

REPUBLICAN NEWS



VOL. 8 NO. 31 SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1978.

(ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and WALES 12p) PRICE 10p

THE revolutionary Republican people of Belfast turned out in their thousands on Tuesday past, demanding the return of political status for Republican Prisoners.

The demonstration organised jointly by Sinn Fein and the Relatives' Action Committee marked the seventh anniversary of the first internment swoops.

It was probably the biggest demonstration held in the two year history of the struggle for Political Status.

The turnout is a slap in the face for those politicians and journalists who eagerly supported the Brit government's lying propaganda that claimed the blanket-men do not enjoy popular support.

This demonstration proves conclusively that there exists mass support for the prisoners' demands, which have been made within the context of the struggle for national independence.

The mass turn out also showed that the struggling people are as determined as ever to win back the gains made by Republican Prisoners during the early years of this freedom struggle.

The heroic struggle by the blanket-men and their ability to endure the most perverse hardship has re-kindled the consciousness of the nationally oppressed peoples.

This magnificent response by the people to the call for support from Sinn Fein and the R.A.C. will spur these activists on to greater lengths. The grapevine to the Republican Prisoners will echo the people's message, "You are not alone, we your comrades in struggle are standing by you." This message of unequivocal support can only strengthen the determination of the prisoners.

STANDARD BEARER

To the beleaguered people of the Six-Counties the mass turnout in Belfast will act as a standard bearer of the way forward; because nowhere in the occupied area has the military might of the Masonic regime been used with such ferocity and hatred as in Belfast over the last eighteen months.

Mason's predictions of victory, although effectively buried this year by the active service units of the IRA were again trampled down under the feet of the marching people of Belfast on Tuesday past.

Over the last two weeks developments have taken place daily in the crucial battle for political status.

The media censorship, North and South was forced to end, temporarily, when Archbishop O'Fiach launched his scathing attack on the British government, accusing them of inhuman and degrading treatment of the blanket men. This significant statement, exposed the cracks inside the prison regime's face-saving body, The Board of Visitors.

It was obvious that the prisoners' protest had forced a division of opinion inside the board on how to "handle" the protest and maintain their pretense of impartiality.

O'Fiach's statement caused a rush, like swines to the edge of the cliff, of Protestant clergy and politicians, in defense of Mason's barbaric policy of torture. It tore the veil of "liberalism" we hear so much about, from the faces of the "not an inch" pro-imperialists, and showed those in doubt that nothing had changed.

Then came the announcement that four Republican prisoners in the H Blocks were taking the Brits, yet again, to the European Commission for Human Rights for violating scores of articles in the European Code. (see inside for more details).

And as we go to press news is coming in that the Russian official news agency Tass has condemned the British government for torturing political prisoners in the Six Counties. A portion of the statement read: "Hundreds of political prisoners are held in Northern Ireland and are subjected to humiliation and beatings by prison warders."

It went on: "British human rights protectors have sufficient scope for activity in their own country if they really wish to protect human rights, in deed and not just words."

SOVIET PRESSURE

The Soviet attack will increase the pressure on the British government to end their policy of criminalisation or run the risk of having their noses rubbed in the mounds of excreta in the H Blocks of Long Kesh every-time they issue statements condemning the Russians for ill-treating their dissidents.

The British government will be further embarrassed in the world of international politics when a campaign against Euro-

THOUSANDS MARCH FOR POLITICAL STATUS

pean oppression gets off the ground this September.

The international campaign was decided upon at a 3-day meeting in Paris, organised by the International Communist Organisation.

A Sinn Fein delegate from Belfast spoke at the meeting welcoming the initiative.

The campaign will centre around the denial of political

status to Republican PoWs, a demand to the trade union movement to press for an enquiry by them into the murder of trade union activist Brian Maguire and the oppression of Soviet dissidents.

In an attempt to sabotage the mass demo for political status the Brits/RUC raided homes all over Belfast on last Monday morning, arresting over

thirty Republicans. Among those arrested is Joe Edwards, a leading member of the trade union campaign against repression.

But once again the Brits have been given the message loud and clear, from the people "We will never end the struggle for freedom until we are victorious".

WAR NEWS

IN supplied statements the IRA claimed the following operations.

Wednesday August 2 DERRY

Derry IRA claim responsibility for bombing raid against Inland Revenue Tax headquarters north of the city. The A.S.U. planted five bombs, all exploded, setting fire to the building which was destroyed.

CO. ANTRIM

Co. Antrim IRA, claim responsibility for the killing of a RUCR in Ballymena (after this attack which took place in a Loyalist stronghold, Ian Paisley M.P. blasted Mason for claiming the IRA was defeated. He said, "It is clear from this attack in the heart of Ballymena that the IRA can operate at will".)

Saturday, August 5 STRABANE

The IRA claim responsibility for attempted car bombing of Strabane RUC barracks.

During the week also

the British Army staked out large stretches of road in country areas. Brit patrols then took up positions over high ground as foot patrols checked out culverts and small bridges. In one of those searches in E. Tyrone the Brits discovered and neutralized a 300 lb land mine.

Sunday, August 6 BELFAST

3 bombs were hung on the grill of Armagh House, a govt. building in Belfast city centre. The first to explode set fire to the ground floor of the building which houses 'Enterprise Ulster' as well as other agencies. The interior of the building was extensively damaged.

Belfast Brigade IRA in a supplied statement to our office have said that, "The explosives found in a derelict building in the Turf Lodge area last week by children were in no danger of exploding, contrary to the claims of the British Army."



Block

BELFAST PROTESTS

OVER THE LAST TWO WEEKS THE BELFAST COMHAIRLE CEANNTAIR OF SINN FEIN ORGANISED A SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

ALL THE PROTESTS DEMANDED POLITICAL STATUS FOR P.O.W's.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY JULY 31st ON THE NEW LODGE ROAD (SEE ADJACENT PHOTO AND REPORT) AND FINISHING ON TUESDAY LAST.

THE CENTRAL THEME SPEECHES MADE BY SINN FEIN MEMBERS WAS THE PRISONERS STRUGGLE FOR POLITICAL STATUS, AND THE SUFFERING THEY HAVE ENDURED OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS.

THE SPEAKERS REMINDED THE CROWDS ATTENDING THE MEETINGS IN ARDOYNE, (SEE PHOTO), SHORT STRAND TWINBROOK, ST. JAMES AND ANDERSONSTOWN THAT THE PRISONERS WERE FIGHTING TO ESTABLISH THAT THEY ARE ENGAGED IN A WAR OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND THAT THE SIGNS OF VICTORY IN THIS BATTLE WERE BEGINNING TO EMERGE.

THE ANNUAL SPONSORED WALK (SEE PHOTO) BY CHILDREN OF THOSE IN GAOL ALSO PROVED TO BE A SUCCESS.



Veteran Republican, Liam Hannawan, speaking at New Lodge Road protest meeting.

New Lodge Protest

A SUCCESSFUL meeting organised by the Williams/Fox and O'Hanlon/McCusker Sinn Fein Cumann was held in the New Lodge area on Monday evening, 31st July. It was the first meeting of a week of demonstrations, organised by Belfast Sinn Fein Comhairle Ceantair.

Before the meeting began a recorded message of solidarity with the prisoners from friends of Ireland in Australia was relayed to the crowd. The meeting was addressed by speakers from the Ulster Executive and Belfast Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Fein. The platform urged support for those protesting against British criminalisation policy. One

speaker said that by the heroic stand which the prisoners are taking inside the gaols - they are leading the struggle on the outside.

They are gallantly resisting the Brits with no weapons, only their bodies. The speaker from the Ulster Executive spoke at length about the history of our fight for the right of political recognition.

The fight of Republicans to be recognised as politically motivated people started in Belfast as far back as 1791 when the campaign was started by the United Irishmen.

The speaker traced the history of the struggle down

through the years from the United Irishmen to Robert Emmet's Rising - to the Fenians down to Sean McCaughey's heroic stand in 1932 - through the forties to the successful protest in 1972 by Billy McKee and his comrades.

The fight for political recognition is not new but never has a fight been fought more vigorously or with more determination than by the men and women in this war.

The speaker concluded by urging support for the prisoners and for the ideals for which they stand: "The prisoners need the people, and we the people need them".



Republican speaker addresses crowd in Ardoyne.



Sponsored walk preparing to leave Divis Flats last Sunday.

RUSSIAN COMMENT

A Pravda correspondent being questioned in a BBC interview about an American journalist being fined £800 and ordered to publish a retraction of certain statements in a Moscow Court referred to the British Government's action in the North of Ireland in relation to the Helsinki Agreement on Human Rights.

Mr. Ovchinnikov said: "This was a decision of the court. There was also a decision in the court in Strasbourg of 17

international judges condemning Britain for its torture of Provisional IRA members. There has also been substantiated reports of inhuman treatment in the H-Block of the Maze (Long Kesh) Prison", he said.

He suggested that it would be perfectly natural for these episodes to have been described in Moscow as contraventions of the human rights. He went on to ask whether the refusal by the British Government to allow a group of parliamentarians to

visit the "prison Maze" could not also be described as a violation of human rights.

"How can you call it human rights when Amnesty International in their report of RUC brutality, have demanded an open inquiry and this has been rejected with the Government saying that any inquiry would be closed. If you can accept this, how can you protest at closed hearings in Moscow?"

Block

Block

"OLE FACES"

by Mick O'Dearg,
aided and abetted by John O'Glas,
H5 Block, Long Kesh

DOUBT has been case in recent months on the mental stability of the men on the blanket protest and anyone who could have witnessed the antics of forty-four unwashed and naked men on Wednesday last would probably have certified the lot of us!

The event was the First Annual Talent Competition in 'B' wing, H5 Block, and the screws left us in no doubt about what they thought of our mental state — but then they always thought we were mad!

Entries came thick and fast in the days preceeding the event, especially when the prize of six fags rolled up in "bogroll" was announced. Single or double acts were allowed and on the day of the contest competitors could be heard rehearsing their "turns". As we have been behind these doors for nearly two years and cannot see each other, no dancing or knobbly knees entries could be taken and this put the blink on a few budding "Fred Astairs". But the attitude was: "the show must go on" — and go on it did!

"GOD BLESS HER"

Eight o'clock finally came. The screws left for their camp 'boozing club' to no doubt spend a few happy carefree hours discussing how to murder a blanket man. But to hell with them! Hadn't we the wildest range of superstars ever assembled south of the Mississippi? (Well, would you believe the Lagan?) Up to the Rostrom jumped the compere Mr. Bobby "Everyvoice" Sands and announced such a stunning array of male talent that it would have broken the heart of many a young maiden.

There was Tony "Mick Jagger" Quigley from Derry, Tommy "Roller" Kelly from Turf Lodge, and P.O. "Paul Simon" Geraghty from St. James', to name but a few. All brought to H Block 5 at her Majesty's expense, "God Bless Her". No contest would be complete without a show of betting, which was given by that gentle man of impeccable character from the Falls, Brendan "Place-your Bets" Hughes. Mr. Hughes also pointed out that canvassing for votes and stealing of jokes would not be tolerated by the Management. The penalty would be no singing out the door for a month. At this news Shando Moore fainted and gasps echoed over the wing. Well after all, there were six roll-ups at stake, not to mention the good name of the cell. New faces didn't get a look in as a thunderous round of applause rang out for the first act - Joe "Charley Pride" Corey from the Loop, who launched straight into his act with a few gags about your woman "God Bless Her" and finished off with a song. Behind the doors the County Derry contingent who had pinned their hopes on Joe were heard to mutter "aye he's a good lad is Joe". In the background, not thinking that the standard would have been so high, a

few men were revising their act. Next to the door was John "Buddy Holly" Nixon who bopped out some rrock n' roll. We could imagine him shaking and twisting, possibly because we kept hearing his knee caps bouncing off the door. So on went the jokes, impersonations and songs. At times a few kicks at the doors and muttering as a bit of joke stealing crept in, but Mr. Hughes's threat was soon remembered.

FLOWING

In between the act we were entertained by the compere who kept the night flowing. Tommy "Dickie Rock" McGinn from Ardoyne told us a few jokes and gave us a rendering of "Every Step of the Way" which had half the wing reaching for their blankets to wipe away a tear. Next we had a bit of culture from Alex "Heartthrob" Cumberford who gave us "The Boys of the Old Brigade" in Gaelic. John "Big Bopper" O'Neill let it all hang out with his impression of Little Richard, which sent his supporters into a frenzy. God knows what your woman would have said if she'd have heard him, "God bless her".

My own cell mate John Ghillingworth gave us a few one liners about the Irish in England but he promised he would leave off "your woman". He finished off by turning in his "old blue eyes voice" and singing "I have Been a Rover". Patrick "Leo Sayer" McCourt from Derry and Roy "Dean Martin" Mallon from the New Lodge, gave us a comedy version of "a Hole in the Bucket" and called themselves Little and Large.

The other double act was Paul Brennan and Ginty Lennon from Belfast as "The Two Ronnies". I still haven't worked out which was which!

We had a piece of originality next with a whistling act from Seando "Rodger Whittaker" Moore who hushed the wing to silence. That well-known superstar from Lurgan, Brendan "Showaddywaddy" Connolly, gave us a song, stopping at intervals to hit us with some comedy which brought a great response from the listening thousands — well 'forty three' anyway!

THE VOTING

So we neared the end, with everyone tired but happy and in highspirits. The show was brought to an end by Sleepy "Dave Allen" Devine. Malachy "Sad Voice" Trainor, Piper "Monster Mash" O'Hagan from Derry, and last but not least, the indescribable, fantastic Mr. "Red Mick" Devine from Derry. But! The highlight was to come — the voting started, each man giving his vote out of ten, a 'six', a 'seven', an 'eight' and then the first 'ten' of the evening was awarded to Tommy "Dickie Rock" McGinn. This went on until the result was announced. John

"Sinatra" Chillingworth third, the Two Ronnies and Tommy McGinn joint second and we waited with baited breath for the winner.

The compere came to the door and cleared his voice, "can I have your attention please - here it comes!" But he started another joke instead. But finally the result! Brendan "Showaddywaddy" Connolly, the winner!

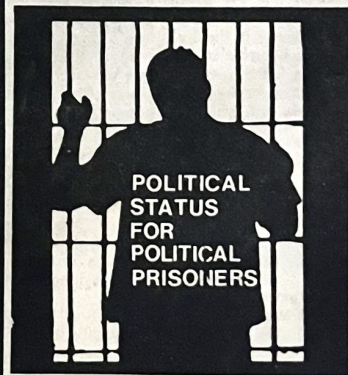
The wing gave a standing ovation. Well, the screws took our chairs months ago — so we couldn't sit down anyway! A repeat performance was demanded and the worthy winner gladly obliged. A great ending to a very enjoyable night.

PROUD

At various times during the acts I looked at our surroundings, here we were in the dirt, urine and maggots and things we have endured fresh in our minds and indeed which are still happening.

At face value it seems to be just a simple sing-song, but it really demonstrated to me more than any political article just how determined the men in the H-Blocks are.

I personally feel proud to be with men who have the courage and spirit to laugh and smile no matter what the circumstances and never allow themselves to be grinded down by Britain or her lackies in Black Uniform.





WHAT IS VIOLENCE?

by An Fear Beag
Cage 12 Long Kesh

IN ORDER to examine the origins of the conflict here it is necessary to begin by asking what is violence? Is it purely the physical type of violence which the media has been so eager to spotlight or, is there another less obvious type?

Most people today recognise that apart from the purely physical violence there is also the more subtle but equally deadly institutional or state violence. This violence occurs when the system and the ruling class which control it, for reasons of its own, deliberately and systematically discriminates against and exploits a part of the population—the working class. Where such state violence exists men and women are forced to live in degrading conditions, work long hours in return for a relatively small wage, remain unemployed so that the capitalist class has a constant cheap pool of labour which it can utilize when and how it wishes, and so on.

As a result of this institutional violence thousands of people, young and old, die every year because of the conditions of their environment while the real "Godfathers" those who increase their yearly profits at the expense of the working class continue to live amid the rich and lavish surroundings of their expensive homes.

Has such violence as I have described existed in the 6 counties? Since the illegal and forcible establishment over 50 years ago of this one party police "state", discrimination in jobs and housing have been commonplace. Through the use of sectarian politics, i.e. playing Protestants off against Catholics, the ruling class have thus been able to keep strikes and wages to a minimum and the conditions of work the worst in these islands.

In 1944 it was found that in all areas 30% at least of the houses were unfit for improving, this incredibly bad state of affairs went from bad to worse as housing and employment continued to be used by the Unionist Party as a means of securing votes.

Earlier last year a report was published on the social needs of Belfast which showed that social deprivation was widespread while in the last few months we have had the Commission. As usual unemployment here is higher than in Britain with the rate presently running at around 12% i.e. 62,000 people out of work. Predictably the areas with the highest amount of unemployment are Strabane, Newry, Derry, West Belfast etc—all Catholic areas.

The Supplementary Benefits

Report is however even more alarming in that it states that "Northern Ireland has the highest incidence of poverty in the U.K.". The report says that 34% of 1 in 3 of households here were on the poverty line during 1976, and unfortunately with unemployment greater this year than last, the figure of 34% would probably be now much nearer 40%.

The Sunday News (17-10-76) commented; "Ulster is in danger of becoming the most depressed areas in Western Europe. According to the experts a whole generation is growing up which will know poverty as a way of life... Already we are seeing the reappearance of depression diseases like scurvy and rickets. Children are going hungry, wives and mothers are sick with worry about the in-

creasing burden of providing for their families - and over 60,000 are on the dole..... Ulster 76 means poverty and hardship - even for those who are working. For there are those whose job pays only a pittance. As prices rise and the real value of wages falls, staying alive and maintaining a decent standard of life becomes harder." That was written in 1976, today the situation is even worse!!!

Considering all the facts I have mentioned I think I have proven that state violence had, and still exists here on a massive scale. However does that state repression necessarily mean that political violence must be used to oppose and overthrow it? Could we in the 6 counties successfully end this terrible situation through adopting a more peaceful, non violent, political attitude? Perhaps, if this were a typical European state it might have been possible but that is not the case.

The 6 counties came into existence in 1921 when the British Government of the day forcibly divided this island. The 6 counties was established on a sectarian headcount. Consequently the Unionist Party had total and complete control over

this "state" and for the next 50 years this one party state witnessed the abuse of power on a massive scale, an abuse which depended upon the continuance of their privileged position, a position they maintained through the use of sectarian politics i.e. "If you don't vote for us the Catholics will drive you into a United Ireland where you will be second class subjects."

Sectarian politics ensure that the working class in the six counties remained divided upon religious grounds and were thus unable to pose a serious threat to the ruling classes privileged position.

Towards the end of the 60s the nationalist community launched a peaceful campaign designed to secure equal rights. They were met by a brick wall of state repression, police brutality and oppressive legislation. What reforms were secured were only got after violence on the streets and in the main the basic political social and economic situation remained exactly the same.

That, simply put, was the political situation as it existed when the present war broke out. Were the Irish Republican Army correct in undertaking such a war? If one examines the facts and the record of the Stormont regime, one must come to the conclusion that nothing short of open war could destroy the stranglehold of Britain and its ruling class. During the last 8 years we have seen countless attempts to resolve the situation to the satisfaction of the establishment but all have failed because all possible "solutions" endanger the privileged position of the ruling class and British administration. As in Algeria, Vietnam and other 3rd World countries the intransigence of the colonial power forced the native population to take up arms against the occupation forces. The IRA is at war with Britain. Both parties have made that fact quite plain over the years. Until Britain withdraws its Imperialist forces the Liberation struggle will continue unabated.

THE PLIGHT OF SMALL FARMERS

BY THE end of the 1980s the small farmer in the Six-Counties will have ceased functioning, only the privileged section in the Lord Moyola class will continue in profit to fertilise the good earth. Agriculture offices in Brussels will shortly publish in depth findings of a recent dossier that investigated the poor prospects of small farm holdings in the Six-Counties.

For instance, the EEC report condemns the present injection of EEC funds into areas, such as the Six-Counties, which it describes as poverty return areas. Caution is advised for milk producers in the Six-Counties who according to facts and figures register near-zero profit in comparison to

the Netherlands and Germany.

Prime Beef is also equally rejected on the grounds that it would fail disastrously to compete given todays astronomical cost of transport. Other points relate to the unhealthy state of the Six-County cattle-market including a tendency on the part of people given their inflation shopping problems to refuse to buy meat that they no longer can afford.

The final factor involved in deciding the Six-Counties is a poor small farmer investment area is the natural mineral resources and tourism. Since the early 1950s, scores of mineral research teams and tourist agencies have explored numerous small farm holdings.

Recorded discoveries (by scientific methods) were sold to the highest bidder. Members of the European aristocracy were waiting in the wings like vultures to confiscate the land from its rightful ownership, for a mere pittance.

The majority of small farmers in the Six-Counties are facing a huge, rip-off. A rip-off by so-called public representatives possessing knowledge that EEC imperialist interests are prepared to short-change the small farmer.

Unless a leadership with punch develops within farming ranks then no imagination is required to visualise what future there is for the small farmer in the 1980s.



by Brian MacGill Aolain, Derry

H-BLOCK GOES TO STRASBOURG

FOUR OF the 370 Republican prisoners protesting in the 'H' Blocks, are taking the British Government to the European Commission of Human Rights. They are taking the Brits to Strasbourg, for violating scores of articles of the European Convention of Human Rights over the last two years.

The legal submission will show that the Long Kesh prison regime has breached nine articles of the European Convention during this time.

The evidence, compiled over the past nine months by Belfast solicitors will accuse the British Government of inhuman and degrading treatment of the protesting prisoners.

The indictment will highlight the numerous breaches of Articles regarding freedom of conscience, freedom of association, the right to privacy, the right to correspondence and other provisions.

Contrary to the Brits propaganda claims that the prisoners inflict the present dehumanising conditions upon themselves, the case will show that the prison regime is breaking not only their own prison rules but also the minimum standards for prison discipline and punishment laid down by the Council of Europe in 1973.

The central argument of the prisoners case is that the prison regime have been withholding as "privileges" things which are actually rights, such as exercise, fresh air, association, reading material and letters.

The most important article which the British Government has broken on this and on

numerous other occasions is Article 3. It was the violation of this Article, during 1971, which landed the Brits in the dock at Strasbourg, previously, 'the hooded men' case).

The submission will call into question literally dozens of legal points which could have far-reaching implications in other countries in Europe who use an equally oppressive penal code.

It will be alleged that Article 9 — guaranteeing freedom of conscience — has been breached because Republican prisoners regard themselves as political prisoners; that Article 10, guaranteeing the right to receive and impart information, has been breached in that prisoners are not permitted to receive letters, certain types of literature and newspapers, and that Article 8 has similarly been infringed in that it guarantees the right to correspondence.

Article 8 will also be quoted in alleging that, as it guarantees the privacy of the individual, it has been breached by the toilet procedures in use in all British jails.

The procedure under which the Governor of Long Kesh regularly sentences protesting Republicans to three days cellular confinement in every 14, will also be challenged under Article 6, which guarantees the right to a fair trial.

Article 11, which guarantees the right to freedom of association, will also be the subject of submissions, as will Article 13, which says that everyone whose rights are violated shall have an effective domestic legal remedy, even though the violation is caused by the State or a



State agency. It will be alleged that the courts, the governor, the Board of Prison Visitors and the Northern Ireland Office constitute, for various reasons, no effective means of remedy.

Article 16 will also be raised. This states that "the restrictions permitted under the Convention to the rights and freedoms shall not be applied for any purpose other than those for which they have been prescribed". It will be alleged that in the case of one of the four prisoners, restrictions were imposed not for the purpose of punishment but in order to break his will.

Also listed is the arbitrary use of prison rule 24 which allows the screws to put prisoners into solitary confinement for no specific reason. This latest development in the

heroic prison struggle by the Republican prisoners in the 'H' Blocks, 'B' Wing Crumlin and Armagh Women's Prison, will cause the Brits considerable embarrassment, and can only hasten the day when victory in this battle will be ours.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Raymond MacLochlainn, (27th Birthday on 8th August) Wakefield prison. Greetings to our son and brother. Keep your chin up brother. We may have brave men but we'll never have better. From Dad and family.

POLITICAL STATUS IS A RIGHT - NOT A PRIVILEGE

Demand Political Status

MASS DEMONSTRATION

10th Anniversary of the First Civil Rights March

from

Coalisland to Dungannon

27th AUGUST 1978

Another prisoner attacked in Armagh

AS THE publicity continues to build up about the "inhuman and degrading" Brit prison conditions, prison regimes continue undaunted with their policy of attacking lone and defenceless prisoners. The latest attack took place twelve days ago in Armagh gaol. A young Republican, Ann Bateson, serving a life sentence was singled out and beaten by four screws.

Below we print an account of the attack, sent to us by the Republican PRO of Armagh prison.

On Tuesday 25th July one of the prisoners protesting for political status in 'B' Wing was attacked by three screws while they were in her cell searching. The cell search, a weekly occurrence, was being carried out in the usual wrecking manner until one of the screws came across a black skirt. Ann Bateson lifted the skirt and was immediately set upon by the screws demanding it from her.

The screws punched and dragged her about the cell trying to wrench the skirt from her. She tried to get out of the cell but was dragged back.

The cell door was then locked and Ann's screams could be heard throughout the gaol, as the screws beat her.

"In an attempt to cause a diversion Ann's comrades started screaming and shouting out the spy holes. Then a Principal Officer came into Ann's cell and told the other screws to leave, saying —

"Leave it, we'll do it some other time".

"When the prison Governor was told about the incident he said that Ann had not been attacked and disregarded her complaints.

"After the attack no attempt was made to provide medical assistance to Ann Bateson, even though a medical orderly was present in the wing. It is obvious that these attacks are designed to try to weaken the protesting prisoners determination, but needless to say, like our H-Block comrades, we will continue until victory is ours."

— PRO Armagh Gaol.

VANESSA REDGRAVE SUPPORTS IRA

THE FAMOUS English film star Vanessa Redgrave, speaking at the showing of the film "The Palestinian" in the Martin Forsythe Social Club in Turf Lodge, Belfast last Sunday. Before a packed hall of two to three hundred people she called for full support for the men on the blanket and for full support for the armed struggle against British imperialism being waged by the revolutionary IRA. This expression of solidarity brought fantastic and prolonged applause from the enthusiastic audience, eager to hear expressions of support from her and her party. (The Workers Revolutionary Party).



DE LOREAN: MASON'S PANIC

A week ago on Thursday August 3rd, amidst a great fanfare of carefully whipped-up publicity the Brits announced a major new industrial investment project in West Belfast.

Our pompous Masonic ruler puffed-up his feathers, preened himself immaculately and then in his usual nauseating fashion gushed all over those assembled at a Belfast press conference: he claimed a great victory in "winning" the American De Lorean Motor Company to locate a new £80 million sports car assembly plant at Twinbrook.

Mason described the proposed motor car as "a very exciting proposition" and claimed that "the tide has really turned" in winning investment to the six counties.

He spoke of "acute disappointment elsewhere" that the De Lorean project had opted for the North of Ireland. The local media played its usual slavish role in backing him up and relaying this glowing picture of self-proclaimed Brit success.

But perhaps all is not as well as it might seem at first glance? Maybe this 'coup' is worthy of closer examination? For the Mason we have come to know (and to hate) is a habitual liar and a notorious bag of wing. (Only a contortionist earning a daily living as a circus clown pats himself publicly on the back more often than does Mason.)

What is the truth about this "wonderful" De Lorean project?

Of great assistance is an article entitled 'Buying jobs for Belfast Catholics' and the editorial 'De Lorean: bumpy ride ahead' contained in the London magazine 'Engineering Today' (issue dated 17th July). (We reprint the editorial in full, see below).

HARD CASH

For a start what does this American investment amount to in hard cash?

The cost of setting-up the plant is estimated variously at between £65 million and £80 million. Of this the Brits are putting up £60 million! (£40 m from the 'Department of Commerce' and £20 m

HIGH RISKS

THE AMERICAN 'SECURITY AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION' REGARDED IT AS A HIGH RISK VENTURE AND PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THAT ONLY INDIVIDUALS WHO COULD AFFORD TO LOSE THE MINIMUM INVESTMENT OF £25,000 SHOULD APPLY FOR SHARES!

from the 'Northern Ireland Development Agency'). According to 'Engineering Today': "some sources put the company's investment at least £6 million.

As the 'Belfast Telegraph' editorial (3/8/78) put it: "He (Mason) made Mr. De Lorean an offer, in fact, which it would have been almost impossible to refuse".

If we take the maximum figure of 2,000 new jobs created then each job will cost the Brits at least £30,000 while the previous 6-county average per sponsored job is only around £10,000. This three-fold increase provides an excellent measure of increas-

ing Masonic desperation!

According to 'Engineering Today': "Originally the sports car factory was to be funded by the De Lorean Motor Company and the Ulster Department of Commerce jointly. But when it was announced that the project might go to Northern Ireland, many private investors in the U.S. withdrew and the Northern Ireland Development Agency has had to step in to make up the shortfall."

In fact NIDA has a total of £50 million to spend, spread over six years, and has in the two years of its existence so far spent around £6½ million each year. Thus its single grant to De Lorean is more than three times its previous annual spending and eats up 40% of six years money in one bite! Masonic desperation exposed indeed!

OTHER LOCATIONS

What of these other "disappointed" locations? De Lorean is an American firm, why has it gone abroad in the first place?

There is a simple answer. American investors in Wall Street refused to back it. The American 'Security and Exchange Commission' regarded it as a high risk venture and publicly announced that only individuals who could afford to lose the minimum investment of £25,000 should apply for shares!

And what of the South of Ireland? After several months of deliberation the Free State's Industrial Development Authority turned down Mr. De Lorean because they regarded his financial proposals as unacceptable and the whole venture as "too risky". (Given the way the Free State is chasing American dollars De Lorean must be a bad proposition!)

And what of the "very exciting" product itself?

engineering today

VOL 2 No 26 17 JULY 1978

EDITORIAL

De Lorean: bumpy ride ahead

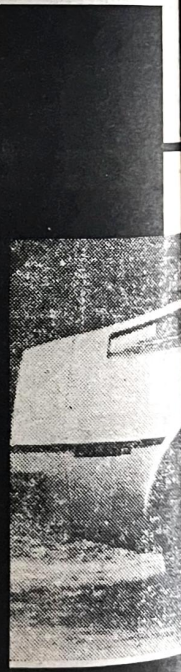
The American sports-car market has proved to be a fickle and unreliable one in recent years, as people more used than the British Government to making profits from car sales have found to their cost. The Jensen-Healey, backed by Donald Healey's design expertise and the experience and money of one of America's most successful sports-car importers, Kjell Qvale, is a recent example of what can go wrong. On that basis alone the current enthusiasm in Government and Northern Ireland Development Agency circles for funding a new sports-car factory in Belfast seems to be rather ill-founded.

The new car, to be built by the De Lorean Motor Company, is an unproven design embodying some radical and questionable features. It is true that it is the brainchild of a man who rose to the top level in General Motors at an early age, and who therefore is not a stranger to the problem of volume car production. But the viability of this project hinges on the

sale of no less than 50,000 cars a year, an extremely high production rate for a very specialist vehicle in a peculiar market.

This background makes it staggering that the Government is considering putting up some £60 million to get the project established. At that rate of expenditure, the 2,000 jobs being bought work out, at £30,000 a job, to be three times more expensive than even the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce would consider normal. The extreme generosity of the terms being offered to bring the De Lorean factory to Belfast rather than to Puerto Rico smack of eleventh hour desperation and opportunism.

There are very strong political reasons for siting a new industry such as this one in the heart of Catholic Belfast, and the province as a whole could certainly benefit from the scale of investment being envisaged. But is this the right project, and the right project on the right footing? Eire's Industrial Development Agency did not think so, and nor did Wall Street. Nobody would want to deny De Lorean the chance to prove his exciting project to be viable, but that proof should not be obtained through an ill-considered distribution of taxpayers' money.



C MOVE

According to the 'Belfast Telegraph': "The research and development work on the project had been immense and this would be brought to completion over the next few months with the building and testing of further prototypes".

DESIGN NOT FINISHED

So the design is not yet finished. What needs to be done?

According to the 'Telegraph's' Motoring Correspondent: "The body will be of pressed stainless steel bonded to a plastic body chassis — a radical development and one which could produce problems in achieving a watertight seal".

'Engineering Today' is less cautious about such problems of bonding these two materials, producing "a combination which is reported to have allowed rain through on development models."

That's right! This "dream car" leaks! Yes it leaks!

The anticipated production figures are 30,000 rising to 50,000 cars a year, aimed primarily at the US market, at a selling price of around £8,000.

THE LEAK

ACCORDING TO THE 'BELFAST TELEGRAPH' "THE BODY WILL BE OF PRESSED STAINLESS STEEL BONDED TO A PLASTIC BODY CHASSIS — A RADICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ONE WHICH COULD PRODUCE PROBLEMS IN ACHIEVING A WATERTIGHT SEAL". 'ENGINEERING TODAY' IS LESS CAUTIOUS ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF "A COMBINATION WHICH IS REPORTED TO HAVE ALLOWED RAIN THROUGH ON DEVELOPMENT MODELS."

But selling any sports car is increasingly difficult as experienced firms like Alfa Romeo and Jensen have found to their cost. (Sports cars are relatively uneconomical being only two-seaters and having a high fuel consumption.) The American sports-car market has proved to be an unreliable one in recent years and by American standards the proposed car is relatively small and basic which is not reflected in the (medium range) selling price.

PRODUCTION FIGURES

The proposed production figures are enormous by specialist car standards. Lotus, for example, produce a mere 1,500 a year, of their £10,000 'Elite' model. According to 'Engineering Today': "the viability of this project hinges on the sale of no less than 50,000 cars a year, an extremely high production rate for a very specialist vehicle in a peculiar market."

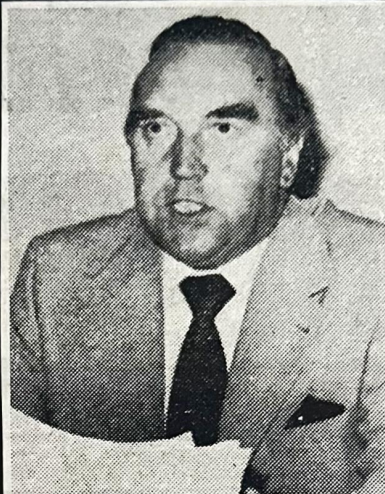
Not only are the sales figures enormously optimistic but the productivity target (15 to 25 cars per worker a year) is totally unrealistic when compared with, say Lotus: 3 cars per worker a year. So the De Lorean costing figures are highly questionable.

HANDLING PROBLEMS

And the list of problems is not yet finished. According to the 'Telegraph's' Motoring Correspondent the engine's location at the rear is unusual for a sports car today. Even the greatest exponent of this location, Porsche, have abandoned it in their latest '924' and '928' models: "It can produce handling problems difficult to iron out".

Mason, an expert on everything of course, claims the car has "advanced safety features". With luck perhaps he'll back up his words and test-drive the car; preferably around a sharp bend with a saracen coming the other way. That would certainly produce a Brit 'own goal' worth applauding!

Now what motivates this Mason — the man who (on TV) so gleefully licked his bloody chops at the Ballysillan slaughter — to be so generous to us as to set-up 2,000 jobs at a cost of £30,000 each (Even if the project, and thus the jobs, are doomed.)



MASON PICTURED AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE WHERE HE ANNOUNCED THE GREAT VICTORY IN "WINNING" DE LOREAN. IN FACT THIS "PROJECT" WILL BE SUCH A DISASTER THAT THE STRATHEAN AUDIO FIASCO WILL SEEM LIKE A STORM IN A TEACUP.

A quote included in the "Buying jobs for Belfast Catholics" article gives us more than a clue. A trade union official (of the normal Belfast pro-Brit variety) claimed: "The factory would do more to destroy the IRA than deploying the entire British Army".

Here we have the Brit motives clearly spelt-out. The British do indeed have enough sense and certainly enough 'counter-insurgency' experience to realise that they cannot achieve a purely 'military solution' to the Irish war to their satisfaction.

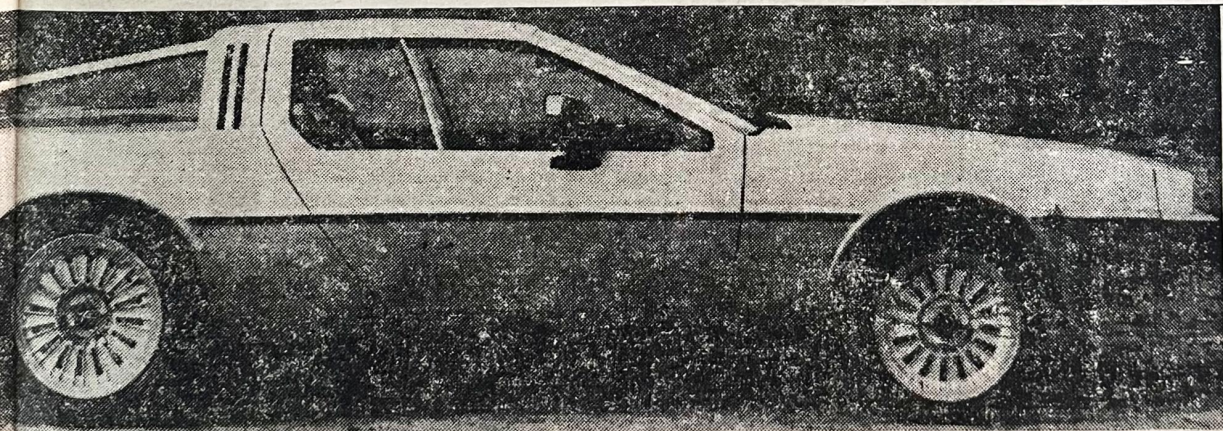
METHODS OF CONTROL

Their internationally-learned methods of control dictate the need to combine social and economic measures with their military repression. Hence Melchett's millions, the Leisure Centres and the 'job creation' projects. All designed to drown the revolution in a better 'standard of living'; to pacify the people and to fatally isolate the revolutionary guerrillas.

Such is the measure of British failure either to 'root out' the IRA or to buy off popular Republican support that now the Brits are panicking and are prepared to engage in a desperate gamble with £60 million. What we see is Mason-in-panic once more.

We confidently predict that the De Lorean 'project' will be such a disaster from start to finish that in comparison the Strathaarn Audio fiasco will seem like a storm in a tea cup. Our Boy Roy has truly bought a 'white elephant' at fantastic cost!!!

'SUPER-CAR' OR 'WHITE ELEPHANT'?





Horace Campbell speaking at UTOM Conference.

BRITAIN'S ROLE IN KENYA

After a ferocious counter-revolutionary war, Britain gave Kenya nominal independence in 1956. But Britain never really left Kenya. Not only do some British troops remain there, but British-based multinational companies keep a stranglehold on the Kenyan economy. As a result, a small class of Kenyans are rich while the mass of the people go hungry.

Here Horace Campbell, a lecturer at Sussex University and a member of the committee to defend detained Kenyan writer Ngugi wa Thiong'o, describes Britain's record in Kenya. He was speaking at the United Troops Out Movement Conference on the British Army in London on 10th June.

We are reproducing this speech because we believe there are many lessons for Dich Republicans to learn from the British counter-insurgency campaign in Uerga.

I SHOULD start by saying that I feel pleased to be associated with this meeting, with people coming together to register their views and promote ideas about the British state, and about how the Army continues to act as the arm of the capitalist class in exploiting the masses of the working people whether it be in Ireland or in Kenya.

East Africa, which today comprises of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, was that part of the British Empire where British capitalism at the turn of the century turned to get raw materials, cheap goods and cheap labour.

What was most evident about British troops and the British state in East Africa at that time, is that in order for them to exploit the people of East Africa, the first thing that was necessary was for them to 'pacify' the people.

And what has not been told in the histories so far, is that the pacification campaign, which continues today, was carried out against pastoral peoples and agricultural peoples. Bloody murders were carried out. And jingoistic and racist views were built up in Britain to tell people that they were carrying out Christian missions to civilize people.

Now the struggle of the Land and Freedom Army (1952-6) was the culmination of different groups of Africans coming together to fight against the British state. The British Army at that time did not only comprise of white troops, but comprised of African quislings, African mercenaries, who themselves had sided with British capital and were now fighting against Africans.

GAVE THEIR LIVES

The situation in Kenya today is the most striking case of what we term neo-colonialism. The situation in Kenya has been marked by retrogression in popular participation in politics. In the very same country where thousands and thousands of workers and peasants gave their lives for what is called political independence, we have a movement called neo-colonialism, and British capital is more entrenched than at any time since colonialism.

The system of neo-colonialism is a system where some Africans - primarily educated Africans, who have no base in the economy, no base in producing wealth - have been the silent partners of the multinational corporations: Unilever, Union Carbide, General Motors, Lonrho. So much so that the son-in-law of the president of Kenya is on the Board of Directors of Lonrho.

Those companies, in order to have industrial peace, have completely abrogated all the rights of the working people. There is no autonomy for trade

union organisations. It is illegal to strike. The working class has an Industrial Relations Act which forbids autonomous organisation among them.

BANDITRY

So, in this neo-colonial movement, all the rights of the working class have been taken away. The peasantry who were fighting for land, who wanted to have a better living standard, who wanted to have things that are commonplace in bourgeois metropolitan countries like running water, electricity, schools for their children - the peasantry who had been fighting Government to buy back the land from Britain so that they could give it to one or two handpicked Africans, Africans who are now running these farms with European farm managers.

So you have got partnership between the former white settlers and the African comprador bourgeoisie. This African comprador bourgeoisie is par excellence bankrupt. Because of their lack of any base in the economy, because of their complete incompetence, because of the complete banditry that is carried out, corruption has become endemic in the social system in Kenya.

Right now I am on a committee which is talking about the defence of a writer, an African writer in Kenya called Ngugi wa Thiong'o. His only crime was to write a play about the neo-colonial movement in Kenya, and having written that play he went into the villages to carry out literacy campaigns among the people.

Ngugi was arrested on December 31st 1977, under the Public Order Act, which was enacted in 1952 at the beginning of the campaign against the Land and Freedom Army. The Public Order Act legalised concentration camps like the one at Kapenjuria where they killed more than 10,000 people

between 1952 and 1959.

The very glamorous statements we get about Kenya, about wildlife, about game parks and about the haven for tourism, mask the high level of unemployment. They mask kwashiorkor is a deformation of the body which comes from protein deficiency which thousands and thousands of peasants suffer from in Kenya and indeed throughout East Africa. Yet the metropolitan bourgeoisie go around the world talking about Kenya as a model for development.

But in this 'model for development' Kenya cannot remain calm without the presence of more than 1,000 British troops. Because although Kenya is supposed to be independent, the British troops which were responsible for bringing back 'pacification' never left Kenya.

In fact when they began 'Africanising' the army - that is giving rank to African officers because before 1959 Africans could not go above the rank of warrant officer - they made an African a brigadier! And when they made the African a brigadier they made Major Penfold of the British Army the commander-in-chief of all Kenya forces. So the British have been in Kenya from 1904 up until the present day.

COUP D'ETAT

We know of course that British troops in Kenya played a very important role in overthrowing the Obote regime in 1971 in Uganda. When the British and Israeli governments organised the coup d'etat that placed Idi Amin in power in Uganda, British troops moved to the border with Uganda to ensure that Obote did not go back there.

Although Britain and British troops have now been superseded by American imperialism in East Africa, the British Navy still uses Kenya as an important base for the exploitation of the rest of the continent.

Right now there is a big struggle on between the Americans, the French, and the British as to who will have more bases in the Indian Ocean. The American Army went so far as to remove all the people of an island called Diego Garcia. The Americans bought this island from the British government and more than 10,000 citizens who lived on this island were removed and placed on Mauritius, so that Diego Garcia can become the main telecommunications centre for the United States in the Indian Ocean.

INTERNATIONAL

The so-called independence that we saw in Africa was no more than a mask to make certain Africans partners in the exploitation of the masses of the African people.

That is why I think that it is important that this meeting begins to internationalise the question of British troops. Because the same barbarity which is carried out against the Irish people in Ireland is being carried out against the African people by African quislings and by imperialist troops in Africa.

In this regard I want to talk about the most recent movement of European troops in Africa. Because as soon as these so-called independent countries are threatened by the working people in their country, you find that they are just a shell.

Most recently we have the regime of so-called Mobutu Sese Seko Wasa Banga, who is supposed to be the president of the Congo, with 50,000 troops. 2,000 Katangese rebels came home after being in exile in Angola, and Mobutu's troops ran away, and the French, the Americans, and troops from Morocco had to go into Zaire to prop up Mobutu.

The movement in the Congo demonstrates the weakness of foreign capital today. Southern

Africa in particular is now the weakest link in the chain of imperialism. The struggle against imperialism in Kenya, the struggle against imperialism in Africa, is now clearly on the agenda and had been placed on the agenda by the African workers and peasants.

The African workers and peasants are calling upon the working class of the metropolitan countries to carry out ideological and other struggles against the presence of the European troops in Africa. The African masses can deal with the African quislings like Mobutu, can deal with Kenyatta, can deal with the Idi Amins that are imposed upon them.

In that light we must recognise the movement in Zimbabwe to present a neo-colonial settlement similar to the one we have in Kenya. We have Home Guards, Loyalists, in the so-called internal settlement. And we have the struggles of the masses of the Africans who want to have a higher standard of living and move to a higher social system than that of capitalism.

We have the imperialists carrying out not only armed but also ideological struggle among their own working class to say they are preserving Christianity, peace and freedom, and civilization.

RACISM

The role of the army has now been accompanied by the ideological role of racism. Racism to demobilise the working classes in the metropolitan countries, so that they can identify with the repressive role of the army which is carried out in Africa, in Ireland, and in every part of the Third World.

We must embrace and push forward the ideological struggle, the military struggle and the political struggle, so that we can rid the world of capitalism and imperialism.

Support
the
PoWs

A book reviewed by MAIREAD McGUINNESS

WE PUBLISH HERE A REVIEW OF A RECENT AND IMPORTANT BOOK WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO BETTER APPRECIATE ONE OF THE BEST OF OGLAIGH NA H-EIREANN'S LEADERS OF THE EARLIER WARS. ERNEST O'MALLEY WHO DIED IN 1957, WROTE ON ANOTHER MAN'S WOUND, THE CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF THE 1916-21 WAR AGAINST THE BRITISH, AND AT LAST THE SECOND PART OF HIS MEMOIRS. THE SINGING FLAME, HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED (ALSO IN PAPERBACK, BY ANVIL BOOKS OF DUBLIN). IT GIVES HIS UNIQUE STORY OF THE WAR IN DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC, AND COVERS THREE YEARS 1921-24.

ERNIE O'MALLEY'S "THE SINGING FLAME"

O'Malley's book has clear lessons for today, for there are so many parallels and the same abuse and falsified arguments against the Republicans then as now. In the early days of the 'civil war', O'Malley and his company heard a priest at Mass denounce them as looters and murderers. "The Hand of God was against us." His officers wanted to walk out, but he motioned them to remain. "If we were going to be insulted when we could not hit back, we might as well be dignified. It was good to get out in the fresh air again."

Ernie O'Malley (Eamonn O'Malley) was a young medical student in Dublin when the Easter Rising caused him to join the Irish Republican Army. He had, as a Sinn Féin bulletin would say later: "perhaps the greatest individual record". From Volunteer he rose to high rank as OC of the 2nd Southern Division.

He could have accepted power and privilege under the Free State, but he remained faithful to the Republic and rejected both the treaty and de Valera's alternative Document No. 2. He told a Free State General at that time: "You'll have to fight in our area if you are false to your oath. That's where you'll meet with immediate and terrible war."

Although from a middle-class Catholic Unionist family, Ernie O'Malley fought for the Workers' Republic of James Connolly and Liam Mellows. When first made aware of the Dublin slum conditions of 1916, he exclaimed: "My God, the people shot landlords all over Ireland to get a piece of land and a home; but nobody has shot a Dublin landlord for an extra room."

GUERRILLA WARFARE

In the war against the Staters O'Malley was Assistant Chief of Staff to Liam Lynch. He was also the OC of the Ulster and Leinster Commands. But Lynch was away in the South/Cork area and O'Malley remained based in Dublin, the enemy's stronghold, a city much resembling Belfast of the present day. He tells of waging a guerrilla warfare

very similar to today's. When asked why they were still fighting, he replied: "I think they think they're fighting for a younger generation." (He was then 24).

He himself knew that he was fighting imperialists, both British and Irish variety, and believed that the Free State Cabinet and a few Bishops should not be immune from the war. At the same time he recognised the great support given by the Cumann na mBan and other Republican women, and one feature of the book is the courage, strength and involvement of such women. As he writes: "During the Tan war the girls had always helped but they had never sufficient status. Now they were our comrades, loyal, willing and incorruptible comrades. Indefatigable, they put the men to shame by their individual zeal and initiative."

FIVE BULLETS

He was primarily a soldier, but the book also reveals a fine and sensitive mind; his second love was for art and literature. The book is very readable, often swift and exciting, moving and sometimes harrowing, especially in the scenes of prisons, deaths of comrades and the hunger strike chapter.

Ernie O'Malley was wounded a score of times during the fight from 1918 until November 1922 when he was finally captured after a gun battle with the Free State troops who surrounded his Dublin headquarters. He was then imprisoned in Portobello barracks, in Mountjoy, Kil-

mainham and the Curragh internment camps — and was the last Republican leader to be released in July 1924, although he had been confined to bed with his many injuries for most of that time. (he carried at least five bullets to the grave.)

THE SINGLE FLAME reveals much of the Free State treachery; inside stories of the critical months before the attack on the Four Courts began; and then an impressive picture of the war, but perhaps its most important pages are the prison chapters. Despite his wounds, the threats of execution, and a wasting sickness worsened by forty-one days on hunger strike, O'Malley was himself a leading challenge to the "petty automatons that help to keep one captive". Some of the most inspiring passages in THE SINGING FLAME concern that other war that prisoners fought in jail.

Then as now they fought against criminalisation and for prisoner-of-war status. As O'Malley says: "Free men cannot be kept in jail, for their spirits are free ... In our code it is the duty of prisoners to prove that they cannot be influenced by their surroundings. ... Make the enemy feel a jailer but be free himself."

An Appendix of prison letters documents that spirit of defiance.

The links with the almost incredible courage and endurance of the prisoners in H-Block and elsewhere are unmistakable.

The "Irish Times" reviewer, while praising Ernie O'Malley's extraordinary

courage, also saw him as "the unrepentant Fenian and perhaps even as the very first Provisional." As he was also one of the bravest, most idealistic, most dedicated and determined of socialist Republican

fighters, ruthless against imperialism but chivalrous in war, that is praise indeed!

But as Eamon Mac Thomais has already said in "An Phoblacht", everyone in Ireland should be reading this book.

The Algerian War

(Continued from page 11)

The French then introduced an SAS type secret force to encounter OAS terrorism. They bombed OAS cafes and Bars and gunned down OAS suspects, but the OAS wiped them out at one go when they bombed their HQ in a suburb of Algiers killing 18.

In France itself, the working-class had turned against the OAS. On the 18th February 1962, the Left held an anti-fascist march in Paris. It was banned and the pre-OAS riot police attacked it. The march was 10,000 strong. A number of protesters tried to seek refuge down the stairs to the Charonne Metre station, but the gates were locked. The police now appeared to go berserk. They began hurling demonstrators bodily over the railing on top of the trapped people below, and then followed this up by heaving heavy iron tree-guards and marble topped cafe tables down onto the trapped protesters. When it was all over 8 dead were piced up — including 3 women and a sixteen year old boy. Over 50 were badly injured. On the following Tuesday, a silent funeral procession of a 1/2 million strong marched behind the 8 coffins. It was the biggest march seen since the liberation. After this "Algerie Francaise" was all but dead — killed by the OAS it's most ardent defenders.

Talks with the FLN resumed in March and at this meeting was agreed that a Muslim president would be installed as soon as possible and the date for independence would be fixed for July 2nd 1962 after a referendum in Algeria. The OAS went mad. In one week 200 muslims were assassinated, the OAS mercilessly machined muslim patients in hospitals, and murdered muslim char-women

going to work. The FLN refused to get involved in the mire of a racial war. They insisted that the French should deal with the monster they created and encouraged for so long.

On March 23rd, the local OAS commander tried to turn a sprawling white, poor slum area, into a "no go" area. OAS men then fired into a military truck and killed 6 soldiers. The French Army moved in in strength and there was a full scale shoot out. The army used tanks, heavy machine guns, while jets bombed OAS men on the roofs. The battle lasted a day, leaving dead 15 soldiers and 20 OAS gunmen. The army sealed off the "pied noir" district and carried out a house to house search.

The OAS were now desperate. They turned to a "scorched earth policy". They blew up hospitals, universities, clinics, oil depots, bakeries, dairies, then on May 2nd they planted a massive car bomb in the middle of 1,000 muslim dockers in Algiers, 92 were blown to pieces. But they could not reverse history. On July 1st, 5 million Algerians voted for independence. Only 16,000 voted against. Algeria became independent but the "pied noir" continued to emigrate. By this time the OAS had been responsible for over 10,000 deaths, 95% of them Muslims. Within a year of Algerian independence the OAS was dead.

The FLN had achieved final victory but the price paid was very high. 140,000 FLN militants had been killed in action and 17,500 French soldiers. Over 1 million Algerians were also killed. The country was in chaos. Over half the population were unemployed. By mid-1965 however, the Algerian economy was under public control and Ben Bella was firmly in control.

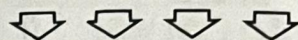


my ancestral homeland nods

by
Alice Connally Fisk

My hometown in upstate New York bursts forth in glorious hue. Hudson River Valley children yell spring welcome with yahoo. All up and down the valley's found harsh winters farewell sign — Washed blankets waving briskly on some strung-up piece of line. All banners gay they whip the wind — the buntings swirl and tilt — The coverlet, the comforter, the eiderdown, the quilt; Like battleflags they pulsate, they plummer then they soar, These bright and jaunty covers how they hunt me to the core. For far across the ocean my ancestral homeland nods Whilst bare patriots — on blankets — are debased by British gods, And though tis o'er ten decades since my kin left Irelands shore, My marrow marches Long Kesh midst the stench and filth and gore. It stalks the pit named Cell Black 'P', past 'C' and 'H' it winds, Down foreign-made Abyss of Hell my Spirit-Fire descends. It kneels beside the staring, childblain Prisoner-of-War Huddled neth some rancid rag upon the concrete floor. Because he shuns the prison garb of criminals so base Staunch Volunteers squat starving out of Irish time and space. My Spirit-Fire indwelling now discerns an ancient blaze — The Phoenix Flame engulfs that concrete tomb they call the Maze. As successive generations fought, the present proud one too Vows its innate love for freedom no sham Empire can subdue. And Eight centuries wide of Irishmen gone martyred to the sod Attests with moral certitude their Cause is Just with God, And all the propaganda of the Anglo gazetteer Cannot one whit e're change that fact though criminalized through smear Are heroic men and women that concessions will n'er buy, Who 'ere strive for peace, with justice, and so oft times lonely die. And the Occupied Six Counties must e're veil unvarnished Truth Whilst its cages hold as hostage valiant veterans and youth, My Spirit-Fire indwelling now observes the scene again In Cell Blocks where the English punish Ireland's righteous men Who are held in isolation, are forlorn till break of doom With but neon everglaring, concrete table, slab and tomb. Where hopelessness is total, the helplessness entire And frustration ever endless in this solitary mire. Yea, tabloids say the Crown will leave in twenty years or ten But in the heinous meantime Brits must brutalize true men Who are kept in human bondage, suffer broken bones and jeers, Where each and every moment's as a hundred billion years. The Spirit-Fire indwelling yet bears witness o'er again To Ireland proud, defiant, starving freedom-fighting men. It sees them choking down the swill that's only fit for larvae; Raw throats gagging greyish mass while punished comrades starve. It sees the butrid chamber pots o'erflowing pon the floor, And boots brim high with urine from barred windowslots to pur. It sees the fetid excrement in corners of the cell And Irelands fierce Resistance cornered face to face with Hell. The inner-eye observes it all, each curse the Brit conceives Pon faithful, wasting Volunteers, and fitfully it grieves. Courageous Irish patriots so far and yet so near Your image seared upon my soul is manifested clear. The sunken eyes and swollen lips. The guts that ever gnaw. The long, translucent, boney hands pon frames that never thaw. The dandruff like white caps of snow upon the trembling head. The reeking, filthy trunk and libs of Ireland's living dead. The crusted gore pon festered sores in welts so dark and deep, Forged by baton-wielding sots while saintly Bishops sleep Oblivious of barbarians perpetrating vile, Ugly 'intimate exams' designed to well define. Held down, bent over, strip-searched o'er and o'er again. Proud Irishmen degraded yet by England's manic men. Eight hundred years of frenzied screws e'er high on power, rum. Eight hundred years of Irish violated, beaten numb. ...My hometown in upstate New York bursts forth in glorious hue. Hudson River Valley children yell spring welcome with yahoo. But it's youth along the Liffey, in the Nore and Shannon noon That my thoughts each night return to by the rising of the moon. Youth of Ireland pray that God restore your fiery ancient pride! Let not tyranny and apathy march ever side by side. Transgressions of omission may you never, ever know, As your elders with their bellies full who keep the status-quo. Each Irishman degraded, he is me and he is you. Lift on high that torch of freedom for one Ireland proud and New. Demand political status, keep that Phoenix Fire e're bright. Pledge steadfast solidarity with Freedom's Sons — Unite.

THAT AOH CONVENTION A delegate's comments



THE following are extracts from a letter published last week in the "Irish Press" newspaper, from delegate Peter Dooley who attended the Ancient Order of Hibernian Convention in Killarney recently. His comments go a long way in helping to clear up some of the distorted and misleading media coverage. Writing about the newspaper coverage, Mr. Dooley said:

"The headlines were seldom justified by the substance of the news story, and on some occasions, the headlines were complete distortions. For example, one set of headlines broadly proclaimed 'AOH snubs Senator Kennedy'. The text of the story went on to say that a resolution Proposed by the Shrewsbury, Massachusetts A.O.H. to support the Fianna Fail Government's position on the North, which was advocated in a telegram to the Convention by Senator Kennedy, was rejected by the A.O.H.

"In point of fact, Senator Kennedy never sent a telegram to the Convention. More to the issue, however, is that the particular resolution, as it was framed, was properly ruled out of order because the A.O.H. Constitution prohibits the organisation from endorsing any political party, be it Irish, American, British or whatever. No attention was devoted to other resolutions which were passed, one of which actually quoted from Senator Kennedy, Prime Minister Lynch and Archbishop O'Fiach in calling for Britain to state an intent to withdraw from the North."

The letter went on to refer to reservations by the A.O.H. in relation to the Dublin Government: "Moreover, insofar as supporting the policies of a particular government is concerned, many A.O.H. members are disturbed by the continued existence of the Special Criminal Courts, the standard of proof prevailing therein, and the tactics of the Special Branch so strongly criticised in the Amnesty International Report of August 1977."

Mr. Dooley had a special word for Mr. John Hume's contribution to the media during the Convention Week: "I would like to take a moment to comm-

ent on John Hume's charge of economic sabotage by the A.O.H. Mr. Hume alleged that he had two letters sent to American corporations having subsidiaries in the north, which were threatening in nature.

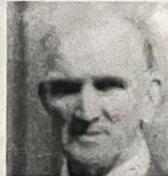
"One letter, which did contain veiled threats, had no connection with the A.O.H. but came from a group (and possibly only an individual) calling itself the National Council of Irish Americans. I have never previously heard of such an organisation and can assure you that it has no connection whatsoever with the A.O.H. The second letter came from John Finnucane of the Rockland County A.O.H., not from the National Board.

"Rockland County is one of 62 counties in the state of New York, one of 50 states in the United States. While Mr. Finnucane's letter, as Mr. Hume should well know, was that of a local organisation and not of the National Board, it was grossly misrepresented by Mr. Hume, especially by being cast with the first letter. Mr. Finnucane of Rockland County simply pointed out to the American Corporations that if they discriminated against Catholics in employment, they could be in violation of the U.S. Civil Rights Law. There was absolutely no threat contained therein, and Mr. Hume owes the A.O.H. an apology."

Concluding Mr. Dooley reminds readers what the A.O.H. are all about:

"We are in no way swayed by self-seeking politicians touring America on the lace curtain circuit who attempt to address us as if we never passed second class. We are desirous of seeing peace with justice prevail in this land which is so dear to us and we would fervently hope that the news media do not distort this view in the attempt to sell eye-catching headlines."

Veteran Wexford Republican



PICTURED above is veteran Republican Sean O Duinn, founder member of (Provisional) Sinn Féin, Wexford, which in just a few short years has grown from only two members to its present strength of 9 branches (whose members include two councillors).

Sean O Duinn has spent many years of his life in prison and at 70 years of age he remains an inspiration to all local Republicans with his boundless energy and tireless efforts. He is confident that this generation of freedom fighters will bring victory to the people of Ireland.

THE ALGERIAN WAR

by
Thomas
Fitzpatrick

THE PREVIOUS article in this series dealt with the historic battle of Algiers. In this 9 month battle, General Massu and his 10th parachute regiment succeeded in stamping out urban guerrilla warfare in the city of Algiers, by using indiscriminate, systematic torture and repression on a scale that shocked the entire world, who had believed France to be a "civilised" country. Anyway, the torture only strengthened the will of the FLN liberation army. They shifted the guerrilla war into the countryside and they also extended the war to France itself.

But as the final victory for the FLN came closer the "pied noir" (European settlers) saw the danger to their petty-privileges over the majority Arab population, and turned in desperation to the fascist of the OAS (secret army organisation) for a solution. But the OAS only made the differences between the two communities totally irreconcilable and any compromise as regards the "pied noir's" future in an independent Algeria totally impossible.

The loyalist population of the six counties should take note of this historical fact; their future in an independent Irish Republic depends on whether they see where their historic interests lie. In fact their interests lie with the rest of the working class in an independent socialist republic, but if they turn to the fascists of the UDR and UVF for a solution, then they too could be put in the same position as the "pied noir" in Algeria, whose position was the responsibility of the OAS.

In the final analysis the OAS only offered them two alternative solutions to an independent Algeria, and that was the boat or the coffin. One million "pied noir" preferred the boat, and they were never to return to an independent Algeria.

Part four-FINAL VICTORY JULY 2, 1962

Once the famous battle of Algiers was at an end, the FLN concentrated its activities into the Algerian countryside, and they also took the war to France itself. The FLN intended to show the French the brutal reality of the war of liberation. There was also a strong Algerian proletariat (400,000) who had over the years migrated there to work. The FLN began to organise within their districts in order to launch a concentrated campaign. By January 1959 they began to act. The night of the 24th August was like a repeat of All Saints day 1954. Across the breath of France blows were struck, trains were derailed, police stations attacked, 4 policemen were killed, a bomb was planted on a boat at Marseilles, fuel dumps were bombed which supplied the French army. On the 15th of Sept. Soustelle, the governor general of Algeria, had a miraculous escape from death when his car was peppered with machine fire by an FLN guerrilla named Ouragui in the avenue Friedland, right in the heart of Paris. That same night police cars were shot up in Paris. A few days later an FLN frogman tried unsuccessfully to place limpet mines under a troop ship in Toulon harbour, while another bomb was planted in the Eiffel tower. They were all defused, unfortunately.

Then the French police, again using Massu's torture methods, began to break up the FLN cells. The French Communist party and the working class were shocked beyond belief that the war had spread to France, yet their silence regarding the torture in Algeria was deafening. The FLN however decided to call a ceasefire in France on the 28th Sept., as De Gaulle had put out peace feelers in order to halt the campaign in France. (In Britain at the time Barbara Castle and Tony Benn, declared that France was guilty

of war crimes in Algeria, and that called for self-determination for the Algerian people. Today when we are struggling for self-determination these two people's silence about the repression here is disgusting.)

However, just before the extending of the war to France, in May 1958, some leading "pied noir" fascists and the French Army began to plot, just in case the French Govt. were planning any secret talks with the FLN. Their opportunity came when the FLN executed 3 French soldiers. The "pied noir" called

a general strike and a mass-demonstration in Algiers on May 13th 1958. Right-wing students seized the Govt. headquarters and when the riot police tried to oust them they were ordered to withdraw by the army. Then the police were replaced by Massu's par's, who then began to fraternise with the mob.

The "pied-noir" then set up a "committee of public safety" to run the city and Massu joined it. The Govt. in Paris were completely powerless. General Salan, the Algerian Commander in chief, intervened. At the rally in Algiers he called for De Gaulle to take power, and he threatened a military coup. The "pied noir" and the French army believed that De Gaulle would uphold their glorious cause. On the 28th May the trade unions held a 1/2 million strong rally in Paris to protest at the drift to military dictatorship. Civil war against right and left seemed inevitable. But the left backed down and three days later most of the socialists in parliament voted De Gaulle into power while the so-called communists did nothing to oppose him.

On June 1st, De Gaulle was declared as Premier. He immediately toured Algeria, pacifying the "pied noir". He even ended a speech with the "pied noir" slogan "Algeria Franciase". But he was playing a double game. Though he persisted with repression he really knew that only negotiations with the FLN could end the war. In Sept. 1959, he made a major speech proposing three choices for Algeria. Complete integration, independence from France or self-govt. in association with France. The FLN hailed this speech as a major victory. The "pied noir" realised this and so did the army. Massu criticised De Gaulle's speech as a sell out and he was immediately recalled to France. The "pied noir", in response to the recalling of Massu, held a massive protest rally in Algiers. They then began to barricade the city centre. The riot-police were sent in to clear the area, but members of the "pied noir" opened fire and killed 20 cops. The paras refused to intervene.

The Europeans then sealed off the city and manned the

barricades with the armed uniform members of the UDR style territorial guard. The "pied noir" wanted to force a confrontation with the French Govt. and did not believe the army would ever act against them. However, the army was divided and the air-force remained loyal to De Gaulle. For 5 days De Gaulle did nothing, then on the 6th day he made it clear he would not give in to the "pied noir" demands. The next day, the para's were replaced by another regiment, who sealed off the barricades area and would not let any supplies in. The Europeans were totally demoralised. Within 2 days they surrendered, and the ring leaders were put on trial. In June, De Gaulle invited the FLN to negotiations. They agreed, and both sides met at Milnes in France. The talks broke down almost immediately because France completely ruled out total independence. In Dec. 1960, De Gaulle again went to Algeria. Where once the "pied noir" cheered him, they now began to riot in protest.

They murdered 100 Muslims. The effect on the Muslims was spontaneous. They erupted into massive pro-FLN demonstrations. Over one million Muslims in Algiers alone gave De Gaulle and the "pied noir" their answer. That was - get out! Secret talks began immediately. In May, De Gaulle announced a unilateral ceasefire by the French army. He released 10,000 political prisoners. On May 20th the formal talks began in Switzerland.

The announcement of formal negotiations was the signal for the French army's last revolt. On April 21st 1961, para units seized Algiers arsenals and arrested the governor general. General's Challe and Salan took control. They wanted to depose De Gaulle. In Algiers 10,000 weapons were handed out to the "pied noir" from the police armoury. The army in France refused to revolt and the putsch never occurred. Anyway in Algeria itself, the French conscript troops wanted out of Algeria. The so-called generals putsch was a dismal failure. The bulk of the army and air force backed De Gaulle. Challes units began to desert and return to camp. Challe then surrendered.



Salan escaped and went underground. The "pied noir" however held on to their guns. De Gaulle then began rooting out the army dissent. The 1st Foreign Legion were disbanded and its officers put on trial. Challe and a few others were sentenced to 15 years. The French Army did not revolt again.

The "pied noir" were now on their own. For 8 years there had been sporadic terrorism by European fascist groups, now they were all united into one organisation, and it was called the OAS. General Salan, one of the leaders of the general putsch, was the figurehead.

The strategy of the OAS took two forms: to prevent any compromise between the Europeans and the FLN, to terrorise the "pied noir" liberals into submission. They also used ceaseless terrorism against innocent Muslim civilians in order to provoke the FLN into attacking Europeans and thereby force the French Army into open conflict with the FLN again.

The OAS were outright fascists. They murdered Muslims at every opportunity. One of their first murders was that of the Mayor of Algiers because he backed the talks with the FLN.

The talks with the FLN broke down in July because France was talking of partition and demanded control of the Sahara where oil had been discovered. De Gaulle gave in. He dropped the idea of partition and conceded the control of the oil rich Sahara. A few days later the OAS attempted to assassinate him in the centre of Paris. This was to be the first of no less than 33 attempts on his life by the OAS.

In January 1962, 575 people, 220 Europeans and 355 Muslims, were murdered indiscriminately. Most of the murders were carried out by the OAS. Then ironically the OAS terrorist campaign spread to France. OAS terrorists roamed the streets of Paris exploding bombs against left wingers and indeed against anyone who showed sympathy with FLN. Jean Paul Sarte, the well known Communist and former resistance fighter against the Nazis, escaped death when his flat was bombed in Paris. He had supported the Algerian struggle from the beginning.

(Continued on page 9)



This photograph was taken just after an OAS gunman killed two Arabs in broad daylight on an Algiers street before an indifferent group of Europeans. The OAS attempted to justify the wave of indiscriminate murders by arguing that it was locked in a life-and-death struggle with FLN agents in the city.

"There will be no more ceasefires until the end"

WE PRINT BELOW AN INTERVIEW WITH A SENIOR MEMBER OF THE IRA LEADERSHIP, WHO HAS BEEN AUTHORISED BY THE ARMY COUNCIL TO SPEAK ON BEHALF OF THE MOVEMENT.

THIS INTERVIEW IS A SLIGHTLY SHORTENED VERSION OF AN INTERVIEW WHICH APPEARED IN THE AUGUST ISSUE OF 'MAGILL', A MONTHLY CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE PRODUCED IN DUBLIN.

Did the British agree at the time of the last truce to a declaration of intent to withdraw?

Yes they did. It was part of an over-all agreement on the truce and was in written form. However it was unsigned and anyway was formulated only by civil servants. It appears that the British intentions at the time of that truce was to "educate" the representatives of the republican movement in the "realities" of their "very difficult" situation in the North of Ireland. "We would be only too happy to go but look at the repercussions for us if a blood-bath ensued and there is the difficulty of our commitment to the unionists, etc." We don't want to have to listen to that sort of thing again and there is no question of it arising.

There has been no such attack in England since January 1977. Why is that?

It certainly has nothing to do with any agreement. The sole reason has been a logistical one.

Once we solve the logistical problem, which is formidable because of the massive surveillance there, the campaign in England will resume.

There have been conflicting reports on the circumstances of the death of Constable Turbitt. Can you say if he was alive and interrogated after the ambush?

The IRA issued three statements on this incident and I have nothing further to add to this other than saying that the body would have been returned immediately had it been possible security-wise to do so.

Can you elaborate on the circumstances of Capt. Robert Niarac's death. There were reports that he had been subjected to appalling torture by the IRA?

In the first place we didn't torture Niarac. But we did refuse to return his body to impress on his former comrades in the SAS and indeed to the British ruling class, of which he was a part, what was in store for them if they persisted with their imperialist domination of the Irish people.

Incidentally, the waves of moral outrage that accompany operations such as the executions of Turbitt and Niarac strike us as rather hypocritical. It wasn't the IRA that introduced the weapon of terror. Before any British soldier was killed they had murdered several innocent civilians and of course nowadays they have declared

open season on republicans. It was the British who chose the weapon of terror and there are going to be many more funerals on both sides before this war is ended.

Does the IRA welcome the return of Fianna Fail to power in the South?

As far as we are concerned there is no perceptible difference between Fianna Fail and the Fine Gael-Labour coalition. There is no such thing as the Provisional alliance, as the renegade republicans in the so-called Sinn Fein, the Workers Party, maintain. This is easily verified by the record of repression which Fianna Fail has unleashed against the republican movement, both prior to their going out of office in 1973 and since their return to office last year.

Which party do you hope wins the British election?

It makes no difference to us but we do hope that, whichever party wins, they do so with a clear majority. Without such a majority no British Government will face up to the inevitabilities of the six county situation.

The IRA has indulged in knee-cappings and other forms of punishments of members of the nationalist community in the last few years. Is this a foretaste of the kind of society the republican movement would impose if they ever came to power?

In considering the IRA's punishment techniques you have got to regard the overall context. The fact is that our areas have been terrorised by the British and while the war against them has gone on some criminal elements have attempted to exploit the situation. We don't have the options of a fair judicial system or a compassionate penal system, we necessarily have to employ crude and admittedly somewhat barbarous methods to protect the ordinary people in our areas.

We have acted only at the behest of the people. It is not any good to us to be inflicting unnecessary hardship on the communities which give us most support. They call on us to do something about the rapists, the child molesters, and the criminals. If we ignore these pleas and at the same time refuse to allow the conventional police forces into the areas, we lose credibility.

CONTINUED FROM
LAST WEEK

What right have you to decide on behalf of the Irish people that a struggle, which they patently don't want, should continue.

I don't accept that we have no mandate. I could return to the mandate derived from the 1918 election but we see our mandate deriving from the injustices of the present system of the imperialist controlled six county state. We have the same right to fight injustice as the blacks in South Africa or the Palestinians in the Middle East. It is the objective injustice of our circumstances that gives us a mandate and a secure knowledge that the people in the repressed areas support us day in day out with their spontaneous help and encouragement.

★★★★★★ SPECIAL GREETINGS

On this, the seventh Anniversary of the introduction of internment, we salute our comrades in 'H' Block, Long Kesh, Crumlin Road and Armagh jail.

Your continued heroic stand in the revolutionary struggle for national liberation is an inspiration to the rest of us to face the future with renewed determination and vigour.

Revolutionary greetings to all Republican prisoners in British jails and to all revolutionary prisoners imprisoned throughout the world.

Victory to the Freedom Fighters. We look forward to a Socialist Republic.
- Sinn Fein (Britain).

★★★★★★

IN MEMORIAM

McWILLIAMS, PAUL. (1st Anniversary). In loving memory of Paul, who was murdered on the 9th of August. Rest in Peace brave soldier of Ireland. Never forgotten by Katrina and Rosie (Armagh Jail), also Brian (H5 Long Kesh).

ANNE PARKER and MICHAEL CLARKE. In loving memory of my dear friends, Vols. Anne Parker and Michael Clarke. Died 11th August 1972. Always remembered by their friends Eugene Murphy, The Mulvenna Family, The Sloan Family, (Liam, Long Kesh).

ANNE PARKER and MICHAEL CLARKE. In loving memory of my Dear Daughter Vol. Anne Parker and Her Comrade Vol. Michael Clarke. Died 11th August 1972. Always remembered by her loving Mother.

ANNE PARKER and MICHAEL CLARKE (6th Anniversary). In loving memory of good friends Vol. Anne Parker and Vol. Michael Clarke who died 11th August 1972. R.I.P. All the saints of Ireland pray for them both. Remembered by Martin Walsh (H-Block), his Wife and Child, and all the Walsh family.

WILLIAMS, PAUL (Jason). 1st Anniversary. In loving memory of Paul who was murdered on 9th August 1977. R.I.P. He died so that others may live. Mary Queen of Ireland pray for him. Always remembered by his friends Benie and Philly.

ANNE PARKER and MICHAEL CLARKE. 6th Anniversary. In loving memory of our Daughter Anne and her good friend Michael who died 11th August, 1972. R.I.P. Sacred Heart of Jesus pray for them. Mr. and Mrs. Parker (and family).

QUINN, PATSY. In proud and loving memory of Vol. Patsy Quinn who died in action at Pomeroy Barracks on the 16th August 1973.

They say in time you do forget

For some that may be true

But not a day begins or ends

That we don't think of you.

IRELAND UNFREE SHALL NEVER BE AT PEACE. Always loved and remembered by his Brother and Sister, Frankie and Jacqueline.

QUINN, PATSY. In proud and loving memory of Vol. Patsy Quinn who died in action at Pomeroy Barracks on the 16th August 1973.

All our lives we will miss you as the years come and go

You will live in our hearts forever because we loved you so

No one knows the grief we share, when the family meets

And you're not there.

Always remembered and loved by his Mother, Father, Paula, Gerard and Michael.

McCRUDDEN, BOBBY. (Sixth Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Volunteer Robert (Bobby) McCrudden, B Coy, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade. Murdered 3rd August, 1972 by enemies of Ireland. You died so that we may have our freedom. Always remembered, never forgotten, by his friend and Comrade Garly.

McCRUDDEN, BOBBY. (Sixth Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our Son, Volunteer Bobby McCrudden. Killed 3rd August, 1972. Mary Queen of the Gael pray for him, lay him away on the hillside, along with the brave and bold. Always remembered by his Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters and family circle.

REPUBLICAN RURAL GUERRILLA

