

An Phoblacht REPUBLICAN NEWS



Sraith nua lml. 1 Uimhir 28 DE SATHAIRN LUNASA 11 1979

SATURDAY AUGUST 11th 1979

(England, Scotland and Wales 15p) Price 12p

OUT OF THE ASHES

THIS WEEK many will re-live in their memories the 'Northern Ireland' state's short-lived victory over its unwilling and second-class citizens, when it burned, looted and murdered the people into what it thought would be subjection.

From the period of 1968 until August 1969 those to the fore front in nationalist politics and circles were civil rights leaders — who were not necessarily Republicans. Beleaguered nationalist people — unarmed and besieged — welcomed in the British troops because of the hope that lives would be saved. How short-lived and forlorn that hope was.

However, through a process of raiding homes, of militarising nationalist areas, and torturing and shooting civilians the true face of British

intentions was shown. The leadership of the people subsequently fell between constitutional opportunists like Fitt and Hume, relying on the vote and the people's organisation, the Republican Movement, relying on courage and sacrifice.

After August '69 the Republican Movement was raised initially for community defence. But when the reality of British rule had petered through to the people and when the Republican Movement was fully organised the Irish Republican Army sprung at the enemy with a roar of vengeance, with at first a hope and now with a certainty of victory.

People demonstrating this week march in the same tradition of those who marched for civil rights, but the

issue today has gone beyond such reformist demands.

The resistance of the nationalist working-class community has been intensified under the leadership of the Irish Republican Army whose revolutionary guerrilla warfare has raised the whole question of the British presence in Ireland and has made self-determination for the Irish people a growing international issue.

The march this Sunday in Belfast is an act of resistance. It is a march in support of our armed comrades, it is a salute to our prisoners everywhere, an especial salute to the courageous and heroic blanket men.

Brits must go!

And as the IRA said in a statement this week they are not elitist or isolated from the people when they make and strike for this demand.



ARDOYNE AUGUST '69 — See page 6 and 7 for *Remember Belfast '69*, — a personal recollection

INSIDE:
Special
Supplement

Exclusive:
IRA photographs
and interview

**'BRITAIN MUST GO'
DEMONSTRATIONS**
DUBLIN | **BELFAST**
Sat. Aug. 11th. | **Sun. Aug. 12th.**
For Details : See Pages : 6 & 7

Price rise

This week the paper is a sixteen-page issue. In order to cover the increased cost of printing and distribution the price of the paper has been raised to 12p.

WAR NEWS

All the operations referred to below were claimed in supplied statements by the Irish Republican Army.

301 in ten

THE MESSAGE that 'Britain must go' will not only be demonstrated by thousands on the streets of Dublin and Belfast this weekend but it was also ably hammered home by the IRA a week ago when they killed the three-hundredth British soldier to die in Ireland this decade. In the same ambush, near Armagh city, a second Brit died, and at about the same time an RUC man was shot dead in Belfast.

British soldiers in Belfast and UDR men patrolling near Omagh were also attacked during the week which saw a commercial bombing operation in Lisburn.

THURSDAY 2ND AUGUST

Armagh

Two British soldiers were blown to bits in a massive 500lb. landmine blast six miles from Armagh city shortly after 1pm.

They died when the mine exploded under their armoured van at Drumsollen cross-road on Cathedral Road, blasting a crater twenty feet wide and fifteen feet deep. Four other soldiers were injured. One of the dead soldiers was a member of a bomb disposal team and had been in Ireland only nine days. The other soldier, a gunner from the Royal Artillery was one of the bomb team's escort. (Ironically they were returning from checking out a car which they suspected was used when the INLA shot dead an RUC man outside Armagh court house two days previously.)

Immediately after the explosion, IRA volunteers operating from three different positions in nearby fields, opened up on the British army patrol and on UDR men in another armoured vehicle which had been travelling in front. No hits were claimed.

Fire was returned but the IRA active service unit returned safely to base.

Belfast

At almost the same time as the successful Armagh ambush the IRA's Belfast Brigade shot dead an RUC man at Clondara Street just off the Falls Road. The dead man was one of a three-man RUC patrol who responded to a hoax burglary report. He was sitting in the back of a land-rover when he was hit by an IRA sniper operating from a commandeered house in the same street.

The IRA volunteer fired two bursts of fire at the three RUC men. The two survivors returned fire with typical ineffectiveness.

The dead man, a native of Edinburgh, only joined the RUC in January. For mercenaries recruited to the RUC in Scotland and England his short-lived career provides a grim warning of the fate that awaits them.

SUNDAY 5TH AUGUST

Co. Tyrone

A mobile UDR patrol was ambushed outside Omagh, Co. Tyrone at 8.30pm. A massive culvert bomb was detonated by IRA volunteers by remote control as the patrol was travelling over the Nathraggan Bridge on the Omagh to Fintona road. Three UDR men were injured and were taken to hospital.

TUESDAY 7TH AUGUST

Lisburn

A five man active service unit from the Belfast Brigade of the

IRA carried out an efficient bombing operation against a commercial target in Lisburn during the morning.

At about half-past-ten the armed volunteers breached the security ring around the Cadbury — Typhoo distribution warehouse on the fringe of the Eltona industrial

estate along the Old Hillsborough Road. Four bombs were planted and a warning was given for the building to be evacuated, half-an-hour later the bombs exploded. The ensuing fire completely destroyed the building which covered 34,000 square feet.

Belfast

Volunteers of the IRA's Belfast Brigade swung into action again shortly before midnight.

Two jeep loads of British soldiers, relieving other Brits in an observation post in Ardoyne's Alliance Avenue in North Belfast, narrowly escaped injury when they came under fire from an IRA active service unit. The Brits returned fire but the volunteers escaped uninjured.

Shadows or Pot Shots

BBC Radio Ulster reported on its Sunday morning news, one week ago, that: "A soldier fired two shots at what he thought was a gunman at the back of the prison in Armagh last night. He said the suspect escaped on foot towards the Newry Road and a big search was mounted but nothing was found."

The same day the 'Sunday News' reported: "A group of pedestrians dived for cover outside Armagh prison last night when a soldier near them accidentally discharged two rifle shots."

Whether the crazy Brit was shooting at shadows or was taking pot shots at passers-by the media was certainly eager to peddle (different) stories justifying his behaviour — perhaps they were merely relaying different versions coming from the Thiepval barracks lie-machine.



ABOVE: The scene in Clondara Street, Belfast shortly after successful IRA ambush of RUC patrol. On the left of the picture a member of the hated KOSBie regiment peers uneasily up the street.

LEFT: Armoured van in which two Brits died in a massive landmine attack near Armagh city.



SPY-POSTS DESTROYED

Two derelict buildings on Belfast's Falls Road were partially destroyed by an IRA volunteer using a commandeered JCB earth-remover on Tuesday 31st July and Wednesday 1st August.

These buildings overlook the Republican press centre and the Sinn Féin headquarters. It is believed that the Brits had been using them as occasional spy posts to observe and photograph people entering the Republican premises. As our photographs (above and below) show the Brits will no longer be able to use them for this purpose.



Iveagh 'Fagan' Punished

A man from the Iveagh district of Belfast was shot in the leg on Saturday evening by the I.R.A. as a punishment for his anti-social activities.

According to the IRA statement claiming responsibility for the shooting, this man, whose name is Marley, is "involved in persuading and organising children to break into homes and steal."

The IRA pointed out that they have warned such people before that they will not tolerate such behaviour.

NO ADVERTISEMENT

British army and RUC drivers continue to show their suicidal incompetence through their consistent record of fatal crashes on the roads of the six-counties.

Admittedly their reckless driving serves as a weapon of intimidation when they career about in jeeps and saracens through the streets of the nationalist ghettos. However the consequent death-rate and injury-rate to their own personnel owing to such practices must surely serve as both a deterrent and demoralising factor.

The latest fatal crash took place in Belfast just over one week ago on the night of Thursday 2nd August.

Fortunately no civilians were involved.

On this occasion an army saracen and an RUC land-rover managed to collide. One RUC man died (a sergeant in the supposedly elite Special Patrol Group) and four others were injured, one seriously; three Brits were also injured.

The crash happened at the junction of Great George's Street and York Street, near Belfast city centre. The RUC land-rover was almost cut in two; the saracen overturned; and both vehicles ended up in an advertising hoarding at the junction. Certainly this was no advert for life in the British army or RUC.

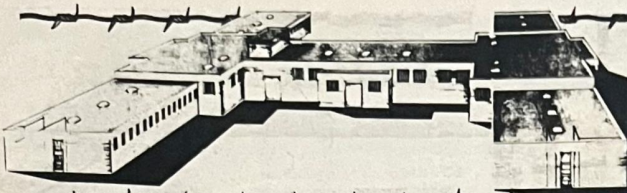
EVE OF INTERNMENT

As we go to press we are receiving reports from Belfast on Wednesday evening, the anniversary of the eve of internment, of widespread commandeering of vehicles, road-blocking and popular bonfires as the beleaguered nationalist people demonstrate that they remember what the Brits did eight years ago. Shooting attacks have also been made upon the Brits and RUC.

Meanwhile the berserk KOSBies have flooded the Lower Falls and our Dublin office has received a telephoned statement from Belfast Sinn Féin stating that their premises, surrounded by scores of Brits, has been raided and two of their members have been assaulted. One a sixty-year-old man was thrown down the stairs and was taken to the nearby Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment.

LATE NEWS FLASH: At 5am, Thursday morning members of the KOSBie regiment attempted to burn down Belfast Sinn Féin headquarters by setting alight an H-block display at the front of the building.

The lives of Sinn Féin members engaged in a twenty-four-hour 'Brits out' vigil were placed at risk by this typical act of politically directed KOSBie vandalism.



- BLOCK

Exclusive Photographs from inside the H-Blocks

IT IS NOT only the bravery but also the ingenuity of the blanket men incarcerated within the H-block units of Long Kesh which has won the hearts of thousands — and not just of Irish Republicans. The latest feat by the blanket men is to take photographs of themselves inside their H-block cells.

A miniature camera was smuggled into the H-blocks, assembled by one of the men there and then the photographs which are published here were smuggled out. (In the circumstances the poor quality of the photographs is perhaps understandable)

Those four hundred men remaining naked within the confines of Long Kesh are following in the footsteps of recently-released Kieran Nugent, the first man to go 'on the blanket'.

This hero of the H-blocks is currently in the United States of America, which he has entered illegally being denied a visa by the collaborationist US consul in Belfast.

Kieran Nugent is intending to further expose the inhumanity of the H-blocks and the barbarity of British rule in the six-counties — for a start he will hold a press conference in New York next Tuesday.

Before then, this weekend, thousands of people will take to the streets of Dublin and Belfast to demand that the British must go and that political status be granted Republican prisoners pending the amnesty that will undoubtedly be part of the settlement when the British inevitably do go.



Small cell window with thick concrete aprights and covered with a mesh.



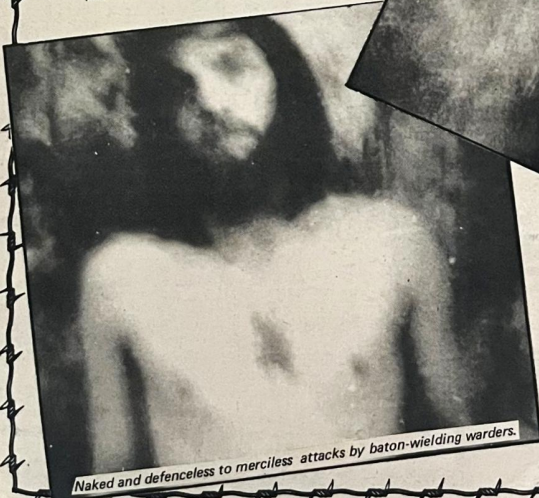
Pot and rubbish in the corner.



Blanket man looking composed — however the haunted expression in his eyes reveals something of the horrors of the H-blocks.



Drinking from the water container (cell door in background)



Naked and defenceless to merciless attacks by baton-wielding warders.



Writing on the wall — one of the few pastimes available

More Dirty work at Liberty Hall

By Paul Rooney

IN LAST week's edition of AP/RN in an article headed 'Dirty work at Liberty Hall' we reported the case of Pat Murphy, a Dublin shop steward who has been charged by the National Executive Committee of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union (I.T.G.W.U.) under Rule 14 (b) with "conduct unbecoming that of a member and inimical to the interests of other members". This apparently arose from the fact that Pat has worked too vigorously and too successfully for his fellow workers interests, in pursuing demands through 'unofficial' action.

Now another Dublin trade unionist, Jimmy Macken, one of the Mc-Donald's strikers, is being charged under the same rule.



Jimmy Macken addresses picket line.

The details of the accusations against him are as follows: Jimmy is accused of organising unauthorised demonstrations outside Liberty Hall (the same as No. 13 branch members, workers for Telecommunications, Finglas), of distributing literature which is harmful to the interests of the union and its members and also refusing to desist from mass picketing at Big Macs.

Jimmy is one of the most active strikers, fighting for his rights against the multi-national giant McDonald's, and has been constantly harassed for his efforts by the management and the Gardaí.

Now with this further escalation of harassment by the bureaucracy of his own union, Jimmy rightly feels very angry, and feels that the union, the biggest in the twenty-six counties has absolutely no



ABOVE: One of McDonald's management Tom Cullen collaborating with the Gardaí.
BELOW: Mass picket in O'Connell Street Dublin.



intention of seriously fighting Mc Donald's, to win basic union rights and decent working conditions for their members. Jimmy accuses the leadership of the I.T.G.W.U. of treachery. He says: "It's laughable that the biggest union in the country cannot win a strike like this. They have failed to black supplies, and in fact they refuse to picket the delivery entrances and now they are supplying the Gardaí and the bosses with lists of permitted picketers".

Jimmy also accuses the union leadership of collaboration with the Gardaí and the bosses and calls on all trade unionists to demand that the union publicly protest against harassment of workers by the Special Branch.

The strikers at McDonald's are also being faced with the threat of their strike pay being withheld. This came from an I.T.G.W.U. official, Tommy White, who supposedly speaks for the General Secretary.

Jimmy Macken also accuses trade unionists of crossing the picket line and quotes one instance where one man said: "I'm a good trade

unionist but I'm so hungry I'm going in there for a hamburger".

Jimmy says that this is blatant provocation by some trade unionists, and he calls on everyone to observe the picket line. He also says he will continue with the help of his fellow-strikers to organise more mass pickets every Saturday despite harassment from Mac's management, the Gardaí and the trade union bureaucracy.

Footnote

On Wednesday August 8th Jimmy Macken was suspended from the I.T.G.W.U. This came after a secret vote of the No 4 Branch Committee. The hearing lasted a mere ten minutes.

ROSCOMMON 'BRITS OUT' RESOLUTION

ROSCOMMON County Council has agreed a resolution asking the Free State government to call on the British to withdraw from the North and that conditions be improved for the men in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh.

Moving the resolution, which was agreed unanimously, at a council meeting, Councillor Dermot Mullooly (Sinn Féin) said the root cause of the trouble in north is the British presence.

He said men and women who fought for the freedom of Ireland sixty years ago were classified as criminals but were later looked upon as heroes and patriots.

Cllr. Michael Mitchell (Ind) said all Irish people should stand behind the men and women who are fighting for freedom.

CREDIT FINANCE

Tá an stailc i Credit Finance ar siúl fós. Tá na hoibríthe ar stailc le breis is 20 seachtain anois. Baill den I.T.G.W.U. is ea na hoibríthe agus tá an stailc oifigiúil.

Mar sin féin níl fonn ar bith ar na fostaitheoirí a gcearta a thabhairt dos na hoibríthe. Le tamall anuas tá siad ag gearradh síos ar líon na n-oibríthe. Nílid sásta breis airgid a thabhairt dos na hoibríthe cé go bhfuil níos mó oibre le déanamh acu.

Dhein Credit Finance breis profid i mbliana, ach nílid sásta aon chuid den fairgead sin a dháileadh i measc na hoibríthe. Is minic a deirtear gur maith an rud é dos na hoibríthe nuair a bhíonn profid mór ag comhlucht ach tais-



peánann an cás seo cé chomh fíor is atá an smaoineamh sin.

DUNDALK WORKERS DEFY LOCK-OUT

Workers employed by container-makers Thomas McArdle of Coes Road in Dundalk, have just successfully won a claim to retain their existing level of bonus payment.

When the dispute arose about five weeks ago over the implementation of a bonus scheme the management used the old tactic of locking out the workers and threatening to close down the factory, claiming diminishing orders. (This in the light that they have successfully obtained an order from Poland worth millions).

Men who had been working on the conveyor-belt had been receiving a 30% bonus, but were suddenly told that their bonus was being cut to 25%. The men refused to accept this and were suspended.

The management called in the shop stewards and told them that if the seven men involved did not accept the reduction then the factory would have to be vacated and also that there was only five weeks work left. The seven men still refused to accept the reduction and they were then supported by the A.T.G.W.U. (vehicle builders section) and the Electrical Trade Union (E.T.U.). The management locked out the shop-floor workers numbering two-hundred (but did

not lock-out the fifty white collar workers). This action caused great hardship to the workers as the holiday period was imminent.

During the dispute one shop steward, Brendan Gorham, said: "We're all very angry about the attitude of the management. This firm is mainly financed by public money, our money, and they think they can treat us like dirt."

Another shop steward Kevin Doyle, one of the men suspended, added: "When we go back we're not going to let the management ride roughshod over us". The men were feeling very angry, and some felt that if the management did not change their attitude that they, the workers would close the factory permanently. Well on Wednesday 25th July the men won their case in the Labour Courts, and have now returned to work with their original bonus-rate.

This is yet another case of workers showing great solidarity when faced with the threat of a cut in their living standards and is a good example to others facing similar threats.



Two shop stewards from McArdle's Dundalk: Brendan Gorham (left) and Kevin Doyle (right)

DUMPED MEDICINE IN ATHY

Paddy Wright, Sinn Féin councillor serving on Athy U.D.C., has been instrumental in highlighting the dangers of dumping veterinary medicine bottles and tablets on waste ground in the area.

Paddy Wright brought some dumped medicines into a recent meeting of the

Urban District Council, and told the assembled councillors that they had been found dumped in front of the Greenhills housing scheme. They presented a great danger to the children of that estate. In fact one resident had found her child with one of the tablets. Paddy Wright requested that signs should be erected forbidding the dumping of illegal waste.



PORTLAOISE PRISONERS' CHILDREN

Children of Republican prisoners in Portlaoise, on an outing on July 29th in the Skerries. This was organised by the Prisoners Welfare Action Group, Dublin.

AMERICAN BAN ON R.U.C. ARMS SUPPLY

MORE A CONCERN FOR STABILITY THAN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

By Peter Arnlin

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has been internationally embarrassed over the American State Department's decision on 2nd August to review its policy on supplying arms to the RUC. In the meantime an RUC order to a Connecticut firm for weapons has been suspended.

The State Department has said that the decision stemmed from 'Congressional concern' which has been voiced by a number of Irish-American politicians.

Several months ago Tip O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, raised the issue; then on 12th July Mario Biaggi (of 'Peace Forum' notoriety—scheduled for sometime in September) and several members of his 'Ad hoc committee on Northern Ireland' again raised the issue in Congress.

Biaggi said that RUC violations of human rights in the treatment of suspects (as expressed in the results of the Bennett Inquiry and the Amnesty International Report) and the supply of weapons to the RUC was a breach of the Foreign Assistance Act 1961.

This Act prohibits the export of weapons or "crime-control detection instruments and equipment to a country, the government of which engages in a constant pattern of gross violations of internationally-recognised human rights". These objections are now

being investigated but it is doubtful if they will reach the status of Congressional hearings.

GROSS DISTORTION

The British government, the RUC, Loyalist politicians and the British press were typically outraged over the decision which lifts the war in Ireland out of a localised arena and on to an international level.

They grossly distorted the American decision as backing for the IRA, which, of course, is nonsense since neither the Congressmen, nor the Ad-hoc committee, nor the associated Irish National Caucus, do so.

Tip O'Neill made that clear last June when he said: "To supply the RUC is to supply a faction involved in the dispute in Ireland, and this might provoke Irish Americans to send more weapons to the IRA".

Whilst we can enjoy the massive embarrassment which this decision has caused the British government and its torturers we must be very careful that we understand the motivations of those involved in the lobby from America.

Probably Mario Biaggi is more concerned about human rights than say, for example, Hugh Carey or Edward

Kennedy. Those two and Daniel Moynihan and Tip O'Neill (who make up the so-called Big Four, better christened the Gang of Four) oppose Biaggi's proposed 'Peace Forum' and his invitation to the IRA and Loyalist paramilitaries because it gives 'respectability to the gunmen'. (The IRA rejects the 'Forum' because it projects the war as religious inter-communal strife and not as a colonial situation.)

NEW APPROACH

Edward Kennedy and Tip O'Neill's interest in Ireland has been undergoing change since the statement of the Gang of Four on St Patrick's Day two years ago when they condemned the IRA and gave the British government a propaganda coup. That opportunistic statement was made against a background of British successes (scored in Castlereagh and elsewhere by the violations of human rights complained of) against the Republican Movement, and was made outside of the context of putting pressure on the Brits for a solution.

Since then the combination of a steadily improving IRA, the growing political and economic difficulties of the British regime in the North, a frustrated SDLP and a politically bankrupt Free State Government have produced the necessity of a new approach aimed at stability for capitalism.

The difference at the moment between these Irish American politicians and the British government is that they have reached the position that

order can best be restored in a British Ireland, under present establishment politicians, north and south, who would be coaxed into working with each other.

BRITS/LOYALISTS UNCONVINCED

Apart from the promise of financial incentives the Americans do not say how they propose to convince the Loyalists of the merits of their 'solution'. (They are not concerned with impressing the IRA—after all they are the enemy!)

The mere suggestion of a British withdrawal drives most Loyalists into fits; and most Loyalists have yet to be convinced of any alternative to the present state of things, for example, they are unsure of the sectarian merits of the UDA-promoted 'independent' North.

The American plan at this stage is undeveloped and unsophisticated but it is instinctively reactionary since it is

intended to bypass the Republican Movement and stymie any potentially progressive developments.

The British government have yet to be convinced that 'stability' can best be guaranteed by a military withdrawal, though they themselves have been attempting—and failing—to 'Ulsterise' and 'normalise' the situation by using the RUC and UDR.

But at some stage and as a result of Republicans resistance and sacrifice the British government will come round to a withdrawal position and when they do their closest allies and collaborators will almost certainly be Carey, Moynihan, O'Neill and Kennedy.

And no matter about human rights in Ireland the Americans would certainly have no objection to supplying guns to any newly-formed force 'policing' any 'solution' of which they approved.

I.R.A. STATEMENT:

Early stages of American Imperialist involvement

FOLLOWING Governor Carey's claim that both Direct-Ruler Hump Atkins and Free State Foreign Affairs Minister Michael O' Kennedy have accepted invitations to attend 'informal peace-seeking talks' in New York the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau issued a statement on behalf of the IRA slamming the initiative and pointing out that Carey does not recognise the right of the Irish people to self-determination.

We print the full text of the statement here:

"The Irish Republican Army rejects the intervention of the Irish American gang-of-four and in particular the so-called initiative of Governor Hugh Carey.

"None of these politicians recognise the right of the Irish people to self-determination. Carey's proposal to resolve the problem through the Free State and British government (whilst angering loyalists) is intended to contain the situation within existing power-blocs and to the satisfaction of establishment parties. It ignores the last ten years of resistance and sacrifice by the nationalist people.

"But even presuming the Americans could bring muscle to bear how do they propose to deal with the Irish Republican Army?

"Whilst for the purposes of talks Republicans will be ignored, for the purposes of imposing a settlement Republicans will be concentrated upon and repressed.

"This American intervention does not recognise Irish Sovereignty and is a dangerous development. We could be well witnessing the early stages of Financial and/or physical American imperialist involvement."

BRITS SHOOT YOUNG LADS

LAST TUESDAY night trigger-happy KOSBies shot at a number of young people in a van in Ballymurphy, Belfast.

Three children, aged about thirteen-years-old, and another young person nineteen-year-old Sammy Carson from Brittons Parade, got into a van in the Whitecock area without the owner's permission. Sammy Carson is mentally retarded and has the intelligence of a ten-year-old child. (His brother Billy was assassinated three months ago by loyalists or Brits in his North Belfast home.)

The kids were messing about and the van was jerking and joggling along when a British army patrol

opened fire on them without warning. One of the kids was wounded in the hand but Sammy Carson was shot in the back, liver and spleen and spent four hours on the hospital operating table.

He remains dangerously ill. The Brits at first said they were shot at, but the local IRA said they were not involved and thus it is unlikely that the kids were armed. Having not found any arms the Brits issued a fresh statement saying that they saw a flash in the van and 'believed' they were under fire.

This succession of different — all

KOSBie victim Sammy Carson



lying — statements from the Brits is strongly reminiscent of their behaviour following a previous infamous shooting attack by the KOSBies upon a young West Belfast lad — thirteen-year-old Brian Stewart who they murdered nearly three years ago.

THE WHITE CIRCLE

A white circle painted upon the front door of the home of the Mulgrew family in Willowbank Gardens on the Antrim Road in North Belfast, was the signal for a Loyalist murder gang to attack it.

The circle was apparently painted on the door the night previous to the shooting attack on twenty-one-year-old

Damien Mulgrew. The attack happened on Saturday 4th August, shortly after one o'clock at night. When Damien answered a knock on the door a lone gunman fired four shots at him. Miraculously none of the shots hit him.

The would-be assassin then ran off and jumped into a car which sped off in the direction of a nearby loyalist housing estate.

This latest murder bid took place in an area which has witnessed scores of sectarian killings of Catholics by loyalists over the last ten years. Local people are concerned that it might be the signal for the resumption of these type of attacks.

Live rounds fired in Pound Loney

SEVEN LIVE ROUNDS and twelve plastic bullets were fired by rampaging Brits in the Pound Loney Social Club in Belfast's Lower Falls area on Tuesday night.

A riot began when scores of Brits, members of the KOSBies entered the club and tried to arrest a young man.

When the people in the club saw

the man being trailed from his chair, the hall erupted, there were chairs, tables, bottles and glasses thrown at the Brits. The melee lasted for several minutes before

the Brits were beaten out of the club and sped off in their Saracens.

During the riot eight people were injured when they were hit by plastic bullets — one was detained in hospital.

This latest attack on a social centre frequented by the nationalist working-class people of West Belfast is the third such attack since the KOSBies arrived in West Belfast in June. An AP/RN report dated 30th June reported the rampaging activities of the KOSBies when they entered two social clubs in the Whitecock and Ballymurphy areas.



REMEMBER BELFAST

THE ROLLING STONES were at Number One and then came Thunderclap Newman with, ironically, *'Something in the Air'*. It was a sweltering summer of pop music and girls in mini-skirts, and of being a corner-boy.

Not being inside the Republican Movement or NICRA, at sixteen years of age I and most of my friends were swamped in English culture of the BBC, of Graham Greene books and their pop music. Below the surface, however, there was Irishness, waiting to be tapped and to explode.

Most of us had a long apolitical approach to the trauma of August '69, a trauma which we have never recovered from since. But the signs of an impending conclusion to all the months of marching and spasmodic rioting were there for those who could see.

The Apprentice Boys' march on August 12th and the RUC

invasion of the Bogside was for the media, and therefore for us, the beginning.

14TH AUGUST

Derry put up fierce resistance; it was inevitable that the sectarian state would retaliate. None of the young people — and it was young people who came to the forefront — who rolled rubber tyres across the Falls Road on that balmy night of Thursday 14th August, and set up the first defiant

barricade, realized the extent of the retaliation to come in the next few hours.

All there was, was a consciousness of the need to help Derry — the fear that the RUC would move their men out of Belfast, unless they were kept preoccupied, and resume the attack on the Bogside. (The intervention of the Brits eighty miles away implicitly meant nothing to us in Belfast.)

I remember walking down the Falls Road that night with my friend Robert and seeing that barricade being built near North Howard Street. Isaac Agnew's car showroom next to the Falls Baths was then broken into and cars were driven out and overturned.

Before August '69 I had the impression of a division of areas. That is, that the Lower Falls was a distinctly tough, working-class community, in comparison to Iveagh which was more middle-class. It amounted to snobbery. And there was a general consensus that to move 'up the road' (towards Andersonstown) was a step up in the social ladder.

After August '69 all this was torn down, as the people of Beechmount, and Rodney and Andy town joined in confronting the Brits and their war-machine over the issue of who owns this country.

I got home and went to bed just after mid-night but on the one o'clock news on the radio the headlines said that in a shooting incident in Armagh a man had been shot dead. The killers were later identified as the Tynan Battalion of the 'B' Specials (now mostly UDR men) and their victim was John Gallagher, a civil rights protestor. I remember being profoundly shocked at this violent act ... soon, however, the sound of rattling gunfire from half-a-mile down the road was to terrify me even further.

Very early next morning, Friday, I went back down the road to see what had happened and to see what assistance I could offer. People were stumbling about in a state of shock. The left hand side of the Falls Road below Daly's pub was a scene of rubble. There was an incredible sense of bewilderment at the deaths, the burned out homes in Cupar Street, Conway Street, Ard-moulin Avenue, Dover Street and Percy Street, the mills were burned out shells.

A friend of mine, Joe Doyle, was burned out of his home in Conway Street, he and his elderly parents barely escaped from their petrol-bombed home with their lives.

I helped people load what they could salvage out of some of their homes onto prams or lorries. Water gushed from burst pipes and there was a heavy, threatening smell of escaping gas. Further up the street, towards the Shankill, militant youths were keeping the Loyalists at bay with stones and bottles.

Every now and again a shot would ring out and everyone hit the ground.

Among the people helping in the evacuation there were stories of 'B' Men sniping from the roof of the high mill at Northumberland Street, and accounts of the invasion and the house burnings. 'B' men had looted the Arkle Inn at the corner of Dover Street and stood drunk and triumphant in Divis Street and on the Falls Road.

St. Comgall's School was pelted with loyalist and RUC bullet-holes; from the school a few armed Republicans

Symbol of resistance



had kept off the surging, intoxicated loyalists from burning down the whole Pound Loney.

There were bullet holes throughout the Divis Flats complex where perfectly sober RUC men in Shoreland Armoured Cars opened fire with Browning machine guns and made the croppies lie down.

Nine-year-old Patrick Rooney was shot dead as he slept in his bed.

For demanding civil rights, for the victory at the battle of the Bogside, this was the ultimate state response.

Lorries were driving up and down the Falls Road moving families from mixed areas throughout Belfast as the intimidation stepped up and attacks continued.

It was pathetic to see refugees escaping from their homes with what bits of furniture and valuables they could grab, kids clinging to their crying mothers as an exodus to West Belfast

and Andersonstown began.

There was fear in and anger in the results of which the Milltown cemetery Blocks and, of course, active on the outside.

But there were other some friends emigrated turned to exasperation, importantly, the Movement split.

MILLING AID

I spent all of Fri about the Lower Falls. Paving stones were torn up and scaff used to strengthen as it was expected onslaught would be again that night. A her way to the Loy Hospital said she had through the Shankill, were terrified that the and the IRA would iating that night.

This drew a dry put big man I was standing Political graffiti was ing everywhere in corner of Leeson St. one had painted the 'Civil Rights or Civil blatantly ignored how were.

There was very port ion and, apart from Falls, barricade was thrown up along instead of along the fronts. It was had plenty of cuts and On Friday after the burned down the Bombay Street repelled by poor Fifteen-year-C

Early confrontation



EXCLUSIVE
**I.R.A. PICTURES
AND
INTERVIEW**



**THE
I.R.A. TODAY**

**See pages ii, iii, iv ~ I.R.A. : Confidence
Maturity and Military Expansion**

I.R.A. INTERVIEW

Q. How important to the I.R.A. are this weekend's 'ten years on' demonstrations?

A. It is very important to us to continue to draw the support on the streets that we have been drawing. Big demonstrations show support for the movement and the armed struggle. They show up as a lie British propaganda that we are gangsters and isolated from the community. Also, large mobilisations of supporters on the streets have an uplifting effect on the organisation as a whole.

Of course we do recognise that those who have supported the big H-Block marches include not only those who are showing straight support for the armed struggle but also those who are marching on a humanitarian basis.

Q. What role do you see street protests as having in winning political status for Republican prisoners?

A. Ongoing street protests are very important. We want them to continue and I feel that it is important for Sinn Féin and the Relatives Action Committee to work closely together. In order to win political status we will need massive pressure from inside and outside of this country; pressure on a wide basis is necessary from individuals, from organisations and from the mass of the people.

Of course the prisoners by their own actions are not only taking the decisive action which will win status, but they are also making a major contribution to the war in that they have shown to the world the determination of the Irish people to

win; that they, the prisoners, will endure the hardships and tortures of Long Kesh and other jails because of their commitment to a democratic socialist republic.

Q. Do you think the Republican Movement could have made better use of the recent Westminster and European elections to publicise the H-Block struggle, for example by standing prisoners as candidates?

A. Perhaps we could have made more propaganda than we did - but we must weigh that against the allocation of resources to that task. Our priority is the armed struggle and the question is how much of our resources can we afford to diverge from that task.

I.R.A. : CONFIDENTIAL AND MILITARY

An exclusive interview was given to An Phoblacht by an IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY SPOKESMAN from the Army Council. We publish the interview

Certainly this question of standing candidates is one of continued dialogue within the movement. There is no principle involved in the question of whether or not to stand candidates. What is the principle at stake, is that of participation in bodies whose authority we do not recognise - any candidate would have to stand on an abstentionist ticket.

In the past we have fought and won elections - for example Westminster elections in the mid-fifties, around the issue of prison conditions.

we did immediately after the truce. Any truce leaves a military machine weakened, and that truce certainly left the I.R.A. in a weakened position than before it.

Today I personally know that the I.R.A. is not holding back. The I.R.A. has the ability to hit hard at the Brits in anti-personnel operations and bombing. It is showing (surprisingly, to some people) continuity over this year and the second half of last year.

If you consider that according to Mason in 1976 and 1977 the I.R.A. were supposed to be beaten and now in a recent speech Humphrey Atkins has stated that their expertise is

We have shown that we have up the pressure and to win operated in different guerrilla military expansion is part that covers Ireland and abroad demonstrated.

apparent, then this surely answers the question.....

It must be acknowledged that in any guerrilla war there are always periods of lull - even in Vietnam before the successful Tet offensive the yanks were saying that they had the Vietnamese beaten. There can be a lull for six, eight or ten months without undue cause for concern.

When you consider the number of I.R.A. operations this year and the latter half of

There is some popular misconception that warders have always been targets. Well they have not. They are targets because of the H-Blocks.

Q. Moving now more onto military matters - the I.R.A. is sometimes criticised by supporters for not shooting more prison warders given the grim conditions within the H-Blocks. Do you think this criticism is valid?

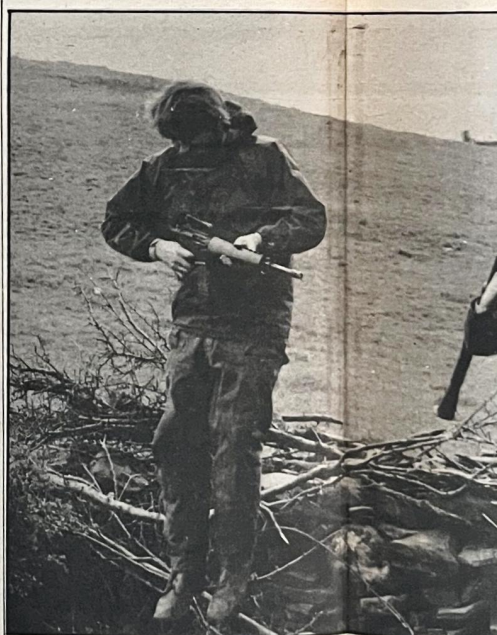
A. No, I do not. Prison warders have only been targets because of the H-Blocks. There is some popular misconception that warders have always been targets. Well they have not. They are targets because of the H-Blocks. We have attacked them where the opportunity arises. For example last year we executed Long Kesh deputy commandant Miles.

We are particularly interested in those warders who we know to have taken physical action against our prisoners, but they are all targets. The problem from our point of view is with intelligence gathering. We have to be careful not to shoot innocent people who live in the same house as a warder and of course many of the warders live within Long Kesh itself.

Q. To move more generally now, onto the war:

In the wake of the 1975 truce and even up to just recently there was speculation that the I.R.A. was not pulling out all the stops in waging the military campaign. Is there any truth in this suggestion?

A. I certainly do not think we could have done any more than



Our structures were changed in 1977 because they were of guerrilla war which we wished to wage. The campaign was not up to the present - day needs of the organisation specialised units.



CONFIDENCE, MATURITY ARMY EXPANSION

even to An Phoblacht/Republican News earlier this week
ARMY SPOKESMAN authorised to speak on behalf of
the interview here.

We have shown that we have the capability to keep
to the pressure and to widen our scope. We have
operated in different geographical areas. This
military expansion is part of an overall strategy
that covers Ireland and abroad as has been clearly
demonstrated.

apparent, then this surely
answers the question....
It must be acknowledged that
in any guerrilla war there are
always periods of lull - even in
Vietnam before the successful
Tet offensive the yanks were
saying that they had the Viet-
namese beaten. There can be a
lull for six, eight or ten months
without undue cause for concern.
When you consider the
number of I.R.A. operations
this year and the latter half of

last year then there is an overall
increase in the number of British
forces hit, shots fired, buildings
bombed, explosives used and
total operations carried out. Any
temporary lull is dictated purely
by the rate of our intelligence
gathering and of us receiving
supplies.

Today for us there is no hold-
back other than that caused by
those two factors. We are
expanding our operations on all
fronts.



in 1977 because they were not suited to the type
used to wage. The company structure as a vehicle
needs of the organisation which demanded more

Q. What is the current strategy
of the I.R.A. in broad terms?
A. The strategy of the I.R.A. is
to increase our capacity to
attack the British war-machine -
the soldiers and their installa-
tions.

We attack the British soldier
because he is occupying our
country. He is here to protect
the capitalist economy which is
against the interests of the
mass of the Irish people, we
attack property by bombing
and burning in order to attack
the economy.

We have shown that we
have the capability to keep
up the pressure and to widen our
scope we have operated in
different geographical areas. This
military expansion is part of an
overall strategy that covers
Ireland and abroad as has
been clearly demonstrated...

Q. What is the idea behind
the bombing campaign?

A. In my opinion bombing
has several major effects. It
de-stabilises British rule and
it harms the economy of the
six-counties. Importantly
bombing also ties down large
numbers of troops and RUC in
defence of potential targets.

A by-product is the propa-
ganda effect which shows the
I.R.A.'s co-ordination and
determination - prestige targets
have particular propaganda
benefits.

Bombing, of course, irri-
tates all our enemies - in par-
ticular the British government must
pay compensation for all the
damage caused to property -
they refuse to reveal the
embarrassingly high annual
amount paid.

The campaign has curbed
foreign investment, it causes
people, including native capital-
ists, to put their money else-
where. The massive bribe of
more than fifty million pounds
given to De Lorean to bring his
car factory here shows the
devastating effect of bomb-
ing.

Through our blitz on hotels
two months ago we have
wrecked the tourist trade this
year given the subsequent
cancellation of bookings. Then a
fortnight ago we bombed
several customs posts causing
chaos in the cross-border move-
ment of goods through the
destruction of records, further-
damaging the six-county
economy.

Q. Why do you regularly
attack cross-border routes?
would links with Britain not
be better targets - at least
symbolically?

A. Our closing of crossborder
routes through bombing and
hoax-bomb operations is part of
our general campaign to de-stab-
ilise British rule and harm
the economy. When the rail
line is blocked for two days,
as it was recently, the cost
has to be borne by our enemies.

It is not militarily feasi-
ble for us to destroy the shipping
link between Britain and here.
We have closed Aldergrove
airport on numerous occasions
and pilots refuse to stay here
overnight. We do not attack
the airport indiscriminately
because we do not want to
kill civilians.

In a disruption exercise when we block one road
the British army go mad and they block twenty-
three. The other day in Belfast the Brits caused
more blocks than we did - that is the value.

Q. Would you agree that wide-
spread hoax-bomb operations
now seem to be a regular feature
of your operations?

A. Yes. These operations
are excellent in that the
economic cost to the enemy
is tremendous whilst the
outlay for us is small. In a
disruption exercise when we
block one road the British
army go mad and they
block twenty-three. The
other day in Belfast the
Brits caused more blocks
than we did - that is the value.

Q. Do you feel the media
play down the impact of
your operations?

A. They certainly do. Several
weeks ago we moved
against the telephone net-
work and cut thousands of
telephones in county Down
and South Derry. The lines
are still being repaired but
the media did not pick this
up at all.

When the media play
down our operations volun-
teers used to be upset. But
today the volunteers just
get on and do their job.

We have carried out
numerous bombing attacks
without civilian casualties.
The volunteers are happy at
that situation; it also means



that our intelligence is good
and we are happy with that.

Q. What is the specific rat-
ionale which lies behind
bombing attacks in England?

A. We are merely trying to
acquaint the English people
with what their government
is doing to Irish people in
their name in Ireland.

When we launched attacks
in England early in the year
we did warn that in future
events might dictate targets
of another kind.

Q. Given the popularity
with supporters of attacks
in England why have there
not been more - and recent
attacks?

A. No comment.

Q. Do you see Irish Repub-
licans as having any poten-

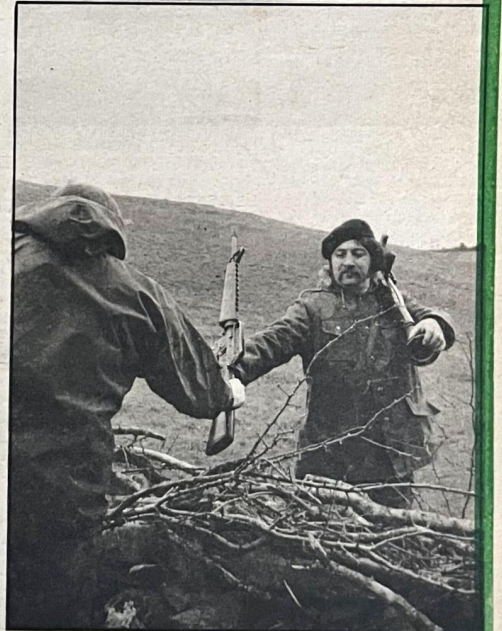
ial allies in England - apart
from the Irish community?

A. Some groupings may
not be actual allies but
would be sympathetic.
Among the black minorities
in England there is a kind of
parallel repression in the
way that the police repress
them. I am sure there would
be sympathy there for us.

We certainly want to edu-
cate the working class in
England as to what is going
on here. They are the most
ill-informed section with
any connection with the
war - their government has
a deliberate policy of sup-
pressing the facts. This must
be broken down through
propaganda.

We do see the troops out
movement as a healthy sign
and this weekend's London
demonstration we see as a
healthy sign that at least
some wider sections of
working-class people are be-
ginning to take an interest
in what is going on here.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF



CONTINUED FROM PAGE III

Q. What are the benefits of the I.R.A.'s recently adopted cellular structure?

A. The old structure of Brigades, battalions and companies of fifteen, twenty or thirty men became outdated. One of the major benefits of the cell structure is that it is almost impossible to infiltrate it. If the enemy do manage to infiltrate then they only get into the cell.

But essentially the structures were changed in 1977 because they were not suited to the type of guerrilla warfare which we wished to wage. The company structure as a vehicle was not up to the present-day needs of the organisation which demanded more specialised units.

Q. Does the cell structure inhibit education of volunteers with them being more isolated?

A. No, I do not see it holding back the education of volunteers. We train lectur-

I.R.A. : CONFIDENCE, MATURITY AND MILITARY EXPANSION

ourselves to a lengthy struggle and we plan for years ahead now rather than next week or next month.

There is no demoralisation amongst our people because of this analysis. Our volunteers and our supporters are realists and they know we are not going to defeat Britain next week.

Q. In what way is the I.R.A. more than just a 'Brits out' movement?

A. We are certainly more than just a Brits out movement.

For example, we are totally opposed under any circumstances to the setting up of a supposedly independent six-county statelet.

reversal of normalisation is that just in the last couple of weeks new ramps have been put across the road outside Woodbourne barracks in West Belfast.

As for the RUC while to us they are a quisling murder gang, to the people they are torturers, kidnappers, murderers and hangmen. The esteem of the RUC is such that the American government will not sell them arms.

The RUC are never in nationalist areas on their own - there is always a British army presence somewhere in the background. Particularly in South Armagh they are used as decoys with hidden Brits dug-in nearby.

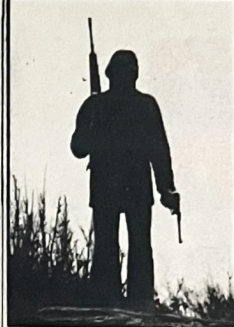
We will have a Republic before we see bobbies on the beat.

I.R.A. have never taken action against the protestant people at any time. We consider that the protestant population are as Irish as the Catholic population and we are all Irish men and Irish women. Our enemy is Britain.

Q. What do you see as Britain's next move? In fact as Humphrey Atkins' first move?

A. Well, for a start, Humphrey Atkins spells Roy Mason spells Merlyn Rees spells Francis Pym spells William Whitelaw and they all mean British interference in Ireland. We see Atkins as no different to Mason

British policy is in shreds as their own intelligence assessment



was of too great an extent for that.

Q. To move on to the South, how do you view the extent of your support in the twenty-six counties?

A. We certainly do have significant support in the Free State - in fact most people want to see Ireland united. We would admit however that it is mostly passive support. . . .

I think that the Brits will definitely re-introduce internment. It is the timing of the internment which is stumping the Brits. If they could reach an agreement with the Free State government not to publicly castigate them then that would be of big assistance to them.

ers to go to the cells to deliver talks on security, counter-interrogation techniques and the politics of why we are fighting.

These lectures are produced by ourselves to increase the political education of the volunteers - that they are fighting because the society is unjust and unequal, not just because there are British troops on our streets.

Q. When the I.R.A. speaks of a long war ahead what does it mean by this? Is there not a danger of demoralising people with this kind of projection?

A. We see the armed struggle as something which has already been going on for a long time - a long war going on for hundreds of years.

Speaking of our current projection: there was a period in 1976 when we thought there was a British intention to get out, but we were proved wrong in our analysis of the situation.

We have realised that the Brits will only go when we force them to go. We do not put a time limit on the war. However we have geared

Also the Free State set-up is unacceptable to us. We do not want a thirty-two-county green Tory republic.

We want liberation, we want equality and we want justice. We want a thirty-two-county democratic socialist republic.

Q. The media always make great play about I.R.A. attacks on off-duty part-time UDR and RUC men going about their everyday lives. Do you see any problem with this type of operation?

A. For a start one has to understand what is meant in practice by off-duty. These men are never off-duty. The best intelligence for enemy forces is gathered by such people. Our rural units could tell you: these people - driving bread vans and buses - are the intelligence-gatherers, for which they are taking money.

If they wish to be enemy agents then they must face the consequences. If they wish to

All the recent and current strikers want is a fair wage that they can live on - meanwhile the Free State government is trying to tell them that they do not need it. The government is now looking for a scapegoat and they are going to blame the I.R.A. for all their economic ills.

document 37 - so rightly estimates.

I believe that the fact that we have shown our ability to increase the war effort in spite of all the Brits have done up to now has led the Brits to conclude that they need internment. I think that the Brits will definitely re-introduce internment. It is

The manner of the recent revelation of the garda task force is illustrative of the attitude of the Free State government to the people. The garda task force was there before Atkins and Lynch met in Dublin. In fact Atkins revelations were an embarrassment to the Free State government because it showed to the Irish people that the Free State government had been acting under pressure from the British government. The Free State government does not want to be seen by the people as simply another department of the British government which it obviously is.

Q. How relevant to Republicans do you see the developing economic crisis in the Free State? Is there any problem for you with taking an open stance in favour of the working-class?

A. I think the situation in the twenty-six counties is important because the economy has been seriously mishandled by the Lynch government.

This will inevitably lead to massive cut backs in public expenditure and increases in taxation. The poor are getting poorer. The government has no real answers.

All the recent and current strikers want is a fair wage that they can live on - meanwhile the government is trying to tell them that they do not need it. The government is now looking for a scapegoat and they are going to blame the I.R.A. for all their economic ills.

In this developing situation we would see it as all-important that Republicans get involved with working-class organisations on issues that affect them. I do not think that the movement's stance on political issues or our coming to the (political) assistance of any organisation in the South would cause us problems amongst our supporters anywhere.



Q. In recent years the British have adopted a policy of Ulsterisation of their forces, that is a policy of pushing the UDR and RUC into the front line. What progress do you see them having made with this?

A. Ulsterisation, like criminalisation, has failed.

The British are now being forced by us to reverse this policy. They have had to put British soldiers back into a number of areas where they no longer had a presence. For example, in areas adjacent to Kinawley there were no British troops for a time. But after we devastated the barracks there early this year troops were moved back in to adjacent areas.

Ulsterisation was intended to lead to normalisation of the six-counties. But normalisation has failed. Barriers have gone up again in many town centres as a result of our successful bombing campaign.

get out of the UDR or RUC then we will not have cause to shoot them.

With the UDR and RUC being pushed more into the front line it was inevitable that more of them would be attacked. We launch mine attacks and shooting attacks against them, whenever they make themselves available - be they officially on-duty or off-duty.

Q. These type of attacks are labelled by the media as sectarian attacks. What do you say to that accusation?

A. I repeat: these attacks upon UDR and RUC men are because they are enemy agents.

The I.R.A. are not at war with the protestant people. The

the timing of the internment which is stumping the Brits. If they could reach an agreement with the Free State government not to publicly castigate them then that would be of big assistance to them.

Q. Do you think that document 37 could have been a deliberate leak to make the political climate more amenable to increased British repression of an efficient Republican enemy?

A. No, not really. The British do not need an excuse, a leak, to repress us. Anyway the method by which we obtained the document indicated that it was not a deliberate leak. I do not think that anyone who thinks about it could say it was leaked to us. The embarrassment to the Brits

Our rural units could tell you: these part-time UDR and RUC men driving bread vans and buses - are the intelligence gatherers, for which they are taking money. If they wish to be enemy agents then they must face the consequences.



One small example of the

Statement from the leadership of the Republican Movement

"THE INTERVENTION of British soldiers in August 1969 to prop up the state of 'Northern Ireland' heralded in a more physical way the status of the six-counties as a colony with foreign troops in support of loyalism.

"We refuse to recognise as legitimate the state of 'Northern Ireland'.

"Though the fulfillment of our aims poses considerable psychological and practical problems for the Unionist people we seek no hostility with them. Their opposition is something to be overcome, not something which gives them the right to exercise a veto over the sovereignty of the Irish Nation.

"From the failure of the demands for civil rights the Republican Movement has won considerable sections of the nationalist people to its position, and the waging of the struggle has been, and is, only possible on the basis of a physical mandate from the people — prepared to sacrifice and resist. Testimony to the preparedness to make sacrifices is seen in the courageous struggle of the blanketmen in the H-Blocks and their comrades elsewhere.

"August 1969, the attacks on the nationalist people, the house-burnings and the deaths, symbolised the bankruptcy of the state which in its heart had nothing beneficial to offer the people. Peaceful means having been exhausted, people were

absolutely entitled to strive by other means to attain civil rights, justice and equality. We believe that those aims can only be achieved by a British withdrawal and British interference ceasing and that is the demand in August 1979.

"We do not see the war in the six-counties as being between two religious factions — as projected by the British government and media and which facilitates the British position of 'security forces keeping two warring religious communities apart'.

"Britain we see as being in its traditional role of preventing the Irish people from exercising their right to self-determination. Britain is an oppressor and its only authority in our country is wielded through superior fire-power and the application of illegal 'laws'.

"On behalf of the oppressed Irish people we pledge our movement and our members to a continuation of the struggle. We call upon the British to cease their aggression and we believe that the protest march in Belfast this Sunday will aptly demonstrate that we are not elitist or isolated when we make or strike for our demands."

SIGNED, THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

Auley was killed by gunfire. He was a member of Na Fianna Éireann and was killed defending his district.

Our barricade in Iveagh Parade backed on to a Co-op shop and a Guinness bill-board. A tricolour was instinctively hoisted from the roof of the building and a rota was drawn up for the night duties.

That night we tuned into the RUC on a VHF radio and heard their sectarian comments as other districts came under attack, Ardoyne, I think it was, this time. Rumours abounded about a blue mini driving past corners and the occupants opening fire on bystanders. The atmosphere was tense.

"We could shout across the barricades to the vigilantes behind theirs in the streets opposite. All the talk was of Jack Lynch 'not standing idly by' and there was a naive hope of guns arriving and it all being over bar a bit more fighting ... that was ten years ago.

THE BRITS CAME

Nearly everybody enrolled into the new Auxiliaries or the Fianna and were promised weapons' training. The pirate station *Radio Free Belfast* was broadcasting from above a bar in Leeson Street. A hair-dryer was blowing on the valves to keep them cool.

Peoples Democracy activists were printing and distributing *Free Citizen* and they seemed to be a major part of whatever political organising was going on. In political terms they were to the left of the Civil resistance but to the right of the subsequently developed armed struggle.

Another station *Radio Peace* came on the air and unlike *Radio Free Belfast* it was not continually jammed. It insisted on 'monotonously playing *'Give Peace a Chance'* by John and Yoko, and played a role of being subservient to the state.

When the Brits came in to our district they took over Broadway Presbyterian School which was, like the local Presbyterian Church, sited and tolerated in a Catholic area.

Ignorant opinion was in the ascendancy and merged with an appeal from the Catholic Church, and so the soldiers were generally welcomed. It was naively believed that they were here to help us — although Republicans scorned the people



The barricades

giving them cigarettes and the women making them sandwiches, and engaging in chit chat.

I remember in Broadway School expressing an interest in a British soldier's radio transceiver and he nastily snatched it away, keeping secret the frequency and telling me to 'fuck off'.

What sticks in my mind is that they were certainly not embarrassed about swearing or cursing. Also, their romantic overtures to the local girls incensed the local men.

Over the weeks some of our barricades were 'talked down'. Sweet-talking Brit majors accompanied by the parish priest would condescend to spend ten minutes persuading us and assuring us of their protection. But where real fear existed the barricades remained.

Cross-town routes like Albert Street Northumberland Street died in August 1969. But in Broadway we were persuaded into moving our barricade onto the corner of Iveagh Street and opening the thoroughfare.

It was on this road two weeks later that ignorant opinion got an education. Paisley had threatened to march up Broadway and remove the rest of the barricades. One night his followers gathered and then attempted to move in. On Broadway they beat up and seriously injured a journalist.

Mr. Dempsey from Iveagh

Parade ran out to help defend the district and in the furore he dropped dead with a heart attack. (He is not one of the casualties mentioned by British propaganda. He is not even part of their statistics.)

A flare was fired into the sky and illumination of the loyalist mobs temporarily froze them. But out came the Brits and turned their weapons and bayonets on us.

A fight developed and young Tommy Cosgrove (now 'on the blanket' for almost three-years) was involved in a fracas with the Brits. It was not long before it was a criminal offence to write 'No Tea for Dad's Army' on the walls of Belfast.

A few weeks later Catholic houses in Coates Street beside Hastings Street barracks were burned down in the presence of the Brits. During Autumn the rest of the barricades were also 'talked down', but a mixture of exhaustion and the need for perfecting other means of defence and struggle also played a part. And besides we were coming more and more into confrontation with the increasingly aggressive Brits than with the loyalists.

The loyalists sat back and rested and when they were dissatisfied with British repression of the nationalist people they joined in by assassinating Catholics. But more and more the British were seen to be, as they have always been, the main enemy of the nationalist people.

Turas go Beal Feirste

Beidh mé i mBéal Feirste an deireadh seachtaine seo, tá síúil agam. Ar ndóigh beidh alán eile ann chomh maith. Is dócha go bhfuil a fhios ag an saol mór faoin máirseáil atá le bheith i mBéal Feirste an deireadh seachtaine seo.

Ach gan an máirseáil a chur san áireamh in aó chor is breá liom dul ó Thuaidh. Is geall le hollitheacht é. Is mór an maire nach dtéann gach duine on deiseacht ar chuiart go dtí an Tuaisceart anois is arís. Is féidir cuid de scéal an tuaiscirt a gheall ar an turas.

léamh sna nuachtáin agus a fheicéil ar an teilifís ach níl an scéal ar fad ann.

Chuib blas ceart a fháil ar an Tuaisceart caithfidh tú dul ar chuiart ann tú féin. Caithfidh tú caint a dhéanamh leo tú féin. Caithfidh tú fanacht leo ina dtíthe agus go mór-mhór caithfidh tú saighdiúirí na Breataine agus an RUC a fheicéil.

Is ansin a thuigeann tú cursaí. Tuigeann tú an fulaínt agus an cruatan. Tuigeann tú cén fáth go bhfuil an troid ar siúl. Scríobhfaidh an teachtán seo chughainn mar

DUBLIN DEMONSTRATION Sat August 11th

2.30 p.m. St. Stephen's Green
March to G.P.O. for mass rally

Dublin buses to Belfast

FOR AUGUST 12th
NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION
8 p.m. Saturday 11th August
(after Dublin march)
£5 return.
Please book at the Craft Shop
44, Parnell Square

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION BELFAST Sun August 12th

Assemble 3 p.m. Sinn Féin headquarters, 85b Falls Road.
March to Casement Park for mass rally

INTERNATIONAL MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY

The Republican Movement has received many messages of support for this weekend's 'Britain must go' demonstrations from organisations and individuals abroad.

They include telegrams from the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front; V.S., Denmark; the Breton Liberation Front and the Breton Republican Army; and O.U.T., Portugal. Those from solidarity organisations include the Ireland Committee, France and the Ireland Solidarity Committee, Holland.

DUNDALK GOSS/GAUGHRAN COMMEMORATION



ABOVE: The parade, led by a colour party of Na Fianna Eireann leaves the Market Square
BELOW: The colour party enters St. Patrick's cemetery.



THE ANNUAL Goss/Gaughran commemoration was held in Dundalk on Sunday 5th August. This commemoration is traditionally held on the nearest Sunday to the 9th August, the date when Richard Goss was executed by the Free Staters in 1941. But because of the national 'Britain must go' demonstration on August 12th, it was brought forward to the 5th.

The parade assembled in the Town's Market Square at 3 pm, and then made its way to St. Patrick's cemetery, led by a colour party of Na Fianna Eireann, Cumann namBan and Cumann na gCailini, and the Wolfe Tone band from Newry.

On reaching the cemetery, the parade made its way to the Richard Goss, Liam Gaughran memorial. Here Fra Browne, Sinn Fein councillor and Ard Comhairle member, presided as chairperson.

Fra paid tribute to the memory of two members of Oglagh na hEireann who had sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle.

A decade of the rosary was given in Irish. This was followed by the laying of a wreath by a member of Na Fianna. The Last Post was then played.

Sean Halpenny of the Leinster Executive of Sinn Fein gave the oration.

He recalled the courage and determination that Ritchie and Liam had shown as soldiers of the I.R.A., and how their example had been an inspiration to generations that had followed.

Sean Halpenny then went on to point out the importance of 1979, the fact that it is the tenth anniversary of British troops reappearing on the streets of Ireland. He spoke of the events which followed: the introduction of virtual martial law in the nationalist areas, internment, H-Block, torture, murder and the magnificent fight of the nationalist people led by the Irish Republican Army.



A hand embroidered handkerchief produced in prison in the 40's — names include those who died for Ireland: Richard Goss, Barnes and McCormack, and Sean McNeela.

He also recalled that it is the fortieth anniversary of the last big 'Britain Must Go' campaign when in 1939 the Republican Movement leafleted and posted the whole country and also brought the war into the heart of enemy territory when they initiated the bombing campaign in England.

Sean then called for full support for the August 11th demonstration in Dublin and the national demonstration in Belfast on August 12th.

BELFAST REPUBLICAN Phil McCullough has recently returned from a successful speaking tour of Australia on behalf of the Sinn Fein Foreign Affairs Bureau.

The tour, sponsored by the Australian Irish Republican Movement (A.I.R.M.) lasted six weeks, but was cut short by the Australian Immigration Department acting in collusion with the British government.

Despite the enforced curtailment of the tour, thanks to the hard work and efficient organisation of his hosts, McCullough's visit represents a breakthrough in publicising the Irish struggle on the Australian continent. Millions of Australians were for the first time able to hear an Irish Republican spokesman via dozens of television, radio and newspaper interviews as well as at several well-attended public meetings.

Below we print an interview with Phil McCullough a few days after his return to Ireland and a report of an interesting interview he had with an alleged British intelligence agent in Schipol Airport, Amsterdam on his journey homewards.

API/RN: What was the purpose of your visit to Australia?

P. McC: It was to show solidarity with our comrades in the Australian Irish Republican Movement; to establish contact with other concerned Australian organisations; and to attempt to highlight the plight of the three thousand Irish political prisoners being held in British gaols.

API/RN: Did you find Australians were aware of the situation here?

P. McC: I found a large amount of apathy at the start of my six weeks' tour. This was because the media mainly rely on British Information Service propaganda, which portrays the Brits as a peace-keeping force between two religious factions. However people were prepared to listen to what I had to say and were shocked to hear a truthful account of what the British are actually doing.

API/RN: What was the attitude of the Australian Government to the tour?

BREAKTHROUGH IN AUSTRALIA

P. McC: Well, the Australian Government is led by a right wing conservative called Fraser, who is the Prime Minister. He totally supports British policy regarding the occupation of the six counties. Because of the vast media coverage in Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide it was obvious that the truth was getting through to the Australian people and this highly embarrassed the Australian and British governments. I was arrested in Adelaide in an attempt to silence the truth, but my arrest completely backfired on them. When I was 'brought to Adelaide prison the ball really started moving. I was asked to wear prison uniform, which I, of course, being held as a political prisoner by the Australian government, refused to do. A massive protest took place outside the prison with large numbers of the TV, radio and press turning up. The trade union movement, the Labour Party and the Communist Party all supported me. There were also protests in the other main cities. The publicity became international. Because of these protests and the threat from the dockers to black all British ships if I was not released, the government was forced under tremendous pressure to eventually release me.

API/RN: It has been reported that you stated that Australian Armed Forces are assisting the British. Is this true and can it be substantiated?

P. McC: It is very true. In copies of the "Soldier" magazine, issued by the British Army, photographs and statements have appeared showing Australian troops arriving in Britain to 'relieve their comrades serving in the North of Ireland'. The fact is that if Australian troops stand in for British troops while they go to the North they are in fact assisting them. The Australian Irish Republican Movement wrote to the Canberra government about this and were told



Phil McCullough

that as Britain and Australia are part of the Commonwealth, Australia is entitled to send its troops to Britain.

API/RN: Did you meet any of the Black Aboriginals whilst in Australia?

P. McC: Yes. I was honoured to be introduced to the Black Aboriginal Movement at their convention in the Black ghetto area of Redfern, Sydney. Their plight is really grim. Although they are the original owners of Australia, they are treated even less than second class citizens. Oppression is evident everywhere. They have a higher child death rate than any other people in the world. White man's culture and government discrimination has had a depressing effect on them. But they are beginning to regain their lost dignity and many are now prepared to stand up to oppose their oppressors.

API/RN: Finally, what was the significance of your trip to Australia?

P. McC: The main thing is that the Republican Movement has broken through the media barrier to expose the truth. The

solidarity expressed to me during my tour should contribute in no small way towards the eventual unification of our country.

Strange Encounter at Schipol

A British Army officer who claimed to work at the highest level of British intelligence, met Phil McCullough at Schipol Airport in Amsterdam following his exclusion from Australia. The strange encounter happened in an immigration officer's room after McCullough stepped from an incoming flight from Australia en route to Ireland on Thursday 2nd August.

The intelligence officer appeared well informed about McCullough's thirteen year history of anti-British activity. He explained to McCullough that the intelligence department he worked for existed to brief British government ministers of the true situation regarding the war in Ireland.

He claimed that the British government are misinformed by Brit/RUC intelligence networks operating in the six-counties.

McCullough was wanted to 'instruct' the intelligence services at the highest level on the political strategy of the Irish Republican Movement, particularly on long-term policy. The British agent was not interested in local military information on the IRA but political strategy. He was instructed to pay McCullough £25,000 for this information, he claimed.

If the deal was accepted then future contacts in Amsterdam would be arranged.

McCullough promptly rejected the sordid plan and informed the Brit that if his government wished to acquaint itself with the political strategy of the Republican Movement, then they should seek out meetings with the Republican leadership as a whole.

The events at Schipol Airport show two things. Firstly the complicity of the Dutch government with the British government to arrange the encounter. Secondly the desperate state of British intelligence with respect to understanding the strategy of the Republican Movement — a feature not covered by the now famous Document 37.

RED AND YELLOW FLOWERS

EVENIN' all.

And first, may I say how displeased I am with Lt-Col Anthony Pollard, C/O of the 1st Batt. Royal Anglians. There I was, lying in my scratcher last Wednesday morning, tired and knackered after a hard drinking session in the mess with my old mate Gerry Fitt, when the batman - he's called Robin, by the way - came in and told me Tony was on the phone. Glancing at my watch, a present from the Grand Central shoplifting squad, I saw, to my horror, that it was only 5 am.

'What do you want, you idiot?' I rasped down the line.

Pollard started blubbering: 'Sir, Sir, you've got to come down to the Grand Central, it's vital'.

O well, noblesse oblige. Grumpily, I called my driver and set out downtown. There, outside the hotel, standing in the pouring rain, were a motley crew, whom I identified as the remaining survivors of the Royal Anglians.

I stormed up to Pollard, who looked to me as if he was still drunk, and asked him what the hell he thought he was doing. 'Minden' he muttered.

'Minding what? The bloody pigeons?' was my caustic retort.

He started snivelling again, and told me how two hundred-and-twenty years ago, the regiment had been stuffed by the Frogs in some bog in Germany.

'And you got me out of bed at this time?'

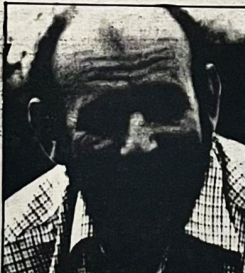
'Well, Sir, if we had it at any other time these Paddies might shoot even more of us, and, besides, I wanted you to present the man with these red and yellow flowers'. He went on to explain that the red stood for the British Empire, where the sun never set and the blood never dried, and the yellow referred to the Anglians usual behaviour in battle conditions.

Slightly mollified, I consented to hand out handfuls of wilted flora and then retired to the mess for a few snifters. I was also disturbed to

learn that the KOSBies had been supposed to attend too, but were too frightened to leave their billets in West Belfast without an RUC guard. All in all, a disastrous morning.

STICKY

Things weren't improved when I got back to Thiepval only to find a message from one of my drinking mates, Joe Dowds. It seems that the thick coppers in Scotland had detained him under the PTA. I had to get on the blower at once and tell them that Joe was a Sticky and not a Republican and could therefore be let travel freely, loyal chap that he is. He was released later that morning.



Alan Wright - 'an unpleasant specimen.'

The afternoon was not much better. I had the appalling Alan Wright of the Police Federation

whining about my office just because the Americans are not going to give them their new Rugers. I pointed out to him that since 1972 no fewer than twenty-three RUC men had managed to shoot themselves, and so the loss of the Rugers might not be that bad a thing, but he started to get abusive and made some very unkind remarks about my UDR men's propensity for stealing, arson, rape and murder. I had to throw him out, since he had become hysterical. What an unpleasant specimen he is!

CANAVAN'S TRIBUTE

I used to think the same thing about Michael Canavan, the wet who is SDLP spokesman on law and order, but not any longer. He's just come out with a first rate testimonial for my boys in 5 UDB. I rang him up to congratulate him and he kindly gave me permission to reproduce part of his statement:-

'Within the recent past former members of this battalion alone have been convicted in the courts of murder (to pervert the course of justice), murder (sectarian), the theft in two separate incidents of one-hundred-and-eighty of their own weapons for loyalist terror gangs, armed robbery, various arms offences and common criminality of all kinds including social security frauds'.

He forgot about the arson and rape convictions, silly fellow.

He continued:- 'The sectarian

animosity of the 5th Battalion has been publicly expressed by one of its majors who declared on TV and in uniform that half of the Catholic population in his area were untrustworthy. The atrocious record of the 5th Battalion is typical of the regiment as a whole. It has by far the worst record for serious sectarian crime of any regiment presently serving throughout the whole of the British armed services'.

High praise indeed! What with 1,800 shipyard shirkers - sorry, workers - coming onto the unemployment register, recruiting prospects look great. A few more tributes like Canavan's and they'll be battering the doors down.

It seems that the local battalion at Newtownstewart have started to celebrate already. I have received reports that two jeep loads of my lads ran amok in the main street last weekend. The usual story - some drink and go on the tear - still, it's better than bottling it up, as I always say.

I mean, look at Constable William Brian Houston, of Rosemount RUC station and Constable William John Wright of Magherafelt RUC. They've each got a two month sentence for beating up a civilian in Derry. Along with Constable Kenny Close, who was fined £100, they were convicted of the odd bit of GBH. Nothing new in that, I hear you cry, but the amazing, and disturbing thing is that dirty little Bobby Porter, the RM, convicted them and called them blatant liars. I'll have to see to him personally.

Not much more court activity these days. Malcolm Brown and Roderick Arkle, both of APC Platoon, IDB Battlesbury Barracks, Warminster, got suspended sentences after admitting ten break-ins. Needless to say, Arkle's C/O said that he'd had a great record and both men had served with distinction in N.Ireland.

Detective Sergeant Peter Williams of Richmond has been accused of murder, and the Army seem to have decided on a new policy of exterminating the RUC in road accidents.

LURGAN NEWS

All in all, it had been a pretty boring week with even more military funerals to attend than usual, until my eye was drawn to the letter page in the Lurgan News, that eminent organ. The RUC, that fine body of men, have, of late,

been greatly maligned. It has even been alleged that the so called 'bad apples' have been weeded out of the barrel and that the RUC is now, in some mysterious way, new and reformed.

When I hear some impudent young whippersnapper like Chris Ryder giving vent to nonsense like this I become very angry. Chris has done his poor best to work for us for years, but idle chat of this ilk doesn't help one bit and might well put off the sectarian butchers whom I am keen to recruit into the security forces. So, just to show smartarse Ryder and his trendy pals that some things just don't change, I'm going to quote from the aforementioned Lurgan News of July 5th.

The letter comes from RUC Sergeant Robert J. Dodds and goes as follows:-

'Dear Sir, as a long serving member of our Royal Ulster Constabulary I feel I must protest in the strongest terms at the presence of a Roman Catholic priest at the religious service at Police HQ on Friday.'

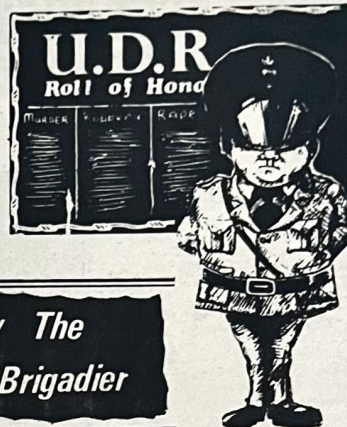
'The presence of this representative of the Church of Rome at this service is indeed an insult to the men killed or butchered in the campaign of violence. This priest and many others have had the opportunity to speak out and take positive action against the terrorists who are in the main adherents to that faith, the Church have given them absolution, concealed them and their confessions and indeed have hidden their weapons in the grounds and buildings of the Chapels.'

'The chapter and verse in Holy Scripture which would appear to be appropriate is Revelation Chapter 17 and verse 6: 'And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus: and when I saw her, I wondered with great amazement'.

Apart from the odd grammatical mistake every second line or so I would like to recommend this letter to all RUC and UDR personnel as a fine example of that staunch, clear sighted bigotry for which we have been renowned for so long.

Fair play to you, Sergeant Dodds, and rest assured, now that your clearthinking and lifelong dedication to the force has been brought to my attention, it will not be long until you are promoted. Maybe even to glory.

Pip! Pip!
The Brigadier.



by The
Brigadier

duirt siad

'I remember the colonel telling us that we were going to N.I. to help the police for a few weeks'.

One of the first batch of Brits sent to Ireland in 1969 as reported in the Belfast Telegraph.

'Far from being jealous I am ashamed of him and would remind him that when a person begins to believe that others are jealous of him that person's head has been swollen'.

Euro-MP John Taylor on fellow orange bigot, Paisley.

'But another Ulster copper was done in. Well that's a common place, and its treatment was well in keeping with the official policy to leave Ulster as quietly unmentionable as possible.'

Stephen Preston in his 'Sunday News' column (5th August) bemoaning the fact that the media in England, in line with the needs of the British establishment, cover-up the losses of its cannon fodder in order to pretend there is no war in the North of Ireland.



'an arrogant half-wit'

'When future generations of Irishmen remember O'Brien and his record they will see him as an arrogant half-wit who never had a single good idea in his life, a sneering sycophant who did all he could to injure his country and never did anything positive to help his people'.

'Homer' in his 'Andersonstown News' column (4th August) on Conor Cruise O'Brien and his weekly anti-Irish column in 'The Observer'.

QUEEN'S OWN HIGHLANDERS ON 'EVEREST' IN SOUTH ARMAGH

THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF of the 'Inverness and Highland News' Willie Wilson, has been boosting the morale of the 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Highlanders based in South Armagh.

Pictures published in the INVERNESS AND HIGHLAND NEWS, July 26th

In the July 26th edition of the paper, Wilson carries a report on a visit to the Regiment and a message from the Regiment's Officer Commanding Lt-Col David Blair who describes the area as 'the Everest' of Brit operations in the north, facing "terrorists" who are "among the most ruthless in Western Europe".

Within forty-eight hours of occupying Crossmaglen village the regiment suffered its first fatality when a remote-control bomb killed a soldier. Lt-Col Blair says: "The tragic death of Alan MacMillan plainly showed the very high morale of the boys despite the very provocative attitude by some of the townsfolk."

Wilson writes: "I could almost feel the hatred in the air in this 1,500 population border town."

Parts of Wilson's report reads inadvertently like our very own Brigadier!

Speaking about a private, Michael Williamson, he said: "Michael was in a happier frame of mind than most of his colleagues—because he was going into hospital in Edinburgh?" And that the villagers "will never talk about the IRA or smuggling!"

INTERESTING INSIGHTS

Other parts of the article make interesting insights into Brit-thinking. Major Nick Ridley in charge of 'D' Company who patrols the Crossmaglen area said:

"It's renowned bandit country and the IRA are a very professional team. Mind you, they have been playing this game for 10 years now and have graduated to using remote control methods of attack wherever possible. They leave their bombs in cars, doorways and are now using mortar attacks."

"After hi-jacking a lorry for a mortar attack they can have it in position and fully loaded within four hours. They set the timing device and the first thing you know is when the first mortar lands."

Another soldier described Crossmaglen Square as "the most eerie, terrible place I've ever been in".

The report reveals that two of the Captains in the Regiment are the sons of Westminster MP and Scottish Minister of Sport Hector



- ABOVE: three Brits pose in happy mood — their two glamorous friends in the background are apparently only (life-size) cardboard models;
- BELOW: three more healthy specimens pose for the folks back home.

Monro, Captain Seymour Monro, who is on his sixth tour said:

"The IRA select their targets very carefully—routes taken by army patrols, service bases and police stations. They are better planned than they were in the past, and although things are a lot quieter the IRA still wreak as much havoc. Of course they had 10 years experience and now they are very much more controlled in their activities which are directed to the security forces."

The bright Monro even knows what the problem is: "The problem is political, social and economical and we have to find a solution to all three before peace will return."

NORMALITY

On a visit to the army's propaganda headquarters Wilson met Chief Press Officer Tony Brooks. Thiepval Barracks clearly has not heard about the British General Election for Brooks gave him the Mason line:

"For the first time since the hostilities began 10 years ago this August the normality of life seems to be returning and we are now beginning to see more and more tourists."

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

It won't happen to me

THE WOMEN of West Belfast are no strangers to violence.

In the past ten years the violence used by Britain to maintain its hold over the six-counties has taken many forms. From direct intimidation on the streets to the violence used in the RUC torture centres, in the H-Blocks, in Crumlin Road gaol and Armagh women's prison.

But there is one form of violence that was here before the Brits arrived and will remain with us after they have gone - that is male violence against women.

The myth of rape has always been that it is only 'pretty young girls' on their own at night who are attacked and sexually assaulted. This is not so! Over the past few months incidents of this nature have increased in West Belfast and other areas of the city.

The victims have been elderly women, young girls and a pregnant woman. All were molested and abused, some even in their own houses. It is far too easy for women to ignore what is happening or to say 'It won't happen to me' - but all women are vulnerable to these violent attacks.

Of course, to think that the answer to this sort of assault is to have faith in the so-called forces of law and order, when a lot of the violence that women have to suffer daily, comes from these same forces is a forlorn hope.

In the struggle for national liberation, women's liberation should not be secondary. It should be part and parcel of the overall struggle of our people against the injustices of British imperialism.

The revolutionary overthrow of an imperialist regime does not necessarily signal the end of the second class status of women and of male violence against women. The twenty-six counties of Ireland in 1922 and Iran in 1979 show that. Women must organise themselves.

In Italy, America, England and Iran women have shown that they can organise against male violence.

"Reclaim the night" marches are a particular feature of this fight back. Earlier this year such a march in Dublin attracted thousands of women. Other forms of direct action include setting up rape crisis centres where those attacked can phone with confidence that a sympathetic voice is on the other end of the line.

In some countries groups of women walk home together and are learning self-defence. They carry weapons such as tins of pepper and perfume sprays. These drastic measures, together with better street lighting could be under-taken in Belfast.

Where advice centres exist they should be open and used at night and there should be a woman on duty all the time.

Any woman who needs advice or help should phone Women's Aid at Belfast 662348 or Derry 65967

This article expresses a personal view by DEIRDRE O'NEILL



Women demonstrating in Iran — since the overthrow of the Shah they have shown that they are not prepared to accept second-class citizenship and have organised in opposition to violence against women.

P.A.C. Visit America

In the last two weeks of July Jackie Kaye of the London-based Prisoners' Aid Committee (PAC) visited the West Coast of the United States. She went at the invitation of the Friends of Ireland group in Los Angeles who sponsored her visit to the Los Angeles and San Diego area. In San Francisco her visit was sponsored by the Irish Northern Aid Committee. She is pictured here with Seamus Gibney of that body.

Although Jackie Kaye was only in the States for ten days the amount of radio, TV and newspaper coverage was quite extensive thanks to the hard work of her hosts.

What she found most encouraging was the widespread conviction on the part of the Americans that the British must eventually leave Ireland.



THE PATRIOT GAME FILM SHOWINGS

LONDON
Sunday 12th August
6 p.m. NUR Assembly Hall, Unity House, Euston Road, near Euston tube.

EDINBURGH
Thursday 23rd August
7.30 p.m. Edinburgh and District Trades Council Rooms, Picardy Place, Top of Leith Walk.

GLASGOW
Friday 24th August
7.30 p.m. McLellan Galleries, Sauchiehall Street.

Organised by 'Hands Off Ireland'.

HANDS OFF IRELAND!

Revolutionary Communist Group No. 8 25p

The Irish War and the British Working Class
British Terror
Interview with Kieran Nugent
The Attack on Provisional Sinn Féin
The Irish War and British Strategy

HANDS OFF IRELAND!

Bulletin No 8 now available
Contents include

- The Irish War and the British working class
- British terror
- Interview with Kieran Nugent
- The attack on Provisional Sinn Féin
- The Irish war and British strategy
- Single copies: 25p + 10p postage
- Five copies: £1.10 post free
- Ten copies: £2.20 post free
- Available from RCG Publications, 49, Raiton Road, London SE 24

Former Civil Liberties Official Arrested

THE FORMER Northern Ireland officer for the British National Council of Civil Liberties (NCCL) was arrested and held for several hours by British troops in Belfast last Friday afternoon - August 3rd - whilst on a visit from London.

Pat McCarthy, recently sacked by the Communist Party dominated leadership of the NCCL for publicly supporting 'troops out' was arrested at the Brit barrier in Castle Street and taken to their Grand Central hotel barracks. Having suffered at the hands of her employers for her principled political stance she now has also tasted something of what everyday life is like for members of the beleaguered nationalist community.

She was apparently arrested because she was carrying H-Block leaflets in her bag, made clear her verbal opposition to the British presence in Ireland and refused to answer any more questions than those (name, address, movements) demanded by legislation.

Political status for political prisoners!
Repatriate the prisoners!
**WORMWOOD SCRUBS
PICKET
LONDON**
1.30 pm - 3.30 pm.
Sunday 26th August

Transport from Birmingham:
Leaves Hall of Memory car park 10.30am.

Organised by Birmingham Sinn Féin

What was Casement's treason is our treason....

report by
Peter Hayes

Last Sunday's Murlough Bay commemoration in Co. Antrim marked the sixty-third anniversary of Roger Casement's death. He was hanged in Pentonville Prison in London on August 3rd 1916. The actual ceremony was the twenty-sixth to be held since the formation of the Roger Casement Committee in 1953. (This year the commemoration was jointly organised with the recently - formed Dan Darragh Sinn Fein Cumann in Ballycastle.)

The committee itself was originally formed to pressurise for the return of Casement's body to Ireland from England for reburial at Murlough Bay. Today Casement's remains are in Glasnevin cemetery outside Dublin but the committee is continuing to work until his remains are in the ground he so desired.

POPULAR MISCONCEPTION

Given the panoramic beauty of Murlough Bay it is easy to understand why Roger Casement chose it as his burial place.

Seamus Clarke, Chairman of the committee, points out that it is a popular misconception that Casement chose Murlough Bay as his burial place as his death wish. He merely reassured this desire in his death cell when being visited by his cousin Mrs. Parry.

A Mrs. McCarty whose home years ago overlooked the Bay from high-up in the Mountains, was visited frequently by Casement and he often said that he wished to finally rest there.

DRUMNAKEEL POINT

Last Sunday afternoon as the people gathered on the mountain overlooking the bay, to their surprise and amusement, they saw a British 'man-of-war' frigate moored about one hundred yards off-shore.

One woman commented that they must be awaiting the ghost of Casement and the Aud to appear in the Bay.

The commemoration march got underway at half-past-three and for



Seamus Clarke, committee chairman

the first time ever, a contingent of Na Fianna Éireann headed the parade.

When the parade arrived at Drumnakeel Point, the actual spot where Casement wished to be buried, two wreaths were laid. One on behalf of the Casement Committee by a 1916 veteran called James McCann (who is now eighty-three-years-old) and the other on behalf of Sinn Féin's South Derry Comhairle Ceantair, by Gerry McKenna.

In his opening speech the chairman of the meeting Seamus Clarke revealed that he has information, soon to be made public, which shows that the infamous, 'Black Diaries' are frauds.

(The 'Black Diaries' were allegedly written by Casement during his stay in Africa. They were used by the British in an attempt to discredit him as a homosexual, during the world-wide appeals for clemency which followed the passing of the death sentence on him.)

Seamus Clarke said that this information shows the baseness

of British propaganda and the extent to which they are prepared to stoop 'to vilify and calumniate those who oppose their nefarious rule'.

He went on to briefly outline Casement's work among the black colonised peoples of Africa, particularly in the Congo, and his efforts to alleviate their misery, by exposing the barbarous brutality they suffered.

Speaking about Casement's involvement in the freedom struggle in Ireland Seamus Clarke said that Casement approached it with the same burning determination he had shown during his time in Africa.

Speaking of those Republicans who have followed in Casement's footsteps he said: 'What was Casement's treason is our treason. We uphold it and justify it because we have no obligations to England and if we do anything detrimental to their interests it is for the honour of our own Country.'

The main speaker at the commemoration was P.J. Kearney, from County Sligo a member of the Sinn Féin Ard Comhairle.

He explained that although Casement (born in County Antrim) was born as a West



Roger Casement

Briton into a West British way of life, at an early age he showed signs that he did not hold hatred for the Irish people like others of a similar background.

This noble man was just as happy looking after the deprived children of the West of Ireland as he was in looking after the starving children of the Congo.

The incorruptible and high ideals of Roger Casement gained him many tributes from all over the World. When he started out in life he was in the service of the British Government and for his

dedication to the underprivileged he became internationally famous.

What a blow it was for the British Government when this man they were so proud of, became associated with the Irish volunteers, and worked for the freedom of his own country.

The British had to do something to try to destroy this man who had gained world-wide acclaim whilst in their service, and was now in the service of his own people. So they invented the famous 'Black Diaries' in an attempt to destroy his character

Looking around in present-day Ireland for a comparison of Casement's noble bearing, P.J. Kearney concluded, today's Republican prisoners struggling for political status quickly spring to mind.

Their actions, and the actions of their comrades on the outside, are a sure sign that the present generation of young people intend to finish the war against the British on this occasion, they truly are walking in the footsteps of Roger Casement.

Two more speakers followed: Mary McDermott of Belfast Sinn Féin and Kevin Agnew who has been a member of the Casement Committee since 1953.

Concluding the meeting Seamus Clarke paid a special tribute to the presence of the Sinn Féin banner bearing the name of Dan Darragh, a member of the Fenian movement, also from County Antrim, who died in a British Gaol in June 1870.

He also announced that the Casement Committee hope shortly to place a stone bearing Casement's name at the spot where he wished to be buried - his future grave.



P.J. Kearney, main speaker



People saw to their surprise and amusement a British 'man-of-war' frigate moored off-shore

Jubilant H-Block march in Ballycastle

NOT since the days following the Bloody Sunday massacre in Derry, has this town echoed to the chants of anti-British protestors, stated Brendan Bonar, chairman of the recently formed Dan Darragh Sinn Fein Cumann, as the first

ever H-block march set off through the town of Ballycastle in North Antrim last Sunday evening.

The march was organised by the local cumann and attracted many of those who were at the Murlough Bay Commemoration earlier that day, as well as a large

number of local people. Those several hundred joining the march and watching it from their doors were visibly warmed by the presence of a tricolour on the streets of the town, leading an impressive array of Sinn Féin banners.

One group of people the demonstrators must have embarrassed were those relaxing in the scenic surroundings after spending the previous two days at the Corrymeela Reconciliation Centre, outside Ballycastle. There they had been discussing plans for a continuation of loyalist rule, in the shape of so-called Ulster independence.

In fact the infamous Flit and a motley crew of sticks, including Seamus Lynch, Tom Moore and Des O'Hagan, were spotted in the town. But, while these renegade Irishmen were engaging in debate over how best to sell-out the nationalist struggle, the voice of Republican resistance was being sounded along a route which has traditionally been the preserve of Orangemen (on the 12th July).

Starting in Quay Road, the march proceeded by a roundabout route to the Diamond.

Here the protestors, by now in a jubilant mood, set down on the road, which is the main junction for the town, and evoked memories of a decade ago by singing 'We Shall Overcome' whilst they blocked the traffic.

There then followed a meeting addressed by four speakers: Kevin Agnew and Mary McDermott, of the Ulster executive of Sinn Féin; and Marie Moore and P.J. Kearney of the Ard Comhairle of Sinn Féin.



The head of the march

BELFAST HOSPITAL PICKET

MEMBERS of the Andersonstown Relatives Action Committee staged a protest on Friday 3rd August at the Royal Victoria Hospital in West Belfast in order to highlight the lack of medical facilities available to the blanket prisoners in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh. Mothers of prisoners carried posters detailing their sons' medical complaints which have been neglected for up to three years.

This picket is a follow-up to a similar protest at the hospital on 20th July when a letter was handed in, outlining the medical case history of several blanket men who urgently require medical attention. No reply was received to that letter and there was no improvement in medical treatment for the prisoners.

Another letter was handed in at this latest picket with more details of prisoners who are being denied medical treatment. The letter also warned that protests at the hospital and similar health institutions will continue until adequate medical facilities are granted to the prisoners.



Andersonstown RAC picket

Birthday Greetings

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Best wishes on your birthday. Never more than a thought and a prayer away. Bless you my son. Love, Mum and Dad.

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Many happy returns on your birthday brother. All the best from Gerard, Francis, Susan and Paul. xxx

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Best wishes on your birthday. No presents I can send you, but I will continue to pray for the day when you are home from that dreary H-Block cell. All my love, your wife Briege.

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Happy birthday daddy. Hope you have your home soon. From Eamon, Sinead, Danny, Sean, Margaret and Briege-Anne.

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Happy birthday son. It is not those who inflict the most but those who endure the most who will win. Love from your Mother-in-law. xxx

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Happy birthday big brother. I may not be able to buy you a drink but cheers anyway. Ha, ha. From Joe, Pat and Family.

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Many happy returns Eamon. I know it's rough but you will try to keep your chin up and your head held high. From Johnher, Kate and Family. xxx

COCHRANE, Eamon (H5 Block)
Many happy returns big brother. Can't buy you a drink now but don't worry we will buy you one for your 21st. From Danny and Anne.

FITZSIMONS, Michael (H4 Block)
Happy birthday Michael. God bless you and keep you and your comrades safe until that certain day when Ireland's true sons shall tell the whole world - **VICTORY TO THE BLANKETMEN - FREEDOM FOR EVERMORE!** Take care and God bless. From Joe and Anne.

FITZSIMONS, Michael (H4 Block)
Happy birthday Michael. Nowhere to celebrate it but a prison cell, cold and damp inside, with only a blanket, which you wear with endless pride. All our love from Eamon, Marion, Wee Eamon, Brendan and Pádraic. xxx

FITZSIMONS, Michael (H4 Block)
May God bless you and your comrades. Victory is certainly ours. Ireland has never had better men. From one comrade to another. Love Uncle Tony (Wakefield). U.T.P.

FITZSIMONS, Michael (H4 Block)
No presents can we send you, no cards to wish you well, but we will continue to pray for the day when you are home from that dreary H-Block cell. Happy birthday son, from Mother, Father, Gerard and Theresa. xxx

FITZSIMONS, Michael (H4 Block)
The longer the time, the shorter the stay, the prouder we become each day. Happy birthday big brother. Love Manus and Mary. xxx

FITZSIMONS, Michael (H4 Block)
Birthday greetings Michael, 23 on 31st July. The miles are far between us Micky but what is that to me, within my heart the thought of you is close as close can be. Each happy little memory just brings you closer. Forget, because we are far apart, no I never will. I love you. All my love, Theresa. xxx

JACKSON, Jake (H6 Block)
Happy 21st birthday Jake. You are always in our thoughts. Love from Mum, Dad and Kids, Pauline and Raddo. Also Fagie, Carol and Kids.

MACLOCHLAIN, Raymond.
Wakefield prison
Birthday greetings and best wishes to our son and brother on his 28th birthday. It does not take a special day to bring you to our mind, for a day without a thought of you is very hard to find. God bless you and all your comrades. From Dad and Family, Buncraha.

McCOOEY, Anthony (H4-Block)
Congratulations on your 24th birthday on 31st July. No sister could be prouder than I am of you today, and this is just to tell you I'm behind you all the way. From your loving sister Carmel.

McCOOEY, Anthony (H4-Block)
Happy birthday Anthony. Hope your next one is spent in freedom. From your loving Mother.

McCOOEY, Anthony (H4-Block)
Best wishes and congratulations on your birthday. From Granmie.

McCOOEY, Anthony (H4-Block)
Happy birthday Anthony. From Ursula and the O'Hare family. To put on a prison uniform, and to abide all the rules, your head held high you do not comply with the wishes of those fools!!!

McCOOEY, Anthony (H4-Block)
Happy birthday and good luck in the future. From Noeleen and Peter and Maeva and Liam.

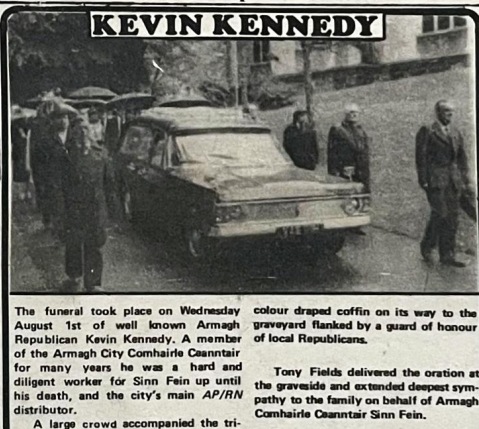
McCOOEY, Anthony (H4-Block)
Happy birthday darling. It's not every day we can sit and talk, or any night we can choose to walk, to where only truth matters if we desire. For both have been burned by the terrible fire. All my love Monica. xxx U.T.P.

McCOOEY, Anthony (H4-Block)
Birthday greetings to our dear brother. From Eugene, Arthur, Colette and Majella.

NORDONNE, Stephen (Wormwood Scrubs)
Happy birthday Stephen. God bless from Mammy and Daddy. They rose in dark and evil days to right their native land.

NORDONNE, Stephen (Wormwood Scrubs)
Happy 24th birthday Stephen. We are always thinking of you. Donna and Gary.

NORDONNE, Stephen (Wormwood Scrubs)
Happy birthday to our brother Stephen. From Maria, Rosie, Patsy and Family.



The funeral took place on Wednesday August 1st of well known Armagh Republican Kevin Kennedy. A member of the Armagh City Comhairle Ceanntair for many years he was a hard and diligent worker for Sinn Féin up until his death, and the city's main AP/IN distributor. A large crowd accompanied the tri-

colour draped coffin on its way to the graveyard flanked by a guard of honour of local Republicans.

Tony Fields delivered the oration at the graveside and extended deepest sympathy to the family on behalf of Armagh Comhairle Ceanntair Sinn Féin.

IN MEMORIAM

CASSIDY, Seamus (7th anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of Vol. Seamus-Cassidy, 3rd Battalion Ogligh na hÉirinn, shot by British occupation forces while on active service. We may have brave men but we will never have braver. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

CLARKE, Michael/PARKER, Anne (7th anniversary)
In proud memory of Vol. Michael Clarke and Vol. Anne Parker, killed while on active service. Always remembered by their friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade. *Fuair sé bás ar son saoirse.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
Treasured memories of our loving son, Vol. Danny Lennon, B Coy, 1st Battalion, Belfast Brigade, killed while on active service. 10th August, 1976. Masses offered. Mary Queen of the Gael pray for him. *They shot you in the back Danny, your eyes they could not meet, those British huns with hired guns, moved you down in the street. Sleep Irish soldier sleep. Always remembered by his Mum, Dad, Fionnuala, Sean (H5 Block), Ciaran (H1 Block) and Damien (POW Crumlin Road Jail) and May.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of my grandson, Danny, who was murdered by British thugs. Mary Queen of the Gael pray for him. In hundreds and thousands they came at her call. Danny you were a true Irish soldier and a brave volunteer. Always remembered by Gran O'Toole.

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
In loving memory of my dear nephew, Vol. Danny Lennon, killed in action. R.I.P. Mary of the Gael pray for him. *A smile for all, a heart of gold, one of the best this world could hold, never selfish, always kind, these are the memories he left behind. Always remembered by his aunt Kate and cousin John.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of my nephew Danny who was murdered on 10th August 1976. R.I.P. Mary Queen of Ireland pray for him. *Mother Ireland take him to thy breast, this soldier son who died for thee. Always remembered by his Aunt Peggy, Uncle Gerald and Family, Southampton.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd Anniversary)
In loving memory of my dear brother Vol. Danny Lennon, 1st Battalion, B Coy, murdered 10th August 1976. R.I.P. *The scars of pain and injury are easy to forget, but when Irish life is lost we'll hold you in our debt, you'll never boast an Irish death no matter where you go, so think a while before you shoot, don't say you didn't know. Always remembered by his sister Maureen, brother-in-law Brendan and nephews Danny and Brendan.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
In loving memory of Vol. Danny Lennon, killed while on active service. St. Martin pray for him. Sadly missed and never forgotten by Pauline and Raddo.

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
Treasured memories of my dear nephew Vol. Danny Lennon, 1st Battalion, B Company, killed in action 10th August 1976. Mary of the Gael pray for him. *We remember with pride Danny how you paid the supreme sacrifice fighting for Irish freedom. Always remembered by his aunt Maureen, uncle Tommy, and Danny.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
In loving memory of a dear friend, Danny, Volunteer, 1st Battalion, Belfast Brigade, who died on active service 10th August 1976. R.I.P. *A prayer, a tear, till the end of time, for a wonderful friend I was proud to call mine, for the memory of you will never grow old, for it is locked in my heart in letters of gold, as time goes on without you and days turn into years, they hold a thousand memories and a million silent tears. Always remembered by his comrade John (Long Kesh) and John's mother, Mrs. Greene. Masses offered.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of my friend and comrade, Danny, killed while on active service 10th August 1976. Always remembered by Paddy (H4 Block). *Thug sé raibh aige ar son na poblaíochta.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of Vol. Danny Lennon, killed while on active service. *A mhíre na Gael dean idir gúir a anam dg usail. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.*

LENNON, Danny (3rd Anniversary)
In memory of our loving brother Vol. Danny Lennon, 'B' Coy., 1st Batt., Belfast Brigade, who gave his life for Ireland on the 10th August, 1976. *Life springs from death, and from the graves of our patriot men and women springs living nations. The British think that they pacified Ireland, they think they purchased one half and intimidated the other. But the fools, the fools, the fools, they have left us our fenian dead, and while Ireland holds these graves Ireland unfree shall never be at peace. Gone but never forgotten. Always remembered by his brothers, Sean (H6-Block), Ciaran (H1-Block), and Damien (Crumlin Road Gaol).*

LENNON, Danny (3rd Anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of a dear friend and comrade. Always remembered by the Carson family, Andersonstown.

LENNON, Danny (3rd Anniversary)
In proud and loving memory to Vol. Danny Lennon, killed on active service August 1976. Go ndeanfaid dia trocaire a anamha, Pádraic Wilson, (H4-Block).

McADOREY, Patrick (8th Anniversary)
In proud memory of Volunteer Patrick McAdorey, killed in action August 9th 1971. Always remembered by the members of Patrick McAdorey Cumann Sinn Féin, Dublin.

McAULEY, Gerard (10th anniversary)
The Gerard McAuley Sinn Féin Cumann and people from the Colín area of Belfast remember with pride Fian Gerard McAuley who unselfishly died in defence of the oppressed people. *If we become tired or unsure of the path we take then let your memory be our light of resistance.*

McCRUDDEN, Robert (7th anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of Vol. Robert McCrudden, shot by British occupation forces August 3rd 1972. Remembered with pride by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade. Mary of the Gael pray for him.

McWILLIAMS, Paul (Jason) (2nd anniversary)
In loving memory of Paul (Jason) McWilliams, murdered by Crown forces 9th August 1977. *Your place on earth no one can fill. We miss you Paul and always will. Always remembered by Linda and Ella.*

McWILLIAMS, Paul (Jason) (2nd anniversary)
In loving memory of Paul (Jason) McWilliams, murdered by Crown forces 9th August 1977. *We never seem to miss you, we never cease to care, for in a corner of our hearts you will stay forever there. Always remembered by Bernie and Philly.*

SIMPSON, Seamus (8th anniversary)
In proud and loving memory of Vol. Seamus Simpson, killed while on active service August 15th 1971. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

SIMPSON, Seamus (8th Anniversary)
In loving memory of a friend and comrade who died on active service in August 1971. Pádraic Wilson, (H4-Block)

Notes for the CORMAC



Sympathy

MONAGHAN, Gerard.
The Republican Movement in Belfast extends its sympathy to the family of Gerard Monaghan, following his recent untimely death.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

HUGHES, Michael
The Mother, brother, sisters, brothers-in-law and fiancée of the late Michael Hughes (of Portlanning, Co. Offaly) wish to thank his many kind friends who visited and sat with him in hospital and were so kind to him in his long illness. We also wish to thank those who attended the removal of remains, mass and funeral, sent mass cards sympathy cards and floral tribute. The holy sacrifice of the mass will be offered for their intentions.

BELFAST Colín Area

March and Public Rally
In memory of Fian Gerard McAuley and the Burning of Bombay Street, August 1969
Wednesday 15th August
Assemble 7.30 p.m. Colínpark Street
March to Bombay Street
Organized by Gerard McAuley Sinn Féin Cumann, Colín Area, Belfast.