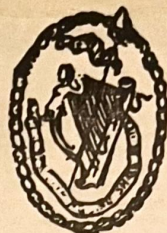


REPUBLICAN NEWS

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BELFAST BRIGADE WARNS SPIES

The Republican Movement held a Press Conference during the week in relation to the acceptance by the Belfast Brigade, Oglai na hEireann, of responsibility for the shooting of a British Military Intelligence Agent at Broadway, Falls Road. A spokesman said:-

"Proof of allegations that he was, in fact, engaged in spying activities was the seizure of a Tape and Tape Recorder, detailing the movements of known Republicans, keeping under surveillance Sinn Féin Incident Centres, etc.

"The agent was one of a team of approximately four members who had been observed touring Republican areas, one of the cars noted was a white Hillman Imp A IW 4057. The explanation given at the time of the shooting by the British Army Press Office was "that he was an ordinary member of Her Majesty's Forces, engaged in legitimate routine duties."

"Despite the evidence of the tapes and retaliatory action taken by Belfast Brigade. We have evidence that this practise continues.

"On Saturday 14th June, one of the Agents was observed carrying out the self same routine in the same Hillman Imp A IW 4057 and photographed." We have been informed by Belfast Brigade, Oglai na hEireann that: "they had contemplated taking action against this person, but give a FINAL WARNING that these activities must cease forthwith or accept the consequences." Following disclosures that Loyalist para-military organisations were in possession of photographs of known and suspected Republicans, supplied by British Army, we have no doubt that material gathered by this Agent is destined for the same source.

"Continuing evidence of collusion between 'Security Forces' and Loyalist Murder Gangs, can no longer be tolerated and the Belfast Brigade regard these activities, carried out whilst a Truce period exists, as a serious breach of truce, justifying retaliatory action."



ENGLISH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER PASSING "REPUBLICAN NEWS" OFFICES LAST SATURDAY.

These pics were

taken by a

Republican

Intelligence Unit

SIDE VIEW OF ONE OF MERLYN REE'S TRAVELLING SPIES.



U.D.R. BULLY BOYS AT THEIR TRICKS AGAIN

Fr. Denis Faul has taken up another case of brutality against the Ulster Defence Regiment. This concerns the beating up of a married man from Ballinderry Bridge who was stopped at a U.D.R. road block about two and a half miles from his own home.

Mr. Francis McCusker (26) who is married with two children, had taken his eldest son to visit his wife who had just been released from hospital after an operation and was staying with friends in Randalstown. On the return journey he was ordered out of his car by U.D.R. men.

While searching the vehicle the U.D.R. men claimed they found two bullet cases in the boot and under the front passenger seat. Mr. McCusker claimed they had been planted in the car by the U.D.R. gang and he refused to pick them up or touch them.

The U.D.R. gang then beat him about the head and rifle barrels were stuck in his back and ribs. He was told by the gang that he would be shot if he reported the incident.

Father Faul has taken a statement from Mr. McCusker to send to the U.D.R. and British Army H.Q. along with the demand that the U.D.R. gang responsible for the assault on Mr. McCusker be brought to justice.

Father Faul says he has received a number of reports in connection with U.D.R. units in South Derry and West Tyrone.

angelo

No socialism without freedom

An awful load of rubbish has been written about the events of May, last year, when the whole of the North was effectively locked out of work by the men in the power-plants who support the UWC. In particular, there is a great lie told every time that the events which occurred are described as a workers strike. Amongst those who subscribe to this description are the peddlars of distortion and downright lies, the two nationalists. They still refer to the UWC lockout in terms usually used in regard to struggles between the organised working class and the Capitalist class.

But this falsification cannot be allowed to pass as his story. We must have a clear and accurate interpretation of what really happened. To let anyone away with such gross mis-use of the terminology of socialism is a falling of the standards of working class political struggle.

It can be easily shown that the efforts of the UWC, and their supporters, last May were not made in order to advance the social or economic position of the working class by one iota. Nor were the energies of the leaders of the so-called strike co-ordinating committee directed towards wresting the political power reins from the hands of the bosses.

Rather, the whole business of the UWC was to stop what they saw as a departure from the traditional Unionist way of life — namely the perpetual system of Orange Domination in the administration of Northern Ireland. Their 'Strike' was actually directed against a section of the working class (the Catholics) over whom they meant to maintain a certain power and dictatorial-like authority.

During this anti-Catholic lock-out, the UWC sanctioned and approved the use of extreme violence in support of their actions; the Dublin/Monaghan car bombs, and the Ballymena Pub murders, for example. And this was not without effect; the English and Dublin Governments yielded to the demands, ditched and Assembly and the then executive to the political wolves. Fresh elections were demanded and obtained. As we all know, the UUUC quite naturally got an overwhelming majority from the Orange Bigots in the Artificial Statelet we live in.

The twisters of today who use and degrade socialism as a cloak from under which they preach support for Fascists like the UUUC, the UVF and so on, must realise this: the struggle of labour in Ireland is the Struggle of Ireland itself. In the ideology of Connolly, the partitioning of Ireland has caused a carnival of reaction in the North and there is no hope of socialism

in Ireland until the Irish people have established a free nation.

Renegades like the Two-nations crowd and Lord Conor of the Red Hand, will not prevent that struggle from being successfully accomplished.

Free state harassment

Being down at Bodenstown at the Weekend I had the opportunity of observing the Free-state war machine in top gear once more. A few questions I should like to know the answers to are these:

Do the authorities feel so threatened by the unvanquished patriotism of Irish people that they found it necessary to deploy a Battalion of the Free State Army in support of a massive turn-out of Gardaí (complete with their Blue SS type helmets) and all for the purpose of harassing people on their way home after a great day?

Did they feel so intimidated by the music of youngsters from Belfast, Newry, Derry and Crossmaglen, that it was deemed necessary to board their Busses on the Sallins/Naas road, displaying truncheons to all whilst Free Staters kept guard all round with Belgian semi-automatic F.N. rifles and Carl Gustav submachineguns?

I think not and the explanation for this activity must lie elsewhere. It seems to tally with the English Army used Kite-sail tactics of leaning on the civilian population in order to make the Guerrilla fighters unpopular.

Well it has failed in the North as events since June 1970 have proven. And they will as surely fail in the South (I don't know that I should tell them this but then, sure there's no danger of the Cosgrave/Cooney/O'Brien mob ever learning anything).

And as a following dig I'm quite sure that the kids of Ballymurphy who beat the mighty army of Ian Freeland hands down weren't annoyed at the poor imitation put on by the Free Staters.

Mystery murders

A dangerous myth that is continually being fostered by the Brit establishment and all their hack, is that the present anti-Catholic murder campaign is totally mindless and motiveless.

It used to be that these killings were called Mystery Murders by the BBC and the RUC. Today they don't use that term any more (500 murders in 5 years makes those claims a wee bit ridiculous since a high degree of central organisation). Neither, however, is there any mystery to the motivation.

The primary drive in the Unionist murder gangs is of course blind anti-Catholic hatred. That sustains the whole show. But there are from time to time spates or outbursts lasting anything from a week up to a month.

We experience these at times of elections when the purpose is to frighten the minority into meek acceptance of being dominated, this is standard bully boy practice: to frighten your picked on victim. Also the sectarian murders will escalate their activities in order to obtain their demands. As I've pointed out, they did this during the UWC lockout of last May.

And more recently, they have used the threat of terrible and tot-

ally indiscriminate mass murder for a definite political purpose. And that has been to make the Brits slow down the petty flow of releases of Republicans from the big K. Not that the Brit cabinet (who are after all the ones with the power and therefore are the war criminals) give a damn about your life, mine or any other pawn. But England in the process of getting out and the Brits want to be embarrassed as little as possible. So, the Orangemen kill Catholics and Mervyn Rees acts to stop interested Republicans from being released. Anything for a simple life.

And as for the persons responsible are unknown to the RUC, we must make our own conclusions from the facts.

Which are — the two organisations who have claimed most of the Murders are satellites of the major groups, the UVF and the UDA. Namely the YCV, the PAF, the UFF and the RUC. The leader of the UDA is Andy Tyrre. The Chief of Staff of the UVF is George Newell. If anyone can help the RUC find the killers then it is these two murderers.

But will they hell! The two named organisations are both very legal and after all the RUC don't go around bothering our peaceful law abiding citizens, do they?

And the political controllers are responsible for the actions of their followers.

When Bill Craig declared his support for those who would follow him in shooting to kill, he meant it.

Orange fascism

As regular readers are aware, I like to give the Stickers the benefit of the doubt, as I believe they live in Fairyland. I must be right by judging by their latest brainwave.

Apparently Hans Christian O'Hagan, Lewis Carroll McGurran and the rest of the gang believe that the paramilitaries on both sides of the political divide should get together and discuss exactly under what conditions they would engage to civil war.

Assuming that the prospect of civil war is facing the Nationalists of the North only when the Loyalists are firmly in the open about their real intentions, i.e. the (taking over and running of the North, and assuming that this is quite unlikely, what is the purpose of meeting with the Army of such a system and telling them of our intention by a way of self defence?

Do the stickers ever hear of the activities of these Loyalist cowboys at all? Are they so totally tied in with the foreign policy interests of Moscow that they totally neglect the interests and indeed the lives of the Northern minority? Will they ever rise up to the Nature of Orange Fascism and the paramount conclusion that you cannot reason or compromise with Fascism. You either destroy it and finish it for ever or you become destroyed by it if you do not support it. There is no rational or worthwhile purpose to be found in meeting with the sectarian murder gangs of the Unionist community.

Footnote . . . The Republican Clubs may be trying to cover the monumental political disaster that the NLF made in having a series of meetings with the UVF and the UDA by roping in other minority bodies into the same disastrous political decision. At any rate, the UVF got all they wanted from their meeting in the form of names and addresses of IRSP members, some of whom have since been attacked by the UVF.

LOYALISTS HAVE ENGLISH ARMY FILES ON REPUBLICANS:

English 'hand in hand' with assassins

Dossiers and files compiled by English intelligence units operating in Republican areas have been passed to loyalist para-military organisations by English soldiers. The disclosure made by the Sunday Times, who were given samples of some of the documents by a loyalist, verifies what Republicans have been saying for a long time, namely that the English Army is patronising loyalist sectarian assassins. The secret documents contain the names of hundreds of Republican internees, their home addresses, and the names and addresses of their families, relations and friends, as well as information on those who visit men detained in English concentration camps in the North.

One document is, according to the Times report, part of a dossier of 'suspected' members of the I.R.A., compiled at English Army headquarters in Lisburn. This contains photographs taken by the English Army during the interrogation and 'screening' of Republicans and one such photograph is of Belfast Republican leader, Joe Cahill. Another document contains photographs and particulars about Provisional I.R.A. supporters, mostly in the nationalist Ardoyne area of Belfast, giving such details as the place where the 'suspect' works and his car registration number.

MINORITY FEARS — TO ENGLISH ADVANTAGE

The disclosure that loyalist para-military organisations have possession of such information, not only gives added credence to the belief amongst Republicans that English troops in the North are working 'hand in hand' with the loyalists, but such claims increase the fears in minority areas of further assassinations by loyalist gunmen. Such fear and anxiety in minority nationalist communities is something the English have always utilised to their advantage.

The most sinister fact of the matter is that the documents include names and addresses of the friends and relatives of hundreds of detainees — something that is causing considerable anger amongst people of minority areas. Undoubtedly, however, the situation would be more seriously disturbing for such people were it not for their total confidence in the leadership of the Provisional Republican Movement and its capacity to defend them.

ENGLISH RULE ROOTED IN SECTARIANISM

Loyalist para-military groups have claimed in the past that they have dossiers on known Republicans and their families. Republicans have never had any doubt about the veracity of these claims, nor the origin of their information, distributed and handed down through units of the English Army throughout the North. Such claims are forwarded always in conjunction with the usual threats and at a time when the political question of maintenance or withdrawal of English rule is in the limelight. This is understandable since none knows better than does the loyalist himself that English rule is loyalist rule as far as the North is concerned and such rule is rooted in sectarian division.

The impression is effectively created by English policy, military and political, that the Northern problem is based on sectarianism. Republicans realise that there is a sectarian problem created and fostered by England, but that reconciliation and an end to sectarianism depends upon English withdrawal. Only after an end to English rule will the METHODS of English rule disappear. Sectarianism is the last vestige of England's method for maintaining her power in Ireland.



Joe Cahill.

According to reports circulating in Dublin, Mr. Joe Cahill, veteran Belfast Republican, is visiting Libya at present.

It is understood that the Libyan government is very anxious to establish diplomatic and trading relations with Ireland.

Republican sources do not attach much importance to the rumours that Libya have backed the Irish Republican Movement to the tune of £1 million. There is some talk about an undertaking being given by a senior Libyan cabinet minister presumably on the instructions of Col. Gaddafi.

LONG KESH

INSIDE STORY



by Paul

The scene the night Long Kesh Concentration Camp was burned down, pictured from the M1.

About a week or two before the actual fire we warned the authorities that if the Brits invaded the Cages and beat us again, the Kesh would be razed to the ground.

We had been protesting for the previous two months about bad food and linen rationing. Feelings were running so high that we were all put on stand-by, ready to burn down the Camp at short notice.

My mate Gerard and I were up on one of the huts of our Cage 22, looking towards the upper camp of the Sentenced Republican Prisoners, waiting on a signal. Our nerves were tense, like waiting for a battle about to happen. No such signal came. The next day we were assembled in the canteen hut and told by our O/C that the stand-by was scrubbed, there had been a meeting with the Ministry, our people on the outside were talking, and it was even rumoured that Truesdale, Camp Governor, was about to resign! So we relaxed and forgot about burning and things began to get back to normal (sic!).

On the evening of Tuesday 15th October '74, at about 8 o'clock Gerard and I were walking round the Cage and we got some news from a fellow internee that there was a bit of trouble at the top end of the Camp. Apparently two screws came into Cage 13, I think, and in conversation made an insulting comment to one of the prisoners about his wife. The Cage O/C then approached the P.O. (Principal Officer) and told him to remove the men before there was trouble. He refused, saying, "Our men will go into the Cage whatever time they want." So the screw was promptly evicted by the prisoners and there was a bit of a scuffle.

The P.O. rang Truesdale and he sent a load of screws to the Cage demanding that the bailiffs give themselves up for the cooler. Quite rightly they refused and he then threatened the men with the Brits. The overall O/C of the S.R.P. asked to go to the Cage in question to intervene. This was refused. The O/C then said that if the Brits came in the Camp would go up. Truesdale laughed and said he had heard this threat before.

It was a quarter past nine in the evening when the final word reached our Cage. The Brits had assembled outside 13 for a raid. All the prisoners then set fire to their huts. From the roof of a hut I spotted the burning in the distance and I scrambled to the ground and told my superiors. We got the okay: "BURN!" The message was passed on to Cage 7, they started burning, then 8.

Twenty-two, our Cage, burned brilliantly because it had wooden cubicles. I remembered seeing the T.V. still on and I saw the characters on the screen go up in smoke. All our belongings were left behind.

The organisation had been perfected and as much of the original plan as possible was implemented.

Pieces of bedding and a mattress were thrown up against the fence, followed by a team who quickly sprang over the barbed wire to taste the freedom of rebellion. These four men busted open the heavy gates from the outside. Gerard and I ran to the P.O.s but to which we had been assigned. The men of 7, 8 and 22 were out and we all joined in the burning of Cage 6. From the ransacked stores we obtained gas cylinders which were thrown onto the fires. They exploded and blew us off our feet. We threw everything (including fire-extinguishers) into the flame engulfed huts! The gas explosions also blew the hut structures apart. We ran down to the lower end of the Internees' compounds where things were developing much slower.

At about 9.50 p.m. Gerry and I joined our team at 22 and from there we began our journey to the football pitches beside the cages of the S.R.P. On the way up we caught a glimpse of the English Army. They fired gas and rubber bullets but the heat had produced a whirlwind which sucked the gas into the sky. For the same reasons in these hours they couldn't use the helicopters; the atmosphere above the Camp was unstable. The Brits withdrew completely and we continued up the Camp.

We passed the Young Prisoners' Cages which our lads had burnt as well. Against the wire lay three young lads who looked about 14 or 15 years of age. Two of

them were crying. "Can we surrender? Can we surrender?" They didn't know what to do, they were only kids. We felt so sorry for them (it wasn't their fight) so we directed them towards where we had seen the Screws and Brits.

We then had to pass Loyalist Cages. In the prevailing rapport I said to one of them, "Are you going to burn your cages and come out?" He said, "No. We're waiting on orders from outside; this is a UVF cage, we can do nothing till we're told."

Once at the pitch we assembled under our own leaders. I then separated from the men of my own cage and mixed until I found my brother, a sentenced Republican prisoner, with a twelve year sentence to serve. We shook hands and clasped each other. I met all my comrades, some I hadn't seen for three and four years. It was brilliant and I cannot describe the feeling. The tears ran out of my eyes at this reunion.

Our leaders took a head-count and immediately realised that Cages 2, 3, 4 and 5 were still missing, and that they must have been cut off. A squad was sent down to investigate and they discovered that the Brits had effectively isolated the lower camp. However, a team with wire cutters made their way through as far as Cage 22 and established contact there. But that's as far as we got.

I was in this team. On our way back we met soldiers and screws who confronted us from one of the many cat-walks in the maze of cages. They fired gas at us but we continued back and reached the kennel compound. There we discovered flak-jackets, short-arm magazines, a few empty holsters, water-bottles and surgical packs. We took these. We released the dogs and put them into a vacant compound. They stumbled and crawled out of the kennels, whimpering and crying because of the gas. We then burnt the kennels. Hours later the same dogs were used to savage some of my comrades. We made our way back to the pitch. I linked up with Gerard and my brother again, and we continued meeting old friends. We sat down against the fence and talked about our offensive. Gerard said he thought the flames had been at their height around 11, although now at 1 o'clock the fire was still fierce.

Some Loyalists were whining because some of their cages had been burnt. Two remained intact! Spence and McKague were walking about their cages like defunct generals. Throughout the next day rank and file Loyalists gave us news bulletins and some of them took photographs of our injuries. Cage 21, a stick Cage, had been burnt. But very few of them fought. The bulk of them came out and went into the Loyalist cages where they remained. That's the truth.

During the night men had been assigned to guard gates and give advance warning of the Brits' approach. Around dawn two choppers flew in low. I thought, here they come now.

Down by Cage 9 and 10 our lads had been holding a few gates and it was there the fighting ensued. The Brits fired gas and bullets and close range fighting took place. We had bed-ends, and hurling-sticks which we had earlier liberated from the sports hut. The helicopters started dropping the gas and assault soldiers broke through and onto the pitch and I was really scared. They were screaming like wild Indians and beating with their batons.

In the hand to hand fighting we repeatedly pushed them back. We were able to overcome the fumes of the CS gas in the open but the CR gas completely paralysed us. I felt tired but oddly enough relaxed - torpid like. I actually had a rippling and happy sensation.

At the entrance to one gate which we charged the Brits couldn't evacuate quickly enough and we caught one who started crying like a baby and shouting "My name's Lynch, my name's Lynch!" This appeal turned my stomach. "I'm half Irish, I'm half Irish!" squealed the pig. And to this one of our wise cracks retorted, "Aye, you needn't worry. We're only beating the half English in you!" Our O/C ordered us off him and I never saw him again.

The gas thickened followed by a big assault by the Brits. Hundreds of them charged from all angles, and started beating. If courage had been the decisive factor in that battle we were easily the winners. I fell with the gas and went into asphyxiation. About 1,000 rebellious prisoners were on the pitch outnumbered by soldiers, well-equipped with all the paraphernalia of modern riot control. It was hell. There wasn't room to move and we were falling over each other.

When I woke up my head was bouncing off the ground and my feet were three feet in the air and the same distance apart underneath the arms of two nasty Brits who were trailing me away. At the fence we were made spread-eagle. Then the systematic beating and abuse began. Dogs were yelping and would occasionally take bites out of our legs. Without exception everyone was beaten. I was petrified and was praying to God that it would stop. My whole body was shaking with nerves, fatigue and the effects of the gas. Then they began picking out individuals and giving them hidings. I heard one Brit say, "You!", and my stomach belched wind and CS gas, but it was my comrade on my left. They took him out of the line, accused him of shooting one of their squaddies in Belfast and then threw him to the ground and jumped up and down on him.

One Young Prisoner (YP) had accidentally ended up with us was almost kicked to death. His crying seemed to incite more violence from the pig soldiers. One brave man was selected, beaten and subjected to continual interrogation behind our backs, gave the Brits our answers. They were digging him and asking him what he burnt the Camp for. He turned round and I could hear him dictation cool and calm: "F... you," he said. "We've burnt Long Kesh and there's f... all you can do about it!" The shocked almost killed me. They laid into this rebel and nearly killed him. I heard skin delatite under punches and bones crack under blows. Ambulances in the background were taking victims away, but only when they became the finished product.

Along the whispering grapevine, we heard that someone's eye had been put out by a rubber bullet, and the horror increased because we didn't know when all this would stop. We were at the wire for about three and a half hours. Soldiers made us empty our pockets and wrist watches rapidly disappeared into their pockets. Some of us were made strip there and then. We refused and the clothes were torn ignominiously from our body. Hours later we were taken back to our burn-out cages. We were trailed and dragged down to the lower end of the Camp after our identities had been established. I saw my brother limp back along his line to serve his twelve years. This march from the top of the Camp to the bottom was brilliant. The destruction was complete. The charred shells of the huts symbolised to me the demise of the Concentration Camp system.

Cages 7, 8, and 22 men were put into 22. We still had no idea what was going on in 2, 3, 4, and 5. Late Wednesday night the engineers began to repair the perimeter light-wiring which we had destroyed. Throughout the evening the Cages were occupied by the Brit enemy; if we were seen to be doing we were taken out and spread-eagled against the wire. This treatment went on for about three hours. At about 11 o'clock a leading Brit announced, "Right Gentlemen, the Cage is yours." They went out of the Cage and locked up.

We were out in the open with no covering at all and the weather of October is cold and damp. We immediately set about building make-shift huts. We hung charred timber over pieces of twisted bed-ends and underneath this we lay down to try and sleep. In the rubble I could see Gerard's face as black as a boot and we both started to laugh. He looked like a cowboy with his handkerchief still hanging below his chain. My clothes were filthy and torn. The soldiers beyond the fence couldn't understand our laughter. Their shouting from the perimeter continued, and the morning and weeks to come were to bring further sufferings and tragedy.

The air still smelt of the burning, our mood was still defiant. We had realised power. And as I lay my head down to rest I thought to myself that I would do it all over again for ten times the price. And Gerard Coney, my mate, thought the same.



"We stand here today in this holy place where generation after generation of Irish Republicans have stood before us, to pay tribute and homage to the father of Irish Republicanism.

"We come here not merely to salute the noble dust that lies within this lonely grave and to pay our homage to the noble spirit of Tone. We come here to renew our adhesion to the faith of Tone: to express once more the Gospel which he was the first to formulate in worthy terms giving clear definition and plenary meaning to all that had been thought and taught before him by Irish speaking or English speaking men: uttered half articulately by a Shane O'Neill in some defiance flung at the English but clearly and greatly stated by Tone and not needing now ever to be stated anew for any new generation.

He has spoken for all time and his voice resounds throughout all Ireland calling on us from this grave and telling us to "break the connection with England."

"If we, who stand at this graveside could make ourselves as one with the heroic spirit that once breathed in this clay, how good it would be for Ireland. We owe to this dead man more than we can ever repay him by making pilgrimages to his grave. To his teaching we owe it that there is such a thing as Irish Republicanism and to the memory of the deed he nerved his generation to do in '98 we owe it that there is any manhood left in Ireland.

"For close on 170 years now, Irish Republicans have come here in pilgrimage, except when prevented by armed force to pay homage to his memory and to vow in their hearts that they will carry on the fight that ended for him in Arbor Hill Prison until the goal towards which he led his people is reached and Ireland is separated in mind and in body from England.

"Many, many years ago, Patrick Pearse told us that this was the holiest place in Ireland.

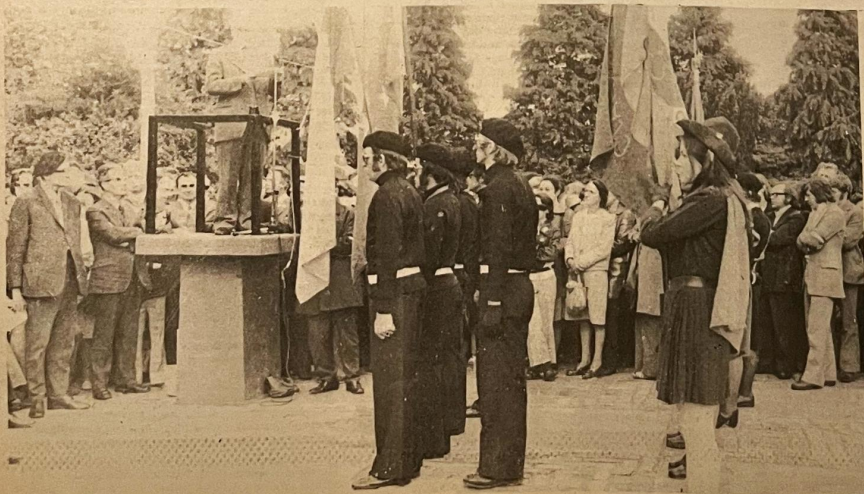
Next Sunday however we will have the spectacle of representatives of a so called "native government" indulging in wreath laying and paying lip service to Wolfe Tone at this very spot — a government that is a complete contradiction of all that tone taught, for all that Tone stood for and died

for — fascists, who are trying to impose a fascist state by force on the people of Ireland as witnessed by their fascist tactics at the very graveside of Irish Republicans who have given their lives in pursuit of Tone's dream of a democratic socialist republic.

Ogleigh na h-Eireann, Na Fianna Eireann, Cumann na mBan, Clann na Gael were all represented in this ceremony at Bodenstown.

Oration at the graveside of Wolfe Tone at Bodenstown on 15th June 1975 delivered by Proinnsias Mac Airt

Proinnsias Mac Airt delivering the oration, Gearoid Mac Cartagh (Chief Marshall) can be seen on extreme left beside the President of Sinn Fein, Ruairi O'Bradaigh.



Were it to be that Tone himself was alive today he would be in Portlaoise and the hypocrites who will place the wreaths on his grave next Sunday would be the very people who would put him there. Well they know that Tone and the men who came after him in every generation did not plan and teach and suffer and die that we might partake as Republicans while accepting the connection with England. Tone stood for complete separation of Ireland from England and to say that he taught anything else is a lie and to say that he sought unity for any other purpose is an insult to his memory and an insult to the memory of those who followed him in the years after his death — the men of '46, '67, 1916, '21 and '22, right through to the men and women of the '70's, the men and women of today. And speaking of the men and women of this generation, the graveside of

Tone is surely the most fitting place to pay tribute to the young freedom fighters of today.

WILL NOT BE BETRAYED AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE

"We regard Tone as the father of the Republic and his children have never disgraced their father. They have thrown down the gauntlet in every generation to the English enemy and I make no apology for claiming that the present generation of young men and young women would be the ones nearest to Tone's heart. Despite the odds — the might of England and the treachery of quising politicians they are on the threshold of achieving Tone's dream — separation from England. These young men and women — the very heart of fighting Ireland, have pledged loyalty to the leadership of the Republican Movement well knowing that before the inevitable withdrawal of the crown forces, talks must take place with the enemy. But they pledge loyalty in the knowledge that if our demands are not met in full, the fight will be resumed and the gallant struggle over the past six years will not be betrayed at the conference table.

"If I could dedicate my thoughts and words today, I would dedicate it gladly with fervour and love to our gallant hostages held in hell-holes in Ireland, Britain, America and Canada. We remember them this day with pride because they would not contemplate our pity. The prisoners in jail today are tomorrow's

Ireland. God Bless them all.

"The inevitable withdrawal of the British establishment creates a new situation for the whole of Ireland. It is within people's grasp to see realised the ideals and dreams of countless generations of the Irish people. For over a thousand years our people have hungered for freedom, for the facility to be masters of their own destiny so that we and our children can live in our own country with the dignity of free human beings. Repression will give way to freedom, economic stagnation will will in the face of rapid development of the national resources of this island and distract which has been carefully fostered by an alien government will be dispelled in the great common desire to make our land worthy of a free nation.

"There are those who fear the departure of the British masters. Unscrupulous politicians in the north, play on the fears of those who build for centuries in a colonial ghetto lived for centuries in a colonial ghetto. Those politicians talk about restoring the old Stormont. Such is foolish and dangerous talk.

NO PLACE FOR BIGOTRY OR SECTARIANISM

"The Republican Movement has stated repeatedly that never again will fascist thugs treat any section of the Irish people as second class citizens in their own country. Unionism has been smashed. The days of the R.U.C. are numbered and those who masquerade under the guise of "Loyalism" would do well to face the inevitable changes coming about and not lead their own followers into the abyss of disaster. For in the Ireland of tomorrow, the Ireland of the Republican Movement, there will be no place for bigotry or sectarianism. It will be a society built on the principals of liberty, equality and justice. An Ireland where there will be no exploitation of the poor and the weak and the humble, and where men will know and cherish the real peace of freedom and the joy of owning their fair share of Ireland.

"THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC"

"It was for a society so based on these principles that Tone braved the terrors of the oceans and sacrificed everything — even his life. It was for an Ireland like this that Pearse and Connolly died for, and which the young men and women of this generation, suffered torture, imprisonment and death. "After such sacrifices we of the Republican Movement are determined to bring to a successful conclusion the age-old struggle of the Irish people for the right of self-determination — we have the ability to do that. We know Tone's dream — for he left us that, and now it is our dream we carry it in our hearts — we know the promises that he made, and these we will fulfill and no power on this earth will stop us.

"Let us go away today resolved in our minds and hearts that the leadership of the Republican Movement will draw strength and fortitude by our massive presence here today. Let our presence here today be a warning to anybody that we will settle for anything less than what we are fighting for: the democratic socialist Republic."

FIANNA BUGLERS
AT THE GRAVE
OF
WOLFE TONE.

Bodenstown ceremony was the biggest in living memory.



THERE WILL BE NO SELL OUT

VETERAN BELFAST REPUBLICAN, Proinsias Mac Airt speaking at Bodenstown, Co. Kildare, last Sunday, pledged on behalf of the Irish Republican Leadership that if the demands of the Republican Movement are not met in full, the fight will be resumed and the gallant struggle over the past six years will not be betrayed at the conference table.

He said that if Wolfe Tone were alive today, he would be in Portlaoise prison and the hypocrites who would place wreaths on his grave next Sunday would be the very people who would put him there.

Over 15,000 people were attracted for the Wolfe Tone commemoration ceremony. The parade took almost one hour to pass through Sallins village. Almost 1,000 uniformed members of Na Fianna Eireann took part. The recently formed Northern Division marched as a body. The Toomebridge Slua had pride of place in the Division turn-out. Each of the three Belfast Battalions were headed by a special Battalion flag.

There was also a very impressive turn-out by Cumann na mBan and Cumann na gCailin. It was obvious that great care had been taken with uniforms, etc., to ensure that nothing was overlooked.

Clann na Gael also got a great cheer all along the route.

All the State Police on duty in the area on the orders of "Beat them into the ground Cooney," were issued with riot helmets. Road checks were set up over a five mile area and Special Branch men were active doing England's dirty work. How much more rope does the Dublin Government need to hang themselves was a question often heard last Sunday. Before the oration, which appears on the opposite page, was delivered, messages were read from Irish Republicans imprisoned in Long Kesh Concentration Camp, Magilligan Concentration Camp, Belfast Concentration Camp, Portlaoise Concentration Camp, Armagh Jail and in many other hell holes.

Mr. Mac Airt said in his oration, that Patrick Pearse had described Bodenstown as the holiest place

in Ireland. However, it would be desecrated next Sunday when they would see the spectacle of a "so-called native Government" indulging in wreath-laying and paying lip-service to Wolfe Tone. Mac Airt said the Dublin regime was a complete contradiction of all that Tone taught; it was a fascist Government and its members were trying to impose a fascist State by force on the people of Ireland, he said. In a tribute to the young Irish freedom fighters of today, Mr. Mac Airt said that Irish youth had flung down the gauntlet in every generation to the English enemy, and he made no apology for claiming that the present generation of young men and women would be the one nearest to Tone's heart. Despite the odds—the might of England and the treachery of Quisling politicians—they were on the threshold of achieving Tone's dream—separation from England.

DERRY BRIGADE WARNS TRUCE IN JEOPORDY

Derry Brigade, Ogligh na h-Eireann say that increased harassment by the English Army, especially in the Creggan estate, had placed the truce in jeopardy.

The Brigade warned that if the situation did not improve in the near future "some sort of retaliatory measures would be taken"

Derry Brigade have catalogued a list of incidents over the last three weeks, ranging from provocation to arrests and assaults. A number of young boys were recently seized and badly beaten by occupation troops in the Creggan area.

"Other people have been arrested by mistaken identity and had they arrested the persons they had intended to arrest, a very serious situation would have arisen. We have gone out of our way to maintain the truce but the British Army seem to be trying to keep the pot boiling by engaging in petty niggling and aggressive action against the youth of Creggan," the statement added. "If the situation does not improve in the near future we will be forced to take some sort of retaliatory measures. Their behaviour is so childish on occasions it makes one think whether they have any discipline in them at all."



INSIDE MAGILLIGAN

"Fifty nine years ago, a group of Irishmen fought and died for a Republic that they had just proclaimed from the steps of the G.P.O. in Dublin. At the time they were laughed at by the population, but now, in this year of 1975 their vision of a free independent Irish Nation is at last attainable.

It is attainable now because we, have waged for five years a guerrilla war against the British invader. We have used force because it was the only method open to us and also because nothing of any value has ever been handed over by the British, throughout history, without the use of force. On this annual day of national commemoration let us look back on what we have achieved.

In the past five years we have brought to the ground the corrupt sectarian system of Stormont and destroyed every other attempt by the British to implement any form of colonial or ascendancy government. And now, with the current truce in operation our movement has advanced even further towards eventual British disengagement from Ireland. Coupled with all this, we are acknowledged by everyone as the proven defenders of our people.

Now that the truce is on, the lackeys of the Free State have shown their true colours by, among other things, murdering Vol. Tom Smith in Portlaoise and attacking with batons members of his funeral cortege. They do these things because they fear us. They are aware that we are out for the freedom of all 32 counties and that some day they will come up against us in direct opposition. So, they attempt to wreck the truce by inflammatory speeches and actions. But our leadership are too smart to be lured into traps such as that. But the day of reckoning for the Free State is not too far off. We should always keep in our minds at this time of negotiation, the fact that the war is not over until Ireland is united, and that the Free State is tied to the apron strings of Britain both socially and economically.

Along with all this we have the northern protestant, still reputedly searching for his 'identity'. In that direction, all we can hope is that the more far-seeing Protestant will realise that his identity is that of the northern Irishman in the Irish Nation. Never has it been the policy of the Republican Movement to take a sectarian stance, but it must be made clear to the 'wild men' who follow Craig and Paisley, that they will not be allowed to frustrate the achievement of Irish freedom. As Parnell said: "No one has the right to call a halt to the march of a nation."

As we listen shortly to the roll of honour of our dead comrades, we feel proud, knowing that we fought along side so many valiant men, in so great a cause. The cause of the Irish Republic. We conclude with the words of Padraic Pearse, who said:-

"Believe that we too love peace. To us it is more desirable than anything. You cannot subdue the Irish passion for freedom. If you strike us down now, we shall rise again. If our deed has not been sufficient to win freedom, then our children shall win it by a better deed." We are the generation that Pearse spoke of. We have fulfilled his prophecy."

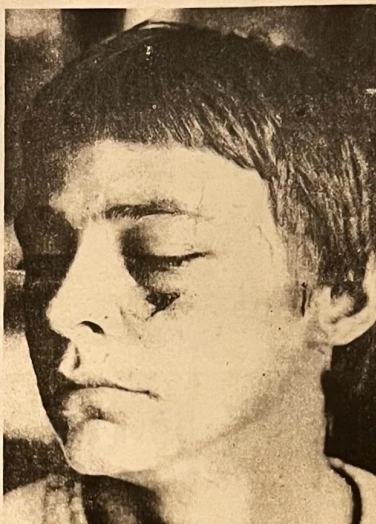
Magilligan P.O.W. Camp first hit the headlines in August 1971, when it was used as a torture centre by the British Army and the R.U.C. Special Branch. In early 1972 it became an internment camp which held Irishmen from all over the country. This period was marked by the gassing of peaceful marchers on the beaches near the camp, as they made their way to the front gates to demonstrate their opposition to internment. Since then a completely new complex has been built, on the lines of Long Kesh, to house 300 Republican Prisoners who had been sentenced by British courts. A massive publicity stunt on the part of the British, led to the description in the media of the camp as 'Magilligan Hotel', coupled with the claims that it cost £3.5 million to build and maintain.

The real motive behind this Government publicity stunt was to avoid the image that Long Kesh had acquired. Although we would not dispute the cost to maintain the camp, as the mercenaries who guard it 'earn' over £150 per week to trudge around the cages spying on the prisoners.

The truth of the matter is that Magilligan Camp was designed in order to avoid the mistakes made in Long Kesh. For example the ground on which it is built is practically impossible to tunnel in due to the high water level. But alas, as was proven recently by the discovery in one of our cages, of a 70 footer, (complete with all the mods and cons of modern tunnelling 'provo style'), we don't mind getting our feet wet! Of course the camp moles maintain they were only "checking out the mineral resources on Magilligan Point." The morale of the security chiefs was once again shattered by the disappearing act performed by two prisoners (both Republicans), that would make Airey (Colditz) Neave green with envy. And they still don't know how they did it! While British Prison Camps exist in Ireland, so too will Provo ingenuity exist, within them. How could they be so naive as to think that they had built the perfect Concentration Camp at Magilligan? The publicity stunt has backfired. The picnic is over.

(Issued by the Republican Prisoners held in Magilligan).

IRISH VICTIM OF ENGLISH THUGS



James Carlin (16) of Central Drive, Derry City, was walking at Creggan Heights recently when an English Army jeep drew up beside him. Three soldiers jumped out and grabbed him.

James said: "One soldier hit me with his knee and another hit me when I was on the floor of the jeep. They took me to Piggery Ridge where they held me for six hours."

A Republican spokesman in Derry said: "This young boy's case is only one of many similar ones in the Creggan in recent weeks. This sort of thing must stop or there will be serious consequences. This boy was brutally treated."

LIAM MAC

When the Orangemen meet on the 12th July this year in their demonstrations all over the six counties, they will as per custom, pass resolutions of loyalty to the English crown. An additional resolution will be a warning to all "loyalists" members of the Convention. "That they must see that the needs of Ulster must be paramount in the setting up of a legislature reflecting the wishes of the vast majority of the people, that no one whose political philosophy would undermine the existence of the province as an integral part of the U.K. in the short or long term can be allowed a place in the government of Ulster."

John Hume and Gerry Fitt please note, the voice of the people behind the Convention has spoken.

This power has existed since the first beginnings of the Orange Order away back in 1795, when its purpose was to unite all the protestant groupings carrying on a campaign at pillage, looting and murder against the native Catholic people with the intention of forcing them out of the Armagh area so that the same Protestants could get their small bits of farms and homes.

With the slogan, "From Armagh to Hell or Connaught," the protestant groups under such names as "Oakboys", "Steelboys", and "Peep-O-Day Boys" united to form the "Orange Boys" after a so-called battle at a place near Armagh called "The Diamond."

The "Defenders" who they fought against that day was the organisation formed by the native Catholics to defend their homes, lives and property.

With the defeat, the Catholic people had to move, and it is esti-

mated that 4,000 refugees, that one winter alone, fled to County Mayo; another estimate puts the figure at 1,400 families.

A fortunate day it was for England that saw a conspiracy defeated at the Diamond and a Society organised whose watchword was loyalty. The genius of Orangism from the commencement of its history, and never more so than at that critical time in the affairs of the Empire, was to build up and maintain.

At the time Orangism became an organised power in Ireland the Papal Church and her minions had set their hearts upon driving England into the sea and sweeping the last vestiges of Protestantism out of the country. The occasion was favourable for putting such a resolve into execution. Britain had her hands full. The world, so to speak, had arrayed itself against her. America had risen in revolt, and won independence. Europe had flung down the gauntlet again and again. Asia had taken up arms, under fanatical leaders, and created a vast amount of anxiety. Islands of the sea, also, from their position as bases of attack had added their contributions to the already overtaxed arena of strife and the star of a new conqueror in the person of Napoleon had arisen red and portentous. The greatest danger, however, was that which threatened within the shores of Britain herself. The masses had been greatly stirred by the French Revolution, and in some quarters, a tendency had been manifest to follow the example set by their Gaelic neighbours. A firm hand and a strong mind were needed in the midst of such troubles — the man who possessed both luckily found in Pitt — The work to which that

Oglinn draw for week ending 14th June was Mr. James Magee, Andersonstown. Number 6.

'Mounties' collaborated with the British

A Canadian police officer told a court in Montreal, Canada, last week that the name and address of one of four men, who appeared before the court had been found in the possession of an IRA suspect arrested in Northern Ireland. While this disclosure was no doubt, intended by the Canadian police to prove the defendant's guilt, it also unwittingly revealed their collaboration with Britain's war machine. The men, three from Canada and one from the United States, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to export arms. They were given until June 17th to wind up their affairs and begin serving their sentences.

statesman addressed himself as Premier was the same work that Orangemen rose to perform, and he had in them as far as Ireland was concerned, staunch and enthusiastic allies."

(Orangism in Ireland Vol. II, Pages 290/291).

The philosophy of Orangism hasn't changed, their pillaging and burning out of the natives so that they get control of their land and property had to be covered up with so-called high principles of defending the British Empire against the conspiracy of the Roman Catholic Church. In a period when the peoples of that empire were beginning to stir and fight for their freedom from slavery and exploitation, the colonists of Ulster began to organise to make sure Ireland would remain part of that empire, while they had the freedom to exploit and murder.

The first Orange procession took place on the 12th July 1796. The history of Orangism admit that records relating to the occasion are scanty, they only say that the numbers assembled were few, the decorations unsettled, and the parades as a rule, anything but imposing. But they got hysterical when their own opinion was reiterated in the "Northern Star" the newspaper of the United Irishmen. The article signed "Tandragee" stated: "The gentlemen called Orange Boys, who had desolated the County of Armagh during the last war, paraded publicly in the large numbers through the towns of Lurgan, Warrington and Portadown. The procession consisted of fourteen companies, each with ensigns and devices emblematic of the occasion, and formed a motley group of turncoats, Methodists, Seceders and High Churchmen, at least double the rest, with a multitude of boys and country trulls chattering up the lagging heroes — This bandit — parading in open day, under banners bearing the King's effigy and sanctioned by the magistrates. Irishmen is it not plain enough?" (Northern Star 18th July 1796); bearing the King's effigy and sanctioned by the magistrates. Irishmen is it not plain enough?" (Northern Star 18th July 1796).

Tony Gray who wrote a very sympathetic book "The Orange Order" states: "At the time of the July 12th parades in 1796, the strength of the Orange Order was probably only several thousand — and enjoying only very cautious and limited support from the Ulster gentry, landowners and magistrates. A year later it had grown into a strong popular movement which infiltrated the Yeomanry, many regiments of Militia in Ulster, and exercised considerable power, with the open support of the landowners and gentry. It had even been accepted as a potential ally by Dublin Castle."

Best wishes from U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

To help pass the time and to vent my frustrations, I have been compiling a manuscript of satire, which I hope to soon publish under the title, *Insane Asylum* by Dr. Brellan Gealt, PHOOL (pronounced fool). Any monies resulting will, of course, go to the cause.

In reading your 31 May edition, I was most interested in the satire appearing on page three, entitled *Mercenarius Vulgaris* as it parallels a satire of my own entitled *Saxon Syndrome*, a copy of which I enclose.

I have submitted several of my satires to the Irish People Newspaper in New York and they are being run on a weekly basis. I shall include a few together with *Saxon Syndrome* for you to run or discard at your pleasure.

My congratulations to the author of *Mercenarius Vulgaris* for his wittiness. I find it a big uncanny, though amusing, that two Irishmen at the antipodes should think along such parallel lines but then we suffer from the same congenital disorder -- Republicanism.

To you and the rest of your staff, I say keep up the good work. My mate, Jimmy Conlon, and I really appreciate your paper.

Is mise le meas,
MIKE LARKIN, 39634-133,
Political Prisoner,
U.S. Penitentiary,
Lewisburg, Pa. 17837.

alias: Dr. Brellan Gealt, PHOOL

MEMORIAL MASS FOR
MICHAEL GAUGHAN

On Sunday, June 1, a Mass was offered in memory of Michael Gaughan, at St. Patrick's Church in San Francisco, California. The late morning service was requested by the San Francisco Chapter of the Irish Northern Aid, and coincided with a regional convention attended by delegates from all over the West Coast and Canada. The venerable and lovely Church was filled with worshippers keenly aware of the sacrifice made by the young patriot. They listened solemnly and intently to the sermon in praise of the self sacrifice shown by men like Michael Gaughan, and they sang the Irish National Anthem at the conclusion of the service.

The service illustrated the depth and strength of support for the Irish Republican Movement in the United States. It also demonstrated that there are sympathetic clergy in this country. Coupled with the highly serious and very successful Northern Aid Convention, a picture is presented of commitment and sincerity of purpose that effectively rebuts recent statements characterising American support of Ireland as being dreamy and nostalgic.

P. McGRATH,
Press Officer.

This beautiful Irish Spinning Wheel, was pictured at the Luton Sinn Fein Office.



PATRICK MCADOREY
CUMANN, LUTON SINN FEIN
SASANA.

A chara,

Am enclosing for your attention a photograph of the first prize won at our dance (held in aid of Prisoners Dependents) on June 6th. This prize was won by Mrs. M. Leahy, of Adeyfield, Hemel Hempstead, and is a WORKING MODEL of an Irish Spinning

Wheel, made by a political prisoner in Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

The dance was well supported as usual, and several relatives of the "UXBRIDGE 8" political prisoners were guests of honour at the event.

Is Mise,
MICHAEL HOLDEN, (Rural).

The young prisoners

A Chara,

Here in Long Kesh there is a grade of prisoner known as the Y.P. (Young Prisoner). As part of their 'rehabilitation' these prisoners are compelled to work long hours each day regardless of weather conditions. All political prisoners in the camp operate as a self-contained unit i.e. cleaning etc. so the work of the Y.P. is mainly cleaning up after the hundreds of prison officers in the Camp. This moronic, degrading existence however is only one of the many civil aspects of the treatment of the U.P.s. Brutality is also an ever present factor and in this individual officers, indulge, seemingly in the knowledge that no official action will be taken against them.

Indeed recent events would indicate that it is policy and all part of or the 'rehabilitation process.' A peaceful protest was made yesterday in which the Y.P.s refused to work until they were given changes in their diet. The changes they were looking for were sugar for their tea and milk for their porridge which will give some indication of the treatment they are receiving. Upon hearing of the refusal to work prison officers (all individuals known) set upon them slapping the young prisoners and punching them in the heads and back. A few were selected as ringleaders and treated in sadistic fashion. When a protest was made to a deputy governor he threatened them with loss of remission and the punishment cells. The treatment of these young boys must be brought to public attention.

We, the sentenced Republican Prisoners in Long Kesh, will not sit back for much longer while these young boys are being degraded, abused and beaten. This is not an idle threat and we warn individuals and policy makers to cease their activities immediately.

Is Mise,
DEREC MAC THOMAS P.R.O. S.R.P. L.K.

P.S. We have just heard that a number of the young boys have been badly beaten by the screws. Some have been removed to the punishment cells and a number have lost 14 days remission and loss of pay. Treatment of the U.P.s is particularly vicious because the screws know they have no voice or muscle. Request that maximum coverage is given to their plight.

Annihilation of 400 catholics

How often must we listen to S.D.L.P. hirelings and R.U.C. thugs talk about tit-for-tat killings, always inferring that the Republican Army is retaliating for every Catholic assassinated by loyalist killer gangs. This allegation is very far from the truth. Let us take some instances which have occurred recently. A loyalist grouping, after they had murdered two Catholic brothers at Mt Vernon stated that they had done so in retaliation for the shooting of a Protestant garage owner. However, the media failed to show that this Protestant was shot by mistake, when he attempted to shield a Catholic worker who was the intended victim of the same loyalist killer squad.

On Grand National Day, McLoughlin's Bar was bombed without warning, killing two Catholic youths; a short time later the Mountain View Inn was blitzed killing several Protestants. Gerry Pitt, S.D.L.P. immediately inferred that this was more retaliation bombing by the I.R.A. As usual his brash outburst was wrong, the bombing having been carried out as part of the UVF/UDA internecine feud. On a lonely road at Gortfin Albert Ballantine, a Protestant was murdered. His killing was deliberately directed towards Republicans by the R.U.C. when in actual fact several days later two Protestants were charged with murder.

The Republican Movement has never embarked on a course of tit-for-tat bombings and assassinations. In fact had this type of action been the case we have no doubt that the death toll here would be into 5 figure numbers. However, we have always maintained the right to deal with those individuals and places known to be engaged in the slaughter of innocent people. We note with disgust the fact that the wholesale slaughter of Catholics is played-down everytime it happens, whereas the killing of Protestants is either given massive publicity or blamed on the I.R.A. at every opportunity.

Contrary to the mouthings of the S.D.L.P. the Republican Movement is not a sectarian organisation. We would be repulsed by the idea of tit-for-tat killings of innocent Irish people. Neither is it an organisation prepared to lick round the men responsible for the annihilation of 400 Catholics as the S.D.L.P. are currently doing.

The Republican Clubs is another organisation which seems fond of promoting its non-sectarian attitudes. However, we would point out that no member of the Republican Movement has ever been convicted to murdering Protestants solely because of religion; the same cannot be said for the N.I.F. one of their number has already been convicted of the murder of an innocent 16 year old mentally retarded Protestant boy, and also the passing over to the U.V.F. of the names and addresses of 16 Catholic people. (Irish Times April 1975).

Irish News would not print this

A chara,

For the past week your paper has carried various protest actions undertaken by Republican Prisoners who wanted to show the public at large the terrible humiliation they have been suffering at the hands of Prison officers. Daily strip searches, wanton destruction of prisoners property, savage beating of very young prisoners, have necessitated our young men appearing nude in the courts, smuggling letters to the Press from their respective prisons all in an endeavour to show up their plight.

However, in your classified section we find you carrying lavish advertisements for the Prison Service and the R.U.C. (and no doubt receiving considerable revenue for same); the self-same organisations who are responsible for the misery being suffered by defenceless prisoners. Have you forgotten the horrors suffered in Long Kesh last October when prisoners were bludgeoned and savaged by dogs and two men lost eyes. We feel that a supposed Nationalist newspaper should not carry such advertisements. We take the view that it is rather inconsistent of the Irish News to highlight the torture of prisoners on the one hand, and on the other to act as a recruiting platform for the beasts who are daily torturing our imprisoned people.

Is mise le meas,

PATRICIA DAVIDSON, P.R.O.
Clonard Martyr's Sinn Fein Cumann
(The above letter was sent to the Irish News, but was not published as far as we are aware. - Editor).

Sectarian assassinations

CLONARD MARTYRS SINN FEIN

Dear Sirs,

We would like to comment on a declaration contained in your issue of 6th June, 1975, under the heading MAY CASUALTIES, on Page 12.

Your issue claims that Albert Ballantine, a Protestant died as a result of sectarian assassination. This is totally inaccurate. This young man was murdered by loyalists, and it is a fact that two Protestants have already been charged and appeared in court on this murder. I am led to believe that the term "sectarian assassinations" is applied when a person of one faith is murdered by a member of an opposing faith, e.g. Catholics killed by Protestants and vice versa.

We feel that this matter is worthy of comment because too often in the past the Republican Movement has been accused by the press, politicians and the R.U.C. of tit-for-tat murders and bombings, and this is not the case. The Republican Movement has never engaged in killing people solely because of their religion. We believe that if the Movement had pursued a policy of sectarian killing the death toll in this beleaguered state would be considerably higher than it is now.

Yours faithfully,

PATRICIA DAVIDSON, P.R.O.

(This is a copy of a letter sent to FORTNIGHT - Editor).

Mr. T. Hadden, Fortnight Magazine, 15 James Street South, Belfast 2.

DEATH OF GALBALLY REPUBLICAN

THE recent death of Mr. Patrick Kane, formerly of Glenbeg, Galbally, brought the loss of one of Tyrone's greatest republicans. Paddy, born in 1895 and a member of the I.R.B. before he reached 20, was involved in the

1916 rising and in February 1918 helped to form the first Galbally Sinn Fein Cumann, a cumann which is still going strong today.

After the 1921 treaty he remained on the republican side and quickly rose in the ranks of the Irish Republican Army from captain of 'B' Company, Galbally to O.C. of the Tyrone Brigade.

He proved to be a very popular O.C. as he went about Tyrone organising the battalion areas. In 1929 he was charged with having incriminating documents and

served three months imprisonment. The "incriminating documents" were copies of "An Poblaicht" a republican newspaper which is still in circulation.

His interest in everything Irish was always prominent, at one time he was charged with having his name written in Irish on the side of his cart, an interest which he held until his death last week in Dunganon.

Deepest sympathy is extended to his family, relatives and friends.

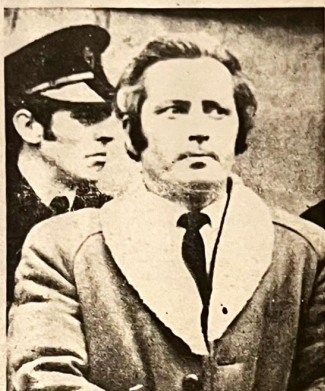
ATTENTION

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An Phoblacht, 44, Parnell Sq., Dublin. Phone 747611

A true Irishman



The late Volunteer Sean McKenna, Oglagh na h-Eireann, who was buried at Clara, Co. Monaghan, on Sunday, 8th June, after State Police crowded into the cemetery and did their utmost to provoke a breach of the peace by their callous, bullying behaviour.

It is reported that the South Down Command of Oglagh na h-Eireann issued a warning later that they might retaliate against the State Police behaviour.

Vol. McKenna was interned in 1971 after being tortured by R.U.C., Special Branch men and members of the English Army.

His brother Patrick (55), of Glaslough Street, Monaghan was shot in the leg at the funeral when State Police unsuccessfully tried to seize the I.R.A. Firing Party at the grave.

A member of the hated R.U.C. can be seen in the background of our picture. Sean was an implacable foe of this para-military police force who collaborate in every way to maintain the English garrison on Irish soil.



PROINNSIAS MAC AIRT giving the Oration at the Wolfe Tone Commemoration ceremony organised by the Irish Republican Movement at Bodenstown, Co. Kildare, last Sunday. The ceremony attracted almost 20,000 people and the parade took over an hour passing through the village of Sallins.

TRADE-UNIONIST URGES ENQUIRY

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION CONDEMNED

Senator Michael Mullen, general secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, the largest union in the country, has condemned the attitude that the Southern government reflects that criticism of aspects of administration, especially the prison sys-

tem or law enforcement, was considered to be subversive. Senator Mullen told the Union's Annual Conference that it is a very limited version of democracy that presumes that because the State may be threatened by irregular forces, we must ignore the violence that the State itself can impose. What kind of democracy was

being protected, he asked, when the Minister for Justice, Mr. Cooney, was allowed to make such a totalitarian statement as "a prisoner has no rights." The reality of being in government does not explain the Minister's uttering statements such as this, he said.

Senator Mullen said: "How

many people have to die in prison before a committee of inquiry into the administration of the prisons is set up? It is proper that a judge should hear an investigation into security when I.R.A. prisoners escape. Why is it subversive to demand that four suicides in a matter of weeks is a proper matter of public attention and inquiry."

The Senator was referring to recent suicides of young non-political prisoners. He said an inquiry might establish truths that our society might wish to evade — that rehabilitation and not punishment should be the aim. There must be no attempt to gag persons or organisations who were in disagreement with the government.

SPECIAL COURT — OBNOXIOUS INSTITUTION

When the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill was being debated in November, 1972, one Labour deputy, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, said that it was a fraud, while Mr. Tom O'Higgins, now Chief Justice, suggested that it was in response to the cracking of a whip in London. The men who had described the Bill in these and similar terms were not only a party to implementing it, but were engaged in shoving through Parliament "a piece of legislation as pernicious as anything ever dreamt up by the quislings of Europe during the war — the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill.

Under that Bill the most obnoxious institution in the State, the Special "Criminal" Court, would become a permanent feature of our judicial system and trial by jury would be discontinued.

Speaking on the North Mr. Mullen said "A phased withdrawal of British troops would be part of a political agreement which would permit the evolution of new structures for collaboration and co-operation not only between the two communities in the North, but also between the South and the North. The indefinite continuation of direct rule was just not on — it was acceptable neither to the minority in the North, nor to the majority in the whole island. The Southern government did not appear to have a coherent policy on the North.



A Wolfe Tone commemoration ceremony organised by the National Graves Association, was held last Sunday in Wolfe Tone Park, Mary Street, Dublin. This was on the anniversary of Tone's birth.

Seamus O'Faircheallaigh (second from left), N.G.A., Chairman officiated at the ceremony. A wreath was laid on the memorial by Gerald Tighe.

Mr. Sean Fitzpatrick, N.G.A. Secretary gave a brief history of the park and Mr. Eamonn Hawes spoke on the life and ideals of Wolfe Tone.

The ceremony was held in spite of the efforts of the Dublin Government to combine all annual national commemorations on St. Patrick's Day.