

EOLAS

IRISH REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

30 GARDINER PLACE, DUBLIN 1. 740716 / 741045

JUNE 1975

UIMHİR 30

Nationalisation of resources urged

INDEPENDENT ECONOMIC PLAN ASKED FOR BY BARR

MAY 28.

AN "independent economic plan" for Ireland, based on an extension of public ownership of industry and full State development of natural resources, was urged in Dublin last night by Mr. Andrew Barr, president of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

Such a plan, said Mr. Barr, would mean that "we have to be prepared to stand up to the bureaucrats in Brussels," since E.E.C. guarantees of free competition would work against the allocation of resources by a State planning process.

Mr. Barr, who was speaking at a public meeting organised by the Trade Union Support Group of the Resources Protection Campaign, said that "a halt must be called to handing over our resources to such multi-nationals as Tara Mines and Marathon Oil," and that the State could borrow on the strength of its natural resources to underwrite a programme of national development.

Mr. David Neligan, chairman of the Resources Protection Campaign, challenged the statement of the Minister for Transport and Power, Mr. Barry, that a refinery processing about 50,000 barrels of oil a day was no longer economical to build. He claimed that 177 of America's 259 refineries are of a lesser capacity and that 46 new

refineries planned or being built in the U.S. are also of smaller size.

"One refinery of this size," said Mr. Neligan, "would make us self-sufficient in refined fuel. And if it was State-owned we would not be forced into the cartel buying arrangements, which allow the multi-national oil companies to sell to their Irish offshoots at a false price to enable the Irish company to show little or no profit."

The Government should now be planning a refinery and petrochemical industries for the south coast oil, said Mr. Neligan, and "many Middle East countries would be only too willing to supply finance, rather than see the oil companies of France, Britain, Germany and the U.S. take over our oil business for us."

After the speeches to the meeting, which was held in Liberty Hall, a satirical revue, "Miss Irish National Resources '75," was presented by trade unionists from the Workers' Cultural Centre.



IRELAND'S OIL

THE WEALTH OF IRELAND FOR THE PEOPLE



Girl evicted from cottage after 7-year dispute

MAY 3, 1975

A SEVEN-YEAR legal dispute between a retired British Naval Commander and 21-year-old arts student, Miss Brid Fahy, over a small fisherman's cottage on the shores of Lough Corrib, ended yesterday when Miss Fahy was evicted.

Gardai are keeping a round-the-clock watch on the cottage and the nearby holiday home of 74-year-old Commander Richard Burgess, because they fear more trouble over the three-roomed cottage.

Yesterday's eviction, which ended in little over two hours with all of Miss Fahy's furniture, books, clothes and bedding, thrown on the side of the road in the rain—began shortly after 10 a.m., when a large force of gardai moved into the area.

The eviction party was led by the Galway County Registrar, Mr. Gerry O'Donnell, acting in his capacity as County Sheriff, and after one of his staff had attempted to force the cottage door with a stone, the Court officials entered through a window.

Then began the eviction proper—chairs, tables, books, bed-clothes and personal effects were carried onto the road outside the cottage in a driving mist and gale which whipped up the waters of Lough Corrib in front of the cottage.

By 12.30 the operation had been completed, court officers had padlocked the cottage, and the keys were formally handed over to Commander Burgess, who immediately retired to his own holiday home a short distance away.

It was almost two hours later before Miss Fahy, with a group of student supporters from University College, Galway, arrived on the scene. She had been attending lectures in the university and did not know about the eviction until told by friends.

Some of the bedding and furniture had been covered from the intermittent heavy mist, and Miss Fahy, with tears in her eyes, began to make arrangements to have her possessions stored somewhere in Oughterard, while fellow students picketed the cottage in protest against the eviction.

The eviction was the latest move in a legal row which began in 1967, when Commander Burgess first

sought possession of the cottage, which overlooks one of the finest free trout-fishing lakes in Europe, and stands in a neighbourhood where sites are fetching thousands of pounds and exclusive holiday homes have earned the area the tag "Millionaire's Row."

In 1971 the Circuit Court in Galway ruled that the Fahys—who have occupied the house since 1865 and were claiming squatters' title—had no legal title and were caretakers only.

In 1972, an appeal by the Fahys was turned down by the High Court on Circuit in Galway, the judge ruling out a claim by the Fahys that their father, Mr. Bartley Fahy, had been drunk when he signed the caretaker's agreement in 1954.

At Galway Circuit Court, last January, Commander Burgess brought a motion for execution of the High Court Order, and it was on foot of this Order that yesterday's eviction was carried out.

Commander Burgess said last night: "The whole thing is most unfortunate, but my hand was forced. This all went through the courts. This house was sold by her grandfather to my grand-uncle. God knows, Ireland has suffered enough from the eviction of tenants, but this is not an eviction of a tenant—it is the eviction of a caretaker."

Commander Burgess, an estate agent from Sussex, who is now staying in his holiday home beside the disputed cottage, said he had made several attempts to solve the problem including a cash offer of £1,000 in three phases, which had been rejected.

Last night, students from U.C.G., who picketed the cottage, took Miss Fahy's property away in a trailer.

Galway Garda chief's car is destroyed

MAY 19.

A CAR, belonging to Superintendent P. J. Gallagher, head of west Galway Garda division, was destroyed by fire in Galway city early yesterday.



The car, parked in a corporation car park at Mill Street, was discovered on fire at 12.30 a.m. while Superintendent Gallagher was attending a social function.

Superintendent Gallagher recently led a Garda force which supervised the eviction, under a High Court order, of the 21-year-old U.C.G. student, Brid Fahy, from a cottage in Oughterard, on the shores of Lough Corrib.

Miss Fahy was evicted on May 2nd after a seven-year legal dispute over the cottage. Members of the Fahy family had been claiming squatters' title to the cottage, but the High Court in Galway in 1972 found they had no legal title, were only caretakers and that Commander Richard Burgess, a 74-year-old estate agent from Sussex, was the legal owner.

Since the eviction, a force of gardai, operating from a caravan, have kept watch on the cottage and the nearby holiday home of Commander Burgess.

Commander Burgess left Oughterard under a heavy Garda escort last week to return to his English home.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE
IRISH PEOPLE
IS THE STRUGGLE OF THE
PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

Offshore oil policy described as 'hasty'

THE POLICY document on the future development of Ireland's offshore resources given out last week by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Keating, was a hasty document produced under pressure from the oil companies, said Mr. Francis Walsh, of the Resources Protection Campaign, in Cork yesterday.

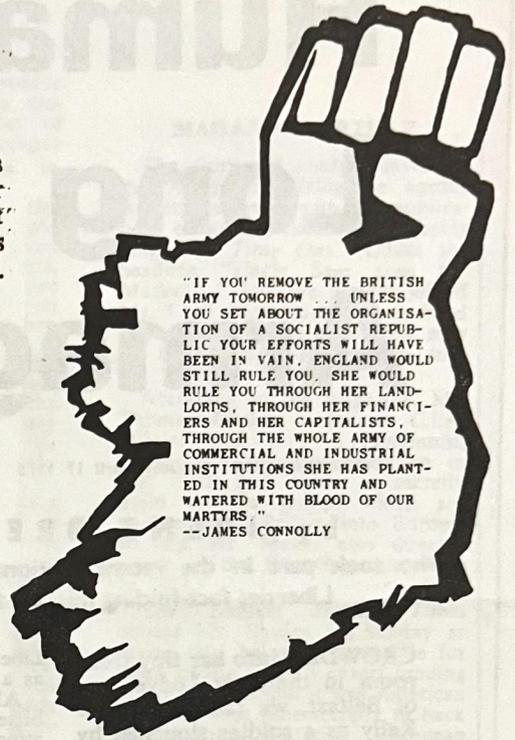
MAY 8.

Mr. Walsh, the organisation's public relations officer, said the document contained no provision for the creation of a state oil company. It contained no provision for the use of our offshore resources to create employment or to our impending membership of the International Energy Agency in which we would have no vote, but in which we would be expected to sell our oil and gas in the form of cheap fuel to the other, more developed countries.

He said that above all, it conceded the right to 'exploit our off-

shore resources to the multi-national oil companies, whose welfare was fundamentally at odds with the interests of the Irish economy. Thus, short-term political advantage was given priority over the long-term needs of the Irish people.

"This is a policy which the Resources' Protection Campaign is committed to opposing, and it must be reversed if the unique opportunity which is now presented of putting Ireland on a secure and prosperous footing for the foreseeable future, is not to be lost forever," said Mr. Walsh.



"IF YOU REMOVE THE BRITISH ARMY TOMORROW ... UNLESS YOU SET ABOUT THE ORGANISATION OF A SOCIALIST REPUBLIC YOUR EFFORTS WILL HAVE BEEN IN VAIN. ENGLAND WOULD STILL RULE YOU. SHE WOULD RULE YOU THROUGH HER LANDLORDS, THROUGH HER FINANCIERS AND HER CAPITALISTS, THROUGH THE WHOLE ARMY OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS SHE HAS PLANTED IN THIS COUNTRY AND WATERED WITH BLOOD OF OUR MARTYRS."
--JAMES CONNOLLY

Sinn Fein wants change in young offender laws

MAY 16

IN A DOCUMENT circulated yesterday, Sinn Fein Gardiner Place Citizens' Advice Bureau criticises the operation of the Garda Juvenile Liaison Scheme. The paper says that the scheme never got off the ground, partly because it was not considered as important to stave off a criminal record for a child as to obtain a conviction for an offence, and it says that there have been cases of children eligible for the scheme who were not considered by the authorities.

Sinn Fein makes suggestions in relation to the problem of young offenders, including one that no

child should be questioned, fingerprinted or allowed to make a statement in the absence of a parent, guardian or other adult adviser.

They ask that gardai in what could be classified as "ghetto" areas should have special training to deal with the special problems in such areas, and that their promotion and standing within the force should not depend on conviction rates but on the respect they generate within the community.

They also recommend the upgrading of the Juvenile Liaison scheme and the expansion of the free legal aid scheme.

North 'worst off' U.K. area

Sinn Fein PRESIDENT Mr. Tomas MacGiolla, said yesterday in Dublin that opposition to the E.E.C. was one of the few issues which transcended the sectarian divisions in the North. He was addressing Sinn Fein members in Liberty Hall.

According to a supplied script, he said that Northern Ireland was without doubt the worst off region in

the United Kingdom. Membership of the E.E.C. had not ended the political instability there and the joint membership of the Republic and Britain in the E.E.C. had made it more difficult to assert pressure on the Dublin Government to change its policy on the North.

He also said that E.E.C. membership had not produced the economic bonanza promised two years ago on both sides of the Border.

Small farmer call to take over estates

MAY 5, 1975

A DEMAND that a number of large foreign-owned estates be acquired by the Land Commission for distribution among local farmers was made last night by the Farmers' Defence Association.

A statement from the association's national executive, which met in Dublin over the weekend, said it was wrong that landlords who did not live in Ireland should own some of the country's best land while local people were forced to emigrate because of the lack of available good land.

The association decided to write to the Minister for Lands, Mr. Fitzpatrick, urging the acquisition of the County Limerick estate of Lord Peterham, who recently left Ireland because of the Wealth Tax proposals, the County Sligo estate of Mr. John A. Farr, the British Tory M.P., two estates also in Sligo owned by Lord Mountbatten, and a 16,000-acre estate owned by the Duke of Devonshire in Counties Waterford and Cork.

Human cost of Long Kesh and Armagh

MORNING STAR Thursday April 17 1975

by IRENE BRENNAN

who took part in the recent National Council for Civil Liberties fact-finding mission to Belfast.



CROWDED into her tiny front room in the New Lodge area of Belfast, we talked to Mrs. Kelly as a soldier slouched by the window, rifle at the ready—a vivid reminder of continuous military harassment.

Mrs. Kelly, her face marked with a patient and calm endurance, was describing to us the poverty and humiliation that she and her children endured when both her husband and son were interned.

Forced to live on £21.60 for herself and her dependant children, she had to provide from that both food and clothing for the two men who were interned. Only the assistance of voluntary agencies helped the family to survive and enabled Mrs. Kelly to visit her husband and son regularly.

We had come to investigate the effects of internment on internees, their families and the community as a whole, as well as the situation of special category prisoners and prison conditions generally.

Our delegation, arranged by the NCC, included representatives from the NUS, the Kent District of the NUM, the national executive committee of the Communist Party, Radical Alternatives to Prison and the Prisoners' Aid Committee.

Great care was taken to gather views from a very wide spectrum of opinion. We spoke to people holding very different political positions—to members of the UDA, the SDLP, the Alliance Party, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Republican Clubs (Officials) and Provisional Sinn Fein.

In addition, we had discussions with the president of the Belfast Trades Council, and officers of the Resettlement Association, NICRA and the Ulster Civil

Liberties Advice Centre, as well as a number of lawyers.

All of these groups were bitterly opposed to the continuation of internment. This was true even of the loyalists, who have no members interned at the moment.

Monstrous

Nevertheless, all those loyalists we spoke to (and some were quite highly placed in their organisation) wanted an immediate end to this monstrous practice.

Ironically enough, these sentiments were echoed in the recent Gardiner Report, which said: "We do not think that such a policy is consistent with the requirements of social justice." Unfortunately, this did not prevent Gardiner urging the continuation of internment.

We made an official request to visit the internment camps and Armagh Jail. This request was turned down by the Northern Ireland Office. However, we received numerous reports of conditions under which internees and other political prisoners are incarcerated.

We spoke to former internees (some recently released), as well as to Paddy Devlin and Bob Cooper, who were both ministers in the former power-sharing executive.

The internees are only too bitterly aware of their status as political hostages. The present government policy of "trickle release" does nothing to satisfy the community's demand for the end of internment and causes bitterness, frustration and intense psychological stress among the internees and their families.

As Bob Cooper argued: "The British government is frittering away a golden opportunity, the best chance that it has had since August 1971 of creating the conditions for a substantial reduction in violence, by its

policy of releasing internees in a "trickle."

We received many disturbing reports on prison conditions, but were particularly concerned with descriptions of conditions inside Long Kesh. There is a gross lack of heating and washing facilities, and the food served is of a very poor standard.

Degrading

Very little is done to provide recreational and educational facilities, and there is, of course, a complete lack of privacy. Regular searches are carried out in a way that humiliates and degrades the inmates. In the course of these searches the army strips the huts of their interior lining, which leaves them extremely damp, cold and draughty.

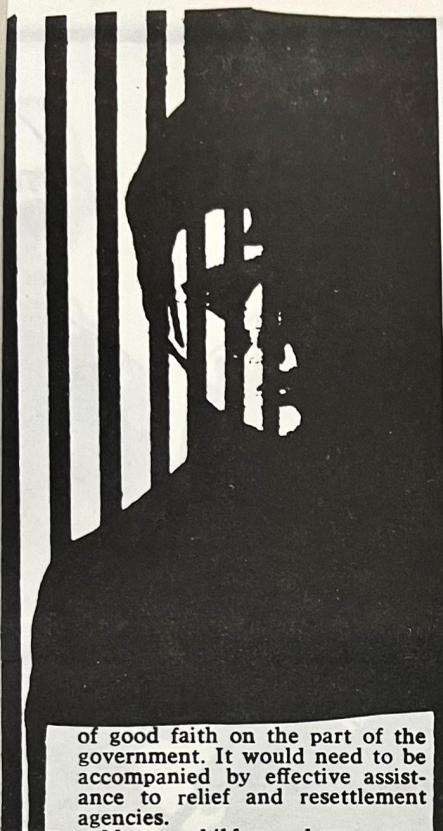
The appalling and unnecessary distress suffered by the families of internees cannot be sufficiently emphasised. All are placed in severe economic hardship. Many wives and children suffer psychological stress and disorder.

The internee is not guaranteed a first-class insurance stamp and therefore loses many benefits, while out of the miserable supplementary benefit payments relatives supply food parcels and clothing, because food is so bad and clothing is not replaced.

The various welfare agencies save the government up to £3,000 a week by providing transport to the camps, but are given no government assistance.

The delegation was firmly convinced that the government should pay substantial compensation to internees. This would help solve pressing financial problems, as well as being a sign

Continued Over.



of good faith on the part of the government. It would need to be accompanied by effective assistance to relief and resettlement agencies.

Many children have now grown up in their formative years in these conditions of injustice, stress and deprivation. They are often incapable of adjusting either to home or school, and resort to vandalism and gang violence.

As the delegation report puts it: "We cannot overestimate the gravity of the legacy of hatred and psychological disorientation that is being produced in the children of those in prison."

The immediate ending of internment is the first, but not the only step that the government must take.

Grave reservations were expressed to us by many different groups on the status of the Diplock courts, where trial by jury has been abolished as well as many other safeguards for the accused.

Therefore, the delegation was of the opinion that there should be a review of sentence for "special category prisoners" (political prisoners), as well as an ending of martial law, by repeal of the Emergency Provisions Act.

It is clear that many of the anti-Unionist areas will never tolerate policing by the RUC, unless it is radically restructured.

On this question, the proposals of NICRA and also Official Sinn Fein were both interesting and comprehensive. In spite of the disruption of normal political activity, by what Paddy Devlin called the "war machine"

and also by sectarian violence, we still found many people willing to discuss political developments in a very positive way.

One of the most impressive experiences we had was a discussion with Sean Morrissey of the ITGWU about the emergence of community associations in Belfast.

He plays a leading rôle in the West Belfast association, where he is helped in fact, by some leading loyalists among others. The community associations are organising the working people on such questions as rents, urban developments etc.

Indeed, the recent mass demonstrations against the latest rent rises were initiated by the community associations. They could provide a basis for the building of non-sectarian working-class politics.

There are some encouraging signs in Northern Ireland of moves toward unity among the working people, particularly in the field of community politics, but that, and the present ceasefire are being put in jeopardy by Merlyn Rees' disastrous failure to abandon the policies of repression, and reliance on the military — which have already brought too much suffering to the people of Northern Ireland.

It is up to us to see that this situation changes, and changes fast!

C.I.A. help for Europe cause

MAY 27.

FINANCIAL support provided years ago by the United States Central Intelligence Agency to European groups has emerged as an issue in the present campaign over British membership of the Common Market.

Several politicians urging the British to vote to withdraw from the Market in the referendum on June 5th have started to raise questions about C.I.A. involvement in European causes. Their allegations have been met with denials from the leading groups backing British membership.

One member of Parliament, Mr. Richard Body, an anti-Market Conservative, asked the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, in a letter on Sunday to look into the mystery benefactors who provided funds for the European Movement, created after the Second World War to foster European co-operation. A similar request came from Mr. Christopher Frere-Smith, the chairman of the Get Britain Out campaign.

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

The flurry of charges involving the American Intelligence agency started last week with the publication of an article in the weekly magazine, *Time Out*. Under the headline "Uncle Sam goes to Market," it said the present job of Mr. Cord Meyer Jr., who is head of the C.I.A. office in London, may be to ensure Britain's entry into the Common Market.

According to the magazine, Mr. Thomas Braden, a former C.I.A. official and now a columnist, engaged in a major operation in the 1950s and 1960s to secretly build up the groups which are now pushing Britain into Europe. It said Mr. Meyer also directed much of the financing operations in 1954.

The London *Sunday Times* quoted Mr. Braden on Sunday as saying that he was responsible for much of the C.I.A.'s covert funding in Europe and that it was American policy at that time secretly to back organisations fostering European unity. Mr. Braden was quoted as saying that Sir Winston Churchill, a founding president of the movement, and Mr. Paul Henri Spaak, who became chairman in 1950, knew and approved of the C.I.A. money.

Quit E.E.C. motion for union debate

MAY 24.

A RESOLUTION urging that Ireland should withdraw from membership of the E.E.C. will be debated at the annual conference of the Workers' Union of Ireland, the second largest Irish-based union, today, in Galway. It says that withdrawal would be in the interest of Irish workers.

Several other resolutions call for the full implementation of equal pay this year and for fair opportunities for women in industry.

The Government is asked, in another resolution, to revoke the agreement which it has entered into with Tara Mines and to formulate a policy of full State ownership and control of all natural resources. The establishment of an ore-smelting industry will also be proposed.



STATE OIL COMPANY FOR ABOUT £100m.? Resources Campaign booklet

FOR AN expenditure of about £100 million, or less than half what the Government planned to spend on a nuclear reactor in Wexford, Ireland could have a State oil company which would make the country entirely independent of the world of oil, said Mr. David Neligan, chairman of the Resources Protection Campaign, in Dublin yesterday.

MAY 17.

He told a press conference to launch the first booklet produced by the campaign that, as well as giving Ireland energy supplies, it would also enable manufacturing industries to be set up from our surplus oil. This would obviate the need for grants, now totalling £30 million annually, to foreign industrialists to set up factories here.

Mr. Neligan called on the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Keating, to revoke the recently-granted exploration licences and said that the Marathon Oil Company was slowing up the de-

velopment of the Irish oil industry because it was not doing enough work in the exploration sector.

Dealing with mining, he said that there was, in the coming five years, an unanswerable case for the establishment of a State industrial board linked to Mianrai Teo., and an active State oil company, with powers to direct the investment patterns of both public and private capital so as to ensure the full development of natural resources in the creation of employment. "It was an extraordinary fact that, in the past decade, so few attempts have been made by either the public or private sector to bring about a spin-off effect from the boom in the mining industry.

Urging the establishment of an integrated Irish State oil company, he said the main advantages would be that it would retain ownership of any oil or gas the State already owns; would maximise the return to the State; would prevent massive profits from going abroad; and would provide finance for further development.

It could control and co-ordinate production in order to get the maximum return from any oil or gas reservoir; could provide finance and foster the growth of ancillary industries; would allow the proper development of an Irish onshore supply industry; and would be the vehicle for training Irish personnel in the oil industry.

The booklet makes the case that job creation on the scale required to produce full employment in the 1980s requires a degree of planning unheard of in Irish economic history. The capital for such a plan exists, and it merely required tough political action to get it invested in the areas of greatest national return. The Government had at its disposal nationally-owned assets of minerals, oil and gas unrivalled in a continent which had long since exhausted its own major supplies.

The booklet also gives an analysis of Ireland's current mining production, and it highlights Ireland as a major zinc producer, but with virtually no industrial usage of the metal to provide jobs here.

Danger of civil war discussed at meeting

SECTARIANISM AND the danger of a civil war were discussed by the Six-County Executive of Republican Clubs and representatives of the clubs throughout the North at Newry, Co. Down, yesterday. It was decided to hold another meeting in June.

MAY 26.

After the meeting, Tomas MacGiolla, president of Official Sinn Fein, said that it had been alleged at the meeting that in certain areas the R.U.C. had taken no action over sectarian killings.

"Further information is being sought on this issue, but it would appear that in certain areas sectarian killers have nothing to fear from the R.U.C. The danger of civil war is looming and there is also the danger of an escalation of sectarianism during June, July and

August, because of the various parades", said Mr. MacGiolla.

"The point had been raised at the conference that there had been no condemnation of killings of Catholics by the U.U.U.C., or other Loyalist organisations, and there had been no condemnation of the killings of Protestants by the Provisionals, or the I.R.S.P.", added Mr. MacGiolla. "All those who absolutely do not condemn these killings must bear some responsibility for them".



Bill of Rights target

for N.I.C.R.A.

MAY 14.

THE NORTHERN Ireland Civil Rights Association has pledged itself to concentrate all its energies on obtaining a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland, according to the report of the annual meeting of the association, published yesterday.

The meeting also passed an executive resolution that all existing machinery for the redress of grievances should be used but that "we will not use street activity in the same intensity as in earlier years."

Other short-term demands which the association will work for pending a Bill of Rights include the immediate ending of internment; the return of British troops to barracks pending their withdrawal; reform of the Judiciary; repeal of the Emergency Provisions Act; reform of the R.U.C. and the disbanding of the Ulster Defence Regiment; and reform of the jury system.

North has lowest UK living standard

MAY 8.

THE STANDARD of living in Northern Ireland is lower than in every other region of the United Kingdom, said Mr. Gerry Quigley, chairman of the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. He told the 16th annual Northern conference yesterday that in spite of representations to the British Government, the Northern committee was convinced that present economic policy for Northern Ireland would widen the gap.

Ireland's inflation worst in Community

MAY 8.

IRELAND recorded the highest rate of inflation in the European Economic Community over the past 12 months with Britain and Italy hard on its heels, E.E.C. figures showed yesterday.

Consumer prices rose by 23.9% in Ireland, by 21.2% in Britain, and by 20.3% in Italy over the 12 months up to the end of March, a survey released by the E.E.C. Commission said.

Belgium recorded a 14.8% increase, Denmark and France both 13.5% and Luxembourg

10.5%. At the bottom of the list were the Netherlands at 9.9%, and West Germany at only 5.9%.

Comparison of the consumer price index for the year ending in March with that for the year ending two months earlier reveals a declining rate of inflation for every E.E.C. country except Britain and Ireland, for which strictly comparable figures are not available.

Letter from Long Kesh

A Chara,

For nearly four years now a plethora of statements have appeared highlighting the mental and physical damage caused to prisoners by the alien conditions that exist in Long Kesh.

To reiterate all the grievances here would undoubtedly be a waste of time owing to the apathetic response that our representations invariably receive at the hands of the prison administration. However, an area that deserves serious consideration and swift and constructive action on behalf of the medical profession here is the detrimental effects that Long Kesh can have on the eyes.

At least 30 per cent of our compound population have for some time now been suffering from some kind of eye complaint.

Consultations with other compounds concerning this issue have endorsed this percentage and in some cases it was measurably more. Repeated visits to the prison doctor; the resultant cursory diagnoses; the reference to the optician and the inevitable "Magic Eye Drops" have all proved fruitless.

The problems still persist and, like Long Kesh, they keep growing. Now accepting that within the limits imposed on him the doctor is doing his best to alleviate some of our problems, what worries us is what causes the infections in the first place and why are so many people afflicted.

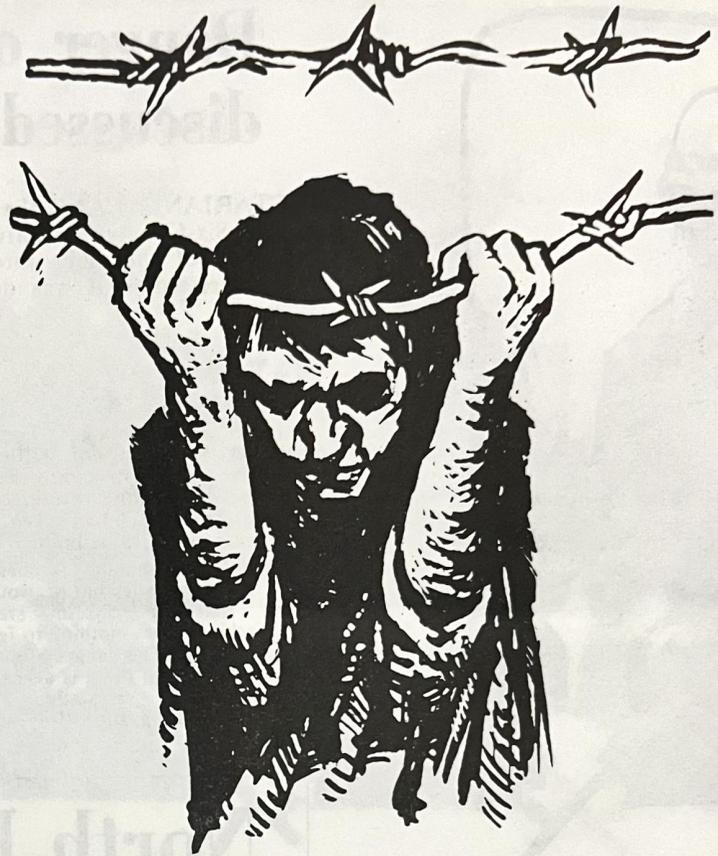
The censors' prohibition of a book called "Eye Disease and its Causes", which, incidentally, prompted this letter, has strengthened our assumptions that the glaring fluorescent lights in the huts, the omnipresence of the wire mesh fencing, the absence of a properly controlled diet and the kaleidoscopic security lighting all contribute to impair the sensitive ophthalmic organs.

The ban on the book (not by any means revolutionary literature as its author is a prominent Conservative and surgeon) makes us wonder if the prison administration is afraid that its contents may reveal to us some interesting facts

that could correspond with our suspicions.

As I say, this is only one aspect of the day to day treatment that the prisoners are subjected to, but we deem it a very important one if we are not all forced into an obscure state of myopia. We think that the medical fraternity here owe it to their profession to pressurise the Prison Administration in an effort to have the causes rectified. After all, prevention is better than a cure.

T. Russell, PRO,
McKay-McGreevy Republican Club,
Cage 21, Long Kesh.



Republicans want break with E.E.C.

MAY 21.

IF THE majority of the Northern Ireland electorate opt for a "No" vote in the Common Market referendum, they should be allowed to seek independent economic links for the North outside the E.E.C. or negotiate special terms for the

North within the E.E.C., the Republican Clubs said yesterday at a Belfast press conference to launch their campaign against remaining in the E.E.C.

The Republican Clubs are planning to picket commercial premises in Belfast on Saturday as part of their Referendum campaign.

At their press conference yesterday they called on all elected public representatives — Convention members and local councillors — to state immediately where they stood on the Common Market issue.

Terrorism Act extended for six months

THE Terrorism Act will be on the statute book for at least another six months. The Commons, voting on an order in council extending the Act for that period, has registered a majority of 161 votes to ten in favour.

The division on Monday night was forced by members of the Tribune group who, in the words of Preston South Labour MP Stan Thorne, saw the Act as an attack on civil liberties.

Trade union attitudes seen as outmoded

ALMOST ALL strikes were now political issues but political labour had not yet won the confidence and support of the great mass of Irish workers, Mr. Des Geraghty, education and training tutor with the I.T.G.W.U., said in Dublin yesterday at a symposium on James Connolly organised by the Irish Labour History Society.

MAY 19.

The present structures and organisations of the Irish trade union movement owed more to the industrial relationships of the last century than to the needs of modern industrial society, he said, according to a supplied script. Confused ideas on the national issue combined with craft traditions, concepts of status, sectional advantage and the absence of a clear long-term perspective on industrial activity prevented a more rational and progressive trade union organisation from emerging.

He continued:—

"Connolly recognised how our competitive society cultivates unnatural divisions among workers. He advocated industrial unionism as a means of overcoming craft, religious or racial divisions. This task of building a more radical and class-conscious movement was to him the constructive industrial work for Socialists, building and preparing the structures of a new social order within the present system.

"Persistent attempts have been made over the years by the movement to effect a progressive reorganisation, but little success has been achieved. Yet the material elements for restructuring are now more favourable than they were in Connolly's day, since the present

movement embraces white-collar workers, increasing numbers of women workers, large sections of the rural population now dependent upon industrial wages, even managers and supervisory staffs, now as vulnerable to the power of the multi-national financial institutions as the traditionally insecure blue-collar workers.

"The need for change is increasingly obvious, since the present defence of wages and living standards can no longer be achieved simply by wage bargaining.

"The national question is now posed for workers, not in the traditional terms of orange and green but in terms of their democratic right to live and work in Ireland. There is also an urgent need for our movement to lead the fight to abolish all forms of discrimination, whether based on sex or creed, in industrial life.

"Almost all strikes are now political issues; but political labour has not yet won the confidence and support of the great mass of Irish workers, Connolly's essential thesis is still valid, and any reorganisation of our movement must reflect the need for establishing a new social order, not merely reproducing the inherent divisions of our present chaotic society", Mr. Geraghty said.

'Shambles' of industrial policy in N.I.

MAY 26.

THE INDUSTRIAL development strategy which had been tried in the North since the war was now in shambles, the president of Official Sinn Fein, Tomas MacGiolla, told a meeting of Republican club members in Newry, Co. Down, yesterday.

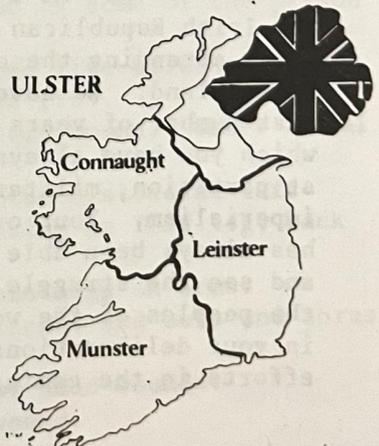
Mr. MacGiolla, in a supplied script, said that despite massive outlays of money to attract the multi-nationals to set up subsidiaries, unemployment was still running at a constant seven per cent.

"Republicans," he said, "do not argue that if Ireland, both North and South, came out of the Common Market, all our problems would be solved. What we do say is that Ireland outside the E.E.C. would have much greater scope for developing policies which were capable of dealing with problems facing the Irish people."

There were those who argued that if either the North or the South was out of the Common Market while the other remained inside, then Irish unity would be more difficult to achieve. They conveniently forgot that the best course in this situation would not be to stay in the Market, but to take the whole country out and take the road towards independent development.

Britain has 'the last word' Rees Convention warning

THE North's new Convention must be made to work to the satisfaction of the people in Britain—and Westminster will have the last word, the Northern Secretary, Mr. Rees, yesterday told the Northern Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions conference in Belfast. He stressed that the British Labour Party rejected the view that the troops should be pulled out of the North in advance of a political solution.



During the last month the Republican Movement received many messages of sympathy and solidarity in hearing of the brutal murder of Liam McMillen O.C. Belfast Brigade of the IRA. We wish to thank all and print just one of these messages:

Comrades,

We send you our most heartfelt regrets. Today is the anniversary of Norway as an independent state. Yesterday we received the news that another two members of the Republican Movement have been murdered by those agents of British imperialism, the IRSP. We cannot express our sorrow on hearing this. One of them a young man whose only crime was selling the "United Irishman", the other, the gallant Liam McMillen.

Even here in Norway people have heard of the bravery of Liam McMillen. By killing him the IRSP have decisively proved themselves the hirelings of imperialism that they are. Please send our condolences to his family and to the family of Paul Crawford.

The solidarity movement here in Norway stand solidly behind you and against the IRSP. We feel that you would be quite justified in destroying their organisation by military means and executing these guilty of the murders. They have no right to mercy.

Sean Fox, Paul Crawford and Liam McMillen. The names shall be remembered by the revolutionary movement all over the world. The name of **the** organisation that killed them will also be remembered, with disgust and hatred.

Irlandsfronten, Norway.

During May messages of solidarity were sent by the Republican Movement to the Progressive Organisations of Switzerland during their annual conference

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO P.O.C.H.

The Irish Republican Movement sends fraternal greetings to all delegates attending the conference of Progressive Organisations of Switzerland. We have closely followed the work of P.O.C.H. over the past number of years and we particularly appreciate the solidarity which you have always given to the struggle of the Irish people against partition, military occupation and exploitation by Anglo-American imperialism. Your organisation as a genuinely internationalist one has always been able to correctly assess the situation in our country and see the struggle of the Irish people as part of the struggles of the peoples of the world against imperialism. We wish you all success in your deliberations and we pledge our full solidarity to all your efforts in the coming year."

POLICE BRUTALITY AT PORTLAOISE PRISON

Cabhair - the Irish Republican Prisoners Defence and Aid Committee is gravely concerned at the events in Portlaoise Prison on Sunday 25th May which resulted in considerable injuries to ten Republican Prisoners. The following detailed account is based on a statement made by Martin Tierney a remand prisoner who was today released on bail by the Dublin District Court.

"At about 1.00pm on Saturday 24th May the Official Republican prisoners were locked in their cells without any explanation being given. Between 5.00 and 6.00pm all mattresses were removed from the cells. The mattresses were later returned but at 8.00pm all beds and blankets were removed from their cells. The prisoners were also asked to hand over their shoes and they agreed to do this. Beds and blankets were later returned but the shoes were not.

At about 3.00pm on Sunday 25th May, a force of Gardai and warders entered the wing in which the Republican Prisoners were held. All beds, blankets and mattresses were again removed. A short time later the prisoners were asked to hand over all anoraks and jackets. They said they would not do this until their shoes had been returned. At this stage the prisoners had been without shoes for about 20 hours. Anoraks and jackets were forcibly removed from all but one of the prisoners. Three of the 13 prisoners were locked in their cells and the remaining 10 retreated down a corridor which they barricaded with a table-tennis table. A short time later a large force of Gardai in riot equipment moved into the wing. The O.C. of the Republican Prisoners moved forward to the barricade to inform the authorities that their token protest was over and that the last anorak would be handed over, but he was savagely beaten to the ground. The Gardai then removed the table and systematically set about assaulting the other 9 prisoners. All prisoners were knocked to the ground, beaten about the head and shoulders with batons and kicked on their bodies and were dragged by the hair back to their cells. The prisoners asked for medical assistance at about 5.00pm and at 8.00 a doctor gave them a cursory examination. They then received treatment from a medical orderly (warder). Three of the prisoners had been knocked unconscious but requests for x-rays were turned down. The doctor played no part in the treatment and the stitches were inserted by the orderly.

The following is a list of the injuries received by some of the prisoners:

- Pairic McCoy: Knocked unconscious - required five stitches for head wound - has four cracked ribs.
- Martin Tierney: Received four stitches for head wound. Severe facial bruising.
- John McCaul: Knocked unconscious. Suspected dislocated left shoulder. Considerable bruising on left leg, back and head.
- Jim McSorley: Received broken finger and bruising on arms.
- Patrick Cosgrove: Head wound requiring stitches and cuts and abrasions on hands.
- Roland Giles: Several stitches required for head wounds.
- Ronnie Deehan: Stitches required for head wound.

Cabhair Statement (see next page).

The five prisoners who appeared on remand in the Dublin District Court on Monday May 26th, were brought from Portlaoise without shoes. A request from the legal representative of the men that they be allowed an independent medical examination while in the Bridewell was turned down by the Gardai although a doctor was on standby.

No explosives or other illicit materials were found in the section of the prison occupied by Official Republican prisoners.

The committee of Cabhair is very concerned at the serious situation in Portlaoise Prison. The severe injuries received by the 10 men is a matter of urgent public importance and we demand that an impartial doctor be allowed to immediately undertake an independent medical examination.

Cabhair is particularly concerned that the Official Republican Prisoners, who are very much in a minority in the jail, have been repeatedly victimised for the activities of other prisoners. The attempt of Saturday last to smuggle a quantity of explosives into another section of the prison would seem to have been the excuse used for Sunday's attack on the Official Republican Prisoners.

Some weeks ago, in a public statement, Cabhair warned that the inhuman conditions in Portlaoise, particularly in relation to visitors would lead to further trouble. In that statement we called for a public enquiry. Such an enquiry is now essential if further serious injury or loss of life is to be prevented.

Isabel Gibney: Secretary.
Tomas MacGiolla: Chairman.



FIGHTING FUND:

May's mailbag brought in contributions to the Fighting Fund from Sweden, Manchester and USA. Thanks to: Ann McCloskey, Sweden, £60; Mary Blair, Manchester, £1.00; Jim Folan, Brooklyn, USA, \$10.00.

IF YOU SUPPORT OUR IDEAS, SUPPORT US WITH CASH! SUPPORT THE FIGHTING FUND:

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Send contributions to: Fighting Fund, Irish Republican Movement,
30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1. Ireland.