

REPUBLICAN NEWS

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“On August 9th 1971 sprang a spirit

of Resistance unequalled by any

generation of Irishmen and Irishwomen”

—Belfast Brigade Oglagh Na H-Eireann

August 9th, 1971, is yet another date to be enshrined in the pages of Irish History — another infamy perpetrated on the Irish people by British Crown Forces. At 4 a.m. on that date these forces, aided by the RUC, indulged in a licensed orgy of brutality and sadism, dragging men and boys, the old and infirm, from their homes to Army Camps and ultimately Long Kesh Concentration Camp.



The story of Internment Day has been told and re-told and does not require repetition. But also in the history books let it be recorded that on August 9th, 1971 sprang a spirit of resistance unequalled by any generation of Irishmen and Irishwomen that has led, we are confident, to the inevitable withdrawal of English Forces and influences from our land.



The Volunteers of Oglagh na h-Eireann, Cumman na mBan (na Fianna and na Cailini) threw down the gauntlet to England's might within hours of the commencement of Internment and repaid a hundredfold the sufferings endured by their comrades on that fateful morning.

Many of these Volunteers made the supreme sacrifice, many more are enduring long and savage sentences of imprisonment. This fact must not be lost sight of when we register our protests at the continuation of Internment.

We must not forget our sentenced comrades and all those who died, many as a direct result of protesting against Internment.

Four years later, on the debit side we have still 250 men interned and hundreds sentenced. On the credit side, after 4 years of intensive struggle we are on the threshold of final victory.

The present Truce (not ceasefire as our opponents deliberately misinterpret it) enables us to push our demands — withdrawal of British Forces, Amnesty etc. We are confident our demands will be met. If they are not met in Peace then they will be achieved in War. The struggle will be continued secure in the knowledge that we will emerge victorious.



We repeat, our demand for an amnesty which includes an ending to Internment must be met.

we will not betray our comrades.

We feel this is an appropriate time to send a message of greeting and solidarity to all our imprisoned comrades wherever they be.



In conclusion we wish to express our deepest gratitude to those who have consistently assisted and supported the prisoners throughout the years — the Green Cross '73, Prisoners' Welfare and all those who have organised and supported Anti-Internment demonstrations. We take consolation in the knowledge that it gives the prisoners great encouragement to find such enthusiasm existing among our supporters.

Such a spirit is deserving of its greatest reward: Our Prisoners home in a free and Independent Ireland — this we are pledged to achieve.

Signed:

SEAN O'NEILL,
P.R.O. Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na h-Eireann.

For some years now the Sentenced Republican Prisoners at Long Kesh have been producing their own political and literary journal, *Faoi Glas*. In introducing *Faoi Glas* (translation: 'Locked Up') Derec Mac Thomais has the following to say:

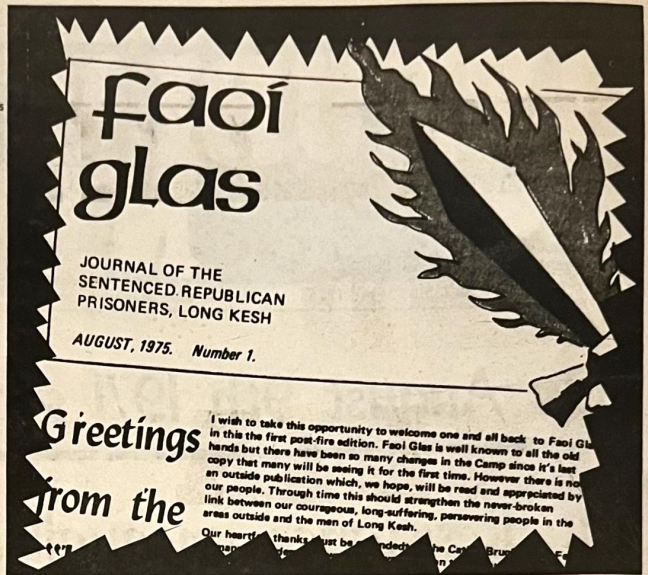
"We hope to show the significance of Long Kesh in the overall struggle for liberation and the part it plays in attempting to crush resistance to British rule in Ireland . . .

"As well as attempting to build a picture of Long Kesh for you we will also write on current happenings as seen from here. This may not be as difficult or as presumptuous as it sounds as the political awareness of the men here has increased two hundred fold in the past few years. In addition to this almost all have first hand knowledge of betrayal, treachery, torture, degradation, and the many other facets which go to make up the 6-county statelet which is now on its last legs. That this fascist state will crumble there is no doubt, its crutches at the moment are the sell-out politicians of the SDLP, and other erst while 'leaders' of the minority.

"No writings of Long Kesh would be complete without mention of the SDLP. It would take this entire paper, and more, to even attempt to describe the hatred and disgust felt by the inmates of Long Kesh towards these opportunists. Their actions over the past few years are the main reason why the British Government are at present spending tens of thousands of pounds in making Long Kesh even more permanent. . .

"This I hope will give a broad outline of what we envisage for *Faoi Glas*, and I will finish by thanking all those who have made it possible. DEREK MAC THOMAS."

With the permission of the S.R.P., we would like to present to our readers some extracts from *FAOI GLAS*. This week we begin with:



THE RED FLAG AND MAY DAY

On the first of May we in this camp saw the red flag flying in the IRSP cage. This may have been the first time some of us had seen it flown and indeed it stirred a bit of controversy here and there amongst a few of us.

The arguments I heard made me recall the time when the Red Flag was flying on the barricades in Armagh a few years ago. It was the first time the Red Flag had been flown in Armagh since the 30's so there was a lot of confusion in peoples' minds towards what the Red Flag symbolised. Some thought it was the Russian Flag — an idea that was encouraged by the Sticks at that time.

The reason for the Sticks attempting to foster this feeling was due to the fact that their own movement was a carbon copy of Russian foreign policy and they wished to divert the aversion which people rightly felt towards such policies. On the other hand there were others who adopted 'Red scare' tactics that would have put the famous Senator Joe McCarthy in the shade.

All this black propaganda, however did them no good. Arguments flared in pubs, in homes, on street corners and almost everywhere that people congregated. People who had been Socialists all their lives pointed out that the Red Flag was originally the flag of the International Workingman's Association, which had very strong connections with the Fenians. It was also pointed out that the song 'The Red Flag' was written by an Irishman and that far from the Red Flag representing the reformist Communist parties, it represented the tradition of International Revolution — the defence of which under the Red Flag a lot of Republicans fought and died in the Spanish Civil War.

The thing that put an end to most of the controversy in Armagh was a march to the jail to demand the release of Bernadette Devlin who was imprisoned for rioting in Derry. Up to this the arguments had reached a semi-stalemate situation, with the over sixties (who still had memories of

Larkin, and had heard of the Fenians in the 1880's) and the young people in favour of the Red Flag. The people who were most doubtful were those aged between 40 and 50 years of age and who had been victims all their lives of a mixture of Hibernia and Blueshirt propaganda.

During this march a lot of flags, banners and placards were carried and as the march was approaching the jail it was stoned by a small group of loyalists. At this stage the RUC seized the opportunity to try and block the route of the march. One cheeky young pup of a pig tried to snatch the Red Flag from the hands of one of the marchers — a Grandmother — who was walking proudly at the head of the march shouting slogans about the RUC. Anyway she hit this young RUC man over the head with the flag-pole and charged into their ranks screaming revolutionary slogans. The crowd followed after her, broke through the RUC lines, and held a successful protest meeting in the jail square.

There was no more criticism of the Red Flag after that, because everyone was full of praise for the militant Grandmother, and of how 'she was always a Connolly socialist, and so was her father' and all the praise you usually hear at somebody's wake. The town became so revolutionary that you could hardly mention the Red Flag in any pub without some old fellow talking and spoofing about the times they had held the Red Flag in the 20's and 30's and that so-and-so's father was a Hib' and what could you expect but the son would be a Stick, etc. etc. However, to get back to my original point: the praise which I have heaped upon the Red Flag and its symbolism must in no way be taken as praise for every Tom, Dick or Harry who flies it. There are those today who wave Red Flags and mouth Socialism while only yesterday they were responsible for some of the blackest propaganda ever spread about us. It was these men who willingly joined with the "Revolutionary Comrades" in Leinster House in attempting

to spread the lie that we were directly linked with Fianna Fail or Neil Blaney.

May Day is reserved as the workers' day throughout the world; it is my opinion that anti-revolutionary bodies have no right to carry the Red Flag in the name of these workers. C. Mac T.

“Before you open the door,” he barked, “observe through the peephole that your ‘ward’ is in the cell and not preparing to ambush you as soon as you open the cell.” Quite wise, I thought. And all the heads bowed in awe. “Now ensure you have the correct key with you before you insert it in the lock.” Bloody obvious, I thought. And all heads bowed in acknowledgement”

That extract is from next week's article from *Faoi Glas*: 'Our Joe.'

'Secret police'

An MP has been handed a confidential Home Office form which, he claimed 'indicates without a shadow of doubt that the police are being asked, at an official level, to spy on innocent people in the style of a secret police force.'

Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk (Labour Ormskirk) is to protest in the strongest possible terms in the Commons this week about this form which, he says, the Home Office has admitted is authentic.

On the form, Prison Governors can write to the police naming a prisoner and asking "I shall feel obliged if you will cause discreet inquiries to be made as to the character of someone who has either sent a letter to the prisoner,

wants to write to him, or wants to visit him."

The form also asks the police to inform the governor of the relationship or connection between this person and the prisoner. "The word 'discreet' is ominous," said Mr. Kilroy-Silk.

"I have now tabled Commons questions to the Home Secretary, Mr. Roy Jenkins, asking whether he considers it appropriate for the police, at the request of a prison governor, to inquire discreetly into the characters of members of the public who have not been charged with any offence.

I regard this as a gross invasion of privacy for the police to be asked to spy on innocent people."

CASEMENT REMEMBERED



A huge crowd attended the annual Roger Casement commemoration ceremony at Murlough Bay, Co. Antrim, the birthplace of the Irish patriot, last week.

The addresses were given by prominent Republicans, including Ruairi O Bradaigh, President of Sinn Féin, Kevin Street, Mrs. Maire Drumm, Vice-President; Mr. Joe Haughey and Mr. Kevin Agnew.

Mr. O Bradaigh said that Roger Casement was one of the greatest humanitarians who ever lived and he had always striven for dignity for every human being. The internees could not be used as political pawns, and any negotiations with the British must be meaningful.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the various Sinn Féin Cumainn, Memorial Committees and the Gaelic Athletic Association. A band from Lurgan played at the ceremony.

IRELAND AND INDIA

BY THOMAS NELIS (Our Man In Glasgow)

"THE SUNDAY TIMES" of London, published an article on the political situation in, what was formerly the 'jewel of the British Empire', India. Their man there was granted an audience of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

The questions he put to her, and the answers she gave, have some relevance to the political situation in Ireland's Northern province of Ulster. Indeed, with the substitution of a few names, Indira Gandhi's replies could well be those of the Prime Minister of an All-Ireland Republic. All fair-minded believers in the process of democracy must see the parallel.

Mrs. Gandhi asks: "Can a vociferous minority, which has the support of big money, and the big Press . . . and some elements abroad . . . force its view on the Nation: Attempt to displace a lawfully elected government?" Without attempting an analysis of the political situation in India I would say yes! It happened in Ireland. Before all the unionists of Ireland start nodding their heads in assent to my statement, let me make it clear that I am referring to Ireland in 1919.

All Irish Republicans know that during the general elections of December, 1918, over 80% of the population of Ireland voted for the establishment of a Republican form of government. But "a vociferous minority" in the North, with the support of "big money," and the big Press," (plus the intervention of "some elements abroad" in England), "forced its view on the Nation," and displaced the lawfully elected government of Ireland, even jailed some of the representatives of the newly created Republic.

Mrs. Gandhi went on to say: "Democracy is a way of life, and has to be accepted with its ups and downs. But the opposition parties take a different view. When they win, it is fine. When they lose, they raise a hue and cry." How many unionists in the North, who, knowing the history of their rejection of the majority democratic vote of December, 1918, can read that statement without an uncomfortable prick in their conscience? All their attempts to justify their refusal to accept that majority decision with puerile arguments, must be unacceptable to all democratic Republicans.

Recently one young Irishwoman whom I gave a lift out of London, told me the majority of the citizens

in the North voted recently to stay in Britain. By her way of thinking, Republicans should accept the majority decision; but why? Did the North accept the majority decision of 1918? The answer being no, why should Republicans now work within rules formulated by the Unionists in the North; rules so designed as to give them an absolute advantage over Republicans, in an electoral system built on some specious form of democracy from its very birth at the partition of Ireland.

to the teachings of the Christian religion embodied in "The Book."

Recently I stood in Bath Street in Glasgow and watched the lip-service Protestants march past, doubtless on their way to Ulster for "the twelfth." They were complete with Orange sashes, bands, and, of course, the nerve-shattering lambeg drums. The street was perfectly clean before their arrival; but littered with empty beer-cans, and wine and spirit bottles after their departure. These fell, or were cast down, from the nerveless fingers of the flush-



The majority of the population of Ulster are Protestants; People we are told, of "The Book," "The Book being the Christian Bible). How, then, can they avoid the force of the words of the Christian Apostle Paul: "Obey all laws of man for his sake." If the Protestants in the North accept "The Book," surely the vote of the majority of the population of Ireland to establish a different form of Government, by Paul's words, should make it obligatory for Protestants to shun rebellion, and submit to the laws of the newly elected Government of the Republic of Ireland? Perhaps some Irish Protestants, like Ian Paisley, will assert: "We ought to obey God, rather than man." But where did the newly elected Republican Government demand that Protestants cast aside their religious convictions, and adopt a system of beliefs which they believe to be erroneous? I defy Ian Paisley, with all his vast knowledge of scriptural theology, to place any other construction upon Paul's words, without wresting them out of context. But if he acknowledged the duty of Protestants to accept Paul's teachings as binding on their Christian conscience, he would soon lose the support of that large majority of Protestants who pay mere lip-service

to the teachings of the Christian religion embodied in "The Book." faced, glazed-eyed supporters, who pranced along filled with immense arrogance, cheering on the bands, shouting out insults in the most gutter-type language about Catholics; the I.R.A.; Republicanism; and the Government of the south of Ireland. As I looked at them, and noted "The Book" being carried at the head of the procession, I thought of the passage which states emphatically: "Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." It seems they can still enter the Orange Order.

The words of Mrs. Gandhi have particular relevance to the situation in Ireland when she says: "It is wholly wrong to say that I resorted to the emergency to keep myself in office." How many of the unionist satraps in the North could, in all conscience, say such? Not only did they keep themselves in office, but they partitioned Ireland, and by crude "gerrymandering" made it certain they would always retain a majority of the electoral votes to bolster up their lying claims to be a democratically elected body. They also beat, and shot, and imprisoned supporters of the December 1918 democratic majority vote. The so-called "Mother of Parliamentary Democracy" at Westminster backed them up to the hilt in their illegal, and undemocratic

act of rebellion against the duly elected Republican Government to the extent of invading a sovereign Republic with heavily armed troops.

Mrs. Gandhi goes on to put the question: "Is it normal of legitimate to instigate the armed forces to revolt?" The believer in the rules of democracy must, of course, utter a fervent cry of no; yet it happened in Ireland. When the liberal Government in 1914 put forward plans to give Home Rule to Ireland, the army at Curragh Manned. The officer-class said they would rather resign their commissions than compel the Protestants of Ulster to obey the law. They felt no such scruples, (those who survived the awful blood-bath of the western front), about compelling Republicans to do so, a few years later. They were supported by the leading politicians of their day in their actions. Mrs. Gandhi asks: "What would be the reaction of the average Englishman, or woman, if the opposition incited the army against the elected Government of the day?" If the history of the Curragh mutiny is anything to go by, they would accept it without much complaint. Here and there a few voices would be raised in protest, emanating from lovers of the democratic process; but they would be vilified, jailed, their writings censored, or refused publication. Thus, free speech would flow democracy in chains of bondage.

Mrs. Gandhi even touches on a religious parallel between India and Ireland. She informs us that an organisation called "R.S.S." is "based upon the doctrines of Hindu Superiority." How closely this resembles Ulster; but instead of "R.S.S." we have "L.O.L.," preaching the superiority of Orangism over Catholicism, relegating Catholics, not only to religious inferiority, but a political inferiority as well.

I could understand a Protestant asserting the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church are erroneous, and opposing them, and attempting to counter them by his teachings. But to assert that a man's adherence to a particular system of religious belief makes him inferior to a man with a belief in another system of religion; inferior in a political sense, is quite plainly nonsense. It savours of the inquisition in Spain, or the star chamber in England; even of the infamous "drunken Parliament" of Scotland during "The killing times," when many Scots fled to Ireland to escape persecution for their political and religious beliefs, while, of those that remained, 18,000 Republican Covenanters were massacred, according to John Howie of Lochgoil, in the hills and heather of Scotland, for their refusal to accept the Anglican system of religion, of the dominion of the British king, Charles II.

To finish: Let me address, with a few slight emendations, the words of "The Sunday Times" man in India, directed at Indira Gandhi, to all the unionist politicians in the North of Ireland; to all the M.P.s at Westminster; even to the Southern Government sitting in Leinster House, which authorised the laws whereby David O'Connell was arrested for doing what they should have been doing years ago — struggling for the establishment of a 32-county Republic of Ireland, (can there be any other?)

"It is being said in various parts of the world that you," (by your refusal to accept the vote of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people in the general election of December 1918). "Have sounded the death-knell of Parliamentary Democracy" in Ireland. "How do you respond?"

LAST DAY IN COURT

On Friday, May 2nd 1974, nine Irishmen were sentenced to a total of 117 years in Birmingham Crown Court.

The final day of the trial dawned with increased tension and security shown by the police force. When the group of 20 or so friends and relatives arrived, they were kept waiting for half an hour in the corridor, while officers came 'Back from their tea-break.' Wives and girlfriends were speculating on the length of sentences, though no verdict had been brought in at this stage. Finally, the public and relatives were allowed into the gallery. The jury were still out. At about 11.35 a.m. a senior police officer suddenly ordered the gallery to be cleared. It became obvious the jury were about to return with their pre-arranged verdict. One wife was singled out for a strip-search because she was wearing green white and gold. Indeed, many of the wives and girlfriends were sporting green attire. In the corridor outside, the police-women were once again at their teabreak. After a further 20 minutes of frisking, the relatives were allowed in again. After a further 20 minutes

Surprise! Surprise! the jury were back and giving the verdicts — guilty, guilty, guilty Special Branch men in front of the judge faced the gallery and broke into broad smiles and began to wave jeeringly the families and friends. Such gestures were returned with suitable gestures from the public

gallery. The men in the dock smiled, shook hands and waved to their supporters and loved ones. Guilloyle made a short speech, declaring his allegiance to his country and his comrades; Blake made a rousing speech, stating his aims and the true facts of the case. The other prisoners and all those in the gallery broke into loud applause and cheering. There were no tears shed, only strong support for the men. "Justice Forbes" fingered his glasses nervously and ordered the gallery to be cleared. The prisoners were pushed down the steps of the cells and then brought back up singly for sentencing. They were not allowed to make any comments. Though they shouted defiance more than once.

Meanwhile the relatives and friends were denied access to this "public" trial. Repeatedly they were promised entrance "in a few minutes" but it soon became obvious that the Birmingham 9 were being sent down in a secret trial, only the political branch of the police to watch proceedings. An inspector came out with jottings of the sentences — if it had not been for him, the mother, wives etc would have read of their sons' he had 'sentences in the paper. Defence lawyers and barristers snuck out the back way, as the friends and relatives of the men walked proudly out of the front door, receiving support and sympathy from English spectators who had been deeply moved by what they had seen happen to Irish Irish political prisoners in English courts.



Sponsored Walk

Hundreds of children being entertained, after their highly successful Sponsored Walk, which was organised by the Belfast Sinn Féin Executive last week.

O Bradaigh at anti-internment rally in Falls

MR. RUAIRI O BRADAIGH, President of Provisional Sinn Féin, last night addressed an anti-internment protest meeting organised by Belfast Comhairle Ceantair on the Falls Road.

Mr. O Bradaigh described internment as a slur and a scourge across the face of Ireland. He said 85 per cent of those still interned were from Belfast and this indicated very clearly where the resistance had come from. There had been resistance from all over the Six Counties, but the backbone of resistance had come from Belfast and its people.

He said the cause of the troubles was the failure by the British Government to grant people basic civil rights. The Provisionals had emerged from the burning of Bombay Street and subsequent incidents and he told the meeting that everywhere he had travelled in the world he had found admiration for the Provisional Republican Movement.

"The people of the Six Counties have shown that they are the vanguard of the great liberation movement which is spreading throughout the world," he said. "It is you, the people, backing up the Republican Movement who have brought down Stormont. It was not the politicians banging the door."

The rally was also addressed by the PR of the Ulster Executive Mr. Malachy Foote, who said that now, more than ever, Britain must "ponder on the miserable failure that internment has been since its introduction four years ago."

He said those at the rally were showing, Marilyn Rees their resilience "in combating the obstacles which England has thrown in our path on our long march to freedom. But as long as England pursues her policies of repression," he said "justice will remain alien here."

Mr. Foote said that they extended to all interests the hope that they would see them all in the not too distant future and added that a general amnesty was theirs "by right, and that Sinn Féin would never deviate nor shift from this demand."

Anti-internment Week activities continue this evening with a meeting at Twinbrook and a meeting to-morrow at Ardoyne, both commencing at 7.30 p.m., and Sinn Féin call on the people in those areas to come out to the meetings to show their support for the men behind the wire.

Sixty-three per cent of all personal wealth in southern Ireland is owned by 5 per cent of the population, according to a survey published in the *Economic and Social Review*. And the wealthiest 1 per cent of the population owns 24.3 per cent of all wealth. The figures, which relate to 1972, show that total personal wealth in Ireland is £3,024m, and 27 per cent more than given in an earlier study in 1966. Distribution of wealth between the two surveys has remained virtually the same.

Massive bus and rail fare increases, announced only last Wednesday came into force on

Monday throughout Eire. The increases, which have government approval, amount to 33 per cent on city bus fares and 25 per cent on rail fares. In Dublin the minimum bus fare will go up to 8p, an increase of 2p; the next fare stage at present 9p will go up to 12p; 12p fare goes up to 16p; the 15p up to 20p; and the 18p to 24p. Provincial bus fares are also expected to rise 25 per cent. Rail freight rates are also affected by the same rise. CIE, the state transport service, has been forced to keep its deficit within the £17m ceiling set by the government.

O'BRIEN TRYING TO DESTROY NATIONALITY OF IRISH PEOPLE

Dublin Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, **Conor Cruise O'Brien** pushes ahead with his plans for rebroadcast, at the expense of the Irish people, English television throughout Ireland, yet another landmark has been reached by those who are trying to destroy the nationality of the Irish people.

R.T.E. (Irish Television) as it exists, is perhaps the clearest example of all of the fore-doomed failure of neo-colonialism in Ireland. It is based on the philosophy, or lack of it, of those who uphold colonial domination in Ireland; and, in this context, has striven from the beginning to develop an appetite for programmes of no cultural or educational value — imported canned material — among its viewers. Having developed this taste, it is of course necessary to cater for it ad nauseum. In case of a change of outlook developing, the establishment has now found it essential to censor its programmes — in effect, to ban any material which contradicts or is contradictory of, the neo-colonial empty outlook which it has really striven to establish. Given this situation, there is nothing really strange in O'Brien's whipping-up of pro-British feeling in his efforts to anglicise us further still. If R.T.E. can provide nothing other than lick-spittle celebration of everything which reduces the status of our own nation by promoting second-rate anglicism, it is perhaps logical that people would prefer to be second-hand. Sinn Féin's demands, however, are for public money to be spent on developing TV stations (in English and Irish), which are suited to the situation in which we find ourselves, and which responsibly examine the realities of Irish life. To hand over Ireland to British broadcasting (an act which is now being completed, with the three British stations — BBC, UTV and RTE) is to hand away our own very reason for existence.

IRELAND'S MINERAL WEALTH SURVEYED

The discovery of the world's richest zinc/lead deposit in An Uaimh (Navan) has led to a sharp awakening of public consciousness to the extent of Ireland's mineral resources. However, at Tynagh, Silvermines and Ballynoe (the principal mines currently in production), exploitation of major resources continues with little benefit accruing to the people of this country. Tynagh, near Loughrea, Co. Galway has been in operation since 1965 as one of Europe's key producers of lead and silver, as well as a large amount of zinc. To date, some 350, 000 tons of lead, 250, 000 tons of zinc and 10 million ounces of silver have been extracted for export to smelters in France, Belgium and Spain.

Silvermines, in operation since 1968, is primarily a zinc mine, with a significant lead output. Rated as Europe's largest underground zinc mine, it has yielded each year some 60, 000 tons of this metal as well as about 15, 000 tons of lead. Again, the

smelters in Europe gained the main advantages from the processing of these.

Near Silvermines, at Ballynoe, there is a unique deposit of barytes, a material used extensively by oil companies in their offshore drilling work. This particular deposit is managed by Macgobair of Ireland, the local subsidiary of Magnet Cove Marium of Texas. The U.S. Geological Service considers it as one of the world's richest supply sources. 230, 000 tons a year are exported from Foynes port in Co. Limerick, and a royalty of 1.5 dollars a ton is paid in Ireland for it. The barytes are then sold at the world market rate of nearly 40 dollars a ton to the oil companies in areas like the North Sea or offshore Nigeria.

This is a classic example of the pattern of multi-national control of natural resources, and its effect of preventing producing countries from any substantial take in them.

It is now recognised that Navan contains in the region of 77 million tons of ore containing an average of 10.9% zinc and 2.6% lead, which is a very high grade ore. Based on the projected prices for these valuable commodities, the total metal value from Navan is well in excess of 2,000 million pounds sterling.

VAST OUTPUT TO GO TO EUROPE Instead of issuing an Acquisition Order, the Free State government,

through Mr. Justin Keating, chose to negotiate with Bula, whereby they would pay for 24% of the company and take 25%, and leave in the hands of the speculators 51% of the company controlling the richest segment of the ore-body.

They intend to pay £4 million of public money to Bula for 24% of what is rightly the property of the Irish people.

Following on this deal, the Free State government, made another with the Tara company, according to which the Free State would retain only 25% of the equities, and hand over 75% Royalties will be a meagre 4%. The Free State tax on profits is entirely unsatisfactory, as private companies in such circumstances are notorious for fiddling their accounts.

The Tara company will be allowed a minimum extraction rate of 2.4 million tons a year, which is a major victory for them. There are no real firm plans for a smelter, and it is not a conditions of the lease. The vast output from Navan will now go, like Tynagh before it, to the smelters and factories of Europe, Ireland, as before, will share only in the least profitable stage, the mining one. Such an enormous extraction rate will reduce the lifetime of the mine to around 15-20 years, and thus the prospects of setting up a viable Irish metal industry are seriously jeopardised (the published aim of the Tara directors is to extract 300, 000 tons of zinc and 60, 000 tons of lead every year).

The rich get richer . . .

SUPPORT SINN FEIN PROTESTS AGAINST INTERNMENT NOW

An anti-internment festival to mark four years of internment without trial in the six counties began on Monday, 4th August with an oration by Prionsias Mac Airt, Belfast Republican Press Centre. The following is the text of that oration:

"Your presence here tonight will be a source of hope, and encouragement to the men and the women in the prisons and the concentration camps throughout Britain and Ireland.

When the present phase of Internment began, I say present because Internment has been with us for the past 50 years.

On August 9th 4 a.m. 1971 the prisoners had barely left their streets where they were arrested when the people of Belfast were out protesting, and harassing their British capturers. Making it quite plain that they were not going to take the arrest of their menfolk lying down. Later in the day the volunteers of Oglagh na h-Eireann made their presence felt and exacted a bloody toll on those who had tortured, and abused their fellow Irishmen. The price of protest was great and many innocent lives were lost, but it was made clear that the policy of Internment instigated by that bosom friend of Gerry Fitt—Brian Faulkner and put into occupation by the forces of Occupation would be fought every inch of the way.

Now four years later despite the protests of so many, despite the often bloody protest of the prisoners themselves, as witness the burning of Long Kesh, Internment is still with us. And whilst Internment lasts, then the protest must go on.

Unfortunately now as August dawns we have the old familiar pattern of spokesmen of various Revolutionary

movements using the columns of the local papers to call for a United Front to oppose Internment. Then the anonymous letters of support usually follow. What can we say about these people and organisations?

We welcome every voice, every pen, genuinely used to expose the evil of Internment but we will not tolerate political parasites who surface every August using the Internment as a base to expound glib doctrines that are entirely irrelevant to the present struggle. If these people feel strongly about Internment where are they the rest of the year? There are plenty

The Editorial Staff of the Belfast Republican Press Centre would like to express their solidarity with and support for the men interned in Long Kesh Concentration Camp on this, the 4th anniversary of Internment without trial. August 9th, 1975.

of opportunities to put an end, as we in the Republican Movement surely will, to the system that breeds Internment and its associate evils.

This will not be done by writing letters to the Press and confusing the mass of the people, by misrepresenting those who are playing a practical and admirable part in the struggle.

I am sorry to have to speak in terms such as these but it weakens the conscience of these people then it has to be done.

"The spirit of resistance in Long Kesh"



We have heard Rees recently in Westminster declaring his pious wish that he will have ended Internment by Christmas 1975. Don't become complacent and accept these assurances—remember these words are being uttered by an English politician and we Irish have grave misgivings about the word of an Englishman.

But we of the Republican Movement say this to Merlyn Rees: "There will be no permanent peace in Ireland while Irishmen languish in the prisons and concentration camps. The Republican Movement demand the immediate end to Internment as part of our

demands for an amnesty for all Republican political prisoners. So if Internment were to end tomorrow the campaign for an amnesty will continue. We must never forget the Sentenced prisoners.

I would like to stress that the Republican Movement demands the release of all Irish Political Prisoners of war of which this protest meeting tonight forms a part.

Today I have been mistakenly billed as giving an oration. No I am not giving an oration. I am simply here to ask support for the anti-internment campaign and to make a few comments I think had to be made. We ask your support for all

ventures undertaken by the Andersonstown Committee who have consistently opposed Internment from its inception Sinn Féin also have a programme of intense activity arranged for the coming week. This programme has been widely publicised in the Press and I ask you the people to give this your support. We hope that everyone who hungers after Justice and Peace will support these demonstrations.

Finally, the prisoners in the prisons and the Concentration Camps we extend our greetings and best wishes. We will never fail you. There will be no compromise in our demands for your release."

Cage 2 — T Saunders, T McAllister, B Saunders, O Kelly, B Kelly, F Scappaticci, H Murray, J Benson, O Coogan, H Carson, B Holmes, D Kelly, T McReynolds, J J O'Neill, J Kingham, B Rice, C McHugh, A Pennell, P O'Neill, P Burns, F Johnston, B McCartney, B O'Doherty, P Mullen, T Kane, T McKee, B Devine, A McIlhatton, T Keenan, T Laverty, G Bradlev, J Hayes, S Collins, P McManus, T McIvor, O'Neill, L Mulholland, B Scullion, J McLaughlin, K McErlain, M Doyle, E Stronge, M McIvor, T McErlain, J O'Doherty, T Donaghy, J Kelly, F Ross, N McCluskey, S Mullan, D O'Hagan, J Brown, C McAllister, K Lillis, G McGuigan, J McAnaney, J Mooney, S Oakley, M O'Neill, A O'Neill.

Cage 3: J. Curran, P. Foley, E. O'Hagan, G. Lormer, H. Brady, H. McAleese, H. Thompson, P. Magee, S.

Treacy, T. Duncan, B. McGurgan, S. Drain, D. McEvoy, F. Reid, J. Parker, E. Lafferty, C. Moore, H. Toland, F. Cahill, R. Fryers, T. Howell, M. Bradley, M. Kelly, T. Gorman, R. Russell, J. Lundy, M. McCann, E. Rooney, F. O'Regan, P. O'Neill, T. Reilly, R. Glenholmes, S. Monaghan, S. O'Hagan, J. Clarke, P. Hartley, B. Moyna, R. Livingstone, T. Enright, Jos. Deery, John Deery, E. McManus, F. McCabe, P. Cunningham, S. Hughes, S. Drumm, P. McClure, T. Magee, T. Powell, M. Dougan.

Cage 4: M. McClenaghan, S. O'Doherty, G. Kane, K. Teer, T. Bradley, D. Reynolds, A. McCann, P. Heatley, C. Fox, T. McKinney, M. Meehan, M. O'Kane, W. Bradley, J. McKinney, G. Loughlin, J. Gibson, J. Pickering, F. Ewing, P. Kelly, E. Flannery, J. Deery, D. McGroyle,

B. Fox, E. Maguire, G. McDonnell, S. McGrady, E. Mahon, M. Livingstone, S. Rice, J. Ramsey, J. Gallagher, B. McCartney, P. Connolly, T. Collins, K. Nugent, R. Tohill, B. McGuinness, J. Barrett, M. Gilvarry, M. McGuigan, E. Doherty, D. Hilling, J. J. Walsh, B. Doherty, J. F. Walsh, J. G. Walsh, R. McKeown, S. Burns, J. Gill, C. McSheffrey, J. Morgan, F. Maguire, H. Trainor, F. McCullagh, J. Donnelly, G. Bradley.

Cage 5: J. McQuillan, F. McCann, M. Walsh, B. Shannon, B. Maguire, F. Rice, G. Rice, D. O'Prey, J. McCann, H. McClafferty, K. Coney, J. McKenna, J. Rafferty, J. Moran, P. McCullagh, J. Rodgers, F. Donnelly, R. Quinn, H. Magee, M. Mullen, E. McCaughy, E. Brennan, W. O'Neill, J. O'Donnell, W. J. Johnston, B. McKernan, T. Taylor, S. Scott, H. Fitzsimmons, S. Connolly, W. McAl-

lister, T. Hughes, P. Fitzsimmons, P. Henderson, F. O'Hagan, B. McAreevey, S. Breslin, D. Austin, A. Sloan, G. Burt, B. Darragh, S. Convery, F. McCorry, J. Wilson, H. McNamee, W. McAllister, J. Rowntree, N. McCluskey, T. Molloy, K. Doherty, F. Dorris, B. Mallon, F. McWilliams, P. Holden, S. McCloy, J. McGuire, P. Rice, J. Barrett, J. Durnan, S. Dorris, D. Brown, T. Murphy, J. Corr, S. Fitzsimmons.

The following 9 internees are sentenced as well as being interned, which must be unique for any country: M. Mooney, M. O'Rawe, I. Bell, O. Coogan, H. O'Rawe, T. Toland, G. Adams, E. Duffy and G. Lynch.

About 30 of those listed for the various cages as also on remand for their alleged part in the attempted escape from Cage 5 in November after the burning of the camp. Again this must be a unique situation—persons who are interned and remanded in custody at the same time.

TO KNOW IRELAND IS TO LOVE HER

If we know Ireland of the grand joys and great sorrows and holy memories we will love her with a love that cannot be killed in our hearts; if we do not know her as children know their mother we cannot be certain that when trials come to her, and trouble and danger, we will stand loyally by her stainless cause, willing to suffer pain and privation, willing to make big and little sacrifices for the sake of the Motherland God has given into our keeping to love and serve and prize beyond all the rest of the great world He has made.

The country that has not an inspiring story to tell her children, the country that cannot point to a long list of martyrs and heroes and champions and lovers, the country that cannot say sons and daughters of hers have suffered torture and hunger and imprisonment and exile and death itself for her sake—that country cannot rely upon the fidelity of her children in her hour of need. She will mean no more to them than a tract of land, groups of houses called cities and towns, mountain ranges, big and little lakes, rivers and woods and fields, just the same as any other country to which they may turn their steps.

Such a country is to be pitied. She may have untold riches, she may have power in the world, she may prosper and thrive and expand her territories, but when the storm breaks over her and the hour of her trial comes, the bond of love that would bind her children to her side, the spark of love that would inspire them to give their lives for her sake will be missing, and she will go down, broken and beaten, before the onslaught of her foes.

But a country whose every field is sanctified by memories of brave and holy lives, whose history is one long record of noble and unselfish sacrifice, whose heart, even in the hour of her greatest sorrow, thrills at thought of the love that has been given to her by saints and scholars and soldiers and unknown men and women through hundreds of years—that country may be trampled to the earth and scourged and starved and insulted and laid prostrate under the heels of merciless enemies; but she will rise again, radiant and beautiful, for the magic of the love that has been given to her will keep her heart forever young and call to her aid a few or many in every generation to suffer and die, if need be, that she may live.

And though her children may be scattered all over the earth, they will still remember her and speak her name and tell her story to their children, and in the hour of her greatest need there will be voices to speak for her and hearts to love her and willing hands to help her in every land beneath the sun. And sooner or later, because of the love and faith that has sustained her and kept her near to God, she will emerge from the darkness and sorrow and enslavement and walk the sunlit ways of peace and joy and freedom.

Such a country is Ireland. No land on earth has borne a heavier burden of sorrow and suffering than she, no land has a longer roll of martyrs and lovers, no land can tell a more inspiring story to her children, no land has made a more sustained, unyielding struggle in defence of her God-given heritage of freedom, no land has given greater evidence of a true desire for justice, knowledge and truth, no land has proclaimed its faith in God so constantly under every form of trial or clung so tenaciously to its love of the right.

You and I should have more faith in Ireland, and we can only have that by learning to love her better, and we can only do that by going back over the hard ways she has trod in her journey through the centuries to the present day. If we make ourselves acquainted with the sufferings of the common people of our name and race and blood we will still believe in Ireland's ultimate destiny, in spite of the defections of leaders and the disheartening example of those belonging to us who followed in the footsteps of Judas.

It is not enough to love Ireland physically, to be enamoured of her hills and her lakes and her green fields and the seas around her shores; we must learn to love her spiritually or our allegiance will wane and our enthusiasm will die in the face of storm and seeming defeat.

We must have a true and full knowledge of her history, we must know her language, we must prize her music, her art, her customs, her games, her pastimes, her literature, her legends, not because they are as good as any others in the world, but because they belong to her and to us. We must emulate her humble and unknown martyrs, the people who stood by her 'in dark and evil days', even when leaders they had idolised went astray and left her to walk the road alone. Their faith must be ours, their love must flow into our hearts, their courage and hope must be in our minds, and if they are we shall look upon a repulse in battle as a repulse only and not as a defeat followed by despair. It is despair, the despair of ignorance, that kills nations and causes.

To-day there is need for faith in the future of Ireland's cause, there is need for love of her and all that belongs to her. Her very nationality is in danger, and those who will defend and save it must have unquestioning faith and boundless love in their hearts. They must place these two shining lights before the distracted children of our Motherland and keep them bright and glowing until the road of truth is clearly seen by all and followed without faltering to the end—the glad end of a persecuted people's long pilgrimage to unfettered freedom and lasting peace.

THE CONVENTION CIRCUS

THE DUPLICITY OF POLITICS

The final motion before the Convention adjourned dealt with the Social and Economic problem facing the North's community. There are two significant aspects of this debate. One, it demonstrated the duplicity of politicians who talked of 'joint action' and a 'common concern' to cure the community's social ills, because, these politicians have not the power to alter the price of a postage stamp. They are not a legislative assembly. This debate proves that even these politicians realise just how barren the Convention really is.

The press handling of the debate is reminiscent of the orchestrated coverage given to the power-sharing executive. These reports are calculated to generate confidence throughout the community in the Convention. But that confidence will prove illusory. Mr. Gerry Fitt's remarks that a 'real Ulster feeling' had emerged are very sinister indeed. The SDLP are no longer even holding out for the paltry concessions 'won' at Sunningdale. The picture becomes clearer when he says he does not believe that 'principles would make it impossible to

erect political structures.' Fitt's remarks are those of a pleader not a leader. As always the Social Democratic and Labour Party grovel with one weak voice.

LOYALTY TO ENGLAND OR INDEPENDENT ULSTER?

If Mr. Fitt thought his sweet words would woo the Unionist hardliner he was truly mistaken. Mr. Enoch Powell demonstrated that the 'not an inch' philosophy still holds. Powell made a speech calling for a new discipline and unity in Unionist ranks. He insisted that Loyalty meant unconditional loyalty to the English parliament. But he was publicly rebuked by Ian Paisley. Craig's Vanguard declared that their loyalty was not to the will of British parliament.

This controversy underlines that Unionist 'loyalty' to England is a sham and a facade. As Harry West remarked 'our first determination is to remain outside a United Ireland.' This shows that the English link is looked on as a prop to maintain their privilege and patronage. As the prospect of an English withdrawal increases they seek alternatives to the Union.

The intensity of reaction to Powell's speech demonstrates that the Craig-Paisley-West Coalition are seriously considering the prospects of Rhodesia type declaration. But in public they are prepared only to say that negotiated independence is a definite possibility.

After ten days of intense press speculation regarding the future of the five month old Truce between the I.R.A. and the English Army, the Belfast Brigade issued a statement on July 21st outlining their attitude to the Truce. The statement contained a stern warning that 'While increased British Army harassment would not in itself bring the truce to an end, nevertheless it could lead to the closing down of the North's six incident centres. The closure of these incident centres, which were set up by the Republican Movement to monitor and evaluate the workings of the truce, could hasten a deterioration of conditions under which the Truce operates and lead to its eventual ending.'

The statement continues the Truce was called 'to create an atmosphere whereby represent-

atives of the British Government and the Republican Movement could negotiate on the basic demands of the Republican movement. These demands were: a declaration of intent by the British Government to withdraw from Northern Ireland; an amnesty for all Republican prisoners, and the right of the Irish people to decide their own destiny without interference from England. The complete rejection by the British Government of these demands would cause a complete breakdown of the truce. It would also end if there was indefinite or lengthy delay from the British in response, or a failure by the British to honour agreed terms for truce, thus creating an impossible atmosphere in which discussions could continue.'

However, the truce had not been called to ensure a low profile from the British Army in sensitive areas, the Belfast Brigade said. 'The whole emphasis of late from the media has been slanted this way. Increased harassment by the British Army on our civilians could lead to closure of the incident centres, which in itself does not mean the ending of the truce.' The statement concludes: 'The Repub-

lican leadership has clearly related to the level of violence from British forces. This position still exists and has been acted upon in specific retaliatory acts. The truce was called by the Army Council, Ogligh na h-Eireann, and only they can decide if and when it should end.'

SINN FEIN VIEWPOINT

The Vice President of Sinn Féin, Mrs. Maire Drumm, said in a B.B.C. radio interview: 'Speaking from a Republican point of view, I do not think that it should end. If the British Army behaves realistically there should be no reason for it ending.' The Republican Movement was under pressure from the general public living in nationalist or Republican areas because of the harassment by the British army on ordinary civilian people living in the area, Mrs. Drumm said.

Mrs. Drumm rejected suggestions that there were any differences of opinion within the Republican movement on present strategy or between Republicans in the North and those in the South.

The fact that the truce had lasted so well showed that they (I.R.A.) were disciplined.

In proud memory of Staff Captain, Patrick McAduy, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na h-Eireann, who died defending his people and principles on Internment Day, August 9th, 1971.

Ar o heis de go Raib a anam usal. Masses offered.

Contribution made to An Cumann Cabhrach in his name.
Inserted by Cumann McAduy, Artane, Dublin.

Acknowledgments

McKENNA

The wife and family of the late Sean McKenna (R.I.P.) wish to extend sincere thanks to all those who sympathised and helped during their recent sad bereavement.

The staff and members of G.H.O., the Officers and volunteers of Oglagh na h-Eireann, Cumann na mBan, An Cumann gCalini, and Na Fianna Eireann. The many Sinn Fein Cumann, the staff of Republican News and An Phoblacht, and the prisoners in Long Kesh and Magilligan. Trusting this will be accepted by all in grateful appreciation. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered for their intentions.

9, O'Neill Ave., Newry.

GREETINGS:

TO ALL THE MEN IN G. CAMP

Please accept my sincere thanks and appreciation of your kindness in making me such a beautiful cross for my dear son, Robert's grave.

More words cannot describe my feelings on receiving this lovely gift. Each time I visit his grave I will remember your kindness and thoughtfulness in doing this wonderful thing and only to add that I will remember you all in my prayers:

God bless each and every one of you and again many thanks.

KATHLEEN ALLSOPP.

'Fraternal greetings and good wishes to all Republican prisoners of war in Ireland, England, Scotland and overseas. Our thoughts are with you to-day in your prison cells, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace.'

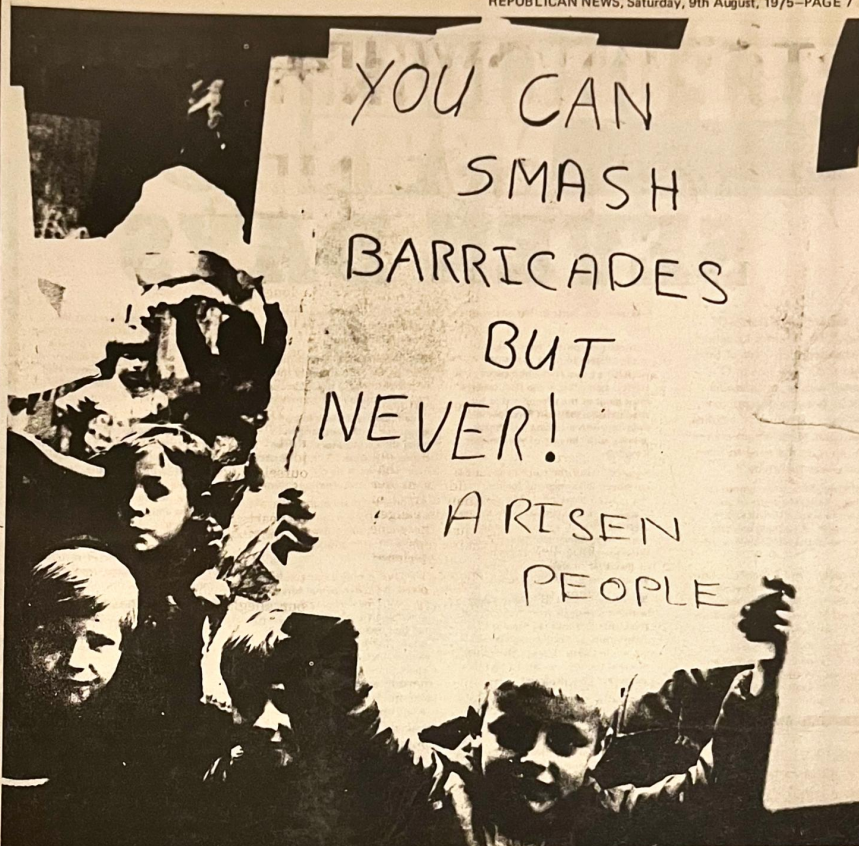
From the Patrick McAduy Cumann, Luton Sinn Fein.

Is mise le meas,
MICHAEL HOLDEN (Runai).

GREEN CROSS CRAFTS SHOP

11 Springfield Road.

See our display of Long Kesh crafts: handbags, wallets, purses, harps and Celtic Crosses. Open daily, 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.



A vivid report on the struggle of the people of Belfast has been available in French bookshops since last June. This was the result of two years work by French sympathisers of the Irish struggle, a photographer and a number of journalists.

Its purpose was to give to the French public an idea of the issues in the war, and of the political involvement of the people of the occupied 6-counties, something which is deliberately ignored by the French media (rather British-inspired in this matter).

Its contents are: over 70 photographs (mostly taken in the streets of Belfast), 10 interviews, poems, songs, letters of internees, children's drawings, posters etc.

Among those interviewed are a wife of an internee, a volunteer of the Belfast Brigade I.R.A., the people of St. James' area, a woman involved in the armed struggle, and different people directly or indirectly involved in the war of liberation.

We wish to thank our French comrades and their Editor for this valuable piece of valuable information.

This book can be ordered through the Editor, Republican News, 170A Falls Road, Belfast.

Editor's Note: Much work is being done on the continent by different groups who are in national solidarity with the Irish struggle. Recently we have received a song book of Irish rebel songs from Germany. Our thanks to these people for their endeavours on our behalf.

SUPPORT

The Belfast Comhairle Ceann-tair, Sinn Fein, on this the 4th anniversary of Internment without Trial pledge their support for the men who are forced to rot in Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

It is your inspiration and your belief in the Republican Ideal which is the cornerstone of our movement.

We acknowledge your willingness to make the "New Ireland" a reality and we salute your courage in doing so."

The Belfast Executive of Sinn Fein wish to thank all those who have participated in the many protests and events called in opposition to the policy of Internment carried out by the British Government in Ireland.

Destroy the link and fulfill the dream of Tone.

VOL. MICHAEL GAUGHAN MEMORIAL

Republicans from all over London attended the memorial Mass in memory of Vol. Michael Gaughan on Sunday evening, July 20th.

The Mass, which took place at 5.30 had been requested by the executive committee of the London Comhairle Ceann-tair, and was held in the St. Joan of Arc parish church, Highbury, North London. The Rev. Father Egan officiated at the service.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gaughan, together with their other son and daughter, and several relatives, travelled down from Manchester to attend the Mass.

The attendance at the service illustrated very clearly the high esteem in which Vol. Michael Gaughan was held by his compatriots in the London area.

In Memoriam

In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Colm Murtagh, killed in action, 9th August, 1972. Always remembered by his comrades from Newry and South Down at present incarcerated in Magilligan P.O.W. Camp, Derry.

Let Traitors scorn and tyrants stare,
Little do we care,
A Fellons Cap is the noblest Crown,
An Irish head can wear.

In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Colm Murtagh, killed in action 9th August, 1972. Always remembered by the Officers and members of the Colm Murtagh Cumann, Sinn Fein, Newry.

oglinn

The Aim: To promote all aspects of Irish National Culture among the Youth of Ireland.

There were no draws on the 5th, 12th and 19th of July Result of Draw on the 26th July—Winning Number: 94 Mr. G. Mulhern, Andersonstown.

REPUBLICAN NEWS

THE VOICE OF
REPUBLICAN ULSTER

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



SEVEN DAYS

On the jailing of Daithi O'Conail, Mr. Seamus Loughran, Belfast representative of Sinn Féin said, "The loss of O'Conail will be considerable but he was one of a number of leaders working on a collective basis, all of whom are unanimous on the need to maintain present strategy."

25/26th: Four small bombs exploded along the route of an Orange Parade in Castlereagh, Co. Down. A warning was telephoned to the RUC. No one was hurt.

26th July: Irish Republican Army say they were not involved in the death of RUC Constable, Robert McPherson, in an ambush in Dungiven, Co. Derry.

26/27th: A 45-year-old Protestant, Mr. William Hanna, was shot dead and his friend seriously injured in a shooting incident in Lurgan, Co. Armagh.

THE "EVIDENCE SYSTEM" CRITICISED BY A SENATOR

27th July: The "evidence system" in free state courts was criticised by Senator Mary Robinson who said that the present practice of basing convictions on the beliefs of chief superintendents as to membership of the IRA should be corroborated before it was accepted by the court.

According to the Portadown branch of the Ulster Special Constabulary Association, the Irish Army is planning to launch an attack on the six counties in early Autumn, using a "formidable IRA fifth column". Republican sources in Belfast laughed at the statement.

A British Army spokesman denied a claim made by Thomas Passmore, head of the Orange Order in Belfast, that several army posts in the Falls Road area had been evacuated in recent weeks as a further concession to the IRA.

Soldiers of the Black Watch Regiment raided a house in Ardmore Gardens, Turl Lodge, Belfast. Hundreds of people from all over the estate gathered to oppose them and a major riot developed. There were heavy army casualties and a number of local people, including one woman who was hit with a rifle butt, were injured. Mr. Derek McCarthy of Norglen Parade received 50 stitches to his back. A number of soldiers trailed him into an army vehicle and then severely beat him.

28th July: Free State suppression of Republicans continues. In a court case in Cork, Donal Varian and Anthony Farrell were sentenced to three months' jail with hard labour for possession of a poster - "Victory to the IRA 1975."

A Catholic-owned off licence at Greenisland was wrecked in a no-warning bombing.

29th July: The association for legal justice in Dublin claims that efforts have been made by the Garda to be present at consultations between persons arrested under the offences against the state act and their lawyers. They also say that cases exist where lawyers have been precluded from having legal consultation with convicted prisoners who have requested such legal consultations.

Two suitcase bombs extensively damaged the Antrim Arms Hotel in the mainly Catholic village of

Glenarm, Co. Antrim. No one was hurt.

Commenting on the widening split in the Ulster Unionist coalition (UUUC) Lloyd Hall-Thompson (UPNI) said, "How the IRA leaders must gloat at the prospect that by their actions they can force some unionists into breaking our historic links with the rest of the United Kingdom."

By products of the true negotiations have been advantageous for the Republican Movement. The deep suspicion as to what has been taking place between the British and the Republican Movement has split open the UUUC and undermined in the eyes of the minority the value of the SDLP opportunists.

30th July: Six S.L.R.'s were taken without a struggle from members of the Ulster Defence Regiment on sentry duty at Cookleagh power station in Derry. The six UDR men allowed the four readers to tie them up before they departed.

Two UVF men were detained in Scotland under the prevention of terrorism act. And later the Belfast UVF threatened to restrict the movement of "Mainlanders by force of arms, if necessary."

Three more internees were released from Long Kesh internment camp.

In Lurgan, 250 families from the Wakehurst Estate, a Protestant area, were evacuated from their homes after a bomb was left underneath a car.

THE MIAMI SHOWBAND MASSACRE

UVF MEMBERS BLOW THEMSELVES UP

31st July: Fran O'Toole, Brian McCoy and Tony Geraughty of the Miami showband were lined up against a hedge and shot dead by members of the extreme Loyalist UVF, dressed as UDR soldiers and armed with a type of machine gun of UDR issue.

Horace Boyle and Wesley Somerville, UVF members, blew themselves to pieces as they carried a bomb into the minibus of the Miami showband. There are a number of theories as to the real intentions of the murderers. Consistent with their horrific actions (killing of Michelle O'Connor, the maiming of 10-year-old Tony Mellis) is the suggestion that they intended to shoot the musicians first and blow their bodies to pieces after piling them into the vehicle. The gruesomeness of such a mass murder would boost the pride of other UVF members, who to date specialise in the killing of babies in the womb (Mrs. Marie Bowen, Dungannon, 21/4/1975). Babies, children, teenagers, women and old age pensioners.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN DERRY

There was rioting in Derry for about four hours early in the week. In and out clashes youths attacked soldiers who fired baton rounds of plastic bullets.

A small pipe bomb exploded and caused minor damage to the Catholic-owned Bellevue Arms in North Belfast.

In Turl Lodge Estate Sinn Féin massed 200 people for a demon-

stration in protest against the brutality of the Black Watch British Army regiment.

Commenting upon recent murders the Rev. Dr. Edward Daly threw his weight behind the security forces in collaborationist style:

"I call upon everyone to give full assistance to the authorities to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice." These "Authorities" only exist by dint of their own crimes - usurpation, intimidation, terror and murder. In effect Dr. Daly is calling upon the minority to surrender its defence forces into the custody of its oppressors.

The UVF is only a more militant breed of Government force, eg. "UVF man Wesley Somerville killed in an explosion, last year car bombed a Catholic housing estate. The blast injured 10 people, including a 5-year-old child. Somerville was caught, but typically after a sham trial and with the help of the RUC he was acquitted."

Similarly the two Loyalists now being questioned (11/8/1975) by the RUC about the Miami showband murders and other "serious crimes" can expect the same preferential treatment.

UDR MAN CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF STOLEN MACHINE GUN - GETS BAIL

1st August: Four internees released from Long Kesh internment camp. 240 men remain held as political hostages.

UDR man, David Laflin, who was charged with possession of a machine-gun which had been stolen from the Regiment three years ago, was given bail in the High Court. We can now expect his acquittal.

The criminal jurisdiction bill was passed at Westminster. It comes into effect when the reciprocal Bill passes through the Dail. The purpose of the Bill is to bypass this extradition law and enable British, crown and Irish collaborators to suppress the Irish Republican Movement.

BINGO BUS MACHINED GUN 78-YEAR-OLD MAN KILLED

78-year-old Joseph Toland, from Bletary, Co. Armagh, was killed in an ambush on a bingo mini-bus just outside Gifford, Co. Down. The driver of the mini-bus and an elderly woman were seriously injured in the attack. The RUC were quick to justify the fact that Republicans were the perpetrators.

1. Because shortly before the attack an RUC minibus had passed the scene and it had been the intended target. 2. Because the types of weapons used were, they say, an armalite, an M16 carbine and a Thompson machine gun.

However, the scene of the attack is a strongly Loyalist area. And if the RUC were for attack who was their minibus allowed to pass about 15 minutes before the shooting? While we have no way of knowing if spent cartridges from these type of weapons were found at the scene of the crime, even if they were nothing is proved. Have not the UDR uncovered such weapons during arms searches? Were not they pictured recently in the Sunday World newspaper holding exactly those

weapons? It is obvious that the attack on these Catholics was meant to take attention away from the horrific murders outside Newry. And in doing this the perpetrators had the aid of the RUC. The Belfast Republican Press Centre said in a statement:

"We would like to refute the insinuation made by the RUC that members of the Republican Movement were involved in the Gifford Incident. It is common knowledge that there is a Loyalist murder gang operating in this area and it appears that the RUC is trying to shift the blame away from this gang."

Mr. George McCall, an ex-member of the UDR, was shot dead in an ambush near his home in Co. Tyrone.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC OWNED BAR WRECKED BY BOMB

3rd August: Shortly after 2 a.m. the RUC in Strabane Co. Tyrone, came under fire.

Thirty shots were fired at a British Army patrol in Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.

The Irish Republican Army has denied responsibility.

Monday, 4th August: At half two this morning two children had a narrow escape when a car-bomb exploded as they were sleeping above the Catholic-owned Wreck Inn, Castlereagh. The premises were extensively damaged and a fire followed the explosion. The car had been stolen from the Loyalist Comer area two days ago.

Congratulations

The Fr. Murphy Cumann Nottingham at their last meeting voted full confidence in and pledged their continued support for the leadership of the Republican Movement.

The chairman, Mr. Paddy Ivory stressed the need for more activity from the Cumann membership. In spite of all Irish clubs and dance halls

being "out of bounds" to Sinn Féin in Nottingham, it is hoped that we can organise some Irish nights in the near future.

Congratulations to Mr. Dennis Kenny on his election as chairman of Birmingham C.C.

Dennis has for the past year been treasurer of Fr. Murphy's Cumann, Nottingham.

FR. SEAN BARRED

Fr. Sean McManus who is on short holiday in Ireland, was refused permission to visit Daithi O'Conail in Portlaoise.

Fr. McManus went to the prison last Monday to visit with Mrs. Deirdre O'Conail and a friend, Mr. Edward Brady. Mr. McManus was told by a member of the prison staff that he was barred from visiting the prison. Mrs. O'Conail and Mr. Brady were allowed in.

Last year Fr. McManus was refused permission to visit Joe Cahill in Portlaoise.

'LOYALIST NEWS' AND HOW TO INTIMIDATE

The following are extracts from John McKeague's 'Loyalist News.'

WHITEABBEY. Princess threatens Flag removals. If you do you can be sure you will swing from the next pole. Pierpointers.

CARRICK. The overtime must be paying. Motor Mouse is soon to buy a new car.

Big Bertie and Wee Kitty are supporting the Republican Goods.

MONKSTOWN. Is the price of a flag too much for Loyalists in Bally Alton.

R.U.C. RESERVE MOSSLEY MAULER.

Use your feet to walk the beat And your hands to stop the van.

Do not use locals to practice on.

The sinister notes represent blatant intimidation. In the past names of Catholics have appeared in the columns of this rag and on many occasions they were eventually the victims of assassination. To quote JACK HOLLAND of "Hibernia" magazine:

"The most sinister note, however, appeared in the issues of September 2nd and 16th 1972. In the first we read: "Out and About" (Loyalist News Reporters). What prominent member of the SDLP is keeping company with the Protestant female from Belfast's Crumlin Road?"

The "Protestant female" was of course, Irene Andrews, found brutally stabbed to death along with SDLP man, Paddy Wilson, the following June.

Ex-Internee abused by army

A spokesman for Ballymurphy incident centre last night said that former internee Mr. Tom Cahill and his wife had been abused by British soldiers since his release from Long Kesh last Thursday.

He said that yesterday stones thrown from inside the British Army barracks on the Whitework Road broke a front window of Mr. Cahill's home and that one stone struck Mrs. Cahill.