

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

(33) *Dáil Éireann*

An Phoblacht

Iml. 9. Uimhir 37, 10p. Meán Fómhair 16, 1978.

ALL AGREED THAT BRITS MUST GO

PEOPLE identified, directly or indirectly, with Loyalists, attending a Dublin Sinn Féin seminar last weekend, appear to have set some media minds ablaze—with amazement, horror, compassion (how-do-you-feel-after-your-ordeal-with-the-Provies?)...or suspicion.

The seminar and the guest speakers, however, were no surprise to members of the Republican Movement. Time and again, over the past 10 years, Republicans have made contact with Loyalists, and have made no secret of their wish to make contact with them or with anyone else, if such meetings help to create greater understanding among Irish men and Irish women and to solve mutual problems.

Where, however, accredited representatives of the Republican Movement have met and exchanged views with Loyalists (and others) the contacts have been principled, the Movement's objectives clearly stated, the policies explained and defined.

No unprincipled compromises have resulted, no treacherous bargains, no secret and sordid deals. For the Republican Movement not only has a clear conscience in these matters, but also is confident that its realistic analyses and solutions to Ireland's many problems, including that of encouraging the Loyalist community to join the Republican community in tearing down the neo-colonial prison, north and south, and building the new Ireland together, must prevail. They must prevail not only because every-



thing else has been tried and has failed but essentially because they are founded on common sense.

Rev. Bob Livingstone, the Methodist pastor from the Shankill, Belfast, one of the guest speakers at the seminar, suggested a campaign to get the various communities in Ireland to meet as a preparation for unity.

Renewing democracy

Sinn Féin has laid the stress not so much on unity, certainly not in the traditional centralist sense, but on renewing democracy at parish, district, regional and provincial levels and thus of returning real power to the people, power so that they may build and control

At a break in the seminar, organized by the Sinn Féin education department, from left, Joe Cahill, S.F. vice-president; Dáithí Ó Conaill, S.F. vice-president, Rev. Bob Livingstone, leader, Shankill Team Ministry and former President Methodist Church in Ireland; and Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President, Sinn Féin.

their own lives in the essentials according to their own desires.

Dr. Livingstone said: "If we could achieve the unity of people, the unified people would themselves work out structures for a unified country."

Of course. But the meetings, or reunions, discussions, seminars, debates, lectures, suggested by the former President of the Methodist Church in Ireland as being so essentially just now, should be designed primarily to destroy the nasty, untruthful, dangerous myths about both communities, to create mutual confidence, to have general acceptance of the basic realism of Ireland, that we have got to live together on this island and that the sensible thing is to work together for the common good.

Dáithí Ó Conaill, the Sinn Féin vice-president, towards the end of his contribution to the weekend seminar ("Peace by Ordeal") appealed to Loyalists to accept the general principle of national self-determination for Ireland, meaning the right of the people of all Ireland to decide whether they want to be free or dominated and the political economic and cultural structures under which they wish to live.

Bogus federalism

Community self-determination within national self-determination: This was Dáithí's plea to the Loyalists. This is another way of putting the principle which underpins the Eire Nua community administrations and the provincial and federal governments, Irish sovereignty being, as always, the key to peace, happiness and prosperity.

Bogus federalism will not do, because it will not work, the forced marriage of Six and Twenty-Six Counties (or even of Nine and 23), the enlargement of either the States or of Stormont in a mock unity

(Ar leanúint ar lch. a 8)

Over the past 18 months the Cathal Brugha Cumann, Sinn Féin, Waterford, has been active on the unemployment issue. The results of that work have been seen in recent mass demonstrations, particularly on September 1 and 8.

Here is a section of the demonstration on September 8. More pictures, pages 4 and 5. See also editorial, page two.



Do threasgair an saol is do shéid an ghaoth, mar smáil, Alasdair, César agus an méid a bhí ina bpáirt.
Tá an Tearmhair ina féar is féach an Traoi mar atá.
Is na Sasanaigh féin, a b'fhéidir go bhfaighidís bás.
—Eoghan Rua O Súilleabháin.

England is faced with bankruptcy

Lenar gComhghreagróir

THE GOLD and foreign reserves of Britain have been falling steadily since last February, except for a brief increase in July, and last month the fall was calculated at \$16,405,000,000.

The loss for the first eight months of the year has been \$4,463,000,000, more than 20 per cent. of the record reserves reported last January.

It has been a very bad trade year, also, for Britain so far. The forecast was for a surplus of £1,000,000,000 when Callaghan was at the summit of his optimism.

The reality, however, has been a deficit of £220,000,000 for the first eight months. The figure may be doubled by the year's end.

One of Britain's major economic problems is paying the interest on debts of more than £20,000,000,000.

There is hardly any question of repaying the original sums borrowed. If the interest can be repaid up to date the Crown is content (as is the client, of course).

Failing dollar

One of the reasons for Britain's falling reserves is the sickness of the international currency which backs sterling, the American dollar, which is not anchored to gold and which floats — or sinks — according to international confidence or lack of it in the American economy.

That international confidence is at a very low ebb at present, because of America's huge gap between imports and exports as well as the rate of inflation.

Thus, as the dollar loses value so also do those currencies relying on it for backing, including sterling. Many British investments are in dollars and are similarly hit. Some clients insist on being repaid in gold and thus the gold reserves fall, also.

As US interest rates increase London becomes a correspondingly more dangerous area to place investments. The London stock exchange reflects the lack of confidence and even gold-edge securities are doing poorly.

Bank high interest rates in Britain make for both dear money in new enterprises and, hence, continuing inflation, the fear always being that it will run away out of control.

Irish war

In a climate like that there could be no real hope of economic recovery. Also, in a climate like that, every unnecessary drain on the economy, such as the Irish war, becomes intolerable and inexcusable for financiers, the people behind every British government, be it Tory or "Labour".

The pressure on British politicians, therefore, to cut their losses and end their Irish military adventure, grows apace.

Cost of Ireland to Britain at present in terms of exchequer payments for troops, RUC, prisons, subsidies and the like now is nearing a staggering £1,000 million per year.

All the Irish liberation forces have to do, therefore, is to continue attacks on a guerrilla basis, committing at all times only small numbers of men and few quantities of material, and wait patiently for the apple to drop into their laps.

MISNEACH i nDOIRE



ABOVE: A Bogside youth counts enemy numbers before charging. It's a fair chance, one against 20.

BELOW: He charges the enemy. A few seconds later the Brits hurriedly withdrew.



Mann fights imperialism

OUR correspondent in Ellen Vannin (Oileán Mhanainn, Isle of Man) reports that slogans with letters two feet deep have appeared on buildings there, protesting at the local British army base.

The slogan used, Armeec Magh (Armee Amach, army out), is thought to be the work of one of the two anti-imperialist groups on the island, Fo Halloo (Fa Thalamh, Underground) or Ireec Magh (Éirí Amach, Rebellion).

An Anti-Militarist Alliance has been formed in Mann (c/o. 24, St. German's Place, Port na hInse, Ellen Vannin) to protest democratically against imperialism.

Heavy pollution of a Dublin river

THE CAMAC is one of the Dublin rivers mentioned by the likes of Éamon Mac Thomáis but Dubliners rarely see it because most of it runs unseen under city streets.

Unless though it may be its presence may be noted by the smell of pollution from it. Following requests on behalf of people in the Inchicore-Bluebell area, regarding treatment of the

Camac for pollution, Robert Emmet Cumann contacted the engineering department, Bárdas Bhaile Átha Cliath, in July.

Word came back that the waters were sampled regularly at various points between Clondalkin and its confluence

with the Liffey at Heuston Station.

Samples are analysed at the Ringsend laboratory. According to the Bárdas the river is heavily polluted, mainly between Clondalkin and the city boundary, mostly due to industries.

The Bárdas spokesman added that the main objective of the new £25m. greater Dublin drainage scheme was to clean up the Camac. Major pollution is to be removed before 1981.

At that stage a step by step inspection of the Camac will be made to identify and eliminate lesser pollutants at present masked by the major sources of pollution, writes the Cumann secretary, Mick O'Mahony (13 Abercorn Terrace, Inchicore, Baile Átha Cliath 8).

RACIALISTS DEFEATED

THE COMBINED forces of the Republican Movement, the Irish Transport and General Workers' Movement and the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement have succeeded in ensuring that the South African tug-of-war team would not take part in the world championships in Dundalk last weekend.

Fra Browne, the Sinn Féin Councillor, and all the Sinn Féin cumainn in Co. Louth, had let it be

known that such participation would be opposed resolutely and would be the cause of serious disturbances. They were backed by Dundalk Trades Council.

This victory proves how much can be achieved, given principled unity on important issues, by social minded organisations and individuals, even against the powerful commercial interests in Ireland backing the South African intervention.

'TELEGRAPH' SOFTENS BLOW

THE RIGHT-WING "Sunday Telegraph", after a visit to the outpost of empire in Crossmaglen, is no doubt about the capacity of Ogláigh na hÉireann to continue the struggle against imperialism and to win.

The reporter summarised it thus: "They have the guns; they have the men; they have the money, too".

The reporter was told of a recent attack by

Ogláigh on a patrol sent out by the Ulster Defence Regiment of the British army.

The patrol was stopped with a Claymore mine. Then the M60, a heavy machine gun, opened up, accompanied by Armalites and a Garand. The "Telegraph" reporter calls this a "tactical ambush of the textbook kind as used in conventional war".

Mail intercepted between members of the

Crossmaglen garrison and friends and relatives in Britain, and published in recent months by the Republican Movement, shows just how shaky enemy military morale is in Ireland and their fears that their garrisons some day, suddenly, one by one, will be wiped out within a space of a few minutes.

The "Sunday Telegraph" also draws attention to the fact that this year so far Ogláigh

na hÉireann have used more explosives than throughout all last year, more than 8,000 lb.

The "Sunday Telegraph" hardly can be classed as an IRA propaganda organ. The fact is that the paper paints a more optimistic picture for British troops in Ireland than the facts warrant, as is likely to be realised by all before the year is out. It is merely softening the blow...

Hero of 1798 shamed

WE HAD neither hand, act nor part in the recent unveiling of the memorial to Captain Seán Doorley of Lullymore, Co. Kildare, the leader of the Rathangan men in the 1798 insurrection, writes Tomás Ó Ceallaigh, rúnai oineach, Na hUaigheanna Náisiúnta, Cill Dara. "Our aim would have been to honour the Kildare men who died in the cause of liberty, equality and fraternity — and not to give cheap publicity to successive administrations who have, for the past 55 years, given whole-hearted co-operation to the armed forces of our cross-Channel hereditary friends who continue to occupy our country", according to the statement.

"In 1948, we in Kildare had the proud boast of being the only county in Ireland with the exception I think, of Co. Down, of holding our commemorations without the attendance of the carpet-bagger politicians and their camp-followers", the statement concluded.

Aonach na Nollag

All intending stall holders for Aonach, 1978, are requested to attend the meeting arranged for TUESDAY, SEPT. 26 in An Cumann Cabhrach office, 44 Parnell Square, at 21.00 hours sharp.

We request that all branches accept this notice and send along a representative.

Clothing Sale

Good as new clothes are offered for sale in Kevin Barry Hall, Parnell Square, Baile Átha Cliath, on Saturday, October 7 next, opening at noon.

COMHGHAIRDEAS

Pat Torphy

Port Laouise Prison

Comgratulations on being a Grandold for the fifth time.

Eibhne Patricia, born on

Aug. 27, was your birthday present.

Roses for the brave

A bouquet of roses was left at the statue of the crowned Virgin at Lourdes for the men in H-Block, Portlaoise and the English jails, and for the girls in Armagh Jail and English prisons, and throughout the world where Irish patriots suffer.

—Co. Galway Reader.

JOIN NOW!

THOSE wishing to join Sinn Féin in Larkhill, Santry, Whitehall, Beaumont, Elm Mount, Ardmore, Darndale, Coolock, Artane, Donnycarny, Marino, and all other areas in Dublin North-east, are requested to contact Niall Taylor, 37, Coolatree Road, Beaumont, Dublin 9, or Cumann Patrick McAdurey, Sinn Féin, c/o. 5, Blessington Street, Baile Átha Cliath 7.

OCTOBER 1968:
CIVIL RIGHTS

March to **victory** in Derry

OCTOBER 1978:
NATIONAL RIGHTS

Irish political prisoners sentenced in England

- Billy Armstrong, life Wakefield
- Paddy Armstrong, life Wakefield
- Jimmy Ashe, 12 yrs Wakefield
- Liam Baker, 20 yrs Albany
- James Bennett, 20 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Stevie Blake, 15 yrs Albany
- Martin Brady, life Gartree
- Eddie Butler, life Strangeways Manchester
- Eddie Byrne, 14 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Hugh Callaghan, life Albany
- Sean Campbell, 10 yrs Long Lartin
- Sean Canavan, 10 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Pat Christie, 10 yrs Albany
- Tony Clarke, 14 yrs Durham
- Garry Conlon, life Wormwood Scrubs
- Guiseppie Conlon, 12 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Joe Coughlan, 7 yrs Long Lartin
- Martin Coughlan, 14 yrs Parkhurst
- Anthony Cunningham, 10 yrs Albany
- Busy Cunningham, 20 yrs Albany
- Gerry Cunningham, 20 yrs Long Lartin
- Hugh Doherty, life Durham
- Vincent Donnelly, life Wakefield
- Brendan Dowd, life Parkhurst
- Harry Duggan, life Parkhurst
- Kevlin Dunphy, 12 yrs Albany
- Hugh Feeney, life Long Kesh
- Fr Fell, 12 yrs Albany
- Noel Gibson, life Parkhurst
- Ann Gillespie, 14 yrs Durham
- Eileen Gillespie, 14 yrs Durham
- Pat Gullfoyle, 14 yrs Albany
- Pat Hackett, 20 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Sean Hayes, 20 yrs Wakefield
- John Higgins, 10 yrs Parkhurst
- Paddy Hill, life Parkhurst
- Paul Hill, life Gartree
- Paul Holmes, life Gartree
- Gerry Hunter, life Gartree
- Gerry Kelly, life Long Kesh
- Sean Kinsella, life Parkhurst
- Tony Lynch, 7 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Liam MacLennan, 15 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Bernard McCafferty, 16 yrs Parkhurst
- Ronnie MacCartney, life Gartree
- Con MacFadden, 20 yrs Long Lartin
- Richard McIlkenny, life Long Lartin
- Ray MacLaughlin, 12 yrs Albany
- Brian MacLaughlin, 12 yrs Gartree
- John MacCluskey 10yrs, Gartree
- Tony Madigan, 10 yrs Albany
- Anne Maguire, 14 yrs Durham
- Pat Maguire, 14 yrs Gartree
- Pat Maguire Jr, 4 yrs Aylesbury
- Vincent Maguire, 5 yrs Aylesbury
- Gerry Masley, 10 yrs Gartree
- John Meila, 10 yrs Long Lartin
- Joe Mooney (Duffy), 10 yrs Wakefield
- Andy Murray, 20 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Paddy Murray, 20 yrs Wakefield
- James Murphy, 10 yrs Long Lartin
- Mick Murray, 12 yrs Wormwood Scrubs
- Stevie Nordonne, life Wormwood Scrubs
- Paul Norroy, life Wakefield
- Joe O'Connell, life Parkhurst
- Shane O'Doherty, life Wormwood Scrubs
- Eddie O'Neill, 20 yrs Gartree
- Pat O'Neill, 8 yrs Parkhurst
- David Owen, 10 yrs Long Lartin
- Billy Power, life Wormwood Scrubs
- Dolours Price, life Armagh
- Marian Price, life Armagh
- Michael Reilly, 10 yrs Wakefield
- Carole Richardson, indefinite Durham
- Phil Sheridan, 10 yrs Gartree
- Peter Short, 10 yrs Gartree
- Gerry Small, 12 yrs Parkhurst
- Sean Smyth, 12 yrs Albany
- Peter Toal, 10 yrs Long Lartin
- John Walker, life Wakefield
- Ray Walsh, life Parkhurst
- Judith Ward, life Durham
- Gerry Young, 14 yrs Wormwood Scrubs

SINN FEIN urges you to come out on to the streets of Derry on October 8, the 10th anniversary of that first civil rights march there, when we marched up Duke Street and into the boots, batons and water cannon of Craig's RUC.

We all know what we marched for in 1968—votes, jobs, houses, Concessions Britain was prepared to give, if and when she could afford it, financially and politically—placating us, defusing a dangerous situation.

Ten years later: What good are our votes in a one-man dictatorship? What satisfaction for those few with jobs when workers can be lifted off work and jailed for months at a time without evidence—or hanged in Castlereagh?

What security of employment when factories shut down overnight in our shakely satellite economy?

What comfort in a house, when armed forces of the state legally can enter it, wreck it, and seize any of its contents at will — including the occupants.

H-Block is the most urgent focus of our march October 8. It is both symbol and reality of the struggle today. But prisoners represent only one aspect of the fight.

We cannot ignore the fact that thousands are imprisoned because Britain denies not only them, but ALL Irish people, the right to determine their own destiny.

Our revolution

From the outset, ours was a revolutionary struggle. We do not aim simply to abolish the Emergency Provisions Act; not only to dismantle the farcical judicial system?; certainly not merely to smash H-Block or even open all the prison gates.

We aim to establish a new nation, raise up a free people, in strength and security, their right inalienably rooted in the actual possession and control of the Irish nation and all within it.

Inevitably, the struggle met with resistance from all those with vested interest in maintaining the British presence in Ireland.

We came to know intimately the many weapons of repression: Torture, coercive legislation, deliberate sectarian division of workers; complete control of the political and economic processes; a well-equipped, well-paid RUC; the British army; a vast dehumanising prison system, upheld by complete establishment backing and full control of the media.

Yet today despite all this, utter confusion prevails amongst the opposition.

Many are trying to jump on the Republican bandwagon: John Hume comes out in support of federalism; the "Daily Mirror" calls for British withdrawal; even Jack Lynch (politely) asks the British to go.

Opportunists flaunt their political bankruptcy via complete party disarray.



Logue claims British withdrawal as "always consistent with SDLP policy."

Gerry Fill condemns the "Mirror" proposals out of hand!

Clear voice

Above the din and battle, the voice of the Republican Movement is heard clearly, consistently leading by accurate assessment and prediction, not only concerning the full picture of our existent political, legal and economic freedom today.

From the very start, the Republican Movement predicted the continuation of the struggle for full national freedom until it becomes a reality:

"We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and the unfettered control of her destinies. The long usurpation of that right by foreign people and government has not extinguished that, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish People." (Proclamation of 1916).

The Republican Movement was there to make the start, remains there and will be there at the end in final victory.

(Ar leannuit at lch. a 8)

TÁ OBAI



Denied right to visit Fr. Fell

WHEN Irish-born US bishop, Most Rev. Thomas Drury, Corpus Christi, Texas, asked permission of the British government to visit Rev. Patrick Fell in Albany Prison he was snubbed by the British Home Office.

The Gurteen, Co. Sligo-born prelate said that in America he had never been refused permission even once to visit a Federal or high security prison.

He left by plane for Rome

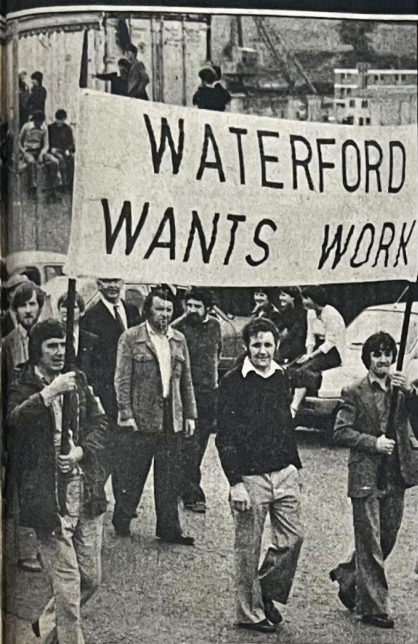
to report on the Crown refusal to the Vatican. He said he concluded that the refusal to allow the visit stemmed from fear that he would be shocked at the conditions prisoners are forced to endure in Albany.

In Britain, Bishop Drury was in close contact with the Relatives and Friends of Prisoners Committee and he went to visit prisoners' relatives in Birmingham, Coventry, London and Lutton.



MARCH
NOVEMBER 26
Assemble: 14.30 hours
Speakers' Corner,
Marble Arch,
London.
March to Clerkenwell Green.

R UAINN



Friday, September 8, was an important day in Waterford's history. It saw probably the greatest parade in the city's history as employed and unemployed workers showed their strength, their unity and their anger at the Lynch show of military force a week previously at a similar protest and their impatience at the steady list of factory closures while the Lynch messers stand idly by, as they did when the Falls Road, Belfast, was attacked.



First picture shows the beginning of the march, the ITGWU banners in the background. Second shows close up of the ITGWU banner and union officials. Third picture shows a section of the huge orderly crowd. Note: Just one Garda! Yet, for a similarly orderly crowd and procession a week before, Lynch ordered heavily armed troops into intimidating positions (see leader lch, a 2).



Neo-colonies of the new Germany

PROFESSOR Jean Pierre Vigier, in his address to Sinn Féin in Dublin on August 28, as part of a tour of western Europe to organise resistance among radical elements against the increasing repression of the Common Market, pointed out that most of the states in the Community were being and, in fact, becoming neo-colonies of Germany.

He illustrated this by pointing to a well known colonial trend, for plants to be set up in colonies to produce spare parts instead of the entire product.

This was taking place increasingly in both Ireland and France as both became colonial areas of the super-powers.

It could be only a question of time until the European food market became dominated by the Americans. At present one U.S. farmer was feeding 59 persons (the figure for France was one farmer feeding 15).

Jamaica agreement

U.S. President Carter had promised America that the EEC common agricultural policy must go and would go, leaving the way open for American domination.

The Common Market states could be brought to heel, to obey American dictates, by economic pressure.

When Kissinger had experienced difficulties with India he had suppressed that country's wheat imports (from the U.S.). Very soon that had made India amenable to America's will.

Between the years 1965 and 1970 it had become clear that America was in trouble, Professor Vigier stated, as inflation increased.

The U.S. had taken the way out of pushing down the value of the dollar.

As a result of the Jamaica agreement the dollar had become an international currency not tied to gold. This meant that one could print dollars to whim and buy truckloads of goods for truckloads of paper.

Exports list

In 1973 the Middle East petrol companies controlled by the U.S. had taken advantage of the war situation to make a really fast buck - they had increased their prices four times over.

The American problem - galloping inflation - had been exported to the rest of the world.

The answer of the Japanese and the Germans had been to subsidize their exports and to increase such exports so as to pay for the dearer oil products.

But this, in turn, had hit U.S. exports hence Amer-

Le Márta Bean Mhic Ghill'Aoláin

ica's present difficulties and the huge unfavourable gap between American exports and imports and the corresponding lack of international confidence in the dollar.

As America declined the Germans had advanced, taking traditional U.S. markets and also far outstripping their EEC partners and dominating them, also, economically.

German army

Germany had been forbidden to have an army, following the Nazi unconditional surrender. But during the "cold war" period a small army had been permitted, to be increased gradually until today it was one of the strongest in Western Europe.

The FGR had been forbidden to make atomic bombs or other weapons but the Germans had got around this by building such bombs in Brazil and South Africa.

The Germans also were perfecting inter-continental missiles, not on their own territory, which was forbidden, but in Zaïre, where they had rented a quarter of that state's territory for the purpose.

The main purpose of the recent intrusion of the French paratroopers into Zaïre was to protect these rocket installations, he pointed out.

Over the last few months Germany had become the greatest exporter of capital in the world, Italy was now virtually a pawn to Germany because of the recent loan, negotiated under tough conditions by the Germans,



who had insisted, first, that Italy's gold be shipped to Germany as an insurance policy!

Italy was in considerable economic difficulties, with the south again in decline. The main German condition of aid was that the loan should be re-negotiated each month.

Down the drain

Italy was just one example of the new trend, as the poor got poorer: "Latin-America is the colony of the United States. We, in Europe, are becoming the Latin-American colonies of Germany. Western Europe is going down the drain."

Behind the H-Block facade, he states, was the determination not to allow liberty. This was the EEC attitude and policy. All over the Common Market, except Germany, unemployment was going up. The system was in crisis.

"In Ireland your sea domain will be taken from you. You will be plundered of your fish. The ore will be plundered from your mines. As unemployment increases they will try to force an austerity régime on you. Inflation will continue. Unemployment will become permanent.

Against all that there is only one thing to do, to stand up and fight. National independence is the only defence. In France we will fight. Nobody can live in a world where two-thirds of the human race are living in poverty and hunger."

Germans of left

The Professor pointed out that he was not anti-German and that the campaign that was being organized was not chauvenistic and anti-German.

In fact, there was close co-operation with Germans of left who resented and feared

the constant Bonn movement to the right and the inevitable nuclear holocaust that would come, sooner or later, unless the militarists were stopped in time.

There was also a strong resistance among trade unionists in Italy and among unemployed young people. But how strong the anti-EEC movement was: there was difficult to assess.

In France the situation was very complex. All parties were divided on the European question. The Communists probably would oppose the EEC, also the Socialists and the Left in general.

Wine growers and pork producers were threatened with economic extinction. Steel mills were being closed in the north of France and anti-EEC slogans were appearing.

In Denmark there was opposition in the Socialist party. Perhaps there would be about 40 per cent against the EEC.

The Netherlands had benefited, being largely an agricultural country. Maybe the opposition would not be so considerable among the Dutch.

Belgium was divided. The French speakers opposed the Common Market because of closures. They represented about 40 per cent. The Flemings, however, represented the majority which favoured the EEC.

In Federal Germany there were radical splinters with which the French campaigners were working...

Professor Vigier then traced the growing antagonism and rivalry between the Federal Germans and the Americans. Nuclear plants had been sold by Germany to Brazil against the will of the American government.

The same clash was to be observed all over Latin America and Africa.

In reply to a question from Sinn Féin President, Ruairí Ó Bradaigh, Prof. Vigier said he saw two courses of action open to those who opposed the EEC.

(Tuilleadh sa chead eagrán eile)

HELD OVER

Our excerpts from "Peace by Peace? Socio-economic structures and the role of the peace people in Ireland" will be continued next week and has been held over because of a shortage of space.

Screws accused of beating prisoners

TWELVE PRISON OFFICERS accused of conspiring to assault and beat prisoners in Hull jail were formally committed for trial to York Crown Court by a Hull magistrate.

They are: senior officer Malcolm Stevenson, 46, and Maurice Dudding, 47; officers Kevin Burns, 29, Ian Booth, 30, Steven Hewson, 26, William Murray, 31, Peter Watson, 36, George Clarke, 40, Michael Riby, 28, all serving at Hull prison;

Anthony Bumstead, 27, now at Fetherstone prison, Andrew Wilson, 27, now at Risley prison and Barry Bennett, 35, now at Leeds prison.

All were bailed in their own recognisances. Amongst Irish prisoners who were in Hull at the time and who were badly injured are Gerry Cunningham, Paul Hill, Johnnie Walker, Joe Monney (Duffy) and Ray MacLaughlin.



NOEL JENKINSON MEMORIAL MEETING

Friday, October 13
Conway Hall, London
19.30 hours

U.S. Congress hearings on Irish rights more likely

THOUGH the newly-elected president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, Thomas D. McNabb, is known to be anxious to reconcile any differences there may be between his organisation and the Dublin regime there is little hope that the fundamental points of disagreement will be resolved following the recent AOH Biannual National Convention in Killarney.

For, while there was hope in some Leinster House circles that the change of leadership at the Killarney convention would mark a reduction in the line which American AOH leaders have been taking on Ireland over the past couple of years, it appears that there is going to be no let-up in the fundamental policies which have been pursued, and which have been endorsed by the majority of Hibernian delegates again this year.

The Dublin regime and its diplomatic staff in the United States have been engaged in a campaign, in both public and private, to get Irish-Americans, and the

AOH is their most important organisation, to "lay off" where Ireland was concerned, and in particular to refrain from supporting the Irish National Caucus, a group which lobbies politicians in Washington and which has been instrumental in making Ireland an issue in American domestic politics once again.

The outgoing national president of the American AOH, John M. "Jack" Keane, was a founder-member of the Caucus. But with the election of Mr. McNabb the Dublin regime had hoped that "co-operation" with the Hibernians would be easier.

McNabb has made it clear, however, that the policies of the AOH are more important and wider than the views of any individual member, even the national president, and that the normal changes in the personnel of the organisation does not mean that there will be a

corresponding change in the Order's policies and strategies.

Speaking at the gala banquet, at the close of the Killarney convention, McNabb reaffirmed a long-term dedication to the ideals of Pádraig Pearse, and Ireland "Free, Gaelic and United".

Crucial Difference

The crucial difference between the American AOH and the established political groupings in Leinster House is that the Hibernians want to have the whole behaviour of the British administration in Ireland subject to Congressional hearings in Washington.

It was at the request of Irish-Americans that Rev. Denis Faul and Rev. Raymond Murray compiled "The Castlereagh File", carefully documenting several dozen cases of alleged brutality and violation of human rights by the British army and the RUC against both Loyalists and Republicans in Ireland.

The truth of the allegations has been



"To close on an upbeat note, I'm happy to report we received 22 per cent. more in kickbacks than we paid out in bribes".

accepted by Amnesty International in its own report on Ireland.

Yet, incredibly to Irish-Americans, the Dublin regime, and its diplomatic agents in Washington, have shown no desire whatever to support Congressional hearings on "The Castlereagh File".

One reason for this may be dissatisfaction with the other Amnesty report which investigated Garda behaviour in the 26 Counties.

But it seems the main reason for the lack of enthusiasm is the fact that all the latest allegations refer to incidents which took place during the years 1976-77, after Britain had given a solemn declaration in Strasbourg that the tactics of which she was accused by the Dublin regime during the early 1970s would never be repeated.

In fact Britain now states that no such undertaking ever was given!

If the incidents of Castlereagh in 1976-77 get an international airing at Washington Congressional level,

Dublin will have to explain why she did not charge the Crown before the Strasbourg Court again, leading in turn to serious diplomatic tensions between the Dublin and London administrations which co-operate freely at present.

Two points

IRISH Americans both Hibernians and non-Hibernians are very annoyed at the lengths to which Irish diplomatic staff in the U.S. seem to have gone to prevent public airing of the contents of "The Castlereagh File".

They point to the lack of support from Dublin for the ad hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, under the Chairmanship of Congressman Mario Biaggi of New York.

The two main points of criticism are that the Biaggi Committee is the brain-child of the Irish National Caucus, which, in turn, is alleged to be close to Republican thinking, and that Biaggi is an "Italian opportunist politician" who could not be as concerned about Ireland as Jack Lynch!

Biaggi points out that he happens to be an elected U.S. public representative, responding to the concern of his electorate

and reflecting the overall American concern for human rights in every part of the world.

He stresses that his policy on Ireland is the same as the stated aims of both Fianna Fáil and the aspirations enshrined in the 1937 "Free" State Constitution, but he suspects that Mr. Lynch articulates these aspirations for domestic political consumption only.

Membership increase

In raising the more crucial aspects of the Irish problem in foreign capitals, Biaggi suggests that he is only taking Mr. Lynch at his word.

He adds that since the Taoiseach's recent U.S. tour, during which he said the Biaggi committee had no significance, membership, which had stabilised at around 92, has risen to 104 members, including a U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini (Democrat, Arizona).

It is, therefore, one of the largest committees of its type in the U.S. at present.

Do nothing

Delegates to the AOH Convention in Killarney were particularly critical of the behaviour of Dublin diplomatic staff in the U.S. Their whole

approach to the Northern question, they alleged, seemed to be one of do nothing, and even to oppose any Irish-American initiatives which did not have total Dublin backing.

Some of these activities, including allegations against members of the Irish National Caucus (which were not substantiated) were published in the Washington Post colour supplement on March 12 last.

The author of the article, Sarah Bhán Breathnach, gave an account of conversations she had had with a named member of the Washington Dublin Embassy staff, in which virtually anybody who did not follow the Dublin line in Irish-American affairs was dismissed as being connected with the IRA.

Further accusations against this diplomat were made by AOH members in Killarney. They accused him, and a member of the New York consulate staff, of exercising pressure to prevent Irish academics and lecturers who disagreed with the Dublin regime's policy on the north-east from travelling to America.

Visas were withheld, in some cases. In other cases, it was made clear to such groups that if they invited certain named academics to come to America on lecture-tours, they could expect no co-operation from Dublin's Foreign Affairs' cultural exchange programme.

Congressmen here

Joshua Eilberg and Hamilton Fish, influential Congressmen on tour in Ireland at present, tried in vain to intervene in the case of Strabane hunger striker Willie Gallagher.

Eilberg, Democratic chairman of the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, is anxious to know what policy U.S. Consulates in Belfast and Dublin follow in the handing out of visitors visas.

Why are some people given visas and others, such as IRA and Sinn Féin spokesmen, denied them?

Congressman Fish was vice-consul in Dublin for a number of years and knows Ireland well.

Accompanying the two men on tour is the Legislative Director of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. James Glyne, and Mr. Fred Burns O'Brien, the Irish National Caucus.

Postmhála • Postbag • Postmhála • Postbag • Postmhála • Postbag • Postmhála • Postbag • Postmhála •

Another view on the death of Collins

EOIN Neeson's book, "The Civil War in Ireland", may have its failings (I cannot certainly recall having read it) but the executive, of the I.R.B., with the exception of Michael Collins, were equally split on the "Treaty" question but in it Neeson, nevertheless, seems competently to have summed up what happened during the ambush at Beal na Bláth in which Collins died, and to which Deasún Breathnach gives a large section of his article (August 19).

Mr. Neeson disagrees with Deasún Breathnach on quite a few points. Colonel Frank Thornton, for example, had, according to Neeson, been sent by Collins to contact Lynch or Deasy, to open negotiations between Collins and the Republican commanders.

Thornton had made contact with Dan Breen who had referred him to his superiors. It was then that he was ambushed at Ninemilchouse near Glomel and wounded. I wonder could this be the same man Deasún

Breatnach suggests was sent south by the cabinet to bring Collins back "dead or alive"?

Much more important, however, are the suggestions that: (1) the Republican forces had no intention of ambushing Collins; and (2) that the column was not, in fact, ambushed.

According to Neeson, on the morning of August 22, a meeting was taking place of senior officers in the house of Mrs. Murray, which was near the cross at Beal na Bláth.

Dinny Long having been on sentry duty all night near the house of John Long, where some officers were staying, left his rifle and went for a "breather".

A "Free" State column stopped to ask him for directions and he recognised Michael Collins in the car. He reported this to the officers in the house of Mrs. Murray, who then laid an ambush, hoping Collins would return by the same route. Later, having waited

most of the day, they decided to return to the house and resume the meeting. However the rearguard of four or five men had still not cleared the blocked road when the Collins column appeared.

As much to warn the main ambushing party as anything the rearguard opened fire. The main party, who had by that time reached the cross, returned and the ambush got under way.

Most of the firing undoubtedly came from the Thompson sub-machine guns and the Vickers machine gun of the "Free" State column but both sides remained active until dusk, sometime after 9 p.m., ended it all.

Commander Peter Kearney is quoted in confirmation of the essential details of this account. He was a member of the ambushing party.

Oliver St. John Gogarty, a doctor with front line experience, declared the Collins wound, the gaping

wound in the back of the head, ricochet. Emmet Dalton, who held the body for three hours, did likewise, also stating that it was the only wound.

If Collins was assassinated Dalton and the two officers with him were in on it; Gogarty lied; McPeake, the machine gunner, and the Collins driver, who soon after changed sides, witnessed the murder; and W.T. Cosgrave and the "Free" state cabinet ordered it.

I cannot but be reminded of international Communist conspiracies and Jewish plots against the Aryan race.

Considering the vagueness of the motive, the gravity of the crime and the realities of the situation and the fact that even more people than I have named would have had to have been involved no such conspiracy reasonably can be considered to have occurred.

Dalton's subsequent career reinforces this conclusion. Dalton could

not have been treated in this affair as a subordinate whose duty it was to obey his superiors without either their confidence or gratitude since Michael Collins was Dalton's ultimate and absolute superior.

In such a plot Dalton could have been only a conspirator with, not a servant of W.T. Cosgrave and the cabinet.

Did he or did he not conspire with them? His subsequent career goes a long way towards answering that question: He resigned from the "Free" State army because he found himself unable, on a point of principle, to carry out the Emergency Powers Act.

He became clerk of the Seanad (hardly the exalted position one would expect for a major conspirator in such a crime).

He lost this position due to his inability to pay certain relatively minor debts. That was the end of his public career.

After this he sold or attempted to sell insurance and whiskey, among other things. Finally, he found success as a film producer in England. It was a very long leash, indeed, upon which to keep the key figure in the most potentially explosive situation in Irish politics.

The facts all point toward a ricochet, probably from the Vickers machine gun when it jammed, as it certainly did.

If the ricochet did not come from the Vickers it must probably have come from the Republican side. However, unless he was, in fact, assassinated, the question where did the bullet come from is irrelevant.

Michael Collins was shot during a war while on active duty. Presuming that he was not assassinated by his own men there was no crime involved. The "Free" State government attempted then to confuse the

(Ar leamain ar lech. 87)

'The rights of man are the rights of God'

PADRAIG Mac Piarais often is presented in Ireland as a sort of a plaster saint and thus many genuine revolutionaries who could benefit from his thoughts are inhibited from studying his writings.

Pádraig Mac Piarais was a sincere, practising Catholic; but, equally, he was a sincere, practising revolutionary: The two are by no means mutually exclusive.

Theobald Wolfe Tone often is presented in Ireland as a blood-thirsty Jacobin; or as a patronising Protestant colonist; or as a no-good Protestant suicide ("cut-throat Tone").

An insight into the revolutionary steel of the mind of Pádraig Mac Piarais is available in what he says of Tone in "The Separatist Idea", which was completed on Feb. 1, 1916:

"He stands first in point of time, and first in point of greatness. Indeed, he is, as I believe, the greatest man of our nation; the greatest-hearted and the greatest-minded . . ."

"His greatness, both as a man and as a thinker, consists in his sheer reality . . . A man of extraordinarily deep emotion, he nevertheless thought with relentless logic, and his expression in exposition or argument is always the due and inevitable garb of the thought.

"He was a great visionary; but, like all the great visionaries, he had a firm grip upon realities, he was fundamentally sane . . . If the greatest thing in Tone was his heroic soul, the soul that was gay in death and defeat, the second greatest thing was his austere and piercing intellect . . ."

Pearse points out that, in June, 1791, a secret manifesto was issued to the Friends of Freedom in Ireland and which is

YOUR STAMPS CAN HELP

The prisoners of war are asking your aid. Maybe you have few of this world's goods. Maybe all you can give to callers is 50p. Or less . . .

But you can collect used postage stamps. Tear or cut them off envelopes, leaving a slight margin of paper around the stamp, and send them to: Sally Walsh, Lurriga, Patrickswell, Co. Luminigh.

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 - Women's leather purses.....£6
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 - Wall plaques.....£5
 - Framed handkerchiefs.....£5
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This recent picture of the Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, Cumann of Sinn Féin, shows most of the members after a recent, successful H-Block meeting.

CLASS STRUGGLE

le Deasún Breatnach

accounted hazardous, but rather our interest, our duty, our glory, and our common religion: The Rights of Man are the Rights of God, and to vindicate the one is to maintain the other. We must be free in order to serve Him whose service is perfect freedom . . ."

"It may be described as the first manifesto of modern Irish democracy. It bases the Irish claim to freedom on the bedrock foundation of human rights."

Social state
The document in question is a revolutionary statement, exceptionally revolutionary for its time, pleading in fact for the social state:
"This society is likely to be a means the most powerful for the promotion of a great end. What end? *The Rights of Man in Ireland.* The greatest happiness of the greatest numbers in this island, the inherent and indefeasible claims of every free nation to rest in this nation — the will and the power to be happy, to pursue the common weal as an individual pursues his private welfare, and to stand in insulated independence, an imperialist people."

"The greatest happiness of the Greatest Number — On the rock of this principle let this society rest; by this let it judge and determine every political question, and whatever is necessary for this end let it not be

Catholic merchants

Pearse writes of how Tone became agent to the General Committee of the Catholics in 1792: "In December the Catholic Convention met. Catching Tone's spirit, it demanded complete emancipation. The Government proposed a compromise to the leaders. Tone was against any compromise but the Catholic leaders yielded. 'Merchants, I see, make bad revolutionists', commented Tone."

When Pearse uses the word "democrat" he does so as we, today, use the word "socialist"; and, in the third section of "The Separatist Idea" the author writes:

"In order to complete this brief study of Tone's teaching it is necessary to consider him as a democrat. And Tone, the greatest of modern Irish separatists, is the first and greatest of modern Irish democrats. It was Tone that said:

"Our independence must be had at all hazards. If the men of property will not support us, they must fall; we can

support ourselves by the aid of that numerous and respectable class of the community — the men of no property."

"In this glorious appeal to Caesar modern Irish democracy has its origin."

People must rule

A few sentences later: "When, however, any question arose which involved the relations of a democracy and an aristocracy, of the people and the gentry ('as they affect to call themselves') of the 'men of no property' and the 'men of property', Tone's decision was instant and unerring."

"The people must rule; if the aristocracy make common cause with the people, so much the better; if not, woe to the aristocracy."

Pádraig Mac Piarais points out that Tone "did not propose any general confiscation of private property other than the property of Englishmen in Ireland" but that "Emmet's proposals in 1803 are a fuller and more detailed expression of the mind of revolutionary Ireland on the subject".

He quotes Emmet with approval: "Tithes are forever abolished and church lands are the property of the nation"; and "from this date all transfers of landed property are prohibited, each person paying his rent until the National Government is established, the national will declared and the courts of justice be organised".

Emmet's third decree, he reminds us, "made a like provision with regard to the transfer of bonds and securities . . ."

The social thoughts in "The Separatist Idea" are reinforced in "the patriot's last essay", "The Sovereign People", from which we quoted last week.

Freedom to choose

Pádraig Mac Piarais

held, as does the leadership of the Republican Movement today, that, in freedom, it is the right and privilege of the Irish people to decide what kind of government, regime, administration or system under which they wish to live. It is to gain that freedom of choice that our fighting men and women are struggling against the Empire.

In "The Sovereign People" the 1916 martyr wrote: "A nation may, for instance, determine, as the free Irish nation determined and enforced for many centuries, that private ownership shall not exist in land; that the whole of nation's soil is the public property of the nation."

"A nation may determine, as many modern nations have determined, that all the means of transport within a nation, all its railways and waterways, are the public property of the nation, to be administered by the nation for the general benefit."

"A nation may go further and determine that all sources of wealth whatsoever are the property of the nation, that each individual shall give his service for the nation's good, and shall be adequately provided for by the nation, and that all surplus wealth shall go to the national treasury to be expended on national purposes, rather than be accumulated by private persons."

National sanction
"There is nothing divine or sacrosanct in any of these arrangements; they are matters of purely human concern, matters for discussion and adjustment between the members of a nation, matters to be decided upon finally by the nation as a whole; and matters in which the

nation as a whole can revise or reverse its decision whenever it seems good in the common interests to do so.

"I do not disallow the right to private property; but I insist that all property is held subject to the national sanction."

H-BLOCK

March and rally
September 16
in Limerick

Assemble: Perry Sq.
at 15.30 hours

Speakers from Derry, R.A.C.

March in Derry, Oct. 8

Buses will leave
5 Blessington Street
B.A.C.
on Oct. 7 at 14.30 hrs.

Book at the Craft Centre
44 Parnell Square, B.A.C.
by Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Bí linn ar bhóthar an bhua!

Posimhála

(Ar leanúint ó ich. a 6)

moral issue and was ably assisted by absurdly guilt-ridden Republican sympathisers. Liam Lynch, on the other hand, expressed his regrets at the tragedy which he nevertheless accepted as a necessity (memorandum to Deasy, August 28).

The failure of other Republicans to take a similarly conclusive and self-assured attitude displays a moral uncertainty we can no longer afford.

Let us accept that no matter who fired the fatal shot the ambush party was responsible for the death of Michael Collins and recognise also that there is probably less wrong with shooting the commander-in-chief of the enemy forces than shooting the ordinary private soldiers, often forced to join up by unemployment and who, in fact, were shot in their hundreds without anything like similar quams of conscience.

Mírtín Ó Maoldomhaigh,
86 Mórehampton Road,
Baile Átha Cliath.

LOCAL ELECTIONS DUBLIN SOUTH

ALL members of the Republican Movement in the No. 9 Local Election Areas, Dublin South, comprising Inchicore, Ringsend, Sandymount, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Rathfarnham, Rathgar, Terenure, Harold's Cross, Miltown, Merrion etc., are instructed to attend a meeting on Wed. Sept. 13 in 5 Blessington Street to discuss and organise the covering of a convention to select candidates for the forthcoming local government elections of June 7.

All information relevant to the area concerned should be on hand with the various representatives. Ardcomhairle member will be in attendance.
— Brendan Golden
Leinster Organizer

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(or 'Phone 747611).

All agreed Brits out

(Ar leanúint ó lech, a haon)

of continuing neo-colonial Ireland.

Even an attempt to work that out on the basis of a sovereign independent Ireland would fail because Ireland's north-east is not the only problem (though perhaps the most obvious) created by foreign occupation which has so distorted Irish society.

In the north-east itself there is the problem of east and west of the Bann; and this is only one of the social-economic problems of Ulster.

But British occupation and consequent distortion also caused problems between the entire east and west of the country ("abolish income tax in Connacht" to solve one of them, Emmet O'Connell told the seminar).

There are problems within cities, such as Belfast, Derry and Dublin, their centres dying, their suburbs spreading out untidily, unhealthily, and the alienation that follows crises of identity in parish and city, as it does in district, region and province.

In all of these cases Eire Nua has strong relevance, psychologically, economically, sociologically, culturally and politically. More and more people, Loyalist and Republican, are coming to realize this.

The solution

Greatest barrier to the meetings, exchange of views and conversations between the various communities in Ireland, as a prelude to principled peace and agreed progress, is the British presence in Ireland.

There was broad agreement on this point at the seminar. Just as British occupation over more than 800 years has distorted Ireland, her communities, her economy, culture, politics, virtually everything that pertains to her nature, so continued occupation distorts the realities not only in the north-east but throughout the entire country (Dáithí Ó Conaill reminded his audience that the Feakle peace talks had been destroyed by the Dublin Coalition regime).

David Rowlands, Senior Fellow, Queen's University, pointed out that growing Loyalist opinion realised that the breaking of the link with Britain was an essential step on the path of Irish peace, though thinking at present of an independent Six Counties; however, after listening to Desmond Fennell ("A Four Province Federal Ireland: Some New Angles") he could see possibilities which would appeal to those former Unionists who at present favoured local negotiated independence.

Ómós do Ruairí

THE ANNUAL Roger Casement Commemoration took place on Sunday Aug. 27th from Dun Laoghaire to Casement's birthplace in Sandycove. The march was preceded by Na Fianna and two pipers.

A wreath was laid by Michael Cleary, Casement-Nolan Cumann. The meeting was chaired by Colm Ó Dulacháin.

Rita O'Hare, in her address, pointed out the similarity between Proinsias Stagg, who died on hunger strike, and Casement himself, in that both had a ton of concrete poured on top of their graves.

The ceremony concluded with the Last Post and the National Anthem.



Wakefield prison protest

JIMMIE Ashe and Paul Norne, Irish prisoners of war in Wakefield Prison, England, have been sentenced to a month in the officially closed control units for breaking cell lights which are left on all night.

On Saturday, September 23, from 13.00 to 14.00 hours a picket will be placed on Wakefield, organised by Sinn Féin and the PAC, and supported by English left-wing groups and the families of the prisoners.

Gerry Adams thanks legal observers

THE SINN Féin Ardchomhairle member, Gerry Adams (pictured below) has thanked three international legal observers who attended his trial in Belfast last week.

He was freed on Sept. 6 after Lord Chief Justice Lowrie was forced to throw the case—of al-

leged IRA membership—out of court for lack of evidence.

In a statement later Gerry said:

"I would like to thank Judge Bloc (France), Madame Jourdan (Belgium solicitor), Alistair Logan (solicitor, England) and Michael

Connelly (barrister-at-law, Dublin) who came to Belfast to attend my trial as observers.

In was a political decision to charge me last February and their embarrassing presence for the British may well have ensured the political decision to release me.

The British government are hypocritical in their international stance on human rights. In H-Block prison camp, remand prisoners, who have

Comhghairdeas

The following telegram was sent us from Australia:

"We salute Ciaran Nugent entering third year on blanket stop. It is not those who inflict the most but those that can suffer the most who will conquer stop, Arm, Perth."



Ireland-Chile solidarity campaign: Protestors at US support of Chile terror begin a month of activities by picketing the American embassy in Dublin.

Connelly was washing now for three months in solidarity with the blanket men, are locked up 22 hours a day and are not allowed newspapers or food parcels.

The British government is continually breaking the 'minimum standard for treatment of prisoners' laid down by international law.

Breaking law

It is using the remand system to intern its opponents. One man, John McAlistair of west Belfast, has now been held two years on remand with no prospect of coming to trial.

The British government's denial of basic human rights is seen clearly in its policy towards convicted political prisoners.

It has probably been

acting illegally in denying men exercise and reading matter and by keeping them in continual solitary confinement.

The greatest barrier

Despite this, the morale of the blanket men is extremely high whereas the prison staff are completely demoralised. I have spoken to senior prison personnel who have stated that they want the issue resolved, but that it is Mason's insistence on 'criminalisation' which hinders a settlement.

When pressed they acknowledge that the blanket men are PoWs.

The British government, like Stormont before them can rule in the Six Counties only by exercising widespread repression against the nationalist community.

The solution to our troubles lies in a British withdrawal and the Irish people being allowed to determine their own future.

Buanchuimhne

In proud and loving memory of Staff Captain Jim Bryson, 22, murdered Sept 22, 1973, always remembered by comrades in Jim Bryson Cumann, Dublin North Central.

MARCH TO VICTORY IN DERRY

(Ar leanúint ó lech, a 4)

The Irish people will NOT fail; they are far from being destroyed.

The Irish people CAN supply what is necessary to win freedom: Number, the physical strength, the courage, the intelligence, the spirit and endurance, the policies.

We cannot aim or stop at anything less than full democracy: full economic, cultural, and political freedom; a 32 Counties socialist republic.

Mere separation from England is worthless unless it puts the actual people of Ireland in effective ownership and control of all the wealth and wealth-producing processes of this island. Some 800 years of foreign domination taught us this at least: Those who own the country make the laws and control the lives and liberty of the Irish people. Achieving anything less, and we have nothing but empty symbols and trappings of freedom without substance.

Republicans have clearly spelt out the means of restoring the ownership of Ireland and all her resources to the Irish people after Britain leaves, through our policy documents and in our publications.

In our new social and economic system, we seek not only the right to work, but worker control and ownership of the units of production in farm, factory, workshop.

Worker-ownership

We seek worker-ownership on a large scale in agriculture, fishing, industry and the distributive trade.

We must gain full control over all our natural resources. We intend to nationalize monopolised areas of the economy, particularly key sectors such as banking, insurance, mining, energy, and other natural resources, including fishing.

We seek to diversify our economy and to negotiate new trade agreements, particularly with non-aligned and third

world nations. Our proposed governmental structures will replace the existing bureaucracies, north and south, with an intelligent creative federalism.

This concentrates power at the grass roots community level, through district councils and regional administrations, organized into four self-governing provinces federated in a central government with powers limited to foreign affairs, defence and over-all finance.

These bodies will be democratically elected. The Federal Parliament would be a single chamber—50 per cent directly elected; 50 per cent in equal number from each provincial parliament. This is the only real choice. An all-Ireland socialist republic.

This is the only lasting way to achieve those civil rights we sought 10 years ago in Duke Street: firmly to establish the foundation of every civil right—our national right of self-determination. March with us Oct 8!

THE TRUTH WILL OUT...

...late 1971, was given little credibility by the authorities, such a gesture was probably unnecessary. The competing theories had already taken root and were debated for years afterwards.

Responsibility for the bombing was unclear and remained so even after the subsequent inquest on the victims, for the forensic evidence did not establish for certain whether the device had gone off inside the bar or outside. Right from the night of the explosion, however, British Army officers maintained that the Provisional IRA had been the culprits.

Reporters were briefed by officers who asserted that both forensic

several days later had been a victim of a "Provisional execution", carried out because he had failed to pick up the bomb. The story was nonsense.

At this time, a few months after the introduction of internment, the Army had its hands full with Provisional violence: it did not want to face the prospect of similar lawlessness operating from the Loyalist side, and sought to blame the Provisionals for the bombing.

Footnote: The man convicted of the bombing, Robert James Campbell, who came formerly from the Shankill Road, was originally captured by the RUC for suspicion about a shooting in which he made a statement to the interrogating

"Irish Times", Sept. 7, 1978.