

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

(1st Dail Eireann)

An Phoblacht

Iml. 9. Uimhir 33, 10p. Lúnasa 19, 1978.



WHY DID Britain's "Daily Mirror" (circulation: 4,000,000 readers) on August 14, write: "Ulster: Bring home the troops"? Why has this paper written: "The time has come for a new start. One that would allow the Irish people to rule themselves"?

The "Daily Mirror" did not explain. But the reason is both economic and political. The paper's constant concern is to remain popular, to continue to sell to 4,000,000 readers and, if possible, to sell to 5,000,000.

The easiest way of continuing and even increased popularity is to go along with public opinion. And public opinion is demanding that the British government withdraw its troops from Ireland.

This is now an important economic (as far as the press is concerned) and political issue, with the Gallup Poll's latest figure in England making it bluntly clear that 53 per cent. of those polled want Britain to end its Irish adventure.

Experts in the field reckon that, by this year's end, more than 60 per cent. of the people of England, Scotland and Wales will be demanding an end to the English connection.

Political stand

The longer the British imperial election is delayed the stronger, the louder, the British demand for a withdrawal of troops from Ireland.

The 53 per cent. figure makes it possible and realistic for candidates to stand for election to Westminster on the ticket of doing their utmost to end British interference in Ireland, be they members of existing parties or independents.

How long can the three main political parties in Britain continue to ignore the results of the Gallup poll on the basis of "politics alone"? It is clear now, that if one of the major British political parties comes out in favour of an end to British interference in Ireland a considerable number of extra votes is probable in the general election next month.

Amazingly, the 53 per cent. figure revealed from the Gallup Poll was kept out of all British papers except "The Irish Times". According to the "Daily Mirror," there is only one policy, regarding enemy withdrawal, which can lead to success. That policy is for "Britain to announce its unshakeable intention to withdraw altogether from Northern Ireland."

The newspaper does not believe that Britain

ENGLAND: GET OUT!

should quit Ireland at once: "The next British government should declare that, on a date five years from now, Ulster will be given its independence and that British forces, finance and administration will depart."

The Republican Movement has made it clear that all such talk about independence for Ulster or any part of Ulster is unrealistic and that Ireland must be the unit in question. All Ireland is unfree at present, part of the land being governed by a quisling administration.

The newspaper adds that "many people fear that a decision to quit Ulster would lead to a bloodbath" and asks: "But what is 1,850 dead and 20,000 injured if not a bloodbath?"

The paper's editorial comment gives the following statistics for the past nine years: 1,854 dead, including 365 soldiers; 115 RUC members; and, of the 19,917 injured, soldiers numbered 2,721; RUC, 3,295; personal injury awards totalling £38,000,000; compensation payments for damage to property, £246,000,000.

The "Daily Mirror" does not attempt to estimate the damage to the British economy of the past 10 years of British occupation in Ireland - how much the extra troops cost; how much the

propaganda war; how much the loss in industry and commerce.

Little by little, in the months ahead, these devastating figures will be revealed in Britain as the demand of the ordinary people for Crown disengagement in Ireland becomes louder and more insistent until there is no alternative but to obey it.

The reaction of most party politicians in the Six Counties to the Mirror's demand for British withdrawal is very revealing. All shades of unionism, from official true-blue through orange to the bile green of the SDLP, feared and objected to British withdrawal, thus emphasising the colonial connection.

In the 26 Counties the voice of unionism (Fianna Fail, Fine Gael and Labour) officially was silent. Unofficially, there was extreme nervousness.

The obvious answer is that the Crown must enter into negotiations with the liberation forces AT ONCE to arrange for a mutually agreed programme of orderly withdrawal as well as amnesty and release for all the prisoners of war in these islands.

The sooner the Crown's ministers begin the negotiations, the sooner peace can be made to return to Ireland. It is as simple as that.

Women outnumbered the men more than two to one in the rally organised by Sinn Féin and the Relatives' Action Committee in Belfast on August 8, to mark the seventh anniversary of the introduction of internment. Altogether some 10,000 people took part in the impressive Belfast demonstration.

Bonfires were lit in many parts of the Six Counties to commemorate the Crown's internment blunder. In many parts, also, members of the patriotic forces attacked enemy forces and targets.

Enemy forces were called to the home of SDLP MP Gerry Fitt, the reformist collaborator, to disperse a gang of stone-throwing youths. Fitt was unhurt.

A march by some 10,000 people from Clonard Street, in the Lower Falls, to Casement Park, Andersonstown, Belfast, heard Sinn Féin speakers calling for continued support of prisoner of war status for the prisoners in Long Kesh.

During the march, enemy troops bulldozed massive bonfires on the main roads in west Belfast, while other soldiers in riot gear stood by.

After the troops left more bonfires sprang up all over the Republican areas of the city.

Brigáid Bheal Feirste, Óglaigh na hEir-eann has claimed responsibility for the bonfires. (Ar leantúint ar lch. a 8)

H-BLOCK: March from 5 Blessington Street on Saturday, 14.00 hrs.

OVER THE past year, we look back and ask if anything essential has changed since that black day in August seven years ago when hundreds of unarmed men were dragged from their beds and their families by heavily armed foreign troops to imprisonment without charge, trial or evidence brought against them, writes the OCP Comhairlecheantar, Doire Cholm Cille.

Over the past year, we have witnessed people from many walks of life raising their voice to the heavens against the torture, degradation and death of many Irishmen and Irishwomen at the hands of the Brit regime.

Scathing report

We have just heard the highest Church leader in the land express his disgust, horror and condemnation at the Brits' savage treatment of human beings held as POWs in H-Block. Long Kesh.

The most bare-faced lies are paraded as truth, on the motto of Nazi Germany's leader, Joseph Goebbels, who claimed that, "the bigger the lie, the more likely the people will believe it".

After the Amnesty report on torture: after groups of doctors had condemned the continuing use of torture by the RUC and after a group of solicitors repeatedly had condemned the use of torture on clients and had threatened to withdraw from the courts in protest over the torture that achieved signatures to false confessions, the N.I.O. came out with colour photos of Castlereagh and its "luxurious" accommodation, and flashed them over every TV screen in the land.

Their brass neck in bringing out

Boxwrappers and Badges,

—Seoirse Ó Loinsigh, Cathaoirleach agus O.C.P., N.F.C.

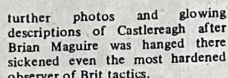
N.F.C. representatives are:

AUSTRALIA: Bill Moreland, Melbourne.

BRITAIN: Jim Reilly, Luton.

IRELAND: Brendan Golden, Dublin,

Cisteoir, N.C.F.



After contagious skin rashes broke out in the filth of H-Block Long Kesh, we were again subjected to colour photos, allegedly from Long Kesh, desperately trying to convince us this is "the best prison in Britain".

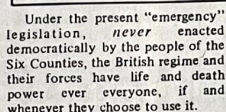
There is a name for such tactics, familiar to all: **BRAINWASHING**. But, just as the lies they put out denying their widespread use of torture are seen as lies, just as their claims that H-Block is a paradise prison is laughed at bitterly as a lie, so too are their claims that internment is ended and laws and courts have been established.

Internment by any other name stinks as foully. We now have Derrymen in jail 25 months on remand awaiting "trial".

Already they have served the equivalent of a four-year sentence with not a scrap of evidence against them.

Other Derrymen lie in their prison cells awaiting "trial," recalling the day they were charged at a special court held at their hospital beds, as they lay in a daze with broken bodies, recovering from RUC "questioning".

Other Derrymen are held on the flimsiest of excuses. A garage worker for selling petrol; another man "identified" by a long distance photograph of a pair of shoes; and at the end, only the most fortunate will escape a long sentence depending on the political situation at the time of trial.



Whether this means imprisoning people without evidence, shooting dead unarmed civilians or volunteers in the streets, attempted coercion of families of those in

prison, or any other means, the British have a free hand while their propagandists polish their image before the world.

For, more than anything, the Brits are fighting a war for the minds of the Irish people, who, in recent years, have indicated they have freed themselves from generations of brainwashing by this same regime.

IRELAND'S first anti-nuclear power show will be seen from August 18-20 at Carnsore Point, Co. Wexford. Carnsore is the proposed site for the first of the four nuclear reactors planned for this country. It is hoped that this festival will see the birth of a mass movement to oppose nuclear power in Ireland.

Most of Ireland's foremost traditional and rock musicians have offered to play at the event. Camping, food, music and entertainment will be provided for those who want to attend and learn more about nuclear power and the other choices as regards provision of light, heat and power.

Here is the programme of events:
Friday: 18.45 hours, brief explanation of aims of Anti-Nuclear Power Show.
19.00 hours onwards, music

Saturday: 10.00-18.00, exhibitions
of other energy forms;
workshops on various as-
pects of nuclear power;
theatre; children's theatre;
and lots more!
19.00 hours onwards,
music.

Sunday: 10.00 hours, Rise and shine music.
Noon, the Anti-Nuclear Power Show Collective will open a mass meeting to discuss the formation of a mass movement to stop the building of a nuclear power plant in Ireland.
17.00 hours onwards, music

Musicians participating will include:
 Christy Moore, Barry Moore, Andy
 Irvine, Mick Hanly, Paddy Glackin,
 Liam Weldon, McMurrough, the
 Sands Family, The Ard Rís, Stokers
 Lodge, De Danann, Paul Brock, The
 Atrix, The Sinners, Noel Hill and
 Tony Linnane, Midnight Well, Al
 O'Donnell, Sacre Bleu, Jackie,
 Oisín, The Red Peters Band,
 Clannad, Seamus Creagh and Jackie
 Daly, Peter Browne, Stagle,

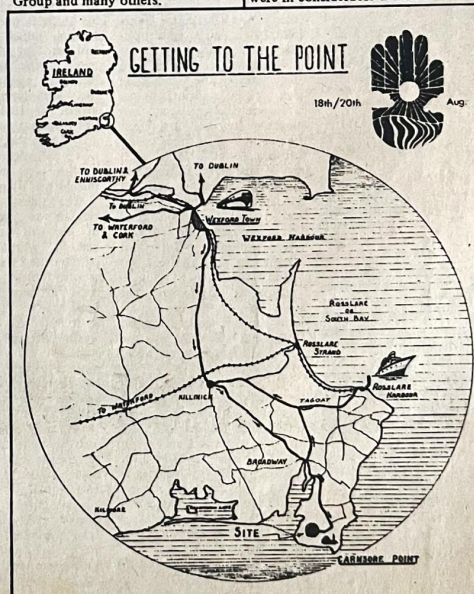
This is most of page one of the "Troops Out" magazine for August-September, the organ of the United Troops Out Movement. The author is the ubiquitous Cormac of "Republican News" (and now also to be seen in "Socialist Challenge"). The magazine costs 10p and is available from UTOM, 182 Upper Street, London N1, Sasana.

The Michael Gaughan Sinn Fein Cumann, Celbridge, attended three public meetings arranged by the Sinn Fein Kildare Comhairlecheantar to highlight the plight of POWs in the Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

The meeting in Athy on Aug 5, was chaired by Paddy Wright, Athy Cumann. Speakers included Matt Conway and Sean Fanning.

The other two meetings in the Celbridge Cumann area, were in Kilcock and Celbridge. They were chaired by Berry Finglas. Speakers were Matt Conway, Sean Fanning and Paddy O'Neill.

The meetings were very well received by the public and leaflets were in considerable demand.



WAKEFIELD JAIL

OF ALL the top security prisons in England, Wakefield Jail has the worst reputation as regards the ill-treatment and victimisation of Irish political prisoners.

This fact must be linked to the use of Wakefield by the Home Office for training prison officers.

The deliberate victimisation of all political prisoners in Wakefield, including anarchists and other dissidents as well as Republicans, can therefore be seen as a result of a decision taken by the British government to attempt to crush the spirits of those prisoners who represent a threat to the State.

Le Jacqueline Kaye



As early as 1971 Wakefield came to the attention of the PAC when two prisoners awaiting trial there on conspiracy charges, Eamonn Smullen and Gerry Doherty, complained of being treated as though they had been convicted.

In fact it was very unusual for remand prisoners to be held in Wakefield which is a jail for top security convicted prisoners.

Smullen and Doherty were, however, Irish and so they were remanded there and not to Risley.

While in Wakefield they had to wear prison uniform, not their own clothes as remand prisoners are usually allowed to.

In addition they were forced to wear the special uniform of brown suit with broad yellow stripes usually reserved for prisoners who have tried to escape.

They were not held in the normal part of the prison but in the hospital for "security reasons".

All this was imposed on men who, according to the tenets of "British justice" are innocent until proved guilty.

Forced feeding

In early 1974 the first of what has turned out to be a large number of Republican prisoners came to Wakefield.

He was Hugh Feeney and he had been on hunger strike for some weeks when he arrived in Wakefield.

The prison doctor in Wakefield, a man hardly deserving of the name, undertook to force feed Feeney. The method used was in principle the same as that used in other British jails in 1974 to force feed the nine hunger-striking Republicans.

It involved the forcing of a catheter tube down the throat of the prisoner while the prisoner was being held down, by screws. Liquid was then poured down the tube.

However, depending on the doctor, more or less sadistic refinements could be added to this barbaric practice which was condemned out of hand by the World Medical Association.

Feeney has told the PAC that the Wakefield doctor, a man called Xavier, was undoubtedly the most savage he was assaulted by in the three jails he was in.

To Long Kesh

Xavier would not only twist the tube round in his stomach, causing him immense pain which has lead him to having ulcers, but would accompany this with sarcastic and humiliating verbal abuse,

telling him that he should enjoy it as he was "doing it for his country".

Hugh Feeney was lucky. In early 1975 he was transferred to serve the rest of his sentence in Long Kesh along with fellow hunger-striker, Gerry Kelly. They, as with Dolours and Marian Price, who also were transferred, had been on hunger strike for 205 days during which they had been force fed by the barbaric method described.

Another prisoner held in Wakefield was, however, to lose his life in his attempt to win a transfer to Ireland. This was Prionias Stagg. In late 1975 Stagg was moved from Long Lartin to Wakefield. He found conditions there intolerable.

Stagg was refusing to work as a protest at the fact that he was refused political status. Progressively, in an attempt to cow him the Wakefield Board of Visitors ordered him to be held in solitary confinement, all furniture removed from his cell, all his books to be removed and radio, the heating in the cell to be turned off, strip searching before and after every visit and searches of his visitors.

It is difficult to see what more they could have done than walled him up alive. For Stagg Wakefield was the culmination of three years of victimisation.

He went on hunger strike in December, 1975, and his comrade, Gerry Mealey, went on hunger strike with him and was to remain on hunger strike with him until he died.

Stagg had been on hunger strike three times before and had been with Michael Gaughan when he died as a result of force feeding in Parkhurst in 1974.

When he went on hunger strike in Wakefield he was deeply embittered not only

by the treatment he had received but also by the callous refusal of the Home Office to allow him to attend his father's funeral and even to allow him an extra letter to write to his father when he knew he was dying.

Prison lies

Weakened by his previous hunger strikes and suffering from a kidney complaint it was clear that Stagg would not live long if his request for transfer was refused.

Politically calculating as usual the Brits decided that they could afford to let him die. Despite a campaign on his behalf in England and Ireland which had to be countered by the Brit government in the form of several full page announcements in the "Irish News", Wakefield prison continued to issue the information that he was not ill and that his condition was "unchanged", even when it was clear to his family that he was dying.

The priest in Wakefield refused to celebrate Mass in his cell and the local bishop, when approached, rebuked the caller with the words: "But this man is only a bus driver from Coventry."

It was also Stagg's final weeks that the Home Office engaged in some of the more bizarre tactics it has to resort to in its propaganda war against Irish PoWs.

At one point they put out the tale that an offer to transfer Stagg had been made subject to his getting better.

This cruel trick not only caused great distress to his family but also led certain gullible elements amongst supporters of the prisoner to attack the PAC for not accepting the offer!

It was clear, however, to those visiting him, including the Sinn Féin leader in England, Derek Highstead, and Frank Maguire MP that no such offer ever had been made and that, furthermore, Stagg was absolutely determined to accept nothing less than an unconditional offer of transfer.

Finally, after great suffering, he died on February 12, 1976.

Right up to the very last minute, even when he was too weak to recognise his visitors or raise his head from the bed in a cell which was kept deliberately cold, his visitors were treated to the normal "security" precautions.

His mother, who had difficulty in walking and who made the harrowing journey from Mayo, had the car she was travelling in searched for bombs on her last visit to see her son.

A crowd of National Front supporters who gathered outside the jail calling for his dead body was not dispersed by the police and National Front sympathiser, Griffiths, himself serving a sentence for a similar offence to Stagg, was being used inside Wakefield as a "trustee" clerk in the wages office while serving his sentence.

With the death of Stagg Republican loathing of Wakefield jail intensified as did repression.

Facilities refused

From 1976 onwards Irish prisoners in Wakefield have been refused all access to recreational and educational facilities.

Only one Irish prisoner, for example, is allowed to use the gym.

When Tony Madigan, who was trying to study for his A Levels, started to attend evening classes he was stopped.

A letter to an MP from Shirley Summerskill brought the reply that it had been a "mistake" to allow him to attend and that "security" conditions would not allow Irish prisoners to attend classes that they could not study in their cells.

Wakefield is the only jail in England in which the visitors have to converse with prisoners across a wide table with a hard board partition from floor to a foot above the table.

They are allowed to embrace only at the beginning and the end of the visit. Children who try to run around the table are stopped by screws who also make notes of conversations.

Visitors to Wakefield have a tough time not only inside the jail. On two occasions

(Tuilleadh sa chead eagrán eile)

WHAT ARE THEY LO



Above is a picture taken in France, of the poster campaign for the H-Block PoW status. Some 5,000 posters have been put up in Paris and the other branches of the Amiens, France. The posters demand the PoW status and the barbaric

THIS

CHILI ? ARGENTINE ? UN CAMP DE CONCENTRATION BRITANNIQUE EN IRLANDE « LONG KESH »



* Que se passe-t-il dans les camps de concentration aujourd'hui ?
- A Long Kesh 350 détenus refusent de porter l'uniforme carcéral. Bon nombre d'entre eux ont des conditions les plus dures (bloc H) refusent de se laver, de nettoyer leurs cellules, etc.
- Ces formes de lutte aujourd'hui ne cessent de s'étendre dans les prisons et les camps de détention.
- Tous ces prisonniers, près de 3 000, luttent pour la réhabilitation du

STATUT POLITIQUE CONTRE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET L'IRLANDE
QUI REPRIMENT ET TORTURENT DES PRISONNIERS

SOUTENONS LA LUTTE DES PRISONNIERS IRLANDAIS

Chèques à l'ordre de
B. SPITERI avec mention
au verso « Pour les Prisonniers
Politiques »

Pour la réhabilitation du statut politique
Pour l'amnistie générale
Troupes britanniques hors d'Irlande

KING AT?

BOOK



Comité Irlandais, Paris, undertaken by the group for Republican prisoners, put up by the Comité in Lille, Brest, Rennes and describes the conditions in the long Kesh, the struggle for the Crown forces.

NON!
RÉPUBLIQUE
NORD :



leur cellule depuis 2 ans.

comme en Irlande du Nord et du Sud.

FANTOCHE DU SUD
DIANS !

Pour toute information,
contactez
le Comité Irlandais,
14 rue de Nanteuil
75015 Paris

THOMAS N. BROWN, writing in "Nationalism and the Irish Peasant, 1800-1848" (Review of Politics XV, 1953, pp.403-445), points out that, contrary to any such intention on the part of their founders, the British Government, the national schools "nevertheless served the cause of Irish nationalism by increasing the literacy of the Irish people, enabling them to comprehend nationalist propaganda".

In 1841, 72 per cent. of the people of the four provinces were unable to read and write, 52 per cent. were unable to read or write.

By 1871 these figures had been lowered by twenty percentage points.

Brown also points out that the Queen's Colleges "however anti-Irish, spawned nationalists because they brought the student into contact with European thought".

The adoption of the English language by the majority of Irish people did not obscure the fact of England's colonial dominance over this country: it merely underlined it.

Social roots

Irish nationalism has essentially social roots. J.H. Kautsky, in a collection of essays entitled "Political Change in Underdeveloped Countries," states that nationalism in such countries "is really opposition to the colonial economic status and its native beneficiaries" and it is seen that colonial capitalism "does not want industries in the colony to compete with its own industries for the colonial supply of raw materials or for the colonial market".

Putting it simply, if nationalism can be summed-up in the phrase *ubi panis, ibi patria*, England in a colonial or neo-colonial relationship to this country has never been able to provide more than a precarious supply of *panis* to most of the Irish.

Making the Irish literate in English recoiled upon the British Government. The attempted ousting of the Irish language recoiled in another way too. The movement which grew up to stem the decline of Irish itself helped generate a resurgence on a very broad scale of the movement for complete political separation from Britain.

Conradh na Gaeilge had this effect even though it was not a political organisation in the usual sense of the term.

Pearse quoted

The historian Nicholas Mansergh ("The Irish Question 1840-1921", third edn., London 1975) comments: "It is not necessary to have a definite political programme in order to influence political thought and political action."

Mansergh quotes Pearse's description of the Conradh as "the most revolutionary influence that has ever come into Ireland" and adds: "An overstatement? Perhaps... But the verdict is in all probability not far from the truth, especially when the League is seen, as Pearse saw it, as an influence that released revolutionary forces".

The conclusions to be derived from a study of the

fortunes of the Irish language are that the decline it has suffered came about in the first instance because of British political and military domination of this country and, in the second instance, because of the economic and social stagnation which resulted primarily from the lack of independence.

Freedom needed

Since this political and military domination has not yet been finally ended and since the economic and social stagnation is, when all is said and done, still with us, nobody should be surprised at the fact that the Irish language continues to undergo a general decline.

The first prerequisite for the revival of the Irish language is full Irish independence and unity.

Clearly, only a broad national movement can hope to achieve this and clearly only one which takes seriously Pearse's dictum in

Following increasing disturbances between the two communities in the north-east resulting from the civil rights demonstrations of 1968-69, the British soldiers were called in essentially to protect Catholic minorities in certain areas.

Within a year (and only a short time after a Conservative Government came to power in London) the British forces had succeeded in alienating the population of the Catholic ghettos as a result of very heavy-handed arms searches in the middle of the night (homes were damaged as floorboards were ripped up, fireplaces pulled down and so on).

The situation might have been saved had the soldiers carried out a similar search in Protestant areas, but it failed to do so.

From then on it was easy to perceive the British army as the same one which had been occupying Ireland by force for hundreds of years.

This perception can be reinforced every day by the sight of British soldiers in combat gear and with assault rifles at the ready as they patrol the streets on foot, and in Land Rovers or armoured cars, the main purpose of which often seems to be intimidation rather than protection.

It is of the greatest significance that the rapid growth of paramilitary activity (shootings, bombings etc.) occurred after the arrival of the British forces, not before.

Cyprus contrast

Thus the British forces appear to have contributed to the climate which promoted much of the violence.

The tactics of the British forces may be compared with those of the UN forces in

"Language change in Ireland: An historical perspective" was a paper read by Déaglán S. de Bréadún, M.A., to a bilingual symposium in Dublin organised by Craobh na Cásca, Conradh na Gaeilge. This is the fifth in a series of excerpts.

"The Sovereign People" that "... no private right to property is good as against the public right of the nation" can hope properly to consolidate such an achievement.

The language movement, whatever may have been the subjective intentions of some of its adherents, objectively contributed to the development of the broad national movement in the past.

Since this is required for the future, some lessons can be learnt from the activities of Conradh na Gaeilge in that period, most notably from the successful campaign to have Irish as an essential subject for matriculation to

the new National University of Ireland.

Enmity of prelates

Despite the identity between the Irish language and Roman Catholicism which Dr. Garret FitzGerald and others claim to see, the hierarchy strongly opposed the proposal. (as did John Dillon of the Irish Parliamentary Party). Douglas Hyde wrote at the time: "It is being freely said... that the reason for opposing Irish as an essential for matriculation is probably the desire on the part of certain authorities and others to create in Dublin (ultimately, of course, at the expense of the Irish taxpayer) a great Catholic University

for all the English-speaking Catholics of the British Empire.

"Certain it is that the Standing Committee of the Catholic Bishops have gone out of their way to publicly disapprove of making Irish an essential" ("Celtic Review" 1909).

But the Conradh was not about to allow Irish to be shut out from its rightful position in this extremely important part of the Public Domain.

Hyde wrote: "I believe... that as the Irish language did not die naturally but was killed by force, so a little gentle pressure is necessary for its restoration".

The decisive moment came when a demonstration in Dublin in September, 1909, organised on a broad, non-exclusive basis, attracted 100,000 participants - the biggest demonstration for a political demand in Ireland in this century, bigger even than the Newry march of 1972. (Tuilleadh sa chead eagrán eile)

WHAT HAPPENED THE PEACE PEOPLE?

Condensed from a publication, "Current Research on Peace and Violence," Tampere Peace Research Institute, Finland.

Cyprus (of which British forces make up a part).

UN forces are subject to severe restrictions with regard to using weapons and carry them discreetly rather than provocatively.

They have no powers of arrest but cooperate with UN and local police forces, a major function of the UN police being to try to ensure greater impartiality on the part of the local police in matters concerned with inter-communal implications.

While the UN force cannot 'solve' the Cypriot conflict, it has achieved considerable success in preventing local escalations of violence which would have made inter-communal negotiations impossible.

By contrast, the British strategy in Northern Ireland has been to root out paramilitary fighters by means of counter-insurgency tactics and to try to isolate them from the population.

Peace people

This strategy is coupled with considerable economic subsidies from Britain with which it is hoped to promote capital investment and a measure of economic development, thereby ameliorating socio-economic conditions.

The strategies adopted by the Peace People complement perfectly this two-pronged British government strategy.

On the one hand they seek to isolate the "men of violence" from the population.

On the other hand, in their overseas tours they have attempted to "sell" Northern Ireland (the word is that of Mairead Corrigan during the Assembly, when justifying

these foreign trips) to overseas investors.

This degree of parallelism raises the strong possibility that the Peace People will be tarred with the same brush as the British Government.

The question is, then, will the strategy be successful?

Root of problem

There is widespread agreement amongst those concerned with Northern Ireland that impoverished socio-economic conditions cause much of the frustration which is at the root of the problem.

Nineteenth century agricultural and industrial policies drove people from the land and created overcrowded slum areas which have been largely neglected in the 20th century when major industries (e.g. linen and engineering) have been declining.

Result is bad housing, high rates of infant mortality and a very high proportion of unemployment, the last rising from seven per cent in 1969 to thirteen per cent in 1977; the great majority of the unemployed have been so for more than three months.

This problem is particularly great in, for example, some inner-city areas of Belfast, primarily due to the decline in the numbers of small businesses.

This has led to as much as 28 per cent adult male unemployment in some areas.

Problems of this order of magnitude can be tackled only within the framework of general agricultural and industrial development policies.

Over 100 years ago, Engels pointed out that when "Eng-

land needs grain... Ireland is just perfect for wheat-growing" but when "England needs meat... Ireland is only fit for cattle pasture".

This hypothesis would still seem to apply.

During World War II, when England had difficulty importing food, the amount of land under tillage in Northern Ireland—and employment on the land—increased and the amount of land given over to pasture decreased.

Since World War II there has been a steady decline in the tilled land area and in agricultural employment and an increase in pasturage. The trend towards the production of beef cattle has been particularly marked in recent years.

Thus in order to provide bread to the population, Northern Ireland is increasingly dependent upon imports, while, at the same time, exporting a high proportion of the meat products.

This trend affects employment, since pastures require less labour than tillage.

Larger farming units are encouraged by means of government grants which include a system of bonuses to "one-man" farmers who sell out, subsidies to egg-producers, exceeding a certain level of production etc.

Grants and loans are available for the purchase of machinery.

In order to ease the unemployment problem, owners of larger farms can receive grants to employ temporary labour for farm improvements.

Thus, agriculture in Northern Ireland is characterised by increasing dependency on outside markets, declining employment, fewer but larger farming units and more capital intensive farming units. In general, these trends are stimulated by government policies.

Moscow blamed for cuts in aid from a friendly Cuba to

Ar leanúint on teachtáin ar cáil.

According to a report in the June 7 *Le Monde* by K. Nezan, a journalist who spent several weeks in the areas of Eritrea controlled by the ELF and EPLF, the Eritreans privately blame Moscow for the cut in aid to the Eritreans from certain countries.

Nezan said that "the Eritreans are convinced that it was the Soviet Union that twisted the arms of South Yemen and Cuba, two countries that are very dependent on it economically."

Moscow pressure

"They also affirm that Moscow pressured Libya and Iraq in order to get them to end their assistance to the Eritrean movements."

Despite the persistent rivalries between the two main Eritrean liberation groups, the ELF and EPLF signed a unity agreement April 20 in the Eritrean-held town of Keren.

According to a report in the June issue of the New York monthly *Eritrea in Struggle*, the two organisations have

ERITREA

Le Ernest Harsch

launched a joint military action against the Ethiopian garrison in Barentu, in the western Eritrean district of Barka.

No direct link

At a joint news conference in Beirut June 29, the top leaders of the ELF and EPLF called for a negotiated end to the long war in Eritrea, stating: "The continuation of the fighting is not in the interest of either the Ethiopian or Eritrean people."

The declaration was issued by Ahmed Nasser, the secretary general of the ELF, and Ramadan Mohammed Nour, the secretary general of the EPLF.

It called for negotiations with the Dergue without any preconditions.

Previously, the two groups had maintained

that they were willing to talk with the junta only after it first recognised Eritrean independence.

Despite this shift, however, the declaration stressed that the talks must accept "the right of self-determination for the Eritrean people".

Negotiated end

The offer came just 10 days after Nasser visited Moscow, but leaders of the ELF maintained that there was no direct link between the two developments.

The call for negotiations was denounced by Osman Saleh Sabbe, the openly pro-imperialist leader of the small Eritrean Liberation Front-People's Liberation Forces.

He charged the ELF and EPLF with selling out the Eritrean struggle in the interest of Moscow.

UNSURE WALK



Walking for a free Ireland. Some 200 children took part in the sponsored walk organised by Sinn Féin. Our picture shows some of the participants and their obvious enjoyment.

Support for Tribunal

THE COMMITTEE for the international tribunal on Britain's presence in Ireland states that its planning committee is engaged in an ambitious project aimed at building an independent, international, open, non-governmental inquiry into various aspects of the British presence in Ireland, taking evidence from every source with relevant information to offer, extending involvement deep into the British labour movement, and gaining strength from the invaluable support of prominent and influential figures and organisations around the world.

Here are some of the people the group announced as supporting the tribunal:

The US Irish National Caucus; the Belfast Central Relatives Action Committee; the poet Adrian Mitchell; the national executive of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union; former world light weight boxing champion Jose Torres; the Norwegian National Union of Students; Basque lawyer and Senators Juan Mari Bandres; a dozen British trades councils; the Irish journalist Eamonn McCann; actor Cyril Cusack; deputy, National chaplain of the US Ancient Order of Hibernians, Rev. Sean McManus; the South-West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo); the Sheriff of Baltimore, George Freuburger; linguistic philosopher Noam Chomsky; vice-president of the World Boxing Council, D. Chester O'Sullivan; former Derry City councillor, Michael Montgomery; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; civil rights campaigner, Peter Hain; leading New York journalist, Pete Hamill; Maryland State Building Trades Council president, Edward Courtney; and the Irish Civil Rights Association (Ireland). There are many more.

Further information about the Tribunal and how one can help to build it is available from:

The Committee for the International Tribunal, 182 Upper Street, London, Sasana.

SINN FÉIN

Third annual national education seminar

"The Transition to the New Ireland"

The annual national education seminar, organised by the Department of Education of Sinn Féin, is to be held this year on the weekend of September 9 and 10. The theme will be "The Transition to the New Ireland".

The purpose of the conference is to examine in depth some aspects of the past, present and possible future developments in the political social life of the Irish people. Lectures will be given on a wide variety of subjects. Most of the speakers this year will not be members of the Republican Movement.

Each Comhairlecheantar has been invited to send two delegates to the seminar. Further details and programme will be forwarded to Comhairlecheantar secretaries in due course.

Admittance to the Seminar will be by invitation only.

Information is available from the undersigned.

Cryón Ní Éilias,
Stiúrthóir Oideachais,
Sinn Féin,
2a Lower Kevin Street,
Baile Átha Cliath, 8,
Láthán.

BALLAD NIGHT

Wednesday August 23

Foxe's

Glencullen

- Featuring
- Paddy McGuigan
 - The Free Wheelers
 - Gerry Crilly

Taille: 60p

Am: 20.30 u.

Bar extension until 12.30 a.m.

Bus organised

BUANCHUIMHNE

Michael Cunningham, Ard-Na-Moher, Galbally, who died recently, following a prolonged illness.

Always remembered by his friends and comrades in Aherlow.

AIFREANN

LÉITE

Mrs. W. McCoy has sent us a Mass card notifying us that Mass will be offered for the men in H-Block, Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH

An Cumann Cabhrach committee in England wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following financial contributions from supporters at home and abroad.

Halifax Sinn Féin, £5.00.

Manchester Sinn Féin, £10.00.

Eire Nua Club (Australia), £60.00.

Alaskan Support Group, 25 dollars.

Pádraig Ó Droighneáin (Co. Meath), £5.00.

Isabelle Lazic (Scotland), £5.00.

"Anonymous" (London), £5.00.

Nottingham Sinn Féin, £60.00.

(Ar leanúint o.c. a 4) say to the British government: Brits out, Peace In. And we will keep saying this until the day they leave this country.

C.C.P. Eim Ouidéav

Postmhála • Postbag • Postmhála • Postbag • Postmhála • Postbag • Po

ARCHBISHOP Ó Fiaich's statement on the condition of men in the H-Blocks, Long Kesh, drew attention to the fact that a huge proportion of them had been convicted on the basis of their own "confessions", that they had been tried before non-jury courts and that the methods used to extract these "confessions" were, to say the least, dubious.

The same arguments could be put forward about Irish political prisoners convicted in England. A large number of them have been convicted on nothing more than their own statements: among others, Judith Ward; the six men convicted for the Birmingham pub bombs; four people convicted for the Guildford and Woolwich explosions.

In other cases the use of established judicial procedures in English courts has been "unusual" and highly prejudicial to the impartiality of the jury: Massive publicity and intense security within the courts; the use of politically prejudicial evidence by the prosecution; the establishment of smear tactics and guilt by association; as well as the wholesale use of conspiracy charges. (More than 80 per cent. of those convicted in England have been convicted on conspiracy counts).

In one case, that of

the Maguire family, the evidence against them was of such an esoteric and obscure nature, involving as it did allegations of possession of minute quantities of nitroglycerine, as to be almost impossible to contest.

In Irish trials in England, too, the burden of proof in practice has shifted onto the accused who has to try to prove his innocence.

Under the Prevention of Terrorism Act this shift in the burden of proof has been given official approval.

The extraction of confessions by violence, both physical and psychological, is a well established practice in England and by no means confined to Irish cases, although police desire to get a conviction in political cases has led to an almost systematic use of violence in these arrests and severe injuries have resulted - Brendan Dowd, who was unconscious for several days following his arrest in Liverpool, and the six Birmingham prisoners who are currently suing the police for assault.

Taking all this into account, it is clear that any right to special status based upon the "special" nature of convictions should also be given to Irish prisoners in England - a point which has been argued by the PAC for

the last six years.

The relationship between these prisoners and the forces of "law and order" are essentially no different from those of their comrades in the Six Counties with whom they would be serving their sentences if the British government treated them the same way as they have done all British soldiers convicted of criminal offences.

— Jacqueline Kaye, PAC, London, Sasana.

Scurrilous remarks

IN VIEW of the universal coverage given to Archbishop Ó Fiaich's statement about conditions among the prisoners in Long Kesh, will you now withdraw the scurrilous remarks you recently made in your paper about him?

The publicity given to his statement will carry far greater weight than all the Communist flotsam and jetsam which the Republican Movement has taken on over the last few years.

Communism in any form is offensive to the Irish people but the British brand of Communism is especially malignant to us because we all know that it is motivated by an overriding concern, not for improving conditions in the Six Counties, but for gaining power in England.

Prelate's statement

The Communist connection in Britain has done more to alienate respectable support for the Movement than the whole machinery of British propaganda.

— John Doyle, 87 Netherall Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3, Sasana.

Shannon support

WE, members of Terence McSwiney Cumann, Shannon, would like to say that we give our full backing to those Republicans in Co. Mayo who made a gallant stand for freedom and justice for our fellow prisoner's in H-Block, Armagh and Britain.

The people against whom they stood up are what we term capitalists. White Washers who just want to make money and forget about the prisoners.

These people also have the backing of the gardai, who, not so long ago, skyjacked the body of Pádraig Stagg, our martyred comrade, who was murdered by the Brits. But that was under we Liam's administration.

Nothing seems to change. These Dublin regimes seem to be following the Brit government's orders.

Sinn Féin is not against the ordinary working class people of Ireland coming to England for holidays. Not at all. They are very welcome to visit our beautiful land. But we

What went wrong in the fight for the Republic?

THE IRISH Revolutionary (or Republican) Brotherhood saved the Irish nation from falling to pieces. I made this statement last week, well realising that somebody, somewhere, would be tempted to take me to task on the basis that many (if not most) historians blame the IRB for the success of the counter revolution in 1921 (the institution of the "Free" State) and the formation of the first fascist government in Europe, that of Cumann na nGaedheal.

The IRB made few mistakes but, perhaps, the choosing of Michael Collins was one of them. As a country-born man who was used to city life — as a civil servant in the British service in London — he had considerable advantages.

He was in the Dublin GPO in 1916. He was among the prisoners of war in Frongoch. He was well built, courageous, handsome. But he was also something of a bully.

Collins myth

Anyway, Collins was chosen as the man to take over the intelligence

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, Lurgina, Patrickswell, Co. Lurgina.

Roger Casement Commemoration

SUNDAY AUGUST 27

Assemble 15.00 hrs. bottom of Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire.
March to birthplace of Casement in Sandycove, where a wreath-laying ceremony will take place.
Dublin Sinn Féin: Please support

Seoda ó na príosúin

Prisoner's Crafts from Príosún Phortlaoise and Long Kesh.

Women's leather handbags (shoulder style)	£20
Women's leather purses	£6
Men's leather wallets	£6
Belts	£5
Wall plaques	£5
Framed hankies	£5
Paintings	£10 and £15
Harp	£15 and £30
Matchstick Celtic cross	£3
Irish Cottage	£10

Post and packing: 50p extra.
Also available: Books, records, jewellery. Ask for our catalogue. Call or write to: Craft Centre, 44 Ceanóg Phárlann, Baile Átha Cliath, 1, Éire.

CLASS STRUGGLE

le Deasún Breatnach

service which had been built carefully over the years by the IRB. All Collins had to do was to operate that system.

The idea that Collins was the person who organised that intelligence system was, like so many of the myths about the man, the work of Piaras Béaslaí, the "Free" State propagandist.

When the time came for the IRB to consider the articles for a treaty between Ireland and Britain (merely the headings for a treaty which still had to be negotiated but which never was) Collins was chairman of the IRB executive.

When the members of that executive voted on acceptance or rejection of those headings only half of them voted in favour.

Collins, who was in favour, refused to vote because, as he said, he did not wish to split the IRB which still could be of service to Ireland.

It was decided that all IRB members of Dáil Éireann be instructed to vote according to their consciences when the matter came before the Dáil.

Unfortunately, however, an unauthorised letter went out from the secretary of the IRB to members giving the impression that the IRB in fact favoured the Treaty. This may have influenced certain TDs when their turn to vote came.

Double game?

Collins was a strange figure and, even today, it is difficult to decide if he was playing a double

game with the "Free" State cabinet before his death; and if that death was murder, or cabinet (or British?) instructions, or his accidental death at the hands of his own comrades.

Anyone who wishes to go further into this matter is advised to read the series of articles on the matter in Irish, in the Cork-published monthly magazine, "Agus", of a few years ago by Cormac Mac Carthaigh.

Collins did, however, give the orders for the execution of Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, the man who became chief of the General Imperial Staff in 1918.

The execution, which took place on June 22, 1922, was because of Wilson's assistance to the Stormont regime (according to the biographical note in Chambers' Biographical Dictionary).

On his last journey, Michael Collins visited the military camp in the Curragh, after which he was to have returned to



Dublin. Instead, his convoy continued south and the cabinet sent a man after him, to bring him back, dead or alive.

Clear passage

On his journey south the IRB had given orders for him to have a clear passage and clear it was, all the way. The man who went after him, to bring him back, however, was trapped in an IRA ambush and from there was taken to hospital.

There has been speculation that the unscheduled journey of Collins to West Cork was to provide facilities for

peace talks between him and officers commanding the troops defending the Republic.

There has been much talk of the Collins part in the Leitrín Column, an armed guerrilla unit which was to have continued the war in the Six Counties against the imperial enemy and its local lackeys.

The entire cabinet would appear to have known about and approved this plan but the unit never was organised.

After the death of Collins nothing more was heard of it and the war waged by the Staters on

those Republican soldiers who had remained loyal to their oaths of allegiance became very cruel indeed, particularly in Co. Kerry.

The death of Collins was blamed on some of those Republican soldiers at least one of whom is still alive.

The circumstances of that death, however, were kept very secret. There was no inquest and very few people were allowed near the body, (Ar leamaint ar lch. 8 B)

H BLOCK

PROTEST MEETING

Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

Saturday September 2 at 15.00 hrs.

Republicans: Honour the valour of the H-Block heroes by demonstrating in force.

Genocide by famine

MAY I supplement Deasún Breatnach's comment in "An Phoblacht" (22/7/78), that the word "famine" is a misnomer in that it covers "a greater crime than man-made hunger at a time and in a land where there was enough to prevent mass starvation..."

The grim truth of the Great Famine is that it was the result of a policy of genocide conceived by the Brit establishment and differing little from the similar savage policies perpetrated against whole populations by Hitler and Stalin.

It was not the blight that destroyed the potato crop in the 1840s which caused the deaths of almost 2,000,000 Irish men women and children

and a total loss of almost 3,000,000 people by starvation, disease and emigration.

This catastrophe on our land was but the fulfilment of declared Brit policy to solve the problem of overpopulation in Ireland.

This "final solution" with all its cruelty and suffering, was viewed with complete satisfaction by the Brit ruling class as the following quotations make clear:

● Sir Charles Trevelyan, permanent head of the Treasury: "The Irish problem being altogether beyond the power of man, the cure had been applied by the direct stroke of an all-wise Providence in a manner as unexpected and as unthoughtful of as it is likely to be effective."

● The London "Times" rejoiced that soon the native Irishman would be "as rare on the banks of the Shannon as a red man on the shores of Manhattan."

● Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, writing to an Irish landlord: "I am not at all appalled by your tenantry going. That seems to me a necessary part of the process... We must not complain of what we really want to obtain."

● Sir Robert Peel: "The time has come when it is not any longer necessary to pet Ireland. We only spoil her by underserving flattery and by treating her to

everything for which she herself ought to pay."

● Nassau Senior, economics adviser to the government, said that he feared the famine of 1848 would not kill more than 1,000,000 people, and that would scarcely be enough to do much good ("That Most Distressful Nation", by Father A.M. Greeley).

● Lord Tennyson noted that the Irish live in a horrible island and have "no history of their own worth the least notice. Could not anyone blow up that horrible island with dynamite and carry it off in pieces - a long way off?"

And all through the Famine cartoons were published "week after week depicting the Irishman as a filthy, brutal creature, an assassin and a murderer, begging for money; under a pretence of buying food, to spend on weapons" (Cecil Woodham-Smith, "The Great Hunger").

The Jews will never forget, nor will they let us forget Hitler's extermination camps and genocide policy.

Yet Ireland's representatives in high places readily co-operate in blotting out the memory of this great historic wrong.

Even in America the most successful Irish-Americans, successful in terms of wealth accumulation, now that they have become as respectable as the WASPs (white Anglo-Saxon Protestants)

Anglo-Saxon Protestants) wish to forget their past, their origins, persecution and poverty.

They are the degenerates who hearken to the message of national surrender delivered within their shores by Lynch, Cosgrave, Conor Cruise and Co.

The true Irish-American will always respond to Ireland's struggle for life and liberty. He knows his own history, his roots in the oppression of a small nation by a rising power that pioneered genocide as an instrument of state policy, that invented the concentration camp under Lord Kitchener in South Africa, and the doctrine of the "Superior Race" (public school, Kipling's "The lesser breeds", etc. etc.) — all the false values and inhumanity at the heart of imperialism.

—M. Ó Callanáin, London, Sasana.

Kesh visit

I WENT on a visit to Long Kesh to see for myself what the conditions were like in H-Block. When I reached the outside of the prison it reminded me of an extermination camp. The Nazis used in the last war, with look out towers at every corner manned by armed British troops; wire mesh 30 ft. high, with barbed wire on top, prison officers with swinging batons, and British

troops with alsatian dogs.

After being searched we were ferried by bus to the inner part of the camp. After a half hour wait we were brought to see the prisoner. His conditions were frightening. He had not washed or shaved for the past several weeks. He had grown a beard and his hair was below his shoulders.

The cells in which these men are kept are saturated with urine and excrement. The prisoners have to eat their meals off their knees because there is nothing clean to put the food down on.

Wrapped only in a (Ar leamaint ar lch. 8 B)

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Make sure it is the best we have known

NOW is the time to prepare for the Sinn Féin ardfeis. Don't leave it to the last moment. Get ready, now, to make this the greatest ardfeis in the party's history in what may well be a decisive year. That is the message going out from Sraid Chaoimhín, Baile Átha Cliath, to hundreds of cumainn and scores of comhairleachtanar.

The Ardfeis will take place on Saturday and Sunday, October 21 and 22. Completed motion, nomination and delegate forms, now with cumainn or in the post, must be returned on or before dates specified. Forms received later will be discarded.

- Motions should be received in head-office not later than Sept 7;
- Nominations, not later than Sept 21;
- Delegates' names, not later than Sept 21;
- Cumainn that have not paid the £8 affiliation fee and £2 membership fee cannot have delegates at the Ardfeis.

No censorship

There is no limit on the number of motions that may be submitted. Neither is there any restriction on the type of motion, provided it refers to some aspect of the organisation.

However, it is recommended that the number of motions submitted be kept to the minimum to facilitate the orderly organising and running of the Ardfeis.

The work done at the Ardfeis should relate principally to activities for the following 12 months. Therefore, it is further recommended that motions should be submitted under the following headings:

- Organisation: Development, expansion and restructuring.
- Publicity: Spreading Republican propaganda.
- Policy: Its application to possible developments during the coming year.
- Elections: The strategy to be used for local and E.E.C. elections.

Comhairleachtanar secretaries have received invitations to the third annual national education seminar on September 9, 10 in Dublin. Each comhairleachtanar is asked to elect or appoint two delegates to attend the seminar.

SWAP PRISONERS

The U.S.A. and Canada plan to trade about 70 inmates in August in the first prisoner swap under a U.S.-Canadian treaty signed last week.

The treaty for transfer of citizens under sentence covers 230 Americans in Canadian Federal prisons and an unknown number in

provincial and state institutions, and 80 Canadians in U.S. federal prisons.

Sláinte mhaith

Members of the Sean Treacy Cumann, Baile Átha Cliath, wish to congratulate Mrs Catherine Coyne on her recent successful operation and wish her the best of health now and in the future.

—Tom Kenny,

Phelan Street, Rathvilly, Co. Wick.

H-Block protests

After three Saturdays of small but militant and extremely vocal H-Block marches in Dublin, it was found necessary to cancel the protest on Saturday Aug. 5 due to heavy rain, according to Sinn Féin statements.

Sat. July 15 saw a very vocal and high spirited placard protest throughout the centre of the city. On Saturday July 22 a march from St. Stephens Green was organised. This was about 200 strong. It was followed by a meeting at the G.P.O.

Saturday July 29 was again a placard protest and the cry for "Political status now" was undoubtedly heard throughout the city centre due to an extremely vocal crowd. During this protest the Gresham Hotel and tourists used cine cameras to record the demonstration.

After this the GPO was occupied for half an hour and again the point was got across to many tourists.

CLASS STRUGGLE

(Ar leanuint o lch. a 6)

after it had been taken from Cork to Dublin.

From the few who had an opportunity to see the wound, the author of the "Agus" articles was able to produce interesting evidence.

The bullet entered the head from the front, where a small hole was shown. The exit was at the back, where a considerable portion had been torn away.

This would indicate that the shot was fired fairly close to the head instead of having come from hundreds of yards away from an alleged Republican ambush.

We know from



As lár an chogaidh

FROM THE WAR ZONE

MAIN FEATURE in operations against enemy forces in the Six Counties in the period under review was armed clashes on the anniversary of internment. Here are the details of actions, as reported.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4

Belfast—Four incendiary devices exploded at premises in Kent Street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5

Strabane—Oglaigh na hÉireann, in a statement, claimed responsibility for the attempted car-bombing of the Crown forces (RUC) barracks.

Beragh—Crown forces discovered and defused a 300 lb. landmine under a road outside the village.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6

Belfast—Three bombs which had been hung on the grills of Armagh House—a government building in Ormeau Avenue—exploded, causing extensive damage. Briogaid Bheal Feirste, Oglaigh na hÉireann, claimed responsibility.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9

Belfast—Oglaigh na hÉireann, in a statement, claimed responsibility for six gun attacks on the Crown forces (military) in many areas of the city.

March to Dunganon

To mark the 10th anniversary of the first civil rights march from Coalisland to Dunganon there will be a repetition of the march on August 20.

This demonstration is being organised by Rel-

atives' Action Committees from all over the Six Counties.

Birmingham

Three labour MPs—William Wilson, Geoff Rooker and Tom Litterick—are among sponsors of a conference on Ireland in Birmingham on Nov. 11.

This is how one part of Belfast commemorated the anniversary of internment in Casement Park. It was, once again, a massive proof of the ordinary people's support for the liberation struggle and it succeeded despite vindictive and vicious attempts by the Crown forces to extinguish the protest.

(Ar leanuint o lch. a haon)

sibility for the bomb attack on Armagh House, and caused considerable damage, and for six gun attacks on the British army during Tuesday night in many areas of the city.

The statement added: "We wish to dissociate ourselves from any involvement in the attacks on the small businesses and other premises in the Lower Falls during the night, and we also disclaim any involvement for the attack on the Mountview Bar at the weekend."

Courtaulds

With unemployment in the north-east at its worst since 1938, 1,200 workers are about to be laid off by Unipork and Courtaulds.

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(Ar leanuint o lch. a 6)

blanket these men are continuing the protest for political status. For two years now men are living under the most degrading conditions. These conditions have become acceptable to everyone except Republican people.

Why is it the men of

will not speak out, or the politicians, north and south? Is it that they, too, are all part of this rotten system? These young men are fed up with being second class citizens in their own country. They want Brits out for to make way for Éire Nua.