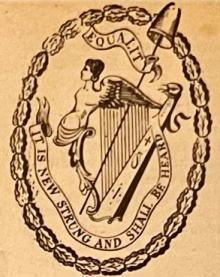


republican NEWS



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*THE VOICE OF REPUBLICAN ULSTER

COSGRAVE'S EASTER MESSAGE



A young man lies unconscious after being beaten to the ground by the Blueshirt police who are under strict orders to smash any resistance to Cosgrave's policies. The Garda have been told to use any and all means necessary to crush demonstrations. The RUC spirit is alive and well in Dublin.

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE

‘In Port Laoise a terrible hunger strike has been in operation since March 7th. People protesting there last Sunday in support of the prisoner’s demands were batoned into the ground and have faced State thuggery which was a perfect link-up with the hated RUC in the North.’

EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to the seriousness of the situation now prevailing in Port Laoise we have held over our Easter Message to page 2

COMMEMORATION ARRANGEMENTS

THE EASTER COMMEMORATION WILL TAKE PLACE OVER THE NOW TRADITIONAL ROUTE THIS YEAR. THOSE WISHING TO PARTICIPATE SHOULD ASSEMBLE AT BEECHMOUNT AVENUE AT 1.00 pm. THE COLOUR PARTY WILL MOVE OFF AT 1.30 pm PROMPTLY.

"HONOUR IRELAND'S DEAD, WEAR AN EASTER LILY"



IRA successes: which have routed the enemy on many fronts are Victory signs, as are the huge numbers of people who have again taken to the streets throughout the year in support of Republicanism and against the 'British way of life in Ireland'.

We Are Winning! We are fighting courageously, with determination and with great success on all fronts against British Occupation of Ireland.

That the risen Irish People have withstood such a long struggle, that the People continue to go forward and not retreat, that the People not only resist but HIT BACK, and continue to do so, has stunned, frightened and demoralized the enemy.

In England now liberal sections of that country's people have begun to question her. murderous role in Ireland. This is reminiscent of the liberal media in America at first cautiously questioning US occupation and aggression in Vietnam, and then with the backing of public opinion fully demanding disengagement and withdrawal.

Ireland is England's Vietnam where English soldiers murder with impunity, and without protest from the English People. Great debates have now begun in England and the eyes of the English working-class are slowly opening. However, aside from this belated development, which could still be crushed by strong conservative and imperialist screams in England, we rely first and foremost on our own strength based solidly in the Republican areas.

These areas have become legends in their own time. The names of Free Derry, Crossmaglen, Kilwickie, Turf Lodge, Ballymurphy, Short Strand and South Derry to freedom-loving people throughout the world springs to mind. the courageous and indomitable resistance of the Irish People.

Despite the early attacks on the nationalist population whilst the People were unarmed, despite the repression of basic rights, despite pogroms, curfews, internments and massacres the People were never cowed nor conquered. After each battle the People rose up again, wiped off the blood, buried their fallen friends, comrades, mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and went straight into battle again.

This Easter-time we particularly honour and commemorate our brave comrades who have been killed in-action or murdered by British forces.

Here we pause, and look back.

For eight years we have fought. But, our dead go back before '69. And at this Easter we think of 1916, the declaration of the Irish Republic, and the many struggles from that day to this with all the

Easter Message

WE ARE WINNING

untold war, suffering and death forced upon us by British Imperialism, its system in Ireland, and the Irishmen it recruited to suppress us.

Besides our history and tradition of resistance to oppression there has been a parallel history and tradition of opposition to us and condemnation of us from political leaders based in the nationalist population. Among us exist the most ablest and articulate and compromising of men. But now we know the nature of these people - how they are drawn from a section of the population and how they will enter the pay packet of the enemy.

These articulate collaborators presume the infallibility of their leader ship over the people. They have presumed that they can horsetrade this 'leadership' for the personal gain of political fame and fortune from the enemy's system. They presume 'the People are ignorant, they'd be lost without us'. Because there has been no competing with them in elections, they think there is no competition. But they are wrong.

Beneath the enemy's

system - in the streets and in the housing estates - is our organisation, working away, struggling against the armed and aggressive enemy. And even with the preoccupation of continual resistance the Movement is still building, and preparing the foundations for a People's Victory led by the Irish Republican Army.

The work of the professional politicians is to be found in the newspapers and on the television screens. In their favour and at their disposal they have the media, the pulpit and all the facilities of the State. In their type of politics they frown upon the people taking to the streets. Never would we see them demonstrating or protesting with the People.

Not only have we to expel the Brits but we have to overthrow these people, by the members of, or representatives of the ruling-class. Big businessmen have big influences disproportionate to the one man one vote of a Democracy. They have to surrender these influences if we are to achieve and defend 'the right of the People of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland', as uncompromisingly declared

in the Proclamation of 1916.

We reiterate and pledge our unwavering determination to realize the declaration made in the Proclamation of 1916. The present struggle has given us a fuller understanding of the forces of British Imperialism, not only in the Six-Counties, but in the Free State where selective repression of Republican and Socialist leaders, and an intolerable deteriorating economic situation aggravate the already limited forms of expression of dissent.

The armed struggle in the north has created a militant youth and has raised the political consciousness of the People.

Our courageous prisoners in Irish and English jails are waging fierce struggles in defence of political status. Seventy-five Republicans in H-Block, Long Kesh, have since last September been in naked solitary confinement.

In Portlaoise a terrible hunger-strike has been in operation since March 7th. People protesting there last Sunday in support of the prisoners' demands were batoned into

the ground and have faced State thuggery which was a perfect link-up with the hated RUC in the north.

In English Prisons the administration holds our men and women in solitary confinement, often subjecting them to savage beatings, and constantly fearing that free association with English prisoners will arouse a political agitation inside the jails.

The People have the strongest, most renowned most admired and most respected guerilla force in Europe. It is the most effective Peoples Army in Ireland since the War of Independence.

The Republican People are pledged to a 32-county Democratic, Socialist Republic.

We are beating the British Occupation Forces and their loyalist allies in the RUC and UDR.

This Easter Sunday we commemorate our brave comrades who have sacrificed their lives that the Irish People will achieve national and economic liberation.

Then it is straight into battle again. -Victory!

SIXTY YEARS ON BUT NOTHING HAS CHANGED

STRIKE IN LEWES JAIL.

121 Irishmen in Lewes Jail ARE BEING SLOWLY STARVED TO DEATH

England has already released 3, only in time to save her from the responsibility of their Death in Jail.

As a Protest against the treatment, one man went on a Hunger Strike. He was threatened that he would be Treated as a Lunatic and has since been returned to a Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

About 12 others are suffering from Glanular trouble, probably of Tubercular nature.

The Remainder are ON STRIKE to Force their Demand to be Treated as PRISONERS OF WAR.

In consequence they are now liable to suffer the Horrors of Solitary Confinement in badly ventilated cells, deprived of all Ventilation and Prevented from going to Masses.

A PUBLIC MEETING Will be held at BENTLEY ROAD, on SUNDAY, JUNE 10, at 7.30, P.M.

Left: A poster issued in 1917 when Irish prisoners were on hunger strike in pursuit of political status. Right: A poster issued last week in support of the Port Laoise hunger-strikers.

HUNGER STRIKE

against prison brutality and for these rights

1. THE RIGHT TO FREE ASSOCIATION
2. AN END TO DEGRADING AND HUMILIATING STRIP SEARCHES
3. AN END TO SOLITARY CONFINEMENT
4. OPEN AND RESPECTABLE VISITS
5. THE RIGHT TO ENGAGE IN CRAFT WORK
6. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
7. ADEQUATE RECREATIONAL AND EXERCISE FACILITIES
8. THE RIGHT TO COMMUNICATE WITH LEGAL ADVISER OF CHOICE

These are the simple and reasonable demands of the hunger strikers in Port Laoise who have been on strike since March 7th, 1977.

WILL YOU SUPPORT THEM IN THEIR JUST, PEACEFUL AND PAINFUL PROTEST?



Above: A Sinn Fein banner is soaked in the blood of Irish people following the savage attack on men, women and children taking part in the Nationwide Protest against the inhuman conditions in Port Laoise.



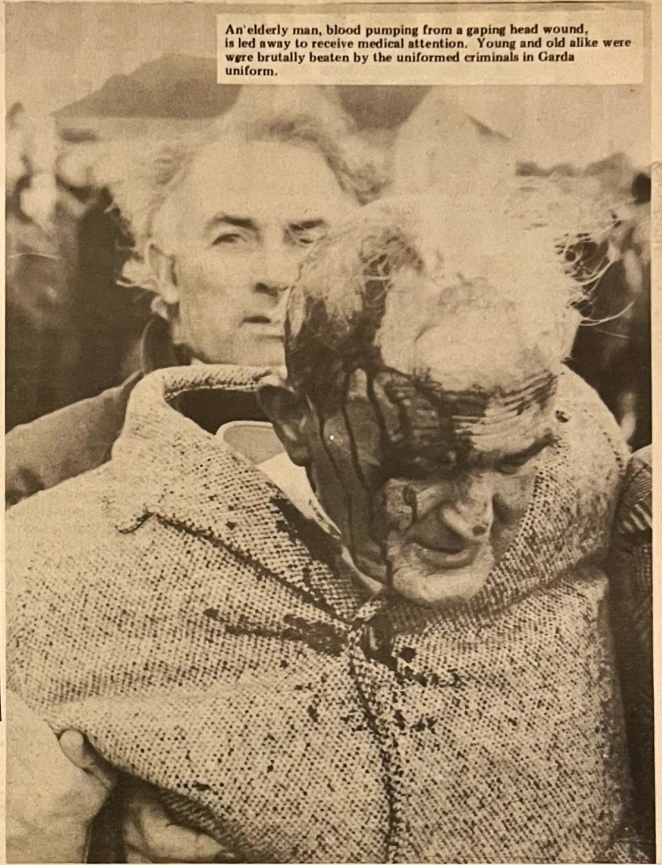
Despite the intimidation and thuggery of the Garda the message of the Republican Movement remains clear..... "Onward to a Socialist Republic."



Sinn Fein President, Ruari O'Bradaigh, addresses the massive crowd following the attack by Cooney's Butchers.



A young man lies seriously injured on the street after being beaten about the head by batons, wielded by the cowards in uniform.



An elderly man, blood pumping from a gaping head wound, is led away to receive medical attention. Young and old alike were wgre brutally beaten by the uniformed criminals in Garda uniform.

BLUESHIRT SAVAGERY

6 IN THIS SUPREME HOUR THE IRISH NATION MUST, BY ITS VALOUR AND DISCIPLINE AND BY THE READINESS OF ITS CHILDREN TO SACRIFICE THEMSELVES FOR THE COMMON GOOD, PROVE ITSELF WORTHY OF THE AUGUST DESTINY TO WHICH IT IS CALLED. 9

SEGMENT FROM THE PROCLAMATION OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.



The "Irish Times" revealed that the Garda gangsters removed the numbers from their shoulder straps prior to the murderous attack on the marchers. Proof that the action was planned and premeditated.

SOCIAL NEEDS OF BELFAST

"It is a fact that if the environment in an inner city is destroyed the wealthy have a choice and can move where they like. The poor have to stay or be moved where it suits the authority to send them"

In some of our recent articles we have used quotes from such people as Connolly, Mellows and Tone in order to strengthen or elaborate some point or other that we have been trying to make. With the writings of such people at hand it is all too easy at times by quoting them to fall into the pit-fall of being seen as trying to reincarnate them in the hope that they shall solve all of our problems.

Time and time again we have had people quoting those who have gone before them. Experience has shown us, or should have, that it is only a small minority of people who are prepared to be consistently politically aware let alone active. Our knowledge of past events and our reading of any history book therefore begs the question, what happened? Where did they all go, the leaflet distributors, the demonstrators, the organisers and all those people who gave hours of their time to sticking posters on gable walls. Either they became disillusioned with the crawling pace of events and retired from the scene, or perhaps they were frightened off by the character assassinating activities which their powerful enemies generated against them.

Having said all that we do not mean that the writings and teachings of Connolly are irrelevant to our present situation. It is up to us to remedy the ills which beset our society. All the quotes in the world will not do it for us. We must therefore face up to reality and learn from the mistakes of the past.

What we are getting at is this. The plain truth of the matter is that most people want to live their lives in their own way and out of the way of politics. They prefer to be involved in some sport or other, drinking with their mates, or if they are lucky enough to have a job to be totally engrossed in it.

That being so we don't intend here to launch into a generalisation of what is wrong in Ireland today. It is enough to say that the natural resources of the country are being stolen, literally from beneath our feet.

This week saw the publication by the British government of a report which dealt with the special social needs of Belfast. It also dealt with the other areas of the North but here we shall deal with Belfast. It is no mere coincidence that the areas of special need are to be found in an almost single continuous block taking in Ballymurphy, the Falls, Ander-

sonstown, the Shankill and Ardoyne to name but five of the 24 areas mentioned in the report.

Statistically the report reads that if you happen to live in West Belfast you and your sons are likely to be unemployed; that houses will be overcrowded and lacking in at least one basic amenity and that most families will receive Government income supplement.

This report stated that 70 per cent. of Falls families and 50 per cent. of Shankill families suffered from one or more aspect of need.

Its findings should come as no surprise to any of us that these areas have been the centres of the violence. While it makes interesting reading, what we found more interesting were the comments made on the report by that well known tie-designer Roy Mason.

What he said was that the Government could not solve the problems on its own and that it would take a concerted effort by it, public authorities, voluntary organisations and the communities themselves to do so.

He went on to say that Lord Melchett was going to co-ordinate all efforts and begin a series of discussions with public bodies. We laughed at the thought of this Labour Lord surrounded by local councillors and M.P.'s., going on a walkabout in Andersonstown, Ballymurphy and the Shankill explaining to everyone that he was going to solve all the problems as though he and his train of toadies had been unaware of them until they had read the report.

What they won't say is that it was the very structure of society secured through the control of Government which deliberately caused the problems in the first place. It was this system of society which built all the big sprawling housing estates devoid of all social amenities and that it was and is the same system which is the cause of unemployment. In fact it is the cause of all our present social evils.

Dear comrades, the answer as we see it is simple. Having gradually lost control over the last number of years they are now attempting to recuperate lost ground and seeing the opportunity presented

by Mason and co., all the local politicians will jump on the band-wagon and claim that it was through their efforts that at long last something is being done. Terence O'Neill in his heyday at Stormont tried the same thing and openly declared that by giving Catholics better housing conditions etc., he hoped they would become good Unionists. His party refused to allow him to carry out this plan.

The dangers are obvious in the government's plan, which is not something new to any state, for always when they see themselves threatened and that's how they see it, by the people they claim to represent they make an all out effort to gain back control over peoples' lives.

Mason has said that before the findings of the report can be implemented local communities must be involved. In the early stages this involvement will be great but only until such

times as the government feels that it's interests are safe once again in the hands of it's local councillors and MP's, and it can thumb it's nose agin at the people.

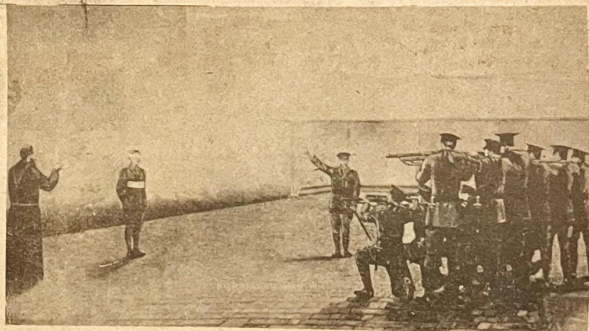
This situation is not new to any big city and we only have to look around us to see what has happened over these past 10 to 20 years. What were then redeveloped areas are now the very areas talked about in the report. The scenery has changed but the problems and gaps remain the same.

Recent years have seen the emergence of small local groups which refuse to have "a better life" imposed upon them.

The solution lies with the people for it is their local communities that they wish to express themselves and usually have the knowledge and experience to do so constructively and with vision. Unfortunately the machinery is lacking at present but it can be built not by government bodies but by the communities. Slan agus Beir Bua. Solon...



RIFLES OF REPRESSION



Above, the rifles of British soldiers silence the voice of one of the commanders of the Easter Week struggle. Below, the rifles of the Irish Volunteers echo a salute to their comrade, Thomas Ashe, who died in Mountjoy Jail while on hunger strike, Sept. 25th, 1917. He died as part of the protest by Republican prisoners against the British Government's refusal to grant political status.

RIFLES OF FREEDOM



NOW IT'S 'OFFICIAL' STICKIES ACCEPT ORANGE RULE

article by
PETER DOWLING

We have received some complaints about recent articles on the Sticks. After all, the Sticks being so small and so much rubbish why waste paper writing about them.

Such complaints are wrong and short-sighted. We need to continue to pick up the Sticks, chew them over, and spit them out into the gutter where they belong. There are good reasons for doing this.

TREACHERY.

For starters, despite their shrinking ranks, the Sticks could play a treacherous role in a widespread conflict situation. Their form would not only be to spread confusion. Even worse they could gun down Volunteers engaged in defending our areas against Brit-backed Loyalist aggression.

SOUTHERN GROWTH.

Secondly we should also not be taken by surprise if the Sticks were to grow in the South. There is a possible place for their type of reformist policies around the spot previously held by the Labour Party before it openly sided with reaction.

The Sticks reject the national liberation struggle. But they do take up popular social and economic issues from a militant while reformist standpoint. Given no other credible reformist party such a campaign could win support amongst the working class and youth of the twenty-six counties.

COUNTER-INSURGENCY.

Thirdly the Sticks remain a key propaganda weapon in the hands of the Brits. Their anti-Republican hysteria together with their regular pleas for a Westminster Bill of Rights give the Brits perfect counter-insurgency cover.

They allow the Brits to step up repression under the guise of keeping the 'natives' apart. Their pathetic antics fit hand in glove with the propaganda of the Brit war-machine.

It is obvious that the war against the Brits includes the battle for ideas. But this battle needs to be waged on more than one front. The prime front is that of popular propaganda against the Brits' 'Hearts and Minds' campaign. On this front we seek to expose the cruel truth of the naked brutality which lies behind the glossy cover of smug imperialist hypocrisy.

The second front is less acknowledged.

This is the battle for ideas amongst progressive forces. For our Movement to develop it needs both the ability to make self-criticism and to examine where others went wrong. To this end a sharp critique of the Sticks remains a vital weapon. That is why this paper has carried a series of articles which have sought to get to grips with the causes of the Sticks degeneration.

Every Republican has their own 'horror' story of the reactionary anti-people activities of the Sticks.

Yet it is not just in the nature of these people to back the Brits. Many of them are ex-comrades, some of them manned the gap of danger.

The Sticks going over to the side of the Brits is not to be explained merely in terms of deformed personalities. The political root must be dug out and examined.

PARTITION

This root is them accepting partition as part of their 'Crazy Stages Theory'. The logic of this acceptance is to bend over backwards to accommodate not only the

Brits but also the Loyalists.

They have spelt out without a shadow of doubt in the March issue of United Irishman. (There paper not only bears a ridiculously inapt title for its contents, but must surely be the most boring collection of meaningless jargon printed in the whole of Ireland today.) Talking of the six counties United Irishman says:-

"Sinn Fein, The workers Party, is committed to accepting straight majority rule given that the [Bill of] Rights programme is introduced. The conservative parties however are still engaged in sectarian ne-

gotiations over the dubious concept of power-sharing. It may be too imaginative but is there a possibility of a coalition [in theory] between the Republican Clubs and the 'majority rule' Unionists against the SDLP and their Tory counterparts?" End of quote!

MAJORITY RULERS.

So now the Sticks crave an 'imaginative' majority regime led by majority rulers Ian Paisley, Harry West, and Des O'Hagan. This would be against a 'power-sharing' opposition of William Craig, Anne Dickson and Gerry Fitt.

Republican News recently pointed out that the Sticks were fast moving to the right of the SDLP. But to go to the right of 'shoot-to-kill' Craig and the followers of the late 'lamented' Faulkner exceeds expectations.

The depraved depths to which these political cretins will stoop seem to have no limit. If we were not fighting a war we could just go home and have a good laugh at their antics. But the war goes on.

So, away with Stickle stupidity!

Victory to the Provos!



POBLAHT NA H EIREANN.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from whom we receive our old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

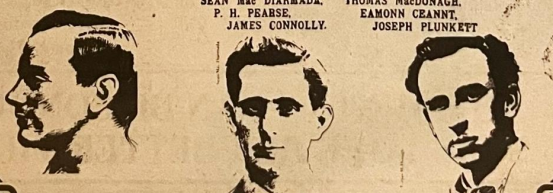
We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,
THOMAS J. CLARKE,
SEAN MAC DIARMADA,
P. H. PEARSE, THOMAS MACDONAGH,
JAMES CONNOLLY, EAMONN Ceannt,
JOSEPH PLUNKETT



On Easter Tuesday the people of Ardoyne, the Bone and Ligoniel will gather at Berwick Road, Glenarm, for the unveiling of a memorial to all who have given their lives, in North Belfast, during the last seven years.

Programme arrangements are that the Parade will leave the top of Butler Street at 2.00 pm and proceed, via Butler St., Flax St., Etna Drive, Stratford Gdns., Berwick Rd., Estoril Pk., Balholme Drive and down Brompton Pk.

The ceremony will then commence with the blessing of the plot, lowering of the colours and wreath-laying by relatives and representatives of all the groups in the area.

Belfast 1st. Battalion

Tony Henderson	4th April 71.	Vol.
Terence McDermott	2nd Oct. 71.	Lieut.
Martin Forsythe	24th Oct. 71.	Sec. Com.
Tony Jordan	30th June 72.	Vol.
John Finucaine	30th June 72.	Lieut.
Francis Hall	30th Aug. 73.	Staff Officer.
Gerard Fennell	15th Nov. 74.	Lieut.
Sean McDermott	5th April. 76.	Staff Officer.
Danny Lennon	12th August '76	Vol.

Belfast 2nd. Battalion

Liam McParland	6th Nov. 69.	Lieut.
Peter Blake	27th Oct. 70.	Vol.
Tom McGoldrick	27th Oct. 70.	Capt.
Charles Hughes	8th March 71.	Lieut.
Seamus Simpson	10th Aug. 71.	Vol.
Danny O'Neill	7th Jan. 72.	Vol.
Albert Ka vanagh	4th March 72.	Vol.
Gerard Crossan	9th March 72.	Lieut.
Tony Lewis	9th March 72.	Lieut.
Sean Johnston	9th March 72.	Lieut.
Tom McCann	9th March 72.	Lieut.
Patrick Campbell	29th March 72.	Vol.
Michael Clarke	11th Aug. 72.	Vol.
James Quigley	29th Sept. 72.	Vol.
Daniel McAreavey	3rd Oct. 72.	Vol.
Patrick Maguire	10th Oct. 72.	Lieut.
John Donaghy	10th Oct. 72.	Vol.
Joseph McKinney	10th Oct. 72.	Vol.
Francis Liggitt	18th Jan. 73.	Vol.
Stan Carberry	13th Feb. 73.	Vol.
Edward O'Rawe	13th April 73.	Lieut.
Patrick Mulvenna	31st Aug. 73.	Lieut.
James Bryson	22nd Sept. 73.	Capt.
John Kelly	22nd Jan. 75.	Lieut.
John Stone	22nd Jan. 73.	Lieut.
Martin Skillen	10th Aug. 74.	Lieut.
Paul Fox	1st Dec. 75.	Lieut.
Sean Bailey	12th Feb. 76.	Lieut.
James McGrillen	15th Feb. 76.	Lieut.

Belfast 3rd. Battalion

Henry McIlhone	27th June 70.	Vol.
Michael Kane	4th Sept. 70.	Vol.
James Saunders	6th Feb. 71.	Lieut.
Billy Reid	15th May. 71.	Lieut.
Patrick McAorey	9th Aug. 71.	Lieut.
Tony Nolan	8th Dec. 71.	Vol.
Gerard McDade	21st Dec. 71.	Capt.
Joseph Cunningham	10th Feb. 72.	Lieut.
Gerard Bell	21st Feb. 72.	Lieut.
Gerard Steele	21st Feb. 72.	Lieut.
Robert Dorrian	21st Feb. 72.	Vol.
Joseph Magee	21st Feb. 72.	Vol.
Samuel Hughes	8th April 72.	Vol.
Charles McCrystal	8th April 72.	Vol.

1969 ROLL OF

John McErlean	8th April 72.	Vol.
Edward McDonnell	28th May 72.	Lieut.
Jackie McIlhone	28th May 72.	Lieut.
Joseph Fitzsimmons	28th May 72.	Capt.
Martin Engelen	28th May 72.	Lieut.
Joseph Downey	4th July 72.	Vol.
Seamus Cassidy	28th July 72.	Sec. Com.
James Reid	15th July 72.	Vol.
Louis Scullion	14th July 72.	Vol.
Robert McCrudden	3rd Aug. 72.	Vol.
Tony Campbell	4th Feb. 73.	Vol.
James Sloan	4th Feb. 73.	Vol.
James McCann	4th Feb. 73.	Vol.
Patrick McCabe	27th Mar. 73.	Vol.
Brendan Smyth	17th April. 73.	Vol.
Seamus McCusker	Oct. 31st. 75	Vol.

Belfast 4th Battalion

Frank Fitzsimmons	16th Oct. '76	Lieut.
Joseph Surgeoner	16th Oct '76	Staff Capt.

Belfast Brigade Staff

Paul Marlowe	16th Oct. '76	Staff Capt.
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Na Fianna Eireann

Gerald McAuley	15th Aug. 69.	Belfast.
Eamon McCormick	Sept. 71.	Belfast.
Patrick Campbell	19th Mar. 72.	Belfast.
Michael Sloan	11th Jan. 72.	Belfast.
David McAuley	14th Feb. 72.	Belfast.
Sean O'Riordan	23rd Mar. 72.	Belfast.
Michael Magee	13th May. 72.	Belfast.
John Dougal	9th July. 72.	Belfast.
Bernard Fox	4th Dec. 72.	Belfast.
Sean Hughes	Dec. 72.	Belfast.
Joseph McComiskey	72.	Belfast.
Michael Marley	24th Nov. 72.	Belfast.
Joseph Campbell	June. 72.	Belfast.
Tobias Molloy	July. 75.	Strabane
Robert Allsop	Mar. 75.	Belfast.
James O'Neill	13th Feb. 76.	Belfast.

Cumann Na mBan

Julie Dougan	Aug. 72.	Portadown
Dorothy Maguire	23rd Oct. 72.	Belfast.
Anne Parker	11th Aug. 72.	Belfast.
Pauline Kane	July. 73.	Newcastle
Vivienne Fitzsimmons	Aug. 73.	Downpatrick.
Ann Pettigrew	1st Sept. 73.	Belfast.
Ethel Lynch	2nd Dec. 74.	Derry
Laura Crawford	1st Dec. 75.	Belfast.
Rosemary Bleakley	13th Jan. 76.	Belfast.

South

Michael McVerry
Sean Boyle
Sean Campbell
James Loughrey
Francis Jordan
Peter Cleary
Seamus Harvey

Derry

Thomas McCool
Thomas Carlin
Joseph Coyle
Eamon Lafferty
James O'Hagan
Colm Keenan
Eugene McGillan
John Starrs
James Bradley
John Brady
James Carr
James McDaid
Michael Quigley
Gerard Craig
David Russell
Samuel Walker
Michael Meenan
John McDaid
Bernard Coyle

Co.

James Sheridan
Martin Lee
John Bateson

Don

Peter McElcar

Strab

Eugene Devlin
James Maginn

To

Phelim Grant
Charles McCann.

Co.

Jimmy McGlynn
Seamus Harvey
Tony Ahearne (Cork)

Coa

Denis Quinn
Kevin Kilpatrick
Desmond Morgan

Dun

Daniel McAnallen
Patrick Quinn

**NO COUNTRY CAN BE CONQUERED WHOSE
SONS LOVE HER BETTER THAN THEIR LIVES.**

HONOUR 1977

Armagh

15th Nov. 73. Capt.
Feb. 75. Capt.
8th Dec. 75. Capt.
8th Dec. 75. O/C
Nov. 74. Lieut.
15 APRIL 76 Vol..
JAN. 77 Staff Officer

Sean Loughran 25th June 73. Lieut.
Patrick Carty 25th June 73. Lieut.
Dermot Crowley (Cork) 25th June 73. Vol.
Patrick McDonald 13th Mar. 73. Vol.
Kevin Murray 15th Mar. 73. Vol.
Owen Martin 13th Mar. 74. Vol.
Sean McKearney 13th Mar. 74. Vol.

Lurgan

Michael Crossey 22nd Nov. 71. Lieut.
John Greene 10th Jan. 75. Capt.

Brigade

27th June 70. Capt.
27th June 70. Vol.
27th June 70. Capt.
18th Aug. 71. Capt.
19th Aug. 71. Vol.
14th Mar. 72. Capt.
14th Mar. 72. Vol.
13th May 72. Vol.
31st July 72. Vol.
28th Nov. 72. Lieut.
28th Nov. 72. Vol.
29th Dec. 72. Capt.
72. Vol.
1st July 74. Vol.
1st July 74. Vol.
6th Nov. 74. Vol.
7th Dec. 74. Vol.
August 76 Vol.

Colm Murtagh July 72. Vol.
Patrick Hughes 22nd Aug. 72. Capt.
Oliver Rowntree 22nd Aug. 72. O/C.
Noel Madden 22nd Aug. 72. Vol.
Brendan Quinn 24th Dec. 73. Vol.
Edward Grant 24th Dec. 73. Vol.
Patrick McKeown 27th Aug. 74. Vol.
Michael Hughes 18th Oct. 74. Vol.

Downpatrick

John Carlin 26th Aug. 72. O/C.
John Curran 26th Aug. 72. Vol.
Leo O'Hanlon Aug. 73. O/C.

Castlewellan

Peter McNulty Jan. 72. O/C.
Paul Magorrian 24th Aug. 74. Adj.

Sinn Fein

MAIRE DRUMM, former vice-president, Sinn Fein. PAUL BEST, and NOEL JENKINSON, posthumously awarded membership of Sinn Fein

Fermanagh

Louis Leonard Dec. 72. Vol.
Kevin Cohen (Sligo) 21st Jan. 75. Vol.

Newcastle

Alphonsus Cunningham July 73. Vol.

Long Kesh

Patrick Teer 22nd July 74. Vol.
Francis Dodds 15th Sept. 73. Vol.
Hugh Coney 6th Nov. 74. Vol.
James Moyne 13th Jan. 75. Vol.

Dublin G.H.Q.

Jack McCabe 27th Dec. 71. QMG
Thomas O'Donnell 17th May. 73. Capt.

Dublin

Patrick Cannon JULY 76 Vol

Prison

Parkhurst Prison
Michael Gaughan 3rd June 74. Vol.
Wakefield Prison
Francis Staggy 12th Feb. 76. Lieut.
Portlaoise Prison
Thomas Smith 17th Mar. 75. Vol.

England

James McDaid 14th Nov. 74. Lieut.
Brian Fox 21st Dec. 74. Capt.

Derry

Dec. 72. Vol.
18th Dec. 71. Vol.
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Dec. 72. Vol.
15th Dec. 73. Capt.

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Feb. 72. Vol.
Feb. 72. Vol.

Tyrone

Aug. 73. Vol.
Aug. 73. Vol.
10th May. 73. Vol.

lisland

3rd July 72. Vol.
13th May 73. Lieut.
26th Nov. 73. Vol.

ngannon

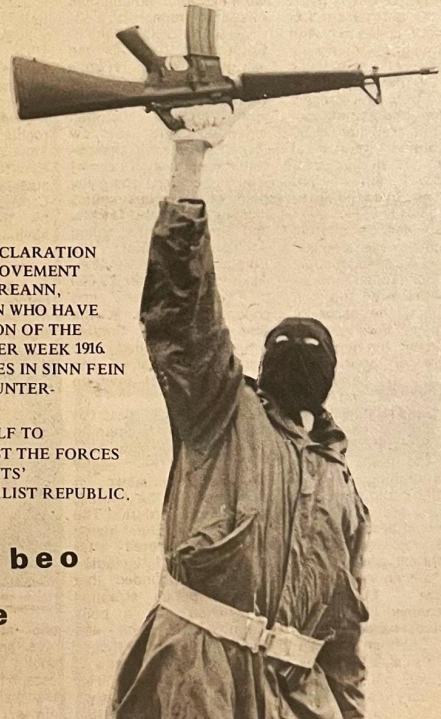
16th Aug. 73. Capt.
16th Aug. 73. Vpl.

NA DÉANAIMIS DEARMAD

ON THIS, THE 61st ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC, THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT SALUTES THE SOLDIERS OF OGLAIGH NA hEIREANN, CUMANN NA mBAN AND NA FIANNA EIREANN WHO HAVE DIED ACTIVELY PURSUING THE REALISATION OF THE IDEALS OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES OF EASTER WEEK 1916. WE ALSO SALUTE THE MEMORY OF COMRADES IN SINN FEIN FEIN WHO HAVE DIED AT THE HANDS OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT PLEDGES ITSELF TO CONTINUE THE WAR OF LIBERATION AGAINST THE FORCES OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM, AND TO ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVE OF A 32 COUNTY FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

Tá a gcuimhne beo
inár gcroithe



DHEARG DOOM.

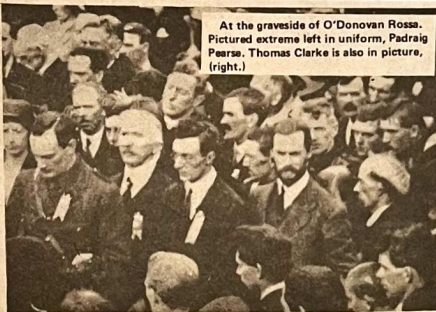
TORTURE

AS ENGLISH AS A BUTCHER'S APRON

On 10th February of this year, following their admission of guilt at Strasbourg the New York Daily News had this to say about Britain: "Once-civilized Albion, tireless in preaching the humane virtues of Western civilization to less enlightened lands now admits to torture techniques in Northern Ireland." The paper goes on to scold Britain but the article set me thinking. When was Albion civilized? Was it ever? Certainly my studies in history have never shown such a picture. The British Empire, where the sun never set and the blood never dried, was that "civilized"? The Union Jack which proudly flew over so many foreign lands, was that the mark of civilization or was it in reality the butcher's apron as Gandhi called it? And so I thought I'd try to look briefly at Britain's record with regard to torture up to the present day when she stands convicted before her EEC partners and the rest of Europe, and in particular her record with regard to Ireland and the Irish people.

History can be a cruel heritage however and so, rather than remind people of the horrors and massacres of Cromwell and then of William, the barbarity of the penal laws and the pitch cap and the hundreds of years of oppression, I thought it better to concentrate on the past hundred years.

The English have had a long history of imprisoning the Irish. Internment is nothing new as any Fenian could have told us. Nor are the jail conditions at present being endured by over 100 Irish political prisoners in English jails an innovation. Remember O'Donovan Rossa, chained like a dog, handcuffed, naked in his cell in Chatham, forced to eat his swill off the floor. Even an English parliamentary commission found the conditions "appalling and degrading". I wonder what they would have made of H. Block



At the graveside of O'Donovan Rossa. Pictured extreme left in uniform, Padraig Pearse. Thomas Clarke is also in picture, (right.)

or Mr Cooney's little cespit at Portlaoise. Rossa was not the only one. Many Irishmen whose only crime was that they wanted their country to be free were incarcerated in such terrible conditions. Some died, some, like Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were hanged. The numbers of people prepared to fight against the divine right of England to dominate the world was rising. Prisons were becoming overcrowded, but the British, with typical Victorian ingenuity had a new invention up their sleeves: the concentration camp! And remember, when you read of the Nazi camps like Auschwitz and Dachau and the Stalinist's Gulag Archipelago, that the English invented it first. Ask the Boers. Over 20,000 of their women and children perished in the first camps as English Jingoists whipped up insane racial hatred and prejudice against anything "un-British".

And then it was the turn of the Irish again in 1916 to tweak the bulldog's tail. The result? Civilians shot down in the street by the "forces of law and order". The leaders of the rising shot and executed after military "trial", including a man so wounded that he had to be strapped to a chair and a polo victim. 1,841 men and women interned without charge or trial in Wales.

Conditions in "Her gracious Majesty's prisons" were so terrible that almost a dozen prisoners, including the following comrades of Tom

Clarke, died of insanity. Their names deserve to be remembered with pride when the story of Ireland's fight for freedom is finally told: Flanagan, Duff, Casey, Gallagher, Whitehead, McCabe, and Devaney.

Just as the English had condoned the "treason" of the Loyalist UVF, the Larne gun running, and the Curragh mutiny, so they actively encouraged the savagery, murder, arson and atrocities of the Black and Tans and the Auxiliaries. Even commanding officers such as Brigadier-General Crozier were so appalled by the murderous behaviour of his men that he resigned, to no avail. Torture was commonplace, as Kevin Barry was to find before he was hanged, murder, even more frequent-MacCurtain,



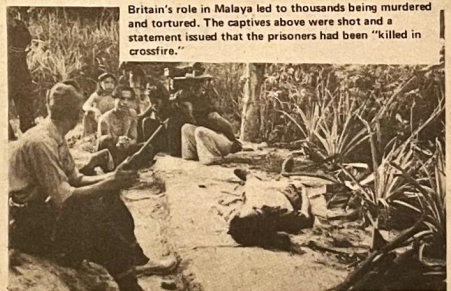
Thomas MacCurtain

shot at home, Dick McKee and Peadar Clancy shot "while trying to escape from Dublin Castle" the list was to become almost endless. And yet, throughout, the English, with the aid of their "press poisoners" have

always striven to maintain the polite fiction about the English sense of "fair play" and "justice". World condemnation flooded in after the Tans burnt Cork to the ground in a drunken "spree", but the Brits denied it all or covered up, just as they were to do after Bloody Sunday in Derry half a century later. In the North the Orange pogroms, carried out by the A and B Specials, were condoned. Carson and Craig were allowed to get on with their bloody little game of decline and rule. Throughout Ireland Republicans were tortured and imprisoned without charge or trial in their thousands. In contrast, how many Orange gunmen were interned? Four-and then only for three months before they were given golden handshakes and shunted off to the colonies, just as so many of the RUC torturers have been since 1971. In Crumlin Road Jail men were flogged for their Republican beliefs, a practice that continued up until the 1940s. All is permitted however under the Special Powers Acts. And always there is internment, sanctioned and approved of by "the mother of Parliaments".

ive British campaign to hold on to Aden. Cyprus was the same. Wholesale repression, torture and brutality, covered up by the slavish British press, and, when all that failed a Commission or two to hide the bulldog's blushing as Britain pulls out and hands over to the local respectable quislings. (This doesn't always work however, sometimes the quislings can't be found!)

In Ireland, during the fifties campaign of the IRA the British preferred not to, be openly involved, leaving the dirty work up to the RUC. They were not very professional. Kicks, blows, the usual things. Talbot and Mallon were tortured after the death of Sergeant Owens in 1957 it is true, but, by and large the RUC could claim, just as Cooney's Heavy Gang does today, that they "didn't torture anyone because they didn't use instruments." The refinements of torture were going to have to wait until the return of "once civilized Albion" in 1971. Their behaviour since then is common knowledge. Not only are suspects from the minority (and some from the Loyalist community) routinely tortured with a

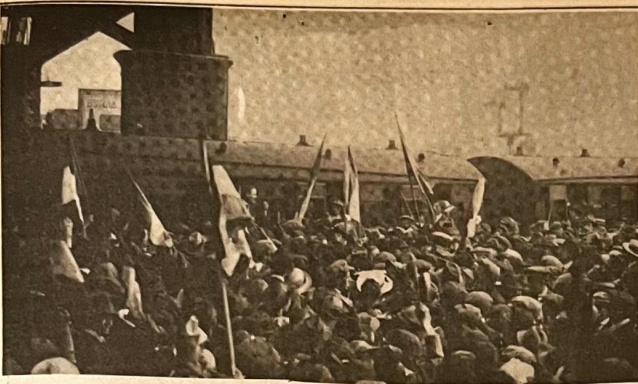


Britain's role in Malaya led to thousands being murdered and tortured. The captives above were shot and a statement issued that the prisoners had been "killed in crossfire."

In the colonies we see good old British impartiality and fair play at work. In Malaya, under Regulation 17d 29,828 persons were interned, over 600,000 forcibly "resettled" in camps and over 20,000 deported. In Kenya over 80,000 were interned for up to 7 years without charge or trial and many died, beaten to death in notorious camps like Hola or Aguthie. When a few Englishmen tried to protest after a massacre in Hola in 1959 the Brits produced the Cowan Report, whitewash fore-runner of Compton and Wildgery. The same torture and "ill-treatment", as Sir Edmund Compton would call it, continued during yet another abort-

wide variety of methods, including the infamous Sensory Deprivation techniques which the International Court at Strasbourg has condemned (see for example "The Guinea-pigs", Penguin Books) and at least 25 different torture methods detailed by Father Denis Faul, but, in line with the "strategy" of Brigadier Kitson, the would-be army tactician, entire areas are saturated and subjected to harassment and brutality. This is not by chance. Kitson accepts the dictum of Mao that the guerrilla is a fish who swims in the sea, represented by the working class people who support him. If these people cannot

(continued on next page)



AMNESTY 1917

These pictures show the welcome received by Irish political prisoners after their release from English prisons following the Easter Week revolution. The men and women were freed as part of a general amnesty in 1917. Sixty years later the Irish people continue the struggle for the release of Republican prisoners-of-war held by the English and Free State Governments. Sixty years later the armed struggle continues to achieve the Irish Republic declared on the steps of the Dublin GPO in 1916.



(continued from page 8)

TORTURE

be duped into selling out by lackies like the SDLP. It is necessary, according to Kitson, to 'pollute the sea.' And so the troops of 'once civilized Albion' smash in the doors of the ghetto houses, wreck, loot and steal, assault abuse and 'screen', with the usual accompaniment of gratuitous violence.

Set fire to clubs, rob shops and commit the odd rape-with the obvious approval of their superior officers. They murder young children or blind housewives with 'humane' rubber bullets. They shoot down civilians in the street or while

they're in custody and 'trying to escape'. They torture prisoners in Springfield Road, and Castle-reagh and Omagh and Derry police stations. They try to break the Irish prisoners in the jails in England with the same sluggish brutality that they used on O'Donovan Rossa so many years ago. They allow the degradation and inhumanity of H Block in Long Kesh. They still train their soldiers in torture techniques at Maresfield in England.

They still manufacture new gasses and 'control weapons' at Porton and Nancekuke. They blackmail, lie, cheat and bully

and then protest their innocence to a world no longer so gullible or intimidated, for, the sad truth for the Brits is that their once mighty bulldog is now almost toothless. It can growl. It can slabber and slaver. It can bay to the moon, but it's day is done. It should be put down. The only tragedy is that, before it is consigned to the dustbin of history, its mean, vindictive little mind intends to inflict yet more suffering on the Irish people, for so long the victims of its 'civilizing mission.' We must not allow it to continue to do so!

VENCEREMOS!

New Brit Regiment Routed by Bogsiders

The new British regiment which moved into the Derry war zone recently had a rough introduction to the area. On their second day on duty a patrol accosted a youth in Abbey Park, several of the Brits began to beat their victim. Unfortunately for the Brit bully boys a dance was just ending in the nearby St. Eugene's Parish Hall (formerly known as the Stardust Club) and some 700 young people began to emerge.

On seeing what was happening there was a spontaneous charge which resulted in the frightened Brits firing salvos of plastic bullets. Twenty Brits, accompanied by a further patrol of four Land Rovers, were rushed into the area to rescue their besieged comrades. The bully boys, now bleeding and battered, retreated through Abbey Park, Lisannon Park, Cable Street to Stanley's Walk where Red Cross vehicles took the injured Brits away.

The battle ended in a one-sided victory for the Bogsiders.

Needless to say the media refused to comment on the Dunkirk style routing of the patrol. It is thought, in Republican circles in Derry, that the refusal of the TV-radio- newspapers to report war activity in the city is to induce a feeling of isolation among the brave people of Republican Belfast. Despite the efforts of the reactionary press you can be assured that resistance in Derry is alive and well.... ask any Brit soldier based in the area.

from our Derry correspondent



Pictured above with her daughter and stepson, is Countess Markievicz, President of Cumann na mBan, whose volunteers fought alongside the soldiers of Ogligh Na H-Eireann, Easter 1916.

IN MEMORIAM

McDERMOTT — (First Anniversary)

The Officers and Staff, First Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Ogligh na H-Eireann, remember with pride their comrade, Staff Officer Sean McDermott, who gave his life for Ireland 5th April 1976.

"The true quality of the revolutionary is that he is prepared to lay down his life to fulfill and ideal."

VENCEREMOS

HENDERSON — The Officers and Staff, First Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Ogligh na H-Eireann, remember with pride their comrade Lieut. Tony Henderson, who died for Ireland 4th April 1971.

"No Nation can be conquered whose sons love her better than their own lives."

VENCEREMOS

DERRY BEFORE THE

"Derry...Before the Troubles"

...A study in Social & Economic Apartheid.

This article is in 3 parts. It is an attempt to analyse the social & economic factors which led to the formation of agitational groupings, and forms the background to the social unrest of the late 1960's. The emphasis is on the area west of the River Bann, and in particular, Derry City.

'TROUBLES'

article by
SCOPOLI (Derry)



Derry, could best be summed up in three words, Defeat, Despair and the Dole, in the years leading up to the city's first civil rights march in October 1968. Unemployment was on average 25% of the working population, with male unemployment as high as 33%. At no time since the inception of the Six County state was it lower than 12% and even a casual observer of social and economic affairs could not fail to see the blatant disparity between the areas, east and west of the River Bann.

Industry

Between 1945 and 1966 out of a total of 224 new industries coming to the 6 Cos. only 24 (or nine per cent) were sent West of the Bann, with only two going to Derry, the second largest city in the statelet. There were thirteen in Lurgan, Bangor and Coleraine there were nine, all east of the Bann. Although the government had power to locate industries to a large extent, due to grants and incentives, it did not build even one advance factory in the area, until the mid-1960's. Out of the 224 incoming companies, 117 occupied factories were already built by the government. There is not doubt that a policy of industrial apartheid was in operation by the Orange Tory Stormont government since partition. It was to be used so as to maintain unionist power in the predominately pro-imperialist east, whereas the west was traditionally republican i.e. Derry, Fermanagh and Tyrone.

Proof of the existence of such a policy can be obtained by studying the various reports issued by the 6 Cos. government over the years. These reports dealt mainly with an area within a 30 mile radius of Belfast, and mentioned only briefly the areas west of the Bann, which seemed to suggest a new partition within an already partitioned country. Not only did the unionists continue to ignore the need for all types of development in the west,

but dealt the area a series of deliberate body blows during the mid-1960's.

Deliberate Policy

The G.N.R. rail link which traversed the western region was axed, leaving Fermanagh, Tyrone and practically all of county Derry with no rail link whatsoever. The other three counties had two separate systems, one running north from Belfast, and the other south. In February 1965 the Orange Tories accepted the Lockwood Report, which rejected the second city as the site for "Ulster's

second university, in spite of the fact that Magee University College, a century old institution, was providing the first two years of university education in certain subjects, which seemed the logical location. In the same month the government also accepted the Wilson Plan, which outlined four centres for rapid industrial development, all of course within the 'magic' 30 mile radius of Belfast, and none in the western counties which were suffering most from high unemployment.

In order to strengthen further the relatively prosperous east, the Unionists

passed plans to build a new city in County Armagh, and when such was built many industries filled the numerous advance factories which were completed. In the early period of the plan, an English man, Geoffrey Copcutt was engaged as chief designer, and took the post after planning Cumnald New Town near Glasgow. After a year's work he resigned saying, "I have become disenchanted with the Stormont scene". He went on to suggest the abandonment of the new city, and called for the development of Derry City, "in order to

give the province a reasonable balance." In his statement on education at the time of the Lockwood Report, Mr. Copcutt had this to say, "Derry is the obvious choice to expand as the centre of higher education outside Belfast, and would prove the most promising way of unifying the present populations and integrating future immigrant communities."

Needless to say, his resignation was gratefully accepted by the Stormont regime.

Next week...The Rachmanists, the capitalists and the Unions.

TOWN	POPULATION (1961 census)	COUNCIL HOUSES	HOUSING TRUST	TOTAL	PER 1000 (of population)
Coleraine	13,578	833	655	1488	109
Newry	12,214	1407	358	1765	144
Portadown	20,710	1196	1069	2265	109
Larne	17,278	1020	1400	2420	140
Limavady	4,811	472	186	658	137
Derry City	55,681	2170	1745	3915	70

MESSAGE FROM CRUMLIN JAIL

'Easter message' from 'A' Wing Crumlin Rd. Gaol.

To our Comrades in other prisons.

It is over one year since the British Government decided to do away with "Political Status". In an attempt to criminalise "Political Prisoners Of War" and -depoliticise the present revolutionary struggle.

In many ways, much of the past year has been hard and filled with daily sufferings for those of our comrades incarcerated in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh, Armagh, Portlaoise and all English Gaols.

Over the past seven months, in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh, many of our comrades have been held naked in solitary confinement.

Where they are left at the mercy of baton wielding mercenary screws. The reports of P.O.W.'s with broken bones are multiple bruises have become all too frequent. But still the spirit of resistance has not and will not be broken! As time passes, we here in Crumlin Rd. Gaol shall be joining our comrades in H-Block, where we too, will follow the same resolute example already set by our brave comrades!

We shall look forward and rely on your full and un-failing support, in our fight to be granted full Prisoner Of War Status, which we are rightly entitled to.

Venceremos.
Republican Remand POWs
A Wing Crumlin Rd. Gaol.

BALLYMUN RESIDENTS APPROACH SINN FEIN FOR ASSISTANCE

The local Sinn Fein Cumann has been approached by residents in the Finglas and Ballymun districts with a serious problem.

The residents of both areas are very worried with the acceleration of vandalism and violence from the youth.

In Finglas we have been told of a man who heard some teenagers making a racket in front of his house the man who is elderly told them to be quiet or else move somewhere else. One of the teenagers lifted a steel bar and hit the man on the head thus splitting him open.

The man was rushed to

hospital where he received medical care.

In Ballymun the flats are the target for a gang of gutless young men who are terrorising the flat dwellers. They kick in hall doors with their feet and carry iron bars and wooden clubs; when they break in they demand money if they don't get it they wreck the persons home.

These people break in not caring who they hurt; this gang who is responsible for terrorising families must be justly punished.

The residents are tired complaining to the Garda now they will cope with the situation themselves in their own way.

ANDERSONSTOWN NOTES

On Saturday 2.4.77 a large contingent of British Soldiers forced entry to a flat occupied by an elderly disabled woman who is confined to a wheel chair for the most of the day. The soldiers forced the woman into another room and told her she was to make no noise and she was not to leave the room.

For over two hours the woman sat in terror until the raiding party left, after ransacking the rest of the house. The woman had been completely overcome with terror and found herself unable to move from the room and she was forced to spend the remainder of the night alone, without heat or food until

a neighbour found her on Sunday in a state of distress and on the verge of collapse.

Without the timely intervention of a kindly neighbour this woman could have suffered serious illness with possible tragic results. The Cathal Brugha Sinn Fein Cumann have unreservedly condemned the actions of the British Army who acted in a cold and calculated manner to cause distress and suffering to a lonely old lady.

A similar case occurred in the Springfield area of Belfast several months ago when two old age pensioners, one of whom was also confined to a wheel-chair, were abused in a similar manner.

Following a spate of massive arrests in the Greater Andersonstown area this week the entire Staff of Garage An Phobail were arrested. Among those arrested were a mother and her teenage daughter. All those arrested were arrested under Section 10 and taken to Castlereagh for an indepth interrogation.

Since Sunday a total of 60 people have been arrested in the Turf Lodge A/Town areas. Everyone arrested are being held under Section 10 and are at present in Castlereagh where they are undergoing an indepth interrogation. As yet no member of the families of those arrested have been permitted access to those being held.

SAVE OUR SHOPS

Sinn Fein in Ardoyne have protested at the intention of the Housing Executive to demolish the shops at the bottom of Brompton Park, which, it is stated will be replaced in 18 months-2 years time. The time between demolition and rebuilding, in the opinion of the McCaughey/Saunders Cumann, is too long.

Demolition starts at the Brompton shops and continues up Havana and Jamaica Streets. What the Cumann has suggested is that demolition and rebuilding start at the top of Havana and Jamaica leaving the shops to the last.

These shops, which per-

form a valuable social service to the area, should remain in existence for at least another 12-18 months.

The Cumann also state that starting at the top of Havana Street and not the bottom, should in no way interfere with the redevelopment of the area.

Fianna Council 1916



Front Row, l. to r. : Paddy Holahan, Michael Lonergan, Con Colbert; Back Row, l. to r. : Garry Holahan, Padraig Ryan.

The scene of destruction following the indiscriminate civilian bombing of Dublin City by the British in 1916.



THANK-YOU FROM THE MEN IN 'H' BLOCK

The Republican prisoners in 'H' Block, Long Kesh Concentration Camp have asked 'Republican News' to convey their thanks on this the 61st anniversary of the declaration of the Irish Republic to all those whose has assisted them in their fight to retain Political Status.

"We would like through your paper to take this opportunity to thank all our people on the outside for their tremendous support in our fight for political status, and to let them know how much we appreciate it.

We would also like to thank all the priests here in Long Kesh for the great work they are doing, especially Fathers Cahill, Murphy and Toner who spend nearly 24 hours a day looking after us. We would like our families to know that as long as we have great priests like these here in Long Kesh our spiritual comforts will never suffer. We can never repay all the kindness they have shown us. But we would like them and all our people to know we will remember them all in our prayers."

2nd. Batt. Pledge

The Officers and Volunteers of the 2nd Batt, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh Na hEireann extend their thanks to the people of the 2nd Batt. area who have assisted them in their war efforts against the British War Machine.

To our supporters our imprisoned comrades, and especially to our dead volunteers we pledge ourselves to continue our liberation struggle until it is successfully concluded.

Venceremos!

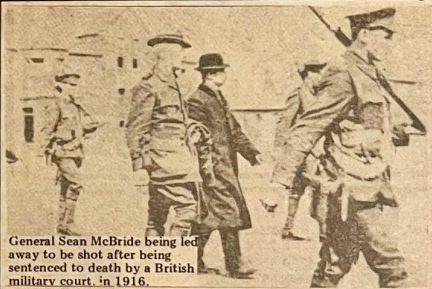
FRENCH SOLIDARITY

The "Comite Irlande" (FRANCE) Affirms its entire solidarity with the Republican militants who are on hunger-strike in Portlaoise.

Free State' Jail are one more proof of the growing collaboration of the Dublin Government with London.

The "Comite Irlande" demands the immediate satisfaction of the Republican Prisoners' claims. Solidarity.

The conditions under which they are detained in a



General Sean McBride being led away to be shot after being sentenced to death by a British military court, in 1916.

National Grave Notes

North Louth Easter Commemoration Committee.

Sunday 10th April. Assembly Market Square. Dundalk. 2.30 p.m.

Parade to Republican Plot where oration will be. Given by R. O'Bradaigh. President Sinn Fein.

National Graves Association Belfast.

Extra tickets are available for this years re-union Ceilidhe anyone intending to attend this function should obtain their tickets immediately from any members of the National Graves Association in their own areas or from members of the Central Committee. Please get your tickets immediately admission by ticket or 1.00 m. to 1.00 m. Taire 21.00. Buffet extra.

Easter Commemoration arrangements.

Newry. Assemble at 10.30 a.m. at the Mall, Newry, on Easter Sunday, for parade to St. Coleman's Cemetery.

Castellwellan. Assemble at 4.p.m. in Main Street for parade to Republican Memorial.

Downpatrick. Assemble at 1.30p.m. for parade at 2.p.m. to Republican Plot in local Cemetery.

P.S. Tyrone Branch, National Graves Association would like mention of Concert/Ceili to be held in Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone, on Easter Monday, commencing at 8.30.p.m.

THE PROVO ENGINEER

A SONG BY GRIMSHAW : DRAWN BY CORMAC : AIR "OFF TO PHILADELPHIA"

VERSE 1

I SAW ON TELEVISION
THE GENERAL'S DECISION
THEY'RE SHOOTING PETROL BOMBERS
WITHOUT WARNING
SO I SWITCHED OFF THE TELLY
AND PICKED UP A TON OF GELLY
AND I'M OFF TO DEAR OLD
BELFAST IN THE MORNING.

