

An Phoblacht

Iml. 8, Uimhir 19, 10p. Bealtaine 18, 1977

It shall be the duty of the government of this Republic to make provision for the physical and mental well being of the children, to secure that no child shall suffer hunger or cold from lack of food, clothing, or shelter, but that all shall be provided with the means and facilities requisite for their proper education and training as citizens of a free and Gaelic Ireland.

(1st Dail Eireann)

JUDGES JIB AT JAILING LOYALISTS STRIKERS

REPUBLICAN mobilisation and vigilance ensured that Irish-oriented areas in the Six Counties suffered the minimum of violence and inconvenience during the Paisley-led strike which appeared to be petering out as we were going to press this week.

Nevertheless, in many Paisley-controlled areas, the strike appears to have succeeded rather better than the newspapers, radio and television would have people believe. Indeed, the manipulation of the media was the main feature of the strike, in the Crown's interest.

A secondary outstanding characteristic of the strike was the exercise of the traditional gentility with which the Crown deals with loyalist "subversives". Even when, for show purposes, a few individuals were brought before courts, their breaking of the law proved to judges and convicted, their sentences were suspended.

One of these persons was convicted of having put broken glass and nails on the public roadway. If he had been a Republican, according to tradition, he would have been sentenced to at least six months in jail. The sentence would not have been suspended!

Thus, when even a token few were arrested and found guilty, as part of a propaganda exercise by the authorities, the judiciary was proven still to be controlled by the Orange Order which has one kind of justice for its members and the other for the second-class citizens, the native Irish.

R.U.C. WAVERED

The strike, from the moment it began, never appeared to be a serious confrontation with the Crown but, right up to the end, many elements were left in doubt.

For this reason, over wide areas, the U.D.R. and the R.U.C. wavered and floundered on

the sidelines, acting decisively only when definite, unambiguous orders were given to intervene.

Illegal roadblocks were set up and not interfered with in many rural areas. Farm machinery also caused widespread obstruction - in counties Antrim and Tyrone, for example - and was not interfered with nor its leaders challenged, never mind prosecuted.

From all over the rural areas R.U.C. fraternisation with the strikers was reported to us and, presumably, to the other media, though unpublished by the daily press and TV.

The Crown objective, it would appear, was to isolate Paisley, as the Irish Republican Information Service bulletin calculated and as reported by us in our last issue.

DEALING WITH PAISLEY

Why isolate Paisley? Because Paisley was not regarded by the Crown as a reliable fool and because the Dublin politicians, who dislike Paisley, are regarded as under full control.

But, of course, nothing is as simple as that. As a result of direct rule and some of the lessons learned from the eight years of the war very many loyalist-aligned people had come to distrust the professional politicians, those ready tools of the Crown.

There was the beginning of a working-class consciousness. If this were allowed to develop, the Crown's interests in Ireland would be endangered. There was the possibility of working class men and women realising that their economic interests would be served best



by coming to terms with working class people in the Irish-oriented areas and joining the revolution.

But the main objective was to isolate, humble and, if necessary, destroy the political ambitions of Ian Paisley, who could not be trusted to co-operate in the Crown plan to turn the Six Counties into a neo-colonial puppet and guide it into an all-Ireland neo-colony, the better to meet the needs of capitalism in the Common Market context.

COST OF FAILURE

This is not to suggest that Paisley and what he represents has been destroyed. As we have pointed out, his strike succeeded to a far greater extent than pretended by the media. But the strike has failed even though it continues.

How far Paisley has suffered will not be known, perhaps, until the local government elections in the Six Counties later this month.

The paramilitary groups supporting Paisley also have suffered considerably.

The failure of the Paisley strike must disillusion many of the supporters of the paramilitary groups and weaken them, to the advantage of the professional, puppet politicians.

Working-class people, regardless of brainwashing and manipulation, are not fools. The time has come when they realise that the paramilitary leaders lack guts, lack the will to win, have no stomach for the ultimate confrontation with the Crown, and are like putty in the hands of opportunists, such as Paisley.

JUST LIKE ALGERIA?

Thus, we may expect a drift back to the Crails and the Wests until new leaders emerge in those groups to analyse the failures and to realign their forces more realistically to the basic economic realities, or such of them as these people can understand.

Very many people in Ireland's north-east would find it very difficult to visualise a situation where even a considerable minority of the colon element under a paramilitary control would see economic, historic and political realism - that their interests are those of the Irish-oriented people.

This never happened in Algeria, one of the closest parallels to the Irish experience, particularly in the north-east. It may never happen in Ireland though, traditionally, and right up to this minute, the leadership of the Republican Movement continues to extend its hand to former adversaries and to invite them to join with the Movement in creating a sovereign, democratic, socialist, Irish state, free of any alien interference, from London, Rome, Brussels, Washington, Moscow, Peking or elsewhere.

Nevertheless, it is no harm to remember a prophecy by the 1916 leader, so heavily under attack by the revisionists of Dublin at present, Padraic Mac Piarais, who said the time would come when Orangemen would be engaged militarily against the Crown. When that day dawned, according to Mac Piarais, the place of Republicans would be alongside their "Orange brothers".

Whatever about that, Paisley has been proved not to be the man to challenge the Crown either intelligently or decisively in the short or long-term interest of the confused loyalists or the people in general.

The leadership of the Republican Movement, in contrast, has not allowed itself to be stampeded by bogus peace movements or by the most vicious of military campaigns and, as the one-time apparently invincible Paisley's fortunes ebb, remains unbeaten and unbeatable.

Paisley's strike, organised on ambiguity and irresolution, a cowardice well known to history, leaves the Republican Movement stronger than it has ever been and hastens its inevitable victory.

Crown's need to destroy Ian Paisley

"I DON'T hesitate to tell you that you ought to set yourself against the constituted authority in the land . . . I am told that a provisional government (in Ulster) will be illegal. Of course it will. The (Ulster) Volunteers are illegal, and the (British) Government know they are illegal and the government dare not interfere with what is illegal. And the reason the government dare not interfere is because they know the moment they interfere with you, you would not brook their interference . . . Therefore, don't be afraid of illegalities. There are illegalities that are not crimes . . . they are illegalities taken to assert what is the right of every citizen - the protection of his freedom . . . I desire to repeat that in a cause involving their whole future men are entitled, if they will take the risk, to go to any length, to promote any resistance, legal or illegal, in order that they may preserve for themselves the elementary rights of citizenship . . . If the (British) Government interfere with our preparations, I shrink from no collision . . ."

That was 1913 in Northern Ireland. The speaker, Sir Edward Carson, was organising and arming the Ulster Volunteer Force. A man of Law and Order, he was guarding the English Constitution in Ireland against the threat of a promise of Irish Home Rule.

What he was asserting was the right of Unionist Ascendancy. What he was preserving was the status quo and a subject Ireland. What he was protecting was the interests of the British Garrison and London-Belfast business.

He has little difficulty in avoiding a collision that was never on. He was well and fully assured of the backing of Belfast traders and English Tories, the non-interference of the British Government and the co-operation of the British Army. Carson openly declared his threat of insurrection if Home Rule were brought in. The British Government declared, "they must do something about it and would send in troops to the North".

A queer mutiny

Field-Marshal Lord Wolsley declared that to use the army against the Ulster insurrection "would be the ruin of the British army". The British army in Ireland decided to "mutiny". Lieut-Col. Kenneth Edgeworth, himself a British officer at the Curragh in 1913, gives an interesting sketch of the "mutiny" in his brief autobiography ("Jack of all Trades"). . . anything less like a mutiny it would be difficult to imagine . . . a remarkable letter was

(Ar leannant ar chúil)

Bodenstown

Sunday
June 12

An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 8. Bealtaine 11, 1977. Uimhir 18.
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.Á.C., Éire. Guthán: 747611.

WE HAVE said many a time over the past year or so that the Dublin regime has no real understanding of the potentials of the Irish sea fishing industry in terms of cheap, high-protein food for our own people; well paid jobs afloat and ashore; more jobs in spin-off industries as the fleet expands; and substantial hard-currency earnings.

We have said that if the Dublin regime believes that a choice must be made between the interests of the strong farmers and the fishermen, the strong farmers would win (in the long-established Cumann na nGaedheal, now Fine Gael, tradition). And we have said that, in the long run, the fishermen will be cheated out of their 50-mile limit.

Nothing that has happened in recent weeks has changed our view. The 50-mile declaration was a temporary one, pending agreement on a Common Market fisheries policy; and it was not a complete 50-mile limit, either, for only the larger trawlers have been banned.

It was very convenient for the Dublin regime for a fleet of Dutch trawlers to allow themselves to be caught inside the 50-mile limit and to be brought into port to have their skippers charged with breaching that controversial limit – controversial in E.E.C. terms.

It was even more convenient for a judge, instead of convicting them and allowing them to appeal to higher courts in Ireland and from here to the Continent, to short-cut that process by referring the case to the continental court, where it is virtually bound to fail.

If it fails, how extremely convenient for Messrs. Donegan and FitzGerald and Flanagan to return to the fishermen, shrug their shoulders ruefully, and say: "Sorry, lads. We did our best!"

With a bit of luck for the Coalition, the continental court case will not be heard before the 26 Counties' general election takes place so that the maximum use of the political trickery involved may be availed of in terms of votes from gullible fishermen, their families and friends.

There was one charge, however, with which the Dutch trawler skippers could have been faced and against which no successful appeal could have been made to any court in the world: The area in question is closed, by international convention, to herring fishing until December 31 next.

Only very small craft can fish the area in question without taking herring in their nets. Therefore, if the Dublin regime – which can be as cute as Satan when needs be – had sought to defer a confrontation on

Fooling the fishermen

the broader issue of the limited 50-mile limit, there was a way out. It was not taken. And the fishermen should ask themselves – and the Ministers concerned – why not?

But there are many other questions the fishermen should be asking the same trick-o-the-loop gentry. Why is money not being invested in expanding the fleet and in building a middle-water and deep-sea fleet? What plans has the Coalition for restocking the depleted waters?

Why the stupid omission from the Sea Pollution Bill of oil-rigs and oil-platforms as "ships" – a bad case of oil pollution could do more damage to fish stocks and their breeding grounds than scores of large trawlers?

The framing of the more obvious, other questions we leave to the fishermen themselves, well aware of their problems, especially the efficient marketing and export of fish, now largely in the hands of avaricious foreign interests and their lackeys at home, all in the name of sacred "private enterprise".

The entire industry requires re-structuring in the interests of the fishermen, the shore workers, the home consumer and the Irish people in general. The only way to achieve this is to cut out preying "private enterprise" and replace it, as far as possible, by co-operative enterprises and, where they cannot do the job, by state firms or a mixture of state firms and co-operatives.

A massive capitalisation programme would be involved. Initially, much of this money would have to be found abroad. The Irish and their friends abroad would help provide much of this capital if a sovereign, independent Ireland, neutral in the clashes between the major powers, and based on democratic socialism, were in existence.

But even at present considerable sums of money could be injected into this vital industry if the Coalition were not so obsessed with repression and so dedicated to building up a police state.

The fishermen cannot be blamed for the Dublin state's entry into the Common Market. They foresaw

the dangers and were not fooled by the lying propaganda of the time. They were only too well aware that their days were numbered under Brussels. But today they are not alone for that message has reached and is understood by very many others, particularly the hard-pressed housewife.

By the autumn, we have been told, the Common Market policy against dairying will have been worked out in Brussels and will be applying to Ireland where, for some years, the trend has been away from beef, into dairying.

This will be the beginning of the end of the dairying industry in Ireland. The Dutch, the Danes and the French will stand their ground and are sufficiently in control of their politicians to ensure that they will suffer the least effects.

The Dublin politicians blow and bluster and put on a great show for the gallery of easily fooled people at home but always surrender eventually. Whether they are Fianna Fáil or Fine Gael they always give in.

There is now a very broad potential basis on which to organise the economic resistance against imperialism and multinational interests in Ireland. The fishermen and the housewives very well could provide the immediate cutting edge. But behind them could be marshalled the small dairy farmers; the small farmers in general who are being discriminated against in terms of land redistribution and grants; the masses of unemployed men and women, particularly the school-leavers; and those who are still in jobs but who fear for their future because of Dublin's utter economic mismanagement, its criminal negligence in financial matters, its utter proven inability to govern.

The entire country is seething with resentment and not only for economic reasons or British military harassment. In many of our towns and cities people are afraid to go out in the evening because the police, who should be protecting them, are engaged in "security" operations. Crime and vandalism are galloping out of control.

One of the main reasons why crime is soaring is because of the example of the robber class in power, one which is seen to grab, rob, steal, one which is crazed in pursuit of materialism, one which has made idealism, chivalry, dedication to noble causes a crime or something to be sneered at.

The fishermen are almost cornered by the bully-boys of Brussels and their agents here. They should remember that the best form of defence is attack. They could bring the mass of the people with them and sweep the scoundrels, our masters, from history forever. Now is the time to act.

Conradh ar an mbóthar ceart ó Chill Chainnigh amach?

Debe

TÁ ARDFHEIS an Chonartha tar éis tosaithe agus an colún seo á scríobh agam. I gCill Chainnigh álainn atá sí i mbliana. B'fheidir gur ardheis stairiúil a bheadh ann. B'fheidir go n-imeodh na teachtaí Dé Domhnaigh agus rún daingean ina gcroí acu cúl a thabhairt do dheantais stát.

Anuraidh, thug rialtas Bhaile Átha Cliath deontas sách mór don Chonradh: £49,986. Ar ndóig, ní deontas mór é, ar chor ar bith, nuair a chuirtear an tuisim sin i gcomparáid leis an méid a chaitheann an rialtas céanna ar chothú an Bhéarla sna 26 Chontae, go díreach nó go hindíreach.

Ba dheacra teacht ar an bhfídhúil sin ach is cinnte go bhfuil na mílteon tuilte i gceist – ar RTE, ar "song contents", ar fhéile Yeats, ar fheidilí opera agus a leithéid, ar chan trácht ar na cúrsaí is suntasaí.

Ar an naoi, seo a leanas cuntas faoin mbealach ar chaith an Conradh an t-airgead sin: timireacht, £15,083.37; bolsaireacht, £6,151.61 (is beag ar féidir a dhéanamh leis an tuisim shuachán sin); Comhaltas Uidh, £8,000; Ogas, £13,722.60; us baine, £1,625.46; agus ar roinnt rudaí beaga eile. Agus fágtha sa mhéid £845.07.

Ach fan go fóill. Fuair an Conradh airgid nó thoinní eile agus tá an cuntas fíoraithe, freisin. Chuirfeadh an cuntas ceanna díomhach na naoimh.

Níor thug Co. an Chláir (An Tulaich) ach an t-son phunt amháin: £3.8000; Co. Ros Comáin (ó Mhainistir na Búille); £3 eile ó Cho. Liatroma (Cr. Dhoim Seánbhóg); faic na fríde ó Cho. Fhear Manach; £4 ó Albain; £1 ó Shasana; agus gan ach £208.57 ó Mheiricea (ach an bhliain roimhe sin níor thug na Poncáin ach £3).

Béal Feirste Abu

CEÁRD é tá chun tosaigh, meas tú? Baile Átha Cliath (£258.16, méadú beag ar £221 i 1975)? Nó

Co. Luimní (£354.29, méadú beag eile ar £216 i 1975)? Nó Co. Chorcaí (£196.08, méadú beag ar £263 i 1975)?

Is é atá chun tosaigh ceann des na condaetha tá sa chéad líne i gcead na suoirse, mar atá Co. Aontroma le £851.25 (£723 i 1975) agus Béal Feirste a tháinig an chuid is mó de, mar £702.22.

Ní go rídhona a chruithigh Co. Thír Eoghain, ach airgead le £443.57 (£559 i 1975); nó Co. Dhoire, £190 (£161 i 1975); nó Co. Ard Mhacha, £275.85 (ach £171 i 1975).

Airgead é seo a tháinig ó na daoine a rinne an bailiúcháin náisiúnta. Nuair a bhí mise óg agus ag bailiú ar son an Chonartha Lá le Pádraig – agus gan mé féin a mháir, ach oilead – is minic a chruinnínn mé £10 agus óna dhóimh.

Ní fíú cae an diabhail £10 imniu. Bheinn ag súil le sin a dhúbal, ar a laghad, agus má bhíonn thart faoi 10,000 ball ag an Conradh, agus gach éinne díobh díograiseach ar son na cúise, iad ar a ndícheall ar an gceannal le Sasana (rialtas Bhaile Átha Cliath san áireamh) a bhriseadh, ba chóir go mbeadh ar a laghad £100,000 ar fáil ón mháistir náisiúnta.

Níor cuireadh eagar ceart ar Cho. na Mí, ó thaobh na Gaeltige de, go dtí le fíordhánna, agus d'éirigh leo £284.81 a bhailiú (£199, i 1975) agus san áireamh, £20 ó Ráth Cairn, a bhfuil a fhadhbannaí féin le réiteach aige agus a chuid fíacha féin le glanadh.

Ach tríd is tríd, tá méadú éicint ann... ar pháipéar. Ach tá an punt ag caililliú chomh mór sin gur teip atá ann, i ndáiríre, mar bailiúcháin.

Fadhb an airgid

AN BHUNFHADHB is mó, dá bhrí sin, tá le fuascailt an Chonartha na Gaeltige scéimanna nua a chur ar bun chun an t-airgead tá a dhíth a fháil ón bpobal.

Muasaimse féin go mbeadh an pobal sásta an Conradh a chothú ach daoine beith ag dul thart ina measc agus an lámh sínte amach.

Na suirbhéanna tá a fhios againn go bhfuil os cionn 60 faoin gcéad den phobal sna 26 Chontae fábhach don Ghaeltige.

Má bhíonn, agus má chuirtear in iúl don phobal céanna nach fíú cae an diabhail an deánmhuin (gan airgead beith taobh thiar de, beidh an t-airgead ar fáil).

Is beag tá le rúna rúin os comhair na hArdheise faoi na scéimanna sin, ní faoi phleanáil chuige sin, ní faoi dhíorma mór a eagrú agus gan ach an t-aon chuspóir aige, mar atá airgead a chruinniú, ar ais nó ar éigean.

Ach féach an rún seo a leanas (tá ceann eile mórán ar aon dul leis ón Góiste Gnó) a bheas é phlé ag Craobh an Phlarsaigh, Baile Ghib, Co. na Mí: "Go dtreoraíonn an Ardheis seo don Choiste Gnó coiste speisialta a bhunú chun ceist na ndéontas a scrúdú agus chun plean airgeadais a dhéanfaidh an Conradh neamhspleách ó dheontas stáit, a uilhmú, le cur os comhair an Choiste Gnó i mí Mheán Fómhair 1977; go dtreoraíonn an Ardheis don Choiste Gnó plean an choiste speisialta a scrúdú, é a leasú de réir mar is gá agus an plean lean nglactar a fheidhmí chun go mbeidh an Conradh féin, mar eagraíocht, neamhspleách ar dheontas eagraíochta ó 1979 ar aghaidh".

Rún rótheibí

NÍL DE locht agus air seo ach go bhfuil sé ró-theibí ar fad. B'fhearr lloim go mbeadh lúsc scéimanna áirithe chun airgid a chruinniú. Mar sin féin, din an rún is fídhachtáil i mbliana; agus má éiríonn leis

mairfidh an Conradh slán.

Seo rún maith eile (Coiste Gnó): "Gur ábhar imní do Chonradh na Gaeltige na hiarrachtaí atá i ndéanamh chun an stát 26 Chontae a thairnaint isteach san eagraíocht mhíleata idir-náisiúnta úd NATO agus go n-éilíonn an Ardheis go gclóifear le polasaí neodhrachta d'Eirinn".

Agus an ceann seo (Craobh na Cúise): "Go gcuirfeadh deiríocht le reachtachtaí sa chéad lúithreach, reachtachtaí a úsáidtear d'fhonn daoine a éasaontaíonn le polasaí ar bith de chuid an rialtais a choinneáil faoi chois, Gaeltigeoirí san áireamh".

Is maith ann iad. Ach cé mhéid póilíochta a fhaighes sáid? Drochíde, i gceolint, a fhaighseann an Conradh agus a chuid imeachtaí sa phreas.

Ní tada, mar rún, fuil chinsireacht, ná faoi "Gail amach, sí isteach". Ach tá an ceann seo againn, arís ó Craobh na Cúise: "Os rud é go bhfuil dírochroch-thairisic ag teacht faoina bhfuil ag tarlú i bpríosún agus i mbeairicí gardaí sa taobh seo tíre" (an Chonstáblacht gan smál i gcónaí, is cosúil, "éilimíid go gcuirfeadh fóiríocháin neamhspleách poblú ar bun láithreach leis an scéal a scrúdú").

Ar ndóig, tá rún eile ar an gclár atá fídhachtach, freisin, faoin raidió, faoin teilifís, faoi Udarás na Gaeltachta, faoi oideachas agus faoi Ogas. D'fheidirfaí a bheith ní ba chúramail le húsáid na Gaeltige agus na rún seo, nó cuid díobh, a bheith dá chur le chéile nó, ar a laghad, ná má fhoilítear iad.

D'fheidirfaidh an Conradh, freisin, cúrsa a chur ar bun chun "rún" ardheise a shainmhíniú, a theagasc agus a chleachtadh.

Le polasaí nua a bhunú nó seanpholasaí a athrú is ea a chuirtear, a phléar leis nó a dhúilítear do rún. B'fheidir nár mhiste bileog a dhreachtadh faoin ábhar seo. Ach an gcaithfeair rún a chur chun go ndéanfaí sin?

Ar an naoi, fuaim ráth Dé ar an Conradh, atá méaduithe go mór ón am anuraidh. Dá bhféadadh sé fadhb an airgid a réiteach bheadh leis

SMALL FARMERS

REGISTER NOW FOR VAT

TAXING the farmer is very much in the news these days. Indeed, one would imagine from listening to spokesmen for the intellectually bankrupt Irish Labour Party, that no other policy is required to restore the 26 Counties to economic health other than socking it to the rural community via increased taxation on the co-operative movement and on farmers.

There are of course, good reasons for taxing not just the big farmer, but the inefficient farmer, and the landlord with acres of land lightly grazed at best or growing rushes and weeds at worst. But that is not what the current duth of Dublin-based academics and political opportunists are at.

Make no mistake about it, the really strong farmer will still pay no tax even under the new legislation, not unless he is a total fool.

For anyone keeping account books, and that includes virtually all big farmers, there are still sufficient deductions and allowances to avoid paying taxes, provided his profits are plowed back into the farm.

Nb, the Dublin cabal of pseudo-liberals are playing a much more sinister game to further their own political ends. They are planning and sowing the seeds of sectarianism between the urban and rural communities.

Only by cultivating a sense of jealousy and envy can they hope to turn the eyes of the urban electorate away from the dismal performance in the fields of employment and prices. The farmer is to be the scapegoat.

Main brunt

It is, as always, the small and medium-sized farmer who will bear the brunt of the attack. And, the smaller the farmer, the harsher his treatment will be. Already cut out of the so-called "Farm Modernisation Scheme" by Big Brother in Brussels, and squeezed out of the market for land in his own country by its soaring cost, pushed up to unrealistic levels not by the much heard off, but seldom seen speculator, but by neighbouring big farmers, aided and assisted by grants from Brussels and credit from the Irish banks.

On top of this, the smaller farmer is being made to carry an increasing load of taxation, even though he is not in the ETS R.V. tax net. This is being done through the constant increase of taxation on the cost of many of

his inputs and, unlike the manufacturer or importer, this V.A.T. is seldom reclaimed, although there is a standard and not overly complicated way to achieve this.

You can be sure that any large farmer employing accountants or advisors is already doing so; it is the smaller farmer who is being milked.

Keep accounts

Any farmer, large or small, can elect to be registered for V.A.T. This can be done by applying to your local inspector for taxes, or from the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2, for the appropriate one sheet application.

When you have been registered for V.A.T. you will be obliged to keep records of your purchases and sales. You will have to make returns of the amounts of your purchases and sales to the Collector-General every two months on a form supplied for the purpose.

You will be liable to pay V.A.T. every two months on any taxable sale or service supplied by you. Food is not taxable. For other sales and services the tax is as follows:

Sales of cattle, sheep and pigs 1 per cent; Contractor services (carpeting, cultivating, etc.) 10 per cent; Hire of machinery, 10 per cent; Drainage and reclamation services, 3 per cent. Sales of used equipment, 10 per cent.

On the other hand, and here is the benefit, you will be entitled to deduct from whatever tax liability you may have under the above, the V.A.T. charged to you on most purchases for the purpose of your farming business.

This will include machinery, equipment, fencing, wire, cranes, drinking troughs, paints, hardware, and the endless number of items purchased from week to week.

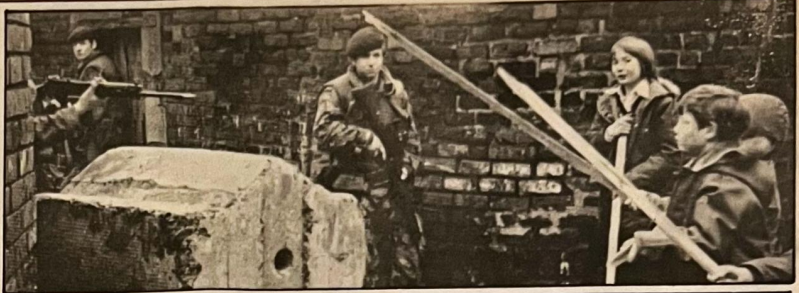
It does not include seeds, fertilisers, feeding stuffs, fuel or oral medicines, which are not liable to V.A.T. Also, in certain circumstances you will be allowed to claim any relief from V.A.T. on purchases of petrol or passenger motor vehicles, even when used for farming purposes.

The amount of V.A.T. paid by you on purchases, over the amount of V.A.T. payable on your sales or services, is refunded direct to you.

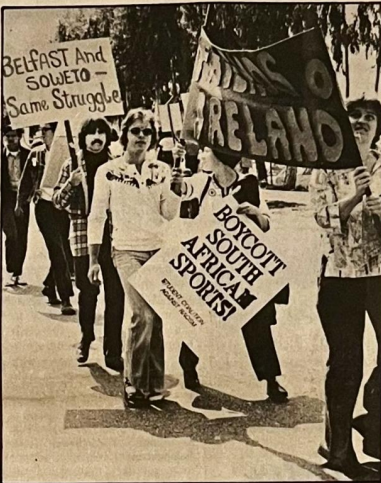
Well worthwhile

For most smaller farmers whose sales are limited almost entirely to sheep, pigs, or cattle, where the tax payable is only one per cent, registration for V.A.T. would appear well worthwhile.

For example, on the annual sale of say, 10 bullocks at £300 each, there would be a tax liability of just £30 (one per cent of £3,000); on the purchase of (Ar leannuín ar chíul)



The valour of Belfast... the wee wans challenge — and frighten — the foreign mercenaries with their wooden swords. Notice how one of the soldiers has his gun aimed at the children. Yesterday, it was Majella. Today, tomorrow, it could be one of these. Only when Brits leave can peace come in and little children play at war in peace.



WHERE SPORT BECOMES A RACIALIST BOOST

ON SATURDAY, April 17, in Newport Beach, California, U.S.A. the United States clinched the American Zone final of the Davis Cup Tennis Tournament, defeating South Africa.

Outside the Tennis Club in Newport Beach, some 800 demonstrators picketed against South Africa's racial policies. They were part of the Committee to Stop the U.S.-South Africa Tennis Match.

The Friends of Ireland, a Los Angeles-based Irish group, marched with the demonstrators, carried signs and banners reading "Free South Africa and Ireland" and "Belfast and Soweto — Same Struggle".

Leaders of the demonstration said their aim was to direct attention to "the injustice of apartheid".

Police arrested two Los Angeles men the same day for allegedly tossing oil on the tennis court, and ten men and women the following Sunday. The 10 were arrested for trespassing when they attempted a sit-down on the court as the matches were about to begin. In both cases the protesters were attacked by Tony Trabert, American team captain... as heppened in Páirc an Chróigha, Baile Átha Cliath, on a similar recent occasion.

CARTER HAS THEM VERY PERTURBED

RECENTLY here in America there was a meeting of the forces of repression against the freedom struggle in Ireland. The British Prime Minister was here as were Garrett Fitzgerald from Dublin and John Hume from Derry and the defunct SDLP.

It is significant that the meeting was held in the United States and no doubt the American State Department was aware of the presence of those evil men and of their deliberations. Could it be that their agenda was intended to impress President Carter that the tyranny in all Ireland is no abrogation of human rights there?

Mr. Callaghan is aware, as were Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath, that the British are unable to deal a decisive blow against the Provisionals, therefore a diplomatic move against the Freedom Fighters of those whose human rights have been denied for so very long seemed to be a likely one. This move is etched in a cheap attack on human rights as espoused by President Carter. Somehow they must impress both Mr. Carter and the world that Irish Republicans are sub-human and unworthy recipients of the benefits of human rights.

Politically unemployed?

Mr. John Hume was here to justify this trend of thought because if peace with justice came to Ireland wouldn't he and the SDLP be out of a job for good and the gomben from Dublin, Garrett Fitzgerald, wouldn't he, too, be out of his lucrative post, and perhaps, politically unemployed?

They care nothing for the half a million of their people who have suffered seven years of British heavy armour and killer troops. The job holders have been startled by President Carter's dedication to human rights, not only in America but throughout the world; therefore, this new attack is directed at the people in America who cherish the works of Fídraig Pearse — "Ireland unfree will never be at peace".

They make a bold attempt to destroy the Irish-American sentiment for a Free Ireland and enlist the support of a New York personality — an Irish American to be sure, but I don't expect the Irish Americans who support the Irish Freedom Struggle to suddenly collapse when Hugh Carey lends his support to the enemies of the Irish Freedom Struggle.

The approach here is interesting. A few years ago Mr. Carey went to Belfast for a few hours and returned with very little to say. How much can one learn in a few hours? Probably nothing outside of what Hume, Fitt and other Unionists told him.

Present day Judas

Nonetheless, Carey now feels qualified to speak and act against the people who have suffered torture, imprisonment and death. While in Dublin last week he supported the British Government, the British Army — all twenty-one thousand of them who have shot to death hundreds of Irish men, women and children, and the gomben men of Dublin who put their jobs before human rights.

It is quite obvious that the British and Dublin Governments enlisted the aid of Mr. Carey to deal a death blow to the Irish Northern Aid Support for Peace with Justice in Ireland and Hugh dutifully responded in Dublin's fair city, in such a prestigious place as the Royal College of Surgeons where he did the will of those opposed to human rights for the suffering people of Ireland, north and south.

In his role of present day Judas he even twisted the facts around. He said the Freedom Fighters kill children — murder them. Could he possibly be so misinformed? It is my belief that Hugh's explosion in the Royal College of Surgeons has so endeared him to the British Crown that the Queen may confer on him the title

"MR. CALLAGHAN'S ERRAND BOY" — Tim Brennan
Hicksville, N.Y.

UP THE PROVOS!

A FEW years ago a man, brought before a Dublin court because he was alleged to have shouted "Up the Provos", was acquitted on the basis that "Provos" could be interpreted to mean "Provisional Sinn Féin" or the Republican Movement in general.

On May 2, in Dublin District Court, however, District Justice O hUadhaigh told a man before him: "You are not entitled to shout 'Up the Provos'. That is an encouragement to people to join an illegal organisation."

James Fitzsimons (20), Dawson Street Falls, Dublin, and who, like the District Justice, has a drink problem, was sentenced to 12 months jail for being drunk and disorderly on March 27 and with the larceny of a jacket, valued at £15, from a car in Parnell Square.

We regret that a justice's facilities for ordering rehabilitation of alcoholics is limited by the mean system of "law and order" obtaining in the "Free" State.

We draw our readers' attention particularly to the "new crime" of shouting "Up the Provos", a "crime" which could be shown to have no substance whatsoever if the court case were to be handled by a competent lawyer (or was it backed by the "opinion" of a high-ranking Garda officer?).

AT present — and doubtless more so in the future — we hear from the small farmer lobby about the need to control land sales. The viewpoint is advanced on two grounds, land is being bought by non-farmers as a hedge against inflation (like gold, silver, or pictures). It is being

bought also by foreigners.

The sad fact is that, desirable though full development of Irish land potential by Irishmen may be, we cannot control these sales.

EEC regulations effectively debar us from doing so. It matters not what window dressing regulations the politicians may dream up, they cannot control Brussels; and Brussels has not imposed the

rule — which all those opposed to the EEC in 1972 predicted would happen — that land sales must be untrammelled within the Community. Same rights

All citizens within the Community now have the same rights. Like many fishermen, many farmers, including many small farmers who voted for EEC, may

be waking up too late.

We shall see, and we shall hear, more frequently in the future of foreigners and foreign syndicates and large companies, buying Irish land.

They may buy it through Irish nominees but they need not do so. It is quite legal. It is much too late, therefore, to weep over split milk.

Naturally, the Republican Movement has an answer to this doomsday situation. We could leave the bogus community without delay. But even that is no longer easy. It would entail sacrifices at first. Yet it may be the only avenue of salvation for Ireland.

—James Hope

We have lost control of land sales

What it is like in H-Block for our remand prisoners

WE, the Republican remand prisoners C wing, H1 Block, Long Kesh Concentration Camp, would like this opportunity to let the public know of the conditions for remand prisoners. While the Northern Ireland Office refuse to acknowledge segregation of Loyalists and Republicans, sectarian discrimination is taking place.

An agreement with the Loyalists was entered into some four weeks ago, allowing them to have their exercise and meals one day, Republicans the next day, and so forth.

The authorities have tried their best to break this arrangement by threatening the removal of exercise and association time, (which is the time allowed at the end of the evening meal, during which prisoners can watch TV and talk to friends in the canteen).

The prison staff is constantly harassing Republicans by allowing us only one and a half hours out of the cell on our day out, while Loyalists get the maximum of four hours on their day.

Once again Republicans are in the forefront in the fight for political status and segregation.

We would also like to bring to your attention the "medical facilities" in this wing, where the doctor leaves medical assessment and diagnosis to unqualified medical orderlies, who are nothing more than screws dressed in white coats.

Callous doctor

We quote the example of a prisoner who received recently

Keep up the pressure

OVER the past month Cumann from South Co. Dublin have been very active in publicising the demands of the political prisoners in Portlaoise.

The cumann have organised two caravans covering all major shopping areas from Ringsend to Clondalkin, equipped with a P.A. system and, also distributed leaflets. While pickets were placed on politicians "clinics", slogans were painted in many areas supporting the hunger strike.

Special tribute must be paid to those members who undertook a 14-hour vigil outside the local church.

The hunger-strike is over, but there should be no relaxation in exposing Portlaoise and the Coisgarra fascist regime to the world.

The South Dublin Comhairle-ceanair pledges full support for all those imprisoned in Ireland and England, according to a supplied statement.

By one of them

a deep cut in his forehead requiring stitches.

When he went to the doctor he was told by him that he had no time to look at it.

If this is the treatment that remand prisoners are receiving, we hate to think what the conditions are like for our comrades who are sentenced and on the blanket.

T.O. Committee opens drive for funds

THE TROOPS Out committee in Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire) opened the first phase of its fund-raising drive on Saturday, April 30 with a May Day dance and social at the Pavilion in the new town centre.

The dance, supported by the left-wing political organisations in the town, including Sinn Féin supporters in the Home Counties and Kilburn (London), was well attended and very enjoyable.

Mucis for the occasion was provided by local musicians, free of charge. Further entertainment was provided by a selection of Irish dancing by children from St. Alban's School of Irish Dancing and Culture, and songs by Frank Duffy of High Wycombe (Bucks).

The committee also had on display a varied selection of literature on Ireland and the aims of the 'Troops-Out' Movement, locally and nationally.

Monthly pamphlet

The committee decided recently to start this fund-raising drive to enable them to produce their own literature locally. At present they are producing their own monthly pamphlet, with articles and news items concerning the Troops-Out Movement in Britain and to help finance public meetings in Hemel Hempstead, Berkhamstead, Luton, St. Albans and other places, directed mainly at the politically-conscious British public and trades union organisations.

The Committee has had a fair measure of success in recent weeks. Wendy Navaro, by invitation, has addressed constituency Labour Party meetings in

During the recent meeting to press for political status for convicted P.O.W.s in Derry this picture was taken in the city centre. It was organised by the Comhairlecheantar, Sin Féin, Doire. Note the well-designed - and apt - posters.

Show your support for the Political Prisoners

Irish Front replies to Mayor Hegarty

FOLLOWING the resignation of Derry's Mayor Hegarty from the Nationalist Party and his decision to stand as an independent candidate in the local elections, the Irish Front issued a statement.

"The Irish Front notes with regret the recent statement made by the City's Mayor, Alderman James Hegarty, who claimed that the reason for his resignation from the Nationalist Party, and his intention to go forward as an Independent Nationalist, in the local government elections, was due to his party's affiliation to the Irish Front.

"We find it inconceivable how any person claiming to be an Irish Nationalist could oppose the creation of anti-imperialist unity, and therefore call upon Alderman Hegarty to point to which of our four demands he finds reason for objection.

"These demands have always been clearly stated, and include: An end to torture, harassment, and intimidation; full support for the political status campaign leading to an unconditional general amnesty; the repatriation of Irish prisoners in British jails; and an end to British interference in the cultural, political and economic affairs of Ireland, by the immediate withdrawal of British troops." the statement concludes.

90% Response to Petition

"The importance of the demands of the Hunger Strikers remaining a live issue cannot be over-stressed, indeed the physical and mental well-being of all prisoners is still at risk," Monaghan Comhairle Ceanntair Sinn Féin said in a statement calling for "a resolute and sustained campaign by concerned individuals and organisations to end forever the inhuman and degrading treatment of Political Prisoners in English and Irish jails. Each individual petition is a blow struck against the instruments of torture and repression of Human Rights and, to date, the response in the Monaghan and Clones areas has been magnificent (90 per cent), and a tribute to the ordinary individual," the statement continued.

and inequality and for the defence of Human Rights is spreading fairly rapidly in the Roman Catholic world," is to be welcomed - better late than never, the Comhairle Ceanntair states.

— Seamus MacCarthy, P.R.O.
Monaghan Comhairle Ceanntair.

— and by Conradh na Gaeilge

AN independent public inquiry into 26 Counties prisons and Garda stations was demanded by Conradh na Gaeilge at its Ardheis in Kilkenny.

A motion calling for the investigation "because of the bad reports concerning what is going on in prisons and Garda stations," was passed overwhelmingly.

In proposing the motion, Cathal O'Connell, Dublin referred to specific instances including an assault on a Conradh member during questioning in a Garda station.

He added that if there were nothing going on in the prisons which the Minister for Justice could not defend, he should have no objection to holding a public inquiry to set people's minds at ease.

Amnesty International

"The welcome intervention of the human rights organisation, Amnesty International, should not be regarded as a final solution by those dissenters in our supposed Christian society," the statement concludes.

Commenting on a statement by Patrick Nolan, Religious Affairs Correspondent for "The Irish Times", that "a movement for the removal of social injustice

CRAFT CENTRE 44 Ceanntair
Pharmail, Baile Átha Cliath

Support the fight for Political Status

Organise to fight imperialists' terror law

THE TRADE Union Committee Against the Prevention of Terrorism Act will hold a conference for trades unionists next Sunday, May 15, from 16.00 to 18.45 hours in Hammersmith Town Hall.

The conference is a delegates' working conference. Observers will be welcome.

This conference, which is supported by a number of London Trades Councils and trades union branches, has been organised to plan the building up of the campaign within the trades unions throughout the year.

"Last March, the P.T.A. was renewed. Let us make sure it does not become permanent. Fight for the

repeal of the P.T.A. in 1978", writes Susan O'Halloran, T.U.C.A.P.T.A. Press Secretary.

The address of the organisation is 37 Middle Lane, London N. 8 Tel: (01) 286 9833.

Susan points out that, since the Act was introduced in March nearly 2,500 people have been held, mostly Irish but also some British Trade Unionists involved in the Irish question.

Fewer than five per cent have been charged with any offence and only two under the Act itself.

However, over 100 people have been deported and many Irish trade unionists have been victimised. Many Irish homes have been raided.

Louise Cunningham (12) was taken from her school by the police whilst her parents were in custody. She was interrogated for hours until released to stay with relatives. It was due to the action of her teacher that the Special Branch was prevented from picking her up the following evening.

Joe Gallagher, Bletchley Trades Council, and a UCAT shop-steward, was served with a deportation order but, with support from the local trade union and Labour Movement, this was withdrawn. Even though he was found guilty of nothing he had to pay £300 costs and has been unable to get a job since.

This type of victimisation is undermining the basic right

of Irish workers to be active in their respective trade unions or political organisations. This is a right that workers have won after years of struggle. It is vital to protect that right.

The following trade union branches and Trades Councils are some who have pledged support for next Sunday's meeting: 16/447 TGWU; Chiswick AUEW No. 5; Shepherds Bush AUEW No. 3; Mill Hill AUEW No. 2; Finsbury Park AUEW No. 2; Marylebone AUEW No. 1; UCAT Brixton; Hackney Trades Council; Barnett Trades Council; Harrington Trades Council; Hammersmith NUPE Shop Stewards Committee; Beeky Bauknecht Shop Stewards Committee; and 01/0524 TGWU ACTS.



A dog would be treated better

IN 1946, a prisoner in Portlaoise Prison died on hunger strike. There was an inquest. The prison doctor confirmed, in his evidence, the terrible conditions which led to the hunger strike and death of the prisoner.

When, in reference to those conditions, Sean Mac Bride (council for the relatives) asked: "If you had a dog would you treat it in that fashion?" the prison doctor replied: "No."

There were three other such inquests on Portlaoise prisoners around that time and, in each case, the jury expressed censure of the treatment meted out by the authorities to political offenders, even in the case where the Minister for Justice personally addressed the jury. The jury response remained one of censure, even in those days before international standards for treatment of prisoners were set out and made absolute at minimal level.

Surely, except to the vengeful, an inquiry is preferable to an inquest? Surely humane treatment of prisoners is the minimal requirement to effect the law that imposes order? That was recognised by the juries over 30 years ago.

Standard rules

Rule 31 of the minimum standard rules for the treatment of prisoners which was drawn up by the United Nations Convention states: "All corporal punishment by isolation in a cell and all degrading, cruel and inhuman treatment to effect discipline shall cease."

Ireland is a member of the United Nations.

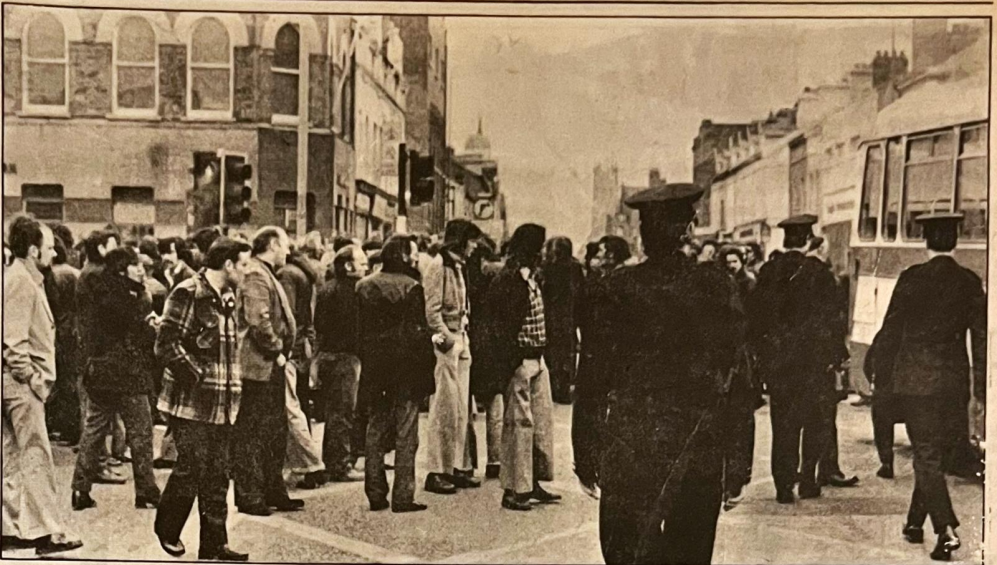
Article Three of the European Convention on Human Rights states: "No person shall be subject to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment".

Ireland is a signatory to that Convention.

No member state can derogate from these particular rules. Violation of these rules by any Government is a subversion of international law.

That these rules have been and are being seriously violated in Portlaoise prison I accept with certainty. I am confirmed in my acceptance by the fact of 20 men going on hunger strike and persevering in the fast for so long: some of them would have been free of the prison in a matter of months.

No one should believe the regime is carried out in the interest of security. The



This was a familiar scene in Belfast last week during the Paisley-led strike for the return of the pre-1969 Stormont (with even more teeth). In many cases the R.U.C. fraternised, as usual, with their paramilitary colleagues.

Gross abuse of the Emergency Powers

THE McCabe-Quigley, one of Dublin's most active Cumann, operating in the Finglas, Ballygall, Ballymun, Drumcondra areas, always has been under Special Branch surveillance and always has had more than its share of "Free" State harassment. Over the past month, however, this harassment has increased considerably.

manner and frequency of strip searching of prisoners; the circumstances in which it is carried out; the vindictive use of solitary confinement with daily strip searching of the confined prisoner — all these points to a deliberate degradation.

Ugly form of violence

It is an ugly form of violence. It is particularly ugly in that it is directed and permitted by those who condemn violence and silently tolerated by those who proclaim the sacredness and dignity of the human person.

It is regrettable that leaders of Church and State and persons in positions of authority do not abide by their own maxims and principles. The credibility of a moral stance must be minimal when the moral principle evaporates at the prison gates.

For these reasons the fact that Amnesty International is to investigate prison conditions, especially those in Portlaoise, is extremely welcome.

— Rev. Piaras O Duill, B.A.C., 7

Branchmen beset our meeting place every week, follow members home, stop them and often take them to barracks for questioning.

Members are followed by Branchmen while putting up slogans and posters ("Buy Irish", "Sinn Féin", etc.). On one occasion our members were surrounded by three carloads of Gardai.

On another occasion our members were arrested and charged with slogan-writing under section two and £12 worth of equipment was confiscated. But when they were brought to court they were released.

Members also have been stopped on their way to work and detained for lengthy periods, proof, if such were needed, as to how the Emergency Powers Act is being abused.

Keys grabbed

On the night of the alleged attack on Mr. McCuskey's house two Branchmen called at the house of the Cumann P.R.O. and questioned him until 1.30 a.m. the next morning. They tried also to enter his home by using a number of keys. They had no search warrant.

Lenár gComhfhreagróir

On the Wednesday following, a uniformed Garda was put on his home from 17.15 to 19.15 hours and at 20.30 he was arrested by a Branchman under section two and taken to the Bridgwell, where he was held for 18 hours.

During his detention he was interrogated thrice. On each occasion he was accused of having been responsible for the alleged attack on Mr. McCuskey's home; his fingerprints were taken and he was put on identification parade.

They could not charge him with anything so, to get some satisfaction, they detained him longer.

Organiser threatened

The organiser and the education officer, who is now vice-chairman also were arrested and accused of the attack on the McCuskey home. Both were held from Monday night until Thursday afternoon.

They were interrogated a number of times, fingerprinted and forced on identification

parade. One of the men had to receive medical attention.

The organiser previously had been arrested and threatened ("Each time I see your car on the road I will pull you in").

Another member of the Cumann also was arrested and was given the same excuse for arrest ("I arrest you under Section two in connection with the attack on Deputy McCuskey's home").

This man was taken from his wife and young family in the middle of the night without any consideration, removed to the Bridgwell and detained. When he was released some of his property was not returned.

The secretary, treasurer and finance officer had a visit from the Branch and Garda with search warrants to search their homes. They turned each house inside out and left them in a mess.

The chairman also had a visit from the Branch and was questioned in his home, in connection with the McCuskey incident.

The chairman has been taken into custody on a number of occasions and

questioned for apparently no reason.

This is all "Free" State harassment and another illustration as to how the Emergency Powers Act is being abused.

Physical attack

The latest harassment of a member of the McCabe Quigley Cumann is the most serious.

The young man was out for a social evening with his wife and his mother when he was assaulted physically by "Free" State thugs and bated into a Garda car.

In the Bridgwell he was put into the cell next to his wife. He was very concerned for her and believed she might need a doctor.

When he tried to insist on medical care for his wife five Garda entered his cell and beat him savagely.

Photographs were taken of the injuries caused to these three victims shortly after they were released.

This is a clear case of Garda brutality. The case is in legal hands.

Each time the Cumann holds a public meeting in its area everyone is harassed, including bystanders.

A statement is being prepared by each individual and signed. These statements will include details of happenings inside "Free" State barracks, along with names, dates, places, physical assault, denial of rights.

When completed, the statements will be put into legal hands, for action.

Correction

I WISH to inform you that no petition was taken up by Churchill Parish Local Development Committee.

The petition was organized by friends of the local Portlaoise prisoners, namely Danny Sullivan and Martin Ferris, strictly on humanitarian grounds and posted by me personally to the office of the Minister for Justice.

I trust you will be kind enough to correct the statement in "An Phoblacht" of April 26.

— Tony Scanlon, secretary, Parish Development Association, Barrow, Ardfer, Tralee.

Slogans a bid for free speech

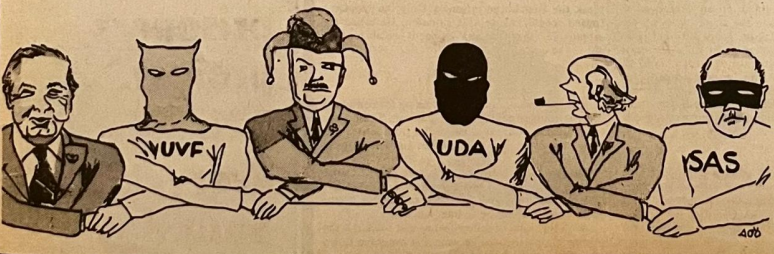
THE 'Brits Out' slogans did not seem to have been removed in Letter kenny, commented the chairman of the Urban Council, Mr. Anthony O'Hallpin, when he called for them to be wiped off as soon as possible.

Mr. Hugh Dorrain said that in a state where "free speech is suppressed we must expect this sort of thing."

Mr. Tony Gallagher said that 70 per cent of Irish people were opposed to having the British army in the country but there did not seem to be any good reason for this disfigurement.

Mr. Dorrain — You should not forget this is the only mode of expression they have in this so called "Free State".

... we're together now, who cares?

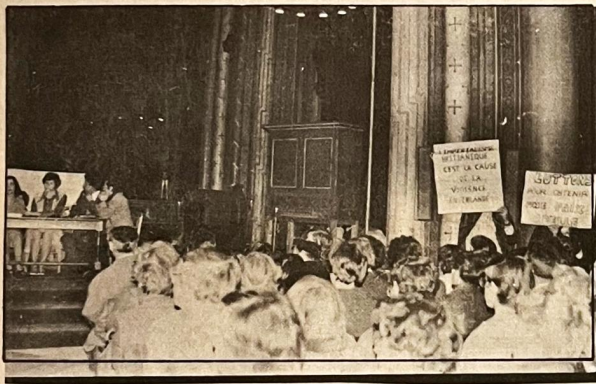


Los Angeles protest

SOME 150 people, all members of an Irish group called the Friends of Ireland, staged a die-in at the British Consulate in Los Angeles recently.

The demonstrators were joined by anti-war activist Tom Hayden (husband of actress Jane Fonda) and Pentagon Papers defendant, Anthony Russo.

"The purpose of the die-in is to dramatize the deteriorating state of civil rights in Northern Ireland and U.S. taxpayers' support of that conflict", stated Irish writer John Murphy.



PARIS TOLD THE TRUTH ABOUT THE STRUGGLE

On the evening of Tuesday April 26, militants of the Comité Irlande held a protest picket inside and outside the Church St. Germaines - Prés, in the heart of the Latin Quarter, the centre of Paris, where leaders of the Peace Movement, notably Corrigan, were holding a fund-raising meeting.

Leaflets explaining the real situation in the Six Counties were distributed outside the church to those about to attend the meeting and to passers-by.

During the meeting inside the church the Comité Irlande maintained a constant circulation of political posters and questioned platform speakers.

French television was present as well as various journalists. All in all, the intervention was a success, and a sizable proportion of those present supported the political explanations of the war as opposed to those presented by the peace agents.

CONNOLLY'S DAUGHTER TO OPEN 1916 SEMINAR IN DUBLIN

THE SECOND Annual 1966 Commemoration Seminar (An Dara Seimineár Bliantúil i gCuimhne Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916) will be held at Liberty Hall from May 13 to 15. Nora Connolly O'Brien will give the opening address of Friday, May 13, the day after the 61st Anniversary of her father's execution.

The theme of the seminar will be "Staid Chultúrtha na hÉireann" ("The State of the Nation's Culture"). Lectures (three in Irish and six in English) will be given on various topics relevant to the contemporary state of the nation's culture.

Topics to be considered will include: an Ghaeilge, the press, broadcasting, an Ghaeltacht, the arts. Contributors will include: Pádraig Ó Snodaigh, Séamus Deane, John Mulcahy, Maolsheachlainn Ó Caollaí, Anne Speed, Miriam Daly, Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh, Nollaig Ó Gadhra, Margaretta D'Arcy and John Arden.

Subscription: £1.50, full seminar; students, unemployed, £1. Advance booking is advisable from: The Project Arts Centre, 39 East Essex Street, Dublin 2, or from: An Siopa Leabhar, Conradh na Gaeilge, 6 Sráid Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath 2, or send postal order to: D. de Breartun, 39 Bothar Charleston, B.A.C.

Tickets also will be available at the door (single session 30p, 20p).

1916 Viewpoint

Conradh na Gaeilge has organised a book-display in conjunction with the seminar

in An Siopa Leabhar, 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin 2.

The Organising Committee composed of artists, writers and other concerned individuals active in the language movement and the arts generally, is concerned to see the points of view represented by Pearse and Connolly and Mac Donagh continuing to be put forward and applied to today's conditions.

We would like to see similar events taking place in other parts of the country, and will assist those organising them in any way we can.

The committee hopes, as a result of the seminar, to produce a magazine of cultural criticism and in this way to carry forward debate. It hopes to establish contacts between writers in Irish, those active in the language movement, and artists and writers whose medium is English, and to give these contacts some organisational basis.

-Cian Ó Cailigh.

Media coverage condemned in Co. Cavan

ON Sunday night, May 1, a very successful Sinn Féin meeting was held in Kilsnack, Co. Cavan, organised by the Comhairlecheantar, as part of the continuing campaign in support of the hunger strikers' demands for proper conditions in prisons and to demand an independent public inquiry.

The chairman, T.P. Ennis, condemned the media coverage and presentation of the issues and the censorship of Sinn Féin statements and spokesman from RTE, radio and TV. Instead there was a hypocritical and squalid conspiracy to criminalise the just struggle of the nationalist people in the Six Counties.

These prisoners were part of that struggle, convicted by specially set-up courts with political motives to deal with a political crisis of British occupation in Ireland.

Sinn Féin will not accept criminal status while the U.D.A. and Loyalist extremists have ready and ample access to RTE airwaves. Garret FitzGerald may consort with ex-S.A.S. men such as Airey Neave, the Tory M.P., and other violent politicians, who masquerade as peacemakers behind a veil of smooth talk.

Mr. Neave is openly calling for more army brutality, more Bloody Sundays; but, as the people

of South Armagh have shown, there are still Irishmen more than a match for Mr. Neave's S.A.S. and their Loyalist allies. Long may Ireland be blessed by such brave and courageous young men.

Mr. Charlie Boylan, Sinn Féin member of Cavan Co. Council, pointed to the Six County Councils who had called for a public inquiry. Amnesty International has highlighted prison conditions in Stalinist Russia and around the world. Amnesty has now investigating Port Laoise. Journalists and radio had described Port Laoise jail as dirty and the worst jail in Ireland after they had visited them all in 1973.

Mr. Boylan reminded his large audience of the imminent strike by Loyalists. He called for material support for the besieged nationalists if the strike went ahead; food, cash, clothes, might be needed at short notice.

Mr. Liam Munnagh, Cavan, outlined the historical framework of the present struggle being the last chapter in the expulsion of British forces and the establishment of a 32 Counties democratic, socialist Republic. The Free State and the Northern sectarian state were set up to foil the independence of the Irish people and continue their exploitation by British imperialism (i.e., investment, profit and

chronic underdevelopment).

The Republican Movement understood this process well and had striven to end direct British rule in the Six Counties. In the '20s, '30s, and '40s the "Free" State had executed and hanged Republicans as their part in shoring up the corrupt Government of Fine Gael, and Labour was now brutally trying to break the Republican prisoners. Only the people of Ireland could change this situation. He called for support for the prisoners' demands which he read out to the crowd.

PETITION

The chairman concluded by asking for continued support for the public inquiry petition. The hunger strike was over but the issue was far from settled and these men could not be forgotten and left to rot in jail.

Men from the Kilsnack area were in Port Laoise and whom they knew and respected. Let the slogan of Jim Larkin, the great liberator of Labour, be the watchword: "An injury to one is an injury to all".

With that kind of fellow-feeling and solidarity the prisoners' rights would be won. Let everyone throw his full weight behind the call. A public inquiry now, nothing less would do.

You must

GET BACK ON THE STREETS FOR

The prisoners protest

FROM No. 5 BLESSINGTON ST.
2.30 p.m. Dublin

Every Saturday

RECENT DEATHS

Denis Cotter

MR. DENIS COTTER, Galloswild, Tralee, died on Wednesday evening at Sarsfield Court Hospital, Glanmire, Cork, following a brief illness.

Aged 70, deceased was one of a family whose home was synonymous with Republicanism in Tralee and throughout the county. During the Black-and-Tan war, and again in the Civil war, the Cotter homestead was "open house" to all I.R.A. men, especially those of "D" Company. Consequently, Denis, and his brother, Garrett, were subjected to harassment by Free State forces.

Deceased spent a period of time in Mountjoy Prison, and was subsequently interned in the Curragh (1940-1944) for his Republican activities. On his release he acted as organiser for the I.R.A. throughout the country.

The funeral to Old Rath Cemetery took place on Saturday, following Requiem Mass. A Guard of honour of ex-internees accompanied the remains. At the graveside, Mr. George Rice delivered a brief and fitting oration to one who had never deviated from the true Republican ideal.

Sympathy is extended to his brother, Garrett.

Bridget Gillick

THE death has taken place of Bridget Gillick (R.I.P.) of Tierlithood, Stradone, Co. Cavan.

She was a member of the Roger Casement Cumann. On many occasions she cycled from Cavan to the Wolfe Tone Commemoration in Bodentown. She was a staunch Republican all her life.

Grásta Dé dá hanam.

Paddy Donaghey

THE late Paddy Donaghey who died suddenly in Bray on Easter Saturday was a life long Republican and a native of Cooley. While working in London he was arrested in July 1939, tried at the Old Bailey and sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years for his part in the I.R.A. campaign at that time. Most of this long sentence was served in Dartmoor and Parkhurst Penal Prisons.

On his release he was

deported to Ireland and spent the remaining years of his life in Dublin. The remains were taken from Bray, covered by the Tricolour and accompanied by his old Republican comrades from Dublin and Dundalk to Kilwira Cemetery where he was laid to rest in his native Cooley. A short oration was given by Dick Mulreedy.

Patrick Mullooly

IT WAS with deep and profound regret that the people of Strokestown and surrounding district heard last week of the death of Mr. Patrick Mullooly, ex-Comdt. 3rd. Battalion, North Roscommon Brigade, Old I.R.A. at his residence in Lavally, Strokestown.

A Guard of Honour of Sinn Féin and Old I.R.A. was provided to escort the Tricoloured coffin from Mr. Mullooly's residence and for the funeral to the New Cemetery.

Mr. Mullooly is survived by his wife, sons, daughters, grandchildren, nephews and nieces. To these, and to all other relatives and friends, deepest sympathy is extended.

The remains were removed to Strokestown Parish Church and the funeral took place after Mass of the Resurrection. The attendances at both obsequies bore striking testimony to the esteem in which the deceased and his family are held over a wide area of the county and beyond.

I gCUIMHNE

IN loving memory of Vol. Tony Aherne killed in action, May 10th, 1973. Always remembered by the Tony Aherne Cumann, Sinn Féin, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.

LEINSTER
EXECUTIVE
Comhairle Laignean

The next meeting will be held at No. 5 Blessington Street, Dublin on Sunday, 15th May at 3 p.m. Chairman and Secretary of each Cumann (or substitutes) is instructed to attend. All counties must be represented. Agenda includes: Final arrangements for Kilkenny 'Brits-Out' rally.

The men of violence

ALMOST daily we witness the trek to the podium of high and exalted personages and there with pious words and trite phrases condemn and castigate those whom they euphemistically refer to as the Men of Violence.

In our innocent ignorance we might be excused if we ask them for elucidation and clarification on this term.

Is it the Civil Rights marchers at Burntollet who in pursuance of their just cause, who were assaulted by the pickaxe handle toting uniformed members of the R.U.C. with masks to hide their identity, whom here are the violent ones. Please tell us it is the Peace Marchers in Derry or the British Army Parachuters who slaughtered fourteen unarmed citizens. Pray tell us whom here are guilty of violence.

Is it Majella O'Hare, the 12-year-old child who was shot dead by a machine-gun bullet from the hands of a British soldier? Our confusion would be immeasurably lessened if we were told who are the guilty ones.

The Irish people in their native wisdom have already arrived at their decision as to whom the violent men are.

The real men of violence are the political Rasputins ensconced in Stormont Castle who in their Satanic lust for and retention of despotic power have with their jackbooted ferocity trampled into the soul of Ulster the last remaining vestige of humanity.

In Ireland today we seem to be inundated by the hand wringing and the breast beaters bewailing the course of tragedy in our land. Where were they 20, 10 or 5 years

ago when their fellow citizens were dragged off to the concentration camps? Where were they when their neighbours were bludgeoned for their belief in a different religious persuasion?

Our very ears are assailed by the shattering sound of silence. In America in the Sixties where the Negroes were striving for human dignity a busload of people travelled 1,500 miles to stand beside their fellow citizens without regard to class or creed and from this group emerged a Catholic Monsignor and walking up to Cr. Martin Luther King exclaimed: "I am sorry, Reverend, we're late, we should have been here a hundred years ago" and Rev. King replied: "It is alright, my brother, you are here now, that's what counts".

Sympathy

ALL the members of Comhairle Chluige Chonnacht wish to extend their deepest sympathy to the relatives of the late Patrick Mullooly, Larally, Strokestown. Recently deceased.

Kilkenny

NORTH Dublin C.C. Sinn Féin are running buses to the Leinster provincial rally in Kilkenny on Sunday, 22nd May. Book at No. 5 Blessington Street, Dublin. RETURN TICKETS . . . £1.50 BOOK IMMEDIATELY

IRISH CIVIL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, TRINITY COLLEGE BRANCH

CIVIL RIGHTS DAY

in Trinity College, Dublin on Thursday, 19th May. Meetings and discussions (morning and afternoon) on prison conditions, prisoners' rights, capital punishment and repressive legislation. ALL WELCOME

PROMINENT SPEAKERS HAVE BEEN INVITED
EVENING CONCERT Men of no Property
- For further details please contact: I.C.R.A., Trinity Branch, c/o, Regent House, T.C.D., Dublin 2.

BRITS OUT PEACE IN - ÉIRE NUA

CORK Saturday, 21st May
KILKENNY Sunday, 22nd May
SLIGO Saturday, 28th May
NEWRY Sunday 29th May
Leading Sinn Féin speakers at all demonstrations. Sinn Féin Cumann banners and flags to be carried.

GREETINGS

BELATED birthday greetings to Martin Ferris, Curragh Military Hospital.
- from Mother and Brian.

BELATED birthday greetings to Martin Ferris, Curragh Military Hospital and Jim O'Shea, Port Laoise prison.
from The Michael Lynch Sinn Féin Cumann, The Spa, Tralee.

BEST wishes to Brendan Doherty in The Curragh on his 29th birthday on May 14th and to all his comrades in concentration camps especially to Brendan Dowd in Gattree.
- from Mom and Jo.

WOLFE TONE STICKERS

PRICE £10 per 1,000.
AVAILABLE from National Finance Committee, 2a Lower Kevin Street, Dublin 8.
CASH with orders, please.

HEFFERNAN: The South Kerry C.C., Sinn Féin, wish to express their deepest sympathy with the relatives of the late Company Captain John Heffernan, Caffinalcealy, Milltown, recently deceased.

NOLAN: The Committee and members of the Connolly/Keegan Cumann Sinn Féin, St. Albans (Hertfordshire), regret the recent death of George Nolan, (Sean-Oglagh na hÉireann) formerly of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, which took place at the city Hospital, St. Albans, April 29th. A wreath was laid on the grave on behalf of the Home Counties Comhairle Ceannair by Noel Lysaght, Chairman of St. Albans Sinn Féin.
Go ndeana Dia trócaire ar a anam.

FLAT in Dublin, South-side required for couple and one school-going child, unfurnished or furnished.
Reply to:-
Craft Shop,
44 Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.

Crock of Gold

ALL monies collected for the S.F. "Crock of Gold" scheme should be returned NOW. (June 1 is the final date for returns).

-Secretary
National Finance Committee,
2a Lower Kevin Street,
Dublin 8.

Brits-Out Rally

KILKENNY CITY

SUNDAY 22 MAY

ASSEMBLY: Railway Station at 3 p.m.

SPEAKERS: Ruairí Ó. Brádaigh and other prominent Republicans.

● All Sinn Féin members and supporters are requested to attend and bring banners, bands, etc.

SUPPER AND DANCE afterwards in the Newpark Hotel, Kilkenny, featuring The Liberties.

Dancing 8.30 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.

Isteach £1.50

BAR EXTENSION.

Organised by Comhairle Laignean in conjunction with Kilkenny Comhairle Ceannair S.F.

QUIZ No. 10

A Silver Phoenix Badge to be won each week. Winning entry will be drawn each week from all correct entries. Enclose 10p in postal orders with entry and mark it:

'An Phoblacht Quiz',
Box 7,
44 Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.
to arrive not later than ten days after date of issue.



QUESTIONS
1. How many people were murdered by the Brits on Sunday, 30th January, 1972?
2. Name the Brit General who ordered the Curfew

of the Falls in 1970?
3. What year was Ruairí Ó Brádaigh elected?
4. How many men escaped from the Maidstone in 1972?

Quiz Answers

FOLLOWING are the answers to Quiz No. 8.

1. 7th March, 1966.
2. Patrick Pearse.
3. 21st April, 1916.
4. 24th April, 1916.

The winner of this weeks'

quiz is F. McGeown, c/o 57 Pearse Pk., Dundalk.

IN LOVING MEMORY



Vol. Sean McKearney

MARTIN: In loving memory of our darling eldest son Owen James (Eugene) died on 13th May, 1974, R.I.P. Always remembered by Daddy, Mummy, brothers, sister, grandfather, uncles and aunts.

Saint Oliver Plunkett Intercede for him.

McKEARNEY: In loving memory of our darling son, Seán, died on May 13th, 1974, R.I.P., always remembered by Daddy, Mummy, Pádraig, Thomas, Kevin, Margaret and Angela.

Mary, Queen of Ireland, pray for him.



Vol. Eugene Martin

Show
your
support
for the
Political
Prisoners

I measa laochre na hÉireann go raibh a n-anam

Ian Paisley's power bid

(Ar leanúint ó lch 1)

issued from the (British) Command Headquarters in Dublin stating that active operations were about to take place in Ulster . . . officers domiciled in Ulster would be allowed to disappear and rejoin their units when the operations were over . . . other officers not prepared to take part would have to resign their commission . . . a number of officers decided to resign. There were intense discussions in political circles and eventually Prime Minister Asquith announced in Parliament that resignations would not be accepted and Parliament should 'wait and see'. Carson's army had won a bloodless victory.

It was collusion, not collusion. It was Ireland that was threatened, not the British Government.

Within three years of his public threats of insurrection and treason, Carson became chief law officer of the English Crown and was twice nominated a member of the British Cabinet. His English colleague, F.E. Smith, became Attorney-General for England and received a knighthood.

His Unionist colleague in conspiracy, J.H. Campbell, became a baronet, was appointed Attorney-General, then Lord Chief Justice and finally Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The leaders of the Easter Rebellion in Dublin, who fought for the rights of all the Irish people, were taken to the prison yard at Kilmainham and executed by the British army.

The loyalists were the losers. The years 1912-1913 set the pattern for the next 60 years in the Six Counties - the pattern of Orange-Unionist Ascendancy, and Loyalist servitude.

The Loyalists were conned into believing they had achieved a victory on their own initiative. Instead of the skilfully contrived plan, the Loyalists were encouraged to believe it was the threat of ready action which maintained the Union and guaranteed their place within the ascendancy circle. For reward, they were forced to accept what they had been taught to reject - Home Rule for their Six-County colony.

Britain's need

The Loyalists clung doggedly to the pattern and to the belief in their own intransigence as a virtue. In that they were encouraged by their political leaders and British guarantees just as they were encouraged, from the same quarters, to look on their neighbours, their fellow Irish, as the enemy.

With the advent and continuation of the present Anglo-Irish campaign it became a political and economic necessity for the British to reach a compromise situation. It became essential to change the

naked sectarian face of Unionism which had been revealed and to appease the Catholics by bringing a few token members into Stormont.

To the Loyalists of 1913, Home Rule had been unthinkable. In 1974, Home Rule shared with the "enemy" was unacceptable. Heedless of the changes in the intervening years, they declared a replay of 1913.

Nothing has happened to discourage their conviction of their guaranteed rights to ascendancy. Indeed the Loyalists, The Carsons and Campbells of the day led them on.

The Loyalists watched as the British army smashed into the Catholic ghettos, as the R.U.C. stood aside from the cold sectarian killings of Catholics, as the British Government introduced the selective internment of members of the Catholic populace and the torture of the Loyalists "enemy". The Loyalists saw in the repeated warnings of "a blood bath if the British move out" a confirmation of their own superiority rather than the degrading insult of their position as the appointed executioners for the Unionist machine.

Loyalist losers

In May, 1974, the Loyalist workers, acting on behalf of their Unionist bosses, brought the Six Counties to a standstill in an industrial strike. The stoppage was total. The British army stood back "in mutiny". The British government sat back and said: "Wait and see". Paisley and Craig and West and Taylor had a bloodless victory. The strike was a success, the loyalists were once again the losers.

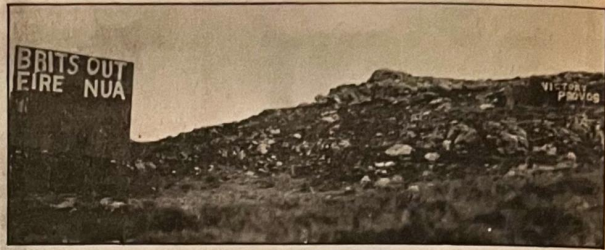
The 1974 strike revealed in all its ugly depths the bigotry, sectarianism and crude discrimination of the Orange statelet. It revealed all the key positions of industrial power in the hands of Protestants. It revealed the readiness of Unionist politicians to use their Loyalist tools to bring the economy to the point of destruction for their own political gain.

It was not 1913. Britain could not afford to indulge the luxury. Britain moved in with malign Direct Rule.

Unionist politicians have played along with the British government in the last few years - more or less. Hopefully waiting for the return of their ascendancy, realising it to have been the gift of the British government. They may have come to realise what the Irish people recognised and rejected many years ago, that Home Rule was Direct Rule with gloves on.

Playing for time

The Loyalists and their political bosses may have learnt that the Orange Card was always in the hand of the British Government at Westminster -



that it was not theirs to play unless the British Government ordained it so.

The economic squeeze, the run-down of industries, the extrajudicial business orders that helped bring them to heel, also underlined their position of total dependency.

Britain, troubled by her own devolutionary difficulties, was only too willing to sit it out and play for time.

One man could no longer contain his ambition to rule the roost in the Six Counties and once again a Loyalist strike is engineered and the British Government challenged "to deal with the enemies of Ulster".

The Rev. Ian Paisley, to emphasise his challenge and his determination, has not hesitated to cut off his political cronies in the North - depending on success or failure "they can rejoin when the operations are over". The isolation is helped by the whispered promises of Mason, on devolved government, on security, if the other political leaders stand by authority.

They stand by and express themselves horrified by "illegal and intimidatory behaviour" of Paisley, as if they had not lived by and on illegality and intimidation throughout their careers.

Nor does Paisley attempt to conceal his bigotry

This picture was taken this week on Beann Eadair (Hill of Howth) Dublin. The prominent slogans are in full view of Chief Censor Cruise O'Brien's residence.

and sectarian bitterness. He does not hesitate to name the enemy which the British must defeat: "the I.R.A. is a Catholic Army and the Catholic populace of Ulster gave them protection".

Why should he hesitate? He helped to bring down O'Neill and Faulkner, when they were ready to "bring a few Catholics into power" and sent Craig into the wilderness during the latter's temporary "aberration" on Catholics in government. No action or reaction of the British Government resulted which might have caused him to behave otherwise.

Loyalist action can hardly have been discouraged by the British defence at Strasbourg on the charge of one-sided internment in Northern Ireland: "To intern Loyalists would have contravened the International Code of Human Rights".

Racism, sectarianism and fascism did not fall out of the sky on the Six Counties.

Reproduced from the bulletin of the Irish Republican Information Service, vol. two, no. 80.

REGISTER NOW FOR VAT

(Ar leanúint ó lch 3)

£3,000 worth of equipment and machinery there would be a minimum (assuming the lower rate of 10 per cent.) benefit of £300 paid in tax. On this over-simplified example, it would benefit the farmer to the extent of £270 to register.

Your registration remains in force until you request its cancellation. It is a condition of cancellation that you pay back

the excess of tax repaid to you during the period for which you were registered. So, if you are in, you have to stay in to benefit. At least until the tax laws are changed again.

Demand the withdrawal of the Occupation Forces

Sinn Féin, Buncrana
Annual Dinner Dance
Strand Hotel
Ballyliffin
Friday, May 20
Dinner: 21.00 hours
Tickets: £3.75
Speaker in attendance.



SUNDAY, MAY 1

BELFAST: Over 30 reported robberies are believed to have taken place in predominantly Loyalist areas as panic gripped the areas of reported food shortages.

Two shots were fired through the window of a house in Juniper Park, Twinbrook, yesterday but no-one was hurt. Later in the same street, a petrol bomb was thrown at a joint Brit-R.U.C. patrol.

DERRY: Six shots were fired at a Brit mobile patrol at the Letterkenny Rd.

MONDAY, MAY 2

As the North prepared for the Loyalist Strike the rail line between Belfast and Bangor was damaged by an explosion and a number of incendiary devices exploded in the centre of Belfast.

A supermarket on the Crumlin Road was badly

damaged in an attack last night.

Four men, one armed with a handgun, held up a watchman and started several fires.

Two men fired a number of shots at a police Land Rover on the Stewartstown Road, Andersonstown. Two shots were fired at two milk floats belonging to Kennedy's Dairies which were passing through Greencastle yesterday afternoon on their way to deliver milk in the area. No one was injured.

TUESDAY, MAY 3

BELFAST: A man found shot dead near an electricity sub-station in West Belfast, was named as Mr. Edward Colman father of two three-year-old twin boys, of Norglen Parade, Turf Lodge.

His body was found at the junction of Glen Road and Upper Springfield Road after reports that he was abducted from his mother's home by two men.

R.U.C. men took no action on the Newtownards road leading into Belfast as loyalist farmers blocked the road with tractors in support of Paisley's strike.

Mr. Colman had bullet wounds to the stomach.

A 5 lb bomb caused minor damage to Gillespie and Robinson's store in King St.

Two R.U.C. Landrovers were attacked as they attempted to enter the Ardoyne and New Lodge Rd areas.

DERRY: A Brit foot patrol operating in the West End Park area of the city came under sniper fire. The Brits were unable to return fire.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4

CO. DOWN: A bar in the centre of Newry was damaged by an explosion. The blast happened at the Bit and Bridle in Margaret Square,

but no casualties were reported.

Two men had planted a duffel bag in the premises and gave a 20-minute warning. The bomb started a small fire.

THURSDAY, MAY 5

A 22-year old Falls black taxi-driver was shot and killed by Pro Brit elements at the corner of Shaw's Road and Glen Road, West Belfast. He was James Green, a married man, from Milford Walk in Divis Flats.

Mr. Green was flagged down by a woman as he approached the corner, where a group of people were standing. A red car then pulled up beside him and one of three men in it fired several shots. Mr. Green was shot in the head and was dead on arrival in hospital.

The Belfast Brigade of the IRA shot and wounded RUC men on two occasions, at Boucher Road and on the Falls Rd. They fired ten shots into a patrolling land-rover at a distance of about twelve yards, "injuring the occupants". The statement ended: "Incursions by this Loyalist militia into Republican areas will be resisted".

FRIDAY, MAY 6

A man working as a dumper-driver on a building site in the

Turf Lodge area escaped an assassination attempt. Two masked men opened fire on him.

The driver ran away and jumped over a nearby hedge. He fell and one of the men overtook him and pointed a handgun but the weapon jammed. The driver then escaped.

CO. DOWN: In Newry, a Brit soldier was injured slightly when a device was detonated as a Brit patrol was passing in Market Square. A small bomb exploded in a workman's hut outside a factory but no one was hurt.

CO. TYRONE: In Dungannon, the Stagger Inn pub on the Coalisland Road was destroyed at 3.00 a.m. yesterday by a fire caused it is thought, by incendiaries. Fire brigades were unable to tackle the blaze immediately due to a suspect bomb left near the building.

SUNDAY, MAY 8

BELFAST: Two bus drivers

were injured in separate incidents.

One of the drivers was detained in hospital where his condition was described last night as "ill" after being shot through the open door of his bus when stopped at a bus-stop at the junction of Queensland Street and Crumlin Road.

The other driver who received facial burns when a fire-bomb was thrown into the cab of his bus in the Springfield Road area, was discharged from hospital after treatment.

A 39 year old Fermanagh man, Robert Crawford was found dead, apparently murdered by Pro Brits, in the Forthriver Rd.

CO. ARMAGH: A British Customs post at Carnagh, near Keady, Armagh was extensively damaged by fire. The fire was started by three men and later Brit troops carried out a major search of the area in which they used a helicopter. Gardai also set up road blocks on the Co. Monaghan side of the Border.

Indiscriminate shots

ON April 28 at 11.00 hours, reports our Derry Correspondent, shots were fired at the military patrolling Central Drive, Derry. The Brits panicked, some firing indiscriminately along Central Drive. Creggan residents were thrown down and out against a wall but one Brit took deliberate aim and fired three deliberate shots at windows in Cromore Gardens, causing damage to the inside of the flats.

Witnesses believe he fired to kill anyone who was looking out.