

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 happy island.

An Phoblacht

Iml. 9, Uimhir 14. 10p. Aibreán 5, 1978

LONG KESH REVOLT

Hunger - thirst striker back 'on the boards'

H-BLOCK, Long Kesh Concentration Camp, is in revolt as we go to press, in a spirited protest designed to end forever the tortures and brutalities being inflicted on the prisoners-of-war.

Typical of the brutal attitude against which they are protesting was what they authorities did to the Co. Derry prisoner, Tom McFeely, who ended a hunger-and-thirst strike when only hours from death.

Faul - Murray pamphlet

WHAT IS H-Block like for the men "on the blanket"? The following is taken from a pamphlet issued at Easter by Revs Denis Faul and Raymond Murray.

The prisoners on protest are not allowed cigarettes, tobacco, newspapers, radios, any kind of games and on magazines.

They do not get any exercise except what they can do in their cells; those who try to do physical exercises in their cells find that they are very exhausted after a short time and so the tendency seems to be not to do such exercises.

The reason is lack of fresh air and normal exercise for doing any physical exercises properly.

The allegation was made that one prisoner who rang the bell a number of times for permission to use the toilet was given a punishment of time "on the

(Ar leanúint ar lch. a 8)

Hardly had he announced his intention of ending his protest — made against the barbaric conditions of H-Block — than he was removed from the hospital wing and returned to the punishment section.

A statement from the PoWs, made available through the Republican Press Centre, Belfast, explains the reasons for the PoWs' latest protest and describes the revolt:

"On March 20, we, the Republican prisoners-of-war 'on the blanket' in H-Blocks Five and Three, intensified our protest to highlight the inhuman and degrading way we are being treated.

"We are being beaten daily because we refuse to wear the British criminal uniform.

"The first stage of our protest involved all of our blanketmen, almost 300. We refused to wash, shower or

brush and mop out our cells. The system immediately retaliated by arbitrarily picking out 12 men and placing them in the punishment cells.

"On March 27, we felt it necessary to escalate the protest. Since last week our cells have become dirty and smelling but, undeterred, we entered the second stage by refusing to slop-out (a privilege of leaving the cell to empty one's chamber pot down a lavatory).

"This privilege, which did not apply to all our comrades, was regularly withdrawn by the screws as a form of punishment or harassment.

"We also refused to leave our cells to get fresh water in our water containers but we told the screws we would accept a bucket in which to slop our filled chamber pots.

Omós do na laochra i mBéal Feirste: The bugler sounds the Last Post. More pictures inside.

And we said we would hand our water containers out for the orderlies to refill and leave back in our cells.

"Two of our comrades were then taken from their cells and put in punishment. After Tuesday's breakfast we set our dirty dishes and water containers outside the cell.

The screws hurled them back in and some men received injuries. Some burst water containers soaked bedding.

"For the day's toiletry we were handed half a sheet of toilet paper and chamber pots were not emptied.

"We received our dinner cold — it was served half an

(Ar leanúint ar lch. a 8)



Daithi's appeal

"NOW IS the time for all Republicans to pull out all the stops and to do everything possible to direct public attention to the scandalous treatment of the prisoners of war in H-Block," said the Sinn Féin leas-Uachtarán, Daithí Ó Conaill, yesterday.

"The slogan campaign in many parts of the country is something of which Sinn Féin can justly be proud. But in other parts nothing is being done at all — no meetings, no demonstrations, no slogans, no leaflets."

He appealed particularly for colourful operations to highlight the torture, such as the H-Block float in the Dublin St. Patrick's Day parade. This float, incidentally is available on loan to Sinn Féin cumainn.

Those Republicans who are indifferent to what is being done to the prisoners of war at home and abroad are just as guilty as those who inflict the torture...

Joe Cahill at Easter in Dundalk

An Phoblacht

Imt. 9. Aibreán 5, 1978. Uimh. 13.
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Eire. Guthán: 747611.

Cogadh ar Ghaeilge

IN 1921, when the "Free" State was founded (on torture, murder, robbery, dishonoured oaths) the new masters in Dublin pledged themselves to restore the Irish language. There were substantial Gaeltacht areas in some of the 26 Counties at the time and small ones in others, a sufficiently large base overall, one would have thought, from which to begin the reconquest of Ireland had there been conviction and sincerity behind the pledges.

Dan Corkery pointed out, when there was still time to take corrective action, that the most important area for reconquest was the state itself, particularly its civil service. In that area had been re-employed the old faithful servants of empire, bitterly hostile to Irish, and there was nothing in their terms of re-employment concerning duties to the Irish language.

Some days ago "A Black Paper on Irish Education: The Decline of Irish as a School Subject in the Republic of Ireland 1967-1977" by Liam S. Andrews, M.A., was published by the Celtic League and a branch of Conradh na Gaeilge.

It shocked people by its revelations of the role of "Free" State civil service to this very day in the planned destruction of the Irish language. Such serious charges in any other country - if it were independent - would result at the very least in a public sworn inquiry. Ireland, alas, is not free.

Unfortunately, the Black Paper confines itself to details of the sabotage of the Irish language in the schools by the Department of Education, an area where many Irish speakers believed they had allies - translators, poets, essayists, dramatists, short story writers, novelists; yet not one of them, privately or publicly, it would appear, warned Conradh na Gaeilge of the shameful conspiracy.

Ideally, the research would have covered every department of administration, along with the state and semi-state companies. Now that the Black Paper gives us a peep at the sabotage of Irish - the strongest and most essential element of Irish identity - another researcher may be encouraged to complete the picture of a treachery which compounds "Free" State attacks on the Irish nation at so many levels for more than 50 years.

That research would tell us why so many Gaeltacht pockets in so many counties have disappeared since 1921; why one extensive Gaeltacht area in Co. Clare was wiped out with hardly a trace; and why every Gaeltacht area in the 26 Counties has shown a steady decline, to the demoralised present day, when English is the home language of virtually every family, a fact which guarantees the end of Gaeltacht areas within one generation unless urgent measures are begun at once.

Some of the reasons are obvious. A knowledge of Irish no longer is needed for the gaining of state examinations or for entry into the public service.

In not even one state department - not even Roinn na Gaeltachta - is the Irish language supreme; nor in even one Garda station; nor in one military post. Most politicians and civil servants use the slave-form of names and surnames, the form decreed as acceptable by the Crown. In Gaeltarra Éireann the dominant language is English.

On state stamps usually the name of the country is not spelt correctly (the word is made to mean "burden"). In negotiating Common Market membership the politicians and civil servants agreed to the downgrading of the status of the Irish language.

All-Irish schools are increasing in number slowly against odds put in their way by the "Free" State, such as authorising by the provide a TV service dominated by the English language and Anglo-American culture. Irish speakers have had to go to jail to win their linguistic rights. Some of them have had to go on hunger strike while in jail to force hostile civil servants and politicians to adopt a more commonsense attitude to rights allegedly guaranteed in the state's constitution.



Os comhair an cheamara i gColáiste na Tríonóide, ait a raibh cúirt filíochta idirnáisiúnta, an tseachtain seo caite (6 chle): Thomás Mac Siomóin, file Éireannach; an tOllamh Derec Mac Thomáis, Glasú; Máire Uí Ghógháin, uachtarán na Comhthála; Ian Mac Domhnaill, file Albannach; agus Gabriel Rosenstock, file Éireannach.

Ionsaí suarach an Herald ar Mhac Aonghusa

DE hAOINE seo caite d'fhoilsigh an "Herald" aiste den chineál seafóideach is dual do Raymond Smith, ach bhí sí mailleach, freisin: b'fhéidir go raibh clú-mhilleadh inti; b'fhéidir go gcostódh sí daor ar Independent Newspapers, cá bhíois?

B'fhéidir... ach ar aon chaoi ní raibh sí le feiceáil sna heagrairín déanaí den pháipéir úd. Imní? Eagla? Ordú? Ní fios.

Proinsias Mac Aonghusa a bhí faoi ionasí san aiste chéanna. Rinne Raymond a shaindeicéall a dhruthú nár chóir Proinsias a cheapadh mar cheann ar Raidió na Gaeltachta, as ucht aiste a scríobh sé agus a d'fhoilsigh "Scríobh 111".

Thugfí as an aiste a scríobh Raymond go raibh Proinsias róchlaonta in peadán an Chomhthárait. Ag léamh na haiste dhuit, mar sin féin, thuigfá go raibh a t-údar chomh claonta céanna in éadan Fianna Fáil is atá sé in aghaidh an Chomhthárait.

Fear é Proinsias Mac Aonghusa, chomh fada agus is eol domas, atá báil den Pháirtí Cumannach (Micheál Ó Riordáin agus a chairde) agus nach bhfuil mian céana aige do Ghluaisceacht na Poblachta.

Is duine é, mar sin féin, agus é i mbun claí, atá poitreach agus a dhéanann a chuid oibre go comasúch, mar is eol do Ghluaisceacht na Poblachta, don Chomhtháraitas (go háirithe do Chríis Ó Breisín) agus d'Fhianna Fáil.

Ionsaí suarach atá déanta ag Raymond Smith air, duine nach

Cúnnla

bhíuif mórán Gaeilge aige féin agus a bhí sona sásta i gcló nuair a thug an Comhargadh gradam síos don Gaeilge. Fear é, freisin, a thug tacaíocht don pholasaí frith-Ghaelach a bhí ag an gComhtháraitas.

Is dócha nach dtabharfaidh Proinsias aon airé ar. Is trua sin. Níor mhiste cupla míle punt a chrú uadh as an clú-mhilleadh tá déanta, mar chur in iúl nár chóir ceannasai Raidió na Gaeltachta a dhéanadh den sárthear teilifíse seo.

Raidió mire

CÉN FATH go mbíonn leithéid "an t-ola" agus "an t-eagraíocht" le cloisteáil ó Raidió na Gaeltachta? D'fhéadfadh an stáisiún céanna cur leis an tuallán in ionad cuidí le neartú na Gaeilge is an Gaeltachta.

Béarla sa mbaile

CÉN FATH go mbíonn leithéid "an t-ola" agus "an t-eagraíocht" le cloisteáil ó Raidió na Gaeltachta?

Ach níl an cultúr a bhí ag leithéid Bheandáin Uí Bheacháin, agus a athair is a mháthair, ag an huncail is na hantúin, tá deireadh leis óir tá na pobail imar thair an cultúr sin scaipthe.

Tá gearán amháin ann i mbaile Átha Cliath a bhfuil an cultúr sin, nó cuid mhéid de, beo go foill, mar na Saoirí. Nó an bhfuil? B'fhéidir go bhfuil cuid den chultúr beo freisin i City Quay?

Níor mhítháil ion go mbeadh stairacht ar dhaoine an toradh ar an gceist seo. Bheadh sin suarach. B'fhéidir gur éad nóf don eolach. D'fhéadfadh duine éicint a bhfuil togha na Gaeilge aige na scrípteanna a léamh do féin roimh ré slua crathar iad agus na botúin a cheartaí.

Más eais leo Gaeilge mhaith a bheith le cloisteáil ó Raidió na Gaeltachta, dean faidh síd anhlaidh agus beidh an galar leigheasta. Ach má leanann siad ar níos cuma liom eithcheall an fhaidh a iníochadh go smiar agus go smaíoch féin.

Dúchas Duibhlinne

RITH SÉ liom an fáil dhéirdeadh go raibh dúchas Bhaile Átha Cliath i gcontúirt. Ní mé an mbeadh Éamonn Mac Thomáis ar aon tuairim liom sa mhéid sin/s.

Cead cáinte agus, ar aon chuma, i gceachtar den dá theanga.

Smaoineach ab ea é sin a d'cavair as an díospóireacht i Halla na Cathrach a d'fhoilsigh nuachtán ar na mallaibh faoin Dublin Theatre Festival agus an deontas nua dúbailta a bheas aici, más fíor.

Is cosúil go bhfuil na comhairleoirí meánaicmeacha seo ar a seacht nideicéall chun cultúr nua a chiallú éicint, cultúr saorga, a chruthú do Bhaile Átha Cliath, ceann a bhaineas le drámaí (nua, formhór díobh as Sasana agus as Meiriceá), rud nár mhiste, b'fhéidir, dá mbeadh achan rud eile sin agus gceart.

Ach níl an cultúr a bhí ag leithéid Bheandáin Uí Bheacháin, agus a athair is a mháthair, ag an huncail is na hantúin, tá deireadh leis óir tá na pobail imar thair an cultúr sin scaipthe.

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Gaeilge do na cimi

AG TRÁCHT faoi "beag" a bhfuil ar na mallaibh agus rinne muid dearmad faoi sheanfhoiocl nach beag é saol ár muintire, tá: "Ná bí ró-bheag ná ró-mhór leis an gcléir".

Bealach - Tá sé againn in Ultaibh achan lá mar chrosbhealach (crosbhóthair), i gConamara agus i gCiarraí.

Chan thuil fhios agam goide is bealach do Sheán níl fhios agam goide an t-íor an áit a bhfuil Seán anois.

Tá cuid mhór bealaigh i nDiarmuid - ní hionann mar labhairas Diarmuid le gach aon duine (labhráin sé de réir mar thoiras, mar a oireann).

Bealachtach - Duine bealachtach, duine a déarfadh rud amháin liomsa agus a athrach (a mhalairt) leatsa, de réir mar a mhéadfaid sé bheith fóirneach. Tadhé an dá thaobh. Teanga liom féin. Polaitéir...

Amadán nó, go háirithe, duine diomhúite. -Cearnach

Ladhar an Chroipáin agus all that

FREQUENTLY demanded and long promised was that signposts in the Gaeltacht areas would show only the Irish language version of the local place-names.

The irrefutable logic and common sense of such a course was promoted further by the example of Welsh language activists some 10 years ago when they painted out the senseless anglicised versions of their place-names and willingly suffering imprisonment for their deeds.

Subsequently, activists in the various Gaeltachtaí took similar action and, although condemned by "nice" Gaeltacht people as "vandals from outside the Gaeltacht" nobody was brought before the courts.

Wasn't it Caoimhín Ó Beoláin, as a Fianna Fáil Minister, who said that it was the regime's intention to erect "Irish language only" road-signs in the Gaeltachta?

That Government went. The Coalition came and went. Fianna Fáil is back again and still nothing done. Cad mar gheall air, Conradh na Gaeilge? Bord na Gaeilge? Opponents of this course say with wide innocent eyes: "But how would strangers, foreigners, know where they were or where they were going? I mean they simply wouldn't be able to pronounce the names in Irish!"

Do the same foreigners go astray in Germany? France? Italy? Are there anglicised versions of place-names in these

countries to assist travellers? Are the anglicised versions of Irish place-names easier to pronounce?

How would you pronounce Murrigh (Muiríoch, in the Kerry Gaeltacht)? Ceann Sléibhe is anglicised to "Slea Head". How would an English person say "Slea"? Or, indeed, an Irish person, following the English rules of pronunciation?

S-L-E-A should be rhymed with F-L-E-A and it would be of little assistance asking for directions to Slea Head.

So what is to be done? Get your copy of "An Phoblacht" next week and read the LUGUM solution! -Lugum

End Terrorism Act now, says students' union

THE National Union of Students last week called on the British government to repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

In a submission to Lord Shackleton, who has been given the job of reviewing the Act by the government, the union says: "The Act has undermined individual liberties as witnessed by the denial of *habeas corpus* and breaches of the judges' rules".

They point out that latest figures reveal just over 3,000 people detained under the Act, of whom 2,179 were held at ports of entry into Britain.

Yet over 95 per cent. of the detainees were released without charges being made against them "which demonstrates that the vast majority of arrests were based on suspicions that turned out to be wholly unreasonable".

Powers unnecessary

The NUS adds: "Since the passage of the 1974 Act, no evidence has been produced by the government or police to demonstrate that the PTA has helped prevent terrorism. "In fact, statements by Ministers confirm that most of those charged under the Act could have been arrested and charged under existing police powers".

They are particularly concerned about intimidation and harassment of NUS members in Ireland's north-east and who have been detained while entering the country "and then released with no reason given to justify their detention".

They point out that, under exclusion orders, the police can apply to remove a suspect when they have no evidence to secure a criminal conviction.

The gun only way says fireman

"ENGLAND: Get out of Ireland" - thus the banner carried at the head of more than 1,000 New York firefighters marching in the St. Patrick's Day parade through New York city.

Bob Foley, one of the four firemen holding the bright green banner (see picture above) said: "We believe the British troops have no right to be in the north of Ireland.

"It is the old motto - 'the border must go'. Everywhere Britain has been their rule has cost thousands of deaths. Let the Irish solve their own problems. Britain has no business there.

Ar lean, ar lch. a 4.

People receiving the order have "no right to know the evidence on which the exclusion order was made, to have a public or formal hearing of the representations or to know on what basis the representations were successful or unsuccessful. The exclusion order system shows utter contempt for the judicial system and the rights of the individual".

Evidence withheld

They cannot contest the evidence because they have no right to know what, if any, evidence has been brought against them.

People can be detained at ports of entry for up to seven days and held for another five while the Home Secretary

This banner was carried on March 17 in New York by a contingent representing the United Firefighters' Association. Most of the marchers wore green woollen berets with their fire department uniforms. Many New York firemen are Irish or of Irish descent.

decided whether or not to issue an exclusion order.

JAMES HOPE

Why England occupies Ireland

WE HAVE always known that the real reason for the English government maintaining an unyielding grip upon our north-east is because that, to put it very simply, while her garrison occupies part of the island, it is tantamount to occupying the entire island.

If a robber has forced an entry into one's home, it is small consolation if, while looting at the householder, he tells them, look, get on with your business. I am occupying only one room.

This, then, is the position of Ireland. England is now bereft of her far-flung empire, an empire that in his heyday covered a quarter of the globe.

Thrust back on her home islands, a group that, after all, in toto, is considerably less than the area of France, she is determined to hold on. And for a host of good reasons.

The strategic reason, for instance, is a paramount one. The last war is only the one before the next one, and it behoves any warlord's political system, such as Westminster essentially is, to prepare for it.

Our resources

The economic reason is another. Ireland is a spacious island with resources (sadly, we ourselves make little of them), that I need scarcely

mention here.

The Law of the Sea Convention has given us an area nearly four times the size of our own island which we can rightfully claim, for its minerals, its maritime and water resources, its power resources and its fish.

There are finally, overriding socio-economic reasons: the provision of a useful labour pool on call when required; the ability of five million Irish white people to assist in diluting ten million resident coloureds; and our readiness - especially in the 26 Counties - to make a commitment in manpower and woman power to their armed forces.

Frank admission

This, then, is the situation, baldly and bluntly stated. Most Republicans know it. Few Irish politicians or their publicists refer to it.

It is not refreshing, therefore, that "The Irish Times" recognises and admits it. Occupation of the north-east has nothing to do with healing the breach between the communities, maintaining the peace or

Occupation of the north-east is done simply for

strategic reasons.

"They're playing around again in the British House of Commons with the demands of the Irish (Green and Orange)," said the "Times" in a leader. "That flaming liberal, Michael Foot - friend of Ireland, wasn't he? - was being patient, slightly offhand, perhaps, with the question of extra seats for the North, yesterday.

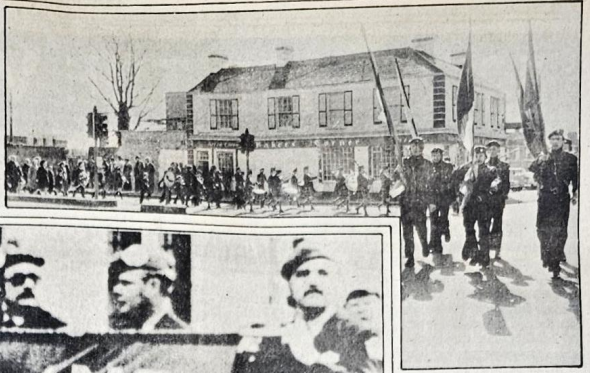
"Winston Churchill thought it was in Ireland that nothing changed. There was the famous passage in his history of the First World War when he depicted the cataclysm that had followed the war, when empires went out like snuff and balances of power went up and down like see-saws but, after it all, we see the dreary steeples of Fermanagh and Tyrone... the integrity of their quarrel is one of the few institutions that have been unaltered..."

Unchanging Britain

"In fact", says the "Times", "it is the British who have never changed in relation to Ireland.

"But no matter whether Labour or the Conservatives are in power, Britain stonewalls on the question of the North of Ireland. She has her troops there; she has other interests; but all the trouble is really an Irish problem.

(Ar leanúint ar lch. a 5)



The Easter commemoration parade passing Baker's Corner, led by the Fianna Éireann colour party, on its way to Dean's Grange Cemetery, An Charrag Dhubh, on Easter Monday. The oration was given by Séoirse Ó Loinsigh, Ardchomhairle, Sinn Féin, at virtually a moment's notice, following the arrest and temporary detention of the scheduled speaker, Malachy Mac Nally from Belfast.

'Our victory will come sooner than expected'

THE WAR in the north-east would continue without pause until victory was achieved, whether it would take a year or a decade. Join Joe McGirl of Leitrim told Republicans from Co. Clare

and south Co. Galway, gathered in Clunai, Co. Clare, at the graves of the patriots McMahon, Considine and Hennessy, on Easter Sunday.

Victory would come sooner than people expected, he forecast, as Republicans from all over Ireland, helped by allies from many parts of the world, continued the fight with new weapons and new techniques "until we have Ireland as God meant it to be, where the flag of the Irish Republic will be flown from Antrim to Kerry and where the Irish people will be free to establish federal government by the people for the people," he said.

He spoke of the many Claremen now held in British dungeons in barbarous conditions, as Tom Clarke and his fellow Fenians had been.

On bandwagon

Politicians already were jumping on the bandwagon, claiming that it was they, rather than the Republican Movement, that were forcing the Crown forces to quit Ireland.

For 20 years, however, before the sixties, the politicians had ignored the beleaguered brothers and sisters in the Six Counties even at election times but had collaborated freely with enemy agents.

This collaboration, he reminded his listeners, had taken the form of supplying information about Republicans, of harassing patriots and of jailing them. Nevertheless, this had failed to stop patriotically

inclined men and women from following in the footsteps of McMahon, Considine and Hennessy, to the grave, if necessary, in the struggle to free our people.

John Joe paid tribute to Brian O'Higgins, Brian na Banban, well known throughout the county and who, in the early thirties, had delivered the oration in that very hallowed spot and who never had compromised right up to the grave.

Examine conscience

Martin Calligan presided and read the 1916 Proclamation. Joe Moynan recalled a decade of the Rosary in Irish and F. Liddy read the Easter statement.

Wreaths were laid on the three graves.

Martin Calligan asked those present to ask themselves how much they had done this year to help the Republican fight for freedom and how much they were willing to do in the coming year, especially to tell the people of the true position of our brothers and sisters in the Six Counties, and to help in every way the prisoners and their dependants.

In Uachtar Ard

The annual Easter commemoration took place as usual in Uachtar Ard, Co. Galway, on Easter Sunday.

The speakers were well received at a special meeting at the church gate. It was attended by Republicans from all over Conamara as well as from Galway city.

1916 AND THE WEST

An exhibition of considerable interest to Republicans in Galway and the West generally has been opened in the Library, Athenry, and will continue until the end of this month.

Among the wide range of important items on display during the month is the motorcycle which the people of Athenry and surrounding districts purchased for Liam Ó Maoliosa when he went to Co. Galway in 1915 to

A survivor remembers

intensify the organisation of Óglaigh na hÉireann. The motor-bicycle is on loan from the National Museum for the duration of the exhibition.

Galway was one of the few areas outside Dublin to mobilise at Easter, 1916, and an interesting account of the historic events was given recently to Etienne Rynne of U.C.G. by James Cleary of Athenry, one of the survivors of that period.

This is what happened. Following the formation of the Midland Volunteer Force, in Athlone, in autumn, 1913, the rest of the country soon formed Volunteer groups known collectively as the Irish Volunteers.

First unit

In June, 1914, a Volunteer unit was started in Athenry, the first to be formed west of the Shannon (beating Clarenbridge for the honour by a few hours).

The founding group consisted of J. Broderick (Sen.) Thomas B. Cleary, P. Hynes, Frank Hynes, J. Broderick (Jnr.), Stephen Jordan, D. Murphy, James Barrett, D. Rooney and Larry Lardner.

Liam Ó Maoliosa, a Wexfordman, was sent from Headquarters to organise the Volunteers in Co. Galway, using Athenry as his centre of operations.

He arrived in Athenry on April 19, 1915, on a pushbike. Later, in August of the same year, Ailbhe Ó Monacháin, a Belfastman, arrived to work as Liam's assistant.

Towards the end of 1915 the Galway County Board of the Irish Volunteers issued a call for subscriptions to purchase a motor-bicycle for

Liam, to facilitate his work organising the Volunteer units.

Liam organised the local Cumann na mBan and Na Fianna Éireann as well as the Volunteers, all being trained together on the evenings of Tuesdays and Thursdays and all day on Sundays, in the Athenry area.

Approaching Easter, 1916, an order to assemble on Easter Sunday morning, April 23, had gone out. The order was that all Volunteers should go to Mass receive Holy Communion, and bring three days' rations with them.

In Athenry they went to Mass fully armed, leaving the arms in the church porch, under guard, during the Mass.

The countermarching order, cancelling the arrangements for an Easter Sunday parade, had been published in the "Sunday Independent" that morning. This led to much discussion after Mass, as a result of which the Volunteers disbanded, being sent hom by Comm. Larry Lardner.

They went home reluctantly, only on the understanding that they were to await further orders to reassemble.

Later that night Lardner sent John Cleary, James Barrett and John Walsh to Loughrea, Woodford and home via Ballinasloe, to round up the Volunteers, telling them that, insofar as Athenry was concerned the Rising was going ahead.

Two skirmishes

Apart from encountering some R.I.C. on their route (three men on bicycles, each with a rifle, were obviously a cause for some suspicion!) their journey was uneventful.

The following day, Easter Monday, Joe Cleary was sent out in the Killaghamore direction with an order for remobilisation on the Tuesday.

The Volunteers kept coming into Athenry all that day, assembling in the Town Hall. Later that day the Athenry, Carnane, Newcastle, Kiltullagh and other local Companies (about 200-300 men in all) moved out to 'The Farmyard', the Agricultural College (now known as Mellows College).

After a minor skirmish they succeeded in occupying it. Liam joined them there on the Tuesday evening with the Killeeney and Clarenbridge Companies, and took over command.

On Easter Monday Ailbhe escaped from Galway Barracks where he had been kept under guard for a few days, dressed as a priest. He arrived at 'The Farmyard' on the Tuesday evening, shortly after Liam.

The Castlegar, Claregalway and Carnmore Companies arrived even later, had to fight a skirmish at Carnmore Cross on their way. One member of the R.I.C., Constable Patrick Whelan, was killed there.

Bullocks killed

On Wednesday morning everybody (more than 500 men, two armed only with sticks) moved to Moyode Castle. The reason for the southward march was that the intention was to meet up with the German arms which were to be landed in the south from the Aud.

Moyode Castle is only about four miles from Athenry. Major Shackleton was in Moyode at the time, but the family was not unduly disturbed. Apparently the most serious disturbance the Volunteers created was the killing of two bullocks for food. Food also was obtained by the capture of some of Lydon's bread vans on nearby roads.

Word had reached Athenry that English forces had been sent to put down the Volunteers and that they had branched off the main Athlone-Galway line at Attymon, heading towards Loughrea to surround the Moyode group (in the event they did nothing).

(Leanfar de)



Patriots remembered in Enniscorthy

IN A ceremony organised by the local National Commemoration Committee in Enniscorthy on Easter Sunday tribute was paid to all who died in the struggle for Irish freedom.

A parade formed up at Templeshannon Quay and, led by a colour party of Fianna Éireann and St. Patrick's Pipe and Drum Band, Wexford, moved via Abbey Street and Irish Street to the graveside of George Keegan, St. Mary's Cemetery.

Wreaths were laid at the Seamus Rafter Memorial in Abbey Square and at the O'Brien-Spillane Plaque at the Post Office.

Mr. Michael Nolan presided at the ceremonies at the graveside where a decade of the Rosary was recited in Irish by Jim Cowman.

Kevin Sheehan read the 1916 proclamation.

A statement was read on behalf of Fianna Éireann. Harry Góff read the 1978 Easter statement.

The oration was delivered by Seoirse Ó Loinsigh, Ardchomhairle, Sinn Féin.

The ceremonies concluded with the parade reforming and marching back through the Duffy gate area to the Market Square, where the National Anthem was played by the Band.

The future of Ireland lies in the hands of the youth of Ireland

SECURE THE FUTURE



JOIN FIANNA ÉIREANN

44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath.

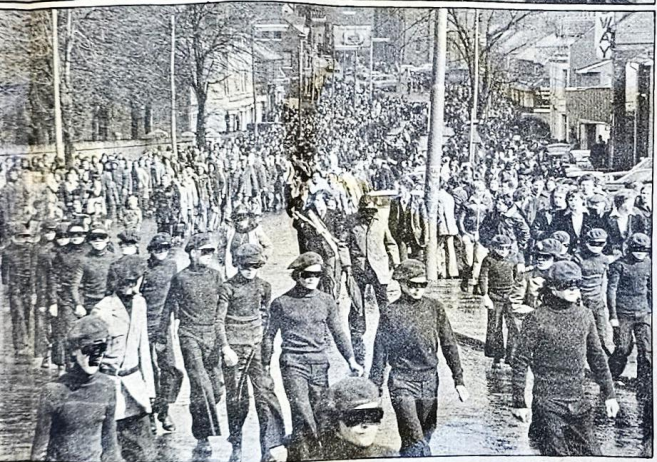
Fireman's viewpoint

(Ar leanúint ó Ich, a 3)

"There would be no 'bloodbath' if the troops got out. Saying there would is just propaganda garbage.

"It's a shame that you have to go to the gun to get them out. But it was the same in India and elsewhere. There was no other way," said Foley, a fireman for 14 years and who is based in Harlem and South Bronx.





The Easter commemoration pictures we taken in Beál Feirste where the effort was, as usual, strong.



Why England occupies Ireland

(Ar leianúint ó lech, a 3)

"Is it sensible to imagine that the one aspect which no British politician ever mentions in regard to the North of Ireland is, in fact, the crucial one—that is, the necessity to hold the North as a strategic base.

"It has been argued that new weapons and new methods of detection have rendered a base in the North unnecessary.

"But the British Prime Minister is the head of all the British Secret Services. He alone, with the advice of the various admirals or generals or civil servants who man those sensitive posts, can tell. There are methods of preventing the raising of this matter. The House of Commons is a club and will close ranks.

With guile

"Any suggestion that the British army is one of the few

beneficiaries of the present trouble, by having actual experience of battle without any great losses, is regarded with shocked horror by Labour, Liberals and Conservatives."

Well, there you have it. And it shows how intensely hard, deviously and cutely we

must wage our struggle to get their hand from the throat of Ireland.

Sinn Féin Irish language class

Improve your knowledge of Irish by attending class every Wednesday (21.00 hours) in 5 Blessington Street, Dublin, organised by Sinn Féin. Ni saoirse go Gaeilge.

END THE FRAUD

Cumann Cearta Sibhialta na hÉireann
(Irish Civil Rights Association)

Protest against Special Criminal Court.

March and attend public meeting:

Saturday, April 8, 15.00 hours.

Assemble: Traill's Gate, St. Stephen's

Green, Baile Átha Cliath.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

End unjust 'justice' now!

Crown forces kidnap children

SUNDAY, March 12, after Mass, young Paddy called for John and the two of them went down the street and got Liam, Paul and young Séamus.

Paddy, being the oldest of the lot, asked Paul and Séamus not to forget to bring their rods.

After making sure the rods were usable, Paddy said: "Let's get a few jars before we go".

All over Creggan and Bogside 45 other young boys and girls were settling out on the same journey, little knowing that before the day was over each and every one of them would meet with the same fate.

We will stay with Paddy and company for what happened to them happened to everyone that day.

Apt title

Off Paddy and company went, their rods under their arms. They gave a sigh of relief as they passed the Piggery. For those who are unfamiliar with Derry, the Piggery is where the Brits live.

Even we could not have thought of a better placename to house the Brits. It's quite in keeping with Brit morals and habits.

On and on, along the road, went our gallant band of young men. But, alas, as every true Irishman and woman knows, we, the natives of this land, are not allowed to walk free on our own soil.

The soldiers saw the young Irish boys walking along an Irish road.

"Hey, look, Sarge", one of them was heard to say: "Paddies' Paddy and Co. looked sad."

"If only we had reached the reservoir", Paddy said to John, "we could have had a chance to use our rods."

Operation kids

There were four jeeps, two Saracens, and two Sixers. Each was full with young Derry lads and a few girls. So Paddy and all the rest were kidnapped. The rods were



taken from them and all were taken to "the Piggery".

From the Piggery, Paddy and Company were transported by helicopters to somewhere on the Waterside. None of them knew exactly where he was, only that he could see the River Foyle and St. Eugene's Cathedral between them and the Creggan.

Paddy told us that the soldiers had on their Sunday-best faces ("If such a face could be grafted onto pigs"). Each child was interrogated individually. Questions asked included these: "What happens in the Creggan Sinn Féin Centre?" "Who goes in and out of same?" and "Did you see the M-60?"

If the military want to know the answers to such

questions, why not visit the Centre?

Paddy and friends were given Coke and crisps. Not much after 4½ hours interrogation. But, if you were five or eight years old, would you care?

Ask your child

Yes, that was the average ages of the kidnapped children. Their rods were to catch tadpoles and the jars they had were for their catches.

Some parents have come to the Creggan Republican Information Centre to complain about their children being kidnapped by these drug-taking and godless kings.

Perhaps your children were kidnapped, too, but were afraid to tell you?

Parents of children in this war-zone of Ireland, ask your children where they were and if accosted by any enemy soldier. Then send your report to the "Wasper" Sinn Féin Centres — Creggan, Cable Street, Brandywell or Seantalmh. We will see that your report is verified and the truth printed.

Infant mortality figure shock

THE SIX Counties of north-eastern Ireland have the highest infant mortality rate in Western Europe.

This is the shock finding of a survey carried out by the Belfast-based Workers' Research Unit and just published in its latest bulletin.

Figures quoted in the bulletin show that while Sweden has an infant mortality rate of 9.6 per 1,000 births, England and Wales 14.2, and the 26 Counties of Ireland 15.0, the rate in the Six Counties soars to 19.1.

Infant mortality refers to the deaths of children aged one year or under.

The Workers' Research Unit survey points to marked differences within the Six Counties itself.

In the western area of the Six Counties, where Catholics are in a majority, the infant mortality rate is 24.8, while in the Protestant-dominated northern area the rate is 18.1.

Examining the reasons behind these figures, the unit comments: "We are not being as crude as to say that British politicians are evil men pursuing a policy of genocide."

"No, but the fact is that the higher rate in Northern Ireland, like the higher unemployment, the poverty, the underdevelopment of the West of the Bann area, are all symptoms of the domination by Britain.

Workers' Research Unit, Bulletin No 3, also includes articles on US investment in Ireland and the connections between the National Front and the Loyalists. It is available from 52 Broadway, Belfast, for 70p (post paid).

YOUR COUNTRY



NEEDS YOU

Needs you to increase the circulation of this paper. Send us £1.00 for 12 copies of the paper just to prove to yourself how easy it is to sell "An Phoblacht".

From there, build it up to 20, 50 or 100 dozen per week... It's up to you.

Paper-selling is a vital role in the Revolution.

Cúrsaí eachtracha

Foreign affairs

French view of the Irish struggle

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from a long review in a French publication of "La Résistance Irlandaise 1916-1976" ("Irish Resistance 1916-1976") by Roger Faligot (Maspero, Paris, May 1977). This book traces in great detail the entire 50-year period from prior to the Easter Rising up to and including the present war in the Six Counties. No book in Irish or English, to my knowledge, covers this period with such an intensive documentation. It is a very political book, aimed specifically at informing the French "Left" of the political content of the Irish struggle which so often has been portrayed by Crown propaganda as a religious war.

The reviewer begins by summarising the book as "manifestly a study of great importance... a precious help for French-speaking friends of Ireland. The author's documentation is remarkable, as is his knowledge of Irish modern and contemporary history... written with passion and a warm sympathy for the Irish revolution, the character of a scientific research. We think especially of the clear introduction 'Ireland - a Viet Nam in Europe', in which R. Faligot not only recalls the causes of the Irish fight and the terrible repression used to crush it, but also shows the consequences for the European workers' movement as a whole. Quoting Connolly: 'Free Ireland will be the torch which will set fire to Europe'.

"No less excellent is the analysis of the Partition or that of the Northern struggle through the account of events since the Civil Rights campaign, birth of the SDLP, implementation of Kibson's thesis, internment and torture, civil resistance, self-organisation of Catholic ghettos, links joining the people and its army. Óglaigh na hÉireann. Faligot makes a lucid exposure of the British-Unionist game. The description of Loyalist terror or that of Bloody Sunday are very striking, as the essential chapter on 'Ireland, a testing ground for repression'.

"La Résistance Irlandaise is much more than a historical study; it is a critical one and the writer is first of all interested in revolutionary politics. Faligot possesses his own vision of the facts... based on theory which often give him a deep understanding of his subject but also may interpose themselves between him and the living reality.

Four problems

"Faligot raises four main problems - the role of the working class, centralised power in the economy, national and cultural questions, and content of the Republican tradition".

The critic believes that the revolutionary role of industrial workers rather than farming and country people in general in what has been a predominantly rural country, although he points to Faligot's words on the essentially agrarian populism and egalitarianism being inseparable from the evolution of Sinn Féin and the IRA.

If Faligot sees the Provisionals as a "lower, middle-class revolutionary

movement" with not the same "political understanding" as, say, the IRSP, with its aim to "place control of all means of production, distribution and exchange with the working class", the reviewer contends that the facts speak differently and give the Provisionals plenty of revolutionary credentials.

Faligot himself traces the link between socialism and republicanism from the 1913 lock-out, the Irish Citizen

Army, the allegiance to the First Dáil unanimously voted in 1919, the Limerick strike and city ruled by the workers, and the general strike of 1920 to force the release of hunger-striking Republican prisoners. Bringing it up to the present day, the reviewer states: "As modern industrial technology requires ever fewer workers, are the former ruined small farmers now unemployed people in the

(Ar leanúint ar lech. a 8)

Eldrida

Death of Lord Leitrim

A CEREMONY was held at Kindrum, near Milford, Co. Donegal, last Sunday, to mark the centenary of the killing of Lord Leitrim in the nearby Crotleigh Woods.

The killing was the climax of a long drawn out series of confrontations between Leitrim and his exasperated tenants. A local committee was formed some time ago to commemorate the names of those involved in the killing, believed to number three, and who made good their escape in a waiting boat across the waters of Mulroy Bay.

Eighteen years ago a Celtic cross was erected at the spot in memory of the three involved.

• The lineal descendant of Lord Leitrim became a member of Óglaigh na hÉireann in the thirties and was interned in the Curragh in the forties. There, under Máirtín Ó Cadhain, he became a fluent Irish speaker.

the torture-dogs of the RUC, will be driven from our territory".

Earlier, a crowd of more than 2,000 people, including members of Óglaigh na hÉireann, Cumann na mBan, and Na Fianna, paraded through the streets. The parade assembled fewer than 200 yards from the rocket-riddled crown outpost where the troops and sectarian police are based.

Soldiers watched the parade from an observation post and from ground positions and even used equipment to pick up conversations as well as speeches. They also took photographs of the marchers.

Some RUC men, known to cross the Border on spying missions regularly, were seen on the streets during the afternoon.

The graveside statement from the Second Battalion also warned the community against loose talk and promised further action against informers. "Gangsterism" in a particular area close to Crossmaglen would be stamped out.

The statement said the war would be intensified on all fronts in south Armagh and parents were warned to keep children away from all areas where crown forces operate. Civilians were warned to keep away from soldiers because of the danger of innocent casualties.

The statement also said: "We are waging the war in your name so that you and your children may walk the streets of Crossmaglen or drive along the roads of south Armagh without the threat of a British gun."

"Our message to the Brits is clear-out: This is our country - get out of south Armagh and out of Ireland. This is our country and we are claiming it in the only language Britain understands - the language of the gun."



EASTER MESSAGE FROM 'CROSS'

CROSSMAGLEN Óglaigh has a clear message for the "torture-dogs of the RUC" and other crown forces when a volunteer addressed several hundred people at the Republican Plot in St. Patrick's Cemetery after the Easter Sunday parade.

"We realise" he said, "that it will be a long and tough struggle with no overnight victory but we are confident that, with the continued unflinching support of the people of this area, the Brits and all other remnants of their war machine, including

stmhála Postbag Postmhála Postbag Postmhála Postbag Postmhála

AT the start of the present war in the Six Counties, the greatest fear - the so-called doomsday situation - was that the fury of organised loyalist militants would be unleashed on a beleaguered and hopelessly outnumbered nationalist population.

The then British government played on this fear when British troops were first moved into the Six Counties in August, 1969, on the pretext that they were being sent in to prevent such a holocaust, when, in fact, they were deployed to protect British interests.

Ever since, it has become part of the conventional wisdom, an established canon, that the withdrawal of British troops would lead to a bloodbath in that area.

The most recent statement of this belief has come from Roy Mason and Airey Neave. But others, including Oliver Napier, Conor Cruise O'Brien and members of the S.D.L.P., have been vehement in recent years in making the same predictions.

It is not time that this argument was re-examined, more particularly when there is growing evidence of mounting pressure on the British government to

withdraw the troops?

And lest that be thought to be some extremist heresy, let it be clear that it is shared and articulated by some of the most respected moderates in the Six Counties, notably Dr. Tomás Ó Fiaich, Archbishop of Armagh, and Dr. John Robb.

The view of these men at the present time is not that British troops are merely to be withdrawn, but that they should be withdrawn.

In the face of so much violence, to talk of withdrawing the British army may be seen as "surrendering to the gunmen". Yet the case could be made that, since the British army - despite its numerical superiority in men and materials - has been engaged in its longest war in more than 100 years and has failed so conspicuously to defeat the I.R.A., it should be withdrawn to barracks, surrendering the streets to the citizens.

Of course, there is a risk involved but it is not the risk of civil war. At worst, it is the risk of violence and disorder

continuing.

This would not end violence overnight but it would be a beginning. It could scarcely achieve worse results than the bloodshed and chaos that have resulted in more conventional attempts to impose "British solutions" on the people of this island.

Let no one be under any illusions that progression towards the reconciliation of the two communities is going to be easy; but the first priority in that direction is not only the withdrawal of British troops but the entire British presence.

In recent weeks there has been a noticeable change in attitudes and a shift in political emphasis by politicians north and south of the Border in an attempt to grab the centre of the stage.

It is obvious that certain politicians wish to capitalise on some of the results of the conflict. We had Austin Currie, Gerry Fitt and John Hume all telling us that a united federal Ireland was the only solution that would ensure lasting peace. Talk

about hard necks!

Garret Fitzgerald and Frank Cluskey also have jumped on the British disengagement bandwagon.

To show that he was "not standing idly by", Jack Lynch also made Republican noises about a British withdrawal.

At the same time, he can't understand the ingratitude of the British government and the British news media towards him in view of his record of collaboration in the past in the anti-Republican struggle.

— Owen Sharkey, Tír Chonail.

Truth out

THE RECENT programme "Weekend World" on British TV must have shown the British public how great the lies given them by radio, TV and press.

Stories of "low morale" in the ranks of the freedom fighters were soon scuppered.

We had the spectacle of Conor Cruise O'Brien in the studio, "cruising around with his buccaneers". He must have felt a fool when the editor of "The Irish Times" told him that the Irish had had enough of Brit

(Ar leanúint ar lech. a 8)

Bloodbath myth

CLASS STRUGGLE

CAMILO TORRES was a Catholic priest in a South American state who became a freedom fighter and who died with a machine gun in his hands, fighting to free the people from CIA rule.

Our contributor, Eldrida, told Camilo's story briefly some months ago. A favourite saying of Camilo Torres was that all those Christians who were not revolutionaries were "living in mortal sin".

Some people might consider such a statement somewhat "extreme", not knowing Camilo, even through his writings, or analysed this, Christ's commandment: "As you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner."

"Love your neighbour as yourself": Is not socialism or even communism not necessary in this context?

If we are to love our neighbours as ourselves we must share equally with them; we must see that they are provided for as we are; there is an obligation to create the social state, to ensure, insofar as it is humanly possible, that they will be treated properly at all levels of housing, health, employment, recreation.

Early Church

So it was at the dawn of Christianity when, for a short but beautiful time, Christians lived in communities sharing equally. Socialism? Communism?

Reading the writings of James Connolly one is reminded, time and again, of the Christian as well as the Marxist background.

Marx was born of much in his writings reflects the social concern of that faith.

Some months ago we were promised a campaign by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy on justice in our time in Ireland; but somehow or other all that remains of the good intentions (not a word from that H-Block or the Castlereagh tortures) is a publication titled "The Work of Justice: Irish Bishops: Pastoral", published by Veritas last year.

It is worth reading and studying, even for those who are not Catholics or who do not follow any organised religion, for it shows that the demand for the social state, for having everybody treated as we would have others treat us, from the cradle to the grave goes back eight centuries among the Jews.

One finds the same basic concern in other faiths. It is probably endemic to man.

Rule of love

This "Justice" pamphlet begins: "The message of the Old Testament Prophets is clear: they teach that we do not truly love God unless we love also our fellow-men..."

"The first of the Prophets, Amos, eight centuries before Christ, has a thoroughly modern sound when he denounces the exploitation of the weak by the powerful, through the use of devices like price-rigging, weight-cheating and short-changing."

We to-day have the robbery of the surplus value of our wages; robbery through prices; robbery through taxes; robbery through inflation.

What a pity the pamphlet did not mention those items. It continues:

"He" (Amos) "warns that those who 'trample on the heads of ordinary people and push the poor out of their path' will never enjoy the luxurious summer and winter houses they build for themselves. Their religion is a fraud... Their devotions will

Why priest died with gun in his hands

never be pleasing to God until they let 'justice flow like water and integrity like an unfailing stream'."

Another's sweat

The socialist of today, be he religious minded or otherwise, has as a basic part of his creed, of his party rules, of the constitution he would have the people accept, that it shall be against the law, unconstitutional, outlawed, for one citizen to exploit another citizen, for one to live by the sweat of another's brow.

Le Deasún Breatnach

At the beginning of the Christian Lent, this publication reminds us, on Ash Wednesday, the Prophet Isaiah is quoted as telling the Jews what is required for fasting to have merit before God: "We have to set about 'breaking unjust fetters... letting the oppressed go free... sharing your bread with the hungry and sheltering the homeless poor'."

How sad that the Rabbi in Dublin has not spoken of the unjust fetters of the men and women being tortured in the jails of these islands because they have worked for the ejection of a trespassing tyrant from their native land.

How sad that archbishops, bishops, monsignors and parish priests remain silent on those same issues, and that they do not talk out against the capitalist state which encourages building exploitation and homelessness into the constitution of the state.

It was Máire Comerford who gave me the publication to which I am making brief reference: "You will find plenty of ammunition in it", she promised me. She is right. Read and use it.

Concern for poor

I believe that Republicans might very well carry out the campaign on justice that the Roman Catholic bishops promised. The concern for

the poor, the homeless, the oppressed will strike a chord in other hearts which, by evil propaganda, and through the ignorance fostered by the schooling system, might not be willing to listen to talk about freedom, Éire Nua, H-Block or Castlereagh, at first, anyway.

Where does class struggle come into all this? That, as Connolly pointed out, there is only one uncorrupted class which can be relied upon to create a society in which oppression and exploitation will be banned, the majority of have-nots; those who are enslaved today, to a greater or lesser extent, depending on the efficiency of their trade unions, by the capitalist system.

Remember Jim Larkin's: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land", and, looking out at the thousands of workers listening to him, stated: "And you are the meek. And you shall possess the land."

On another occasion: "The mighty are mighty because we are on our knees. Let us arise!"

Bid to plant forensic evidence

AFTER SHOTS had been fired at Crown forces in the Bogside, a young man walked down in the opposite direction from the shots, down the Lecky Road from his home in the Brandywell.

Two checkpoints, set up by the military, stopped him. At the second one he was thrown up against the wall spreadeagled and arrested.

Two witnesses went to the Brandywell Sinn Féin Centre immediately afterwards with the following report.

The soldiers, some of whom had returned fire during the shooting, produced two plain brown envelopes and opened them by jamming their fists down into them.

The boy, not slow at all, refused to put his hands into the envelopes the soldiers opened this way: they could easily have been contaminated with lead particles by the soldier's hand if he had been returning fire.

After much insistence, the soldier produced one clean envelope. The boy, in the confusion, put his hands into the clean envelope and the one contaminated envelope.



Belfast Sinn Féin float during the St. Patrick's Day parade.

Crumlin's hate

When the seven-months pregnant wife of a remand prisoner arrived at Crumlin Road Gaol for her visit to her husband, she was told: "He has lost all privileges and won't be having any visits." Nor was his parcel accepted.

The reason? The last time he got a cell search, 40 cigarettes were stolen. He complained and, for "making false allegations," was deprived of all visits, parcels and other "privileges". His wife doesn't know when she can see him again.

This is similar to a case recently when a man was sentenced for making "false accusations" and he lost his remission, even though he is on remand and hasn't been convicted.

Such is the twisted lust for revenge on the part of the British prison system and its petty dictators, the "governors,"

DOES IT HAVE TO BE NUCLEAR?

THE E.S.B. should not be permitted to build a £400,000,000 nuclear power station without there being a full-scale public enquiry by both the Dublin regime and by Wexford Co. Council whether this step is necessary, a statement from the Irish Sovereignty Movement urges.

The E.S.B.'s projections of electricity consumption used to justify this step imply a doubling of Ireland's electricity capacity in the coming 10 years, even though existing capacity is not being used.

They imply that Ireland should become even more locked into a high capital, intensive-high energy, intensive form of industrial development, tending to lose more jobs than it created.

It is foolish to accept these projections at their face value, for the E.S.B. is in the business of inducing people to consume more electricity rather than to reduce consumption.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce is mistaken, the statement continues, in implying that energy consumption is necessarily correlated with economic development.

America consumes twice as much energy per head as Germany, although its manufacturing output per head is about the same in

both countries.

A vigorous programme of house and machinery insulation, using home produced materials, could generate thousands of jobs in Ireland, raise people's amenities and, at the same time, fundamentally alter the projections of electricity demand which the E.S.B. uses to justify its commitment to nuclear power.

Government action could also be taken to make the transport system less wasteful of petrol and oil.

Very dangerous

Nuclear energy is terribly dangerous to the people working in and living near nuclear power stations. There is always risk of an appalling accident. Nor is there any guarantee that the E.S.B. will be able to have the radioactive waste products reprocessed outside the country, products which will remain deadly to mankind for tens of thousands of years.

The manufacture and sale of nuclear power stations is now, perhaps, the greatest and most expensive form of international big business.

The sale of nuclear power stations has been falling in recent years as more and more countries become sceptical of nuclear fission and as their peoples become aware of the dangers.

There are powerful interests in America and the E.E.C. which have an interest in pushing Ireland into spending hundreds of millions on a nuclear power station, even though there is no immediate necessity to take such a step and the necessity may, in fact, never arise in the light of changing circumstances.

It would be criminal folly to take such a step without (Ar léanntú ar lch. a 8)

Think about it

A united Ireland means the four provinces self-governing and federated as one nation

1 = 4 in 1

Easter Lily is NOT illegal

DELAP WAS WRONG IN LAW

JUSTICE DELAP, in Dun Laoghaire Court a few days ago, attempted to create a new "Free" State law when he declared the Easter Lily an "illegal emblem," threatening those in court wearing lilies to throw them into jail for a fortnight for contempt of court unless they removed them at once.

Not knowing the law, unfortunately, those wearing the Easter Lily obeyed District Justice Delap.

In fact, regardless of the Delap arrogant and ignorant order, the Easter Lily is not an illegal emblem.

It is not illegal to wear a Lily. On occasions the "Free" State peelers arrest and charge people selling Lilies for "illegal collections." The Lily is not illegal; the collection is alleged to be.

The history of this vindictive practice goes back quite a while and the late Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh told how, on one occasion, when speaking to a girl selling Lilies, he was arrested and fined, Gardaí swearing to having seen him selling the Lilies.

Paid fine

He would not say that it was the girl and not he who had been selling the Lilies and he paid the fine (always remembering, later, as a judge, the false evidence of the peelers).

In one of the incidents resulting from H-Block demonstrations on St. Patrick's Day a man was fined and bound to the peace but not allowed to sign the bond and imprisoned under very

peculiar circumstances for two days in Mountjoy.

The matter is being investigated and a court action may follow.

The Poole sisters, Angela and Eibhlín, selling Lilies in Dublin's O'Connell Street, were arrested, taken to the Bridewell, searched, charged, brought before a court and remanded on bail.

No informer

In Clara, Co. Offaly, a Sgt. Dalton stopped a 13-year-old boy wearing a Lily and tried to bully him into saying who it was who had sold the emblem. If he didn't squeal he'd be sent to Tullamore for interrogation!

This was quite illegal. Children must be questioned only in the presence of a parent or guardian. But the lad "didn't know."

In Mullingar, Claire Delamore and Ita Dalton, with Lily boxes in their hands, were arrested and taken to the barracks where the boxes were confiscated. But there was nothing in the boxes.

Gardaí, however, snatched £1.70 from Ita's pocket, her own money. Again, legal action may be taken unless this stolen money is returned. In Waterford, Easter Lilies

were sold from a caravan. Gardaí, arrived, took names and demanded boxes. One empty box was handed over.

In Cork, one seller's name was taken.

Easter Lily collections were well supported throughout the country and proceeds are believed to be up on last year's figures.

Footnote: We would be grateful to readers for details of action taken against Lily sellers in other areas (if any).

LONG KESH REVOLT

(Ar leanúint 6 lch. a haon)

hour late. Dishes which we left out were used as missiles against us before being removed. Another comrade was taken hostage and shipped off to punishment block.

"At 8.30 p.m. lock-up there was no point in putting out our water containers. The chamber pots were overflowing. We urinated into the boots - part of the criminal uniform - then threw the urine out the window. On top



Above: Led by the colour party of Na Fianna Éireann and St. Patrick's Fire and Drum Band, Westford, the Ennisceorthy parade moves down High Street (report, page four).

Must it be nuclear?

(Ar leanúint 6 lch. a 7)

the fullest possible public debate and examination, in which all the pros and cons are fairly set out, expert witnesses called and cross-examined and the dice not loaded from the outset in favour of the E.S.B., many of whose executives have already a strong personal interest in one particular outcome, the statement concludes.

of this men had to leave excrement lying in a corner of the cell.

"My own cell is stinking and my body has a sickening smell about it. We expect greater harassment and more beatings because of this stage of the protest," the statement concludes.

Easter meetings at 43 centres

THE 1916 Proclamation defined the basic principles of Irish freedom and the denial of these rights by an alien power was the root cause of all the conflict, bloodshed and suffering endured by this country over the past 60 years, the Sinn Féin leas-Uachtarán, Daithí Ó Conaill, said during his oration at the Easter commemoration in Derry.

It was one of 43 such meetings to honour all those who have given their lives in the cause of Irish freedom.

"In the last decade alone, we have witnessed the agony of an oppressed people in their struggle to end British rule. You, the people of Derry, know only too well the meaning of that agony. You saw your fellow citizens murdered in cold blood by British terrorists. Around you lie the graves of 21 of your soldier sons while over 200 of your comrades, relatives and friends languish in Irish and British jails."

He referred to the plight of the PoWs but warned that Mason would not break their spirit. The prisoners had shown what Irishmen were made of: "They are the true successors to Terence Mac Swiney who proved that the ability to endure can be even more important than the ability to inflict in a war of national liberation."

He added: "The long hard endurance of the prisoners in H-Block and Armagh has given

a new dimension of strength to our long struggle for freedom."

Patriot graves

The Westmeath-Offaly commemoration was held in Meedin, Tyrrellspass. Wreaths were laid on the graves of Paddy Gerraghity (Commandant, North Offaly Brigade, executed in Portlaoise in 1923, aged 33); Paddy Seery (volunteer who died from wounds received in battle in 1920, aged 23); and Joe Malone.

Wreaths were laid at the Seery grave. Ita Dalton read the Easter statement and Proclamation. Tom Munro, chairman, local cumann, recited a decade of the Rosary. The oration was delivered by Sean O'Galchoir, Baile Munnua.

The meeting was chaired by Leinster organiser Brendan Golden.

In London, the police, who had promised a platform, at the last moment refused it.

(Leannar de)

FRENCH VIEW

(Ar leanúint 6 lch. a 6)

cities in better condition than locked out factory workers? Are not they both "men of no property?"

Men of no property

The reviewer points out the activity in the Six Counties of rural as well as urban guerrillas working to the same end and states: "The revolutionary leadership belongs to all men of no property who have decided to come all together into their own. As affirms Éire Nua, 'The wealth of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland . . . the means of production, distribution and exchange must be controlled by the people democratically'."

Conceding that Éire Nua needs "constructive criticism and comments because circumstances change," the reviewer states emphatically that "obviously, the Provisional Republican Movement is one of the sole actual revolutionary mass movements in Europe making a revolution in facts, not only in words . . . it at least has the merit of working. If the Provisionals' practice is right - to unite city and country - if they have a popular support, the Republican population has more control

over the resistance organisation than many other rebel peoples the world over."

After quoting Loror, that an Irish war would "propagate itself throughout Europe," the reviewer contends that this explains the European governments' recent co-operation against "terrorism."

To quote from Faligot: "Northern Ireland and, progressively, the South, are first class laboratories where NATO generals experiment with a new technology of repression, the methods of which are not orientated towards an exclusive use in Ireland . . . interests of capitalism to crush the war of the Irish people and stabilise that country inside the European Community correspond exactly to the European workers' movement interest in standing up for the Irish resistance . . . of Irish

"The success function, resistance will be international . . . also of it will receive" support it will receive." Faligot's book is surely proof that Continental solidarity is already in action. The publication of a second book by Faligot, a study of James Connolly in relation to the continuing struggle, with a preface by Nora Connolly O'Brien, is imminent.

Prisoner got frost bite

(Ar leanúint 6 lch. a haon)

boards" for improper use of government property." Prisoners complain about prison officers' conduct, about slapping or messing them about in various degrees and bad language. They allege that if they make such allegations they are in danger of being charged with "swearing at a P.O." or being put on some charge and then "put on the boards."

Rosary beads, they allege, have been confiscated and mislaid.

One prisoner nine days "on the boards" got frost bite. Pains in legs, joints, elbows, shoulders are also common, apparently due to lack of exercise. Eyesight complaints are also alleged - they may be due to the glare of lights on the white walls of the cells and short range of viewing all day, every day. Cold and bare feet may lead to kidney complaints, arthritis.

Punishment cells: There are 28 of them, one padded. The furniture is a wooden bed and pillow and chair and "pot" (it is alleged that the pot has no lid).

It is also alleged that there is no heat worth talking about in the punishment cells - the only ventilation seems to be through a pipe in the wall. Mattress and bedclothes are brought in at night. There is no reading material but a copy of the Bible is provided. It is alleged that frequent punishments "on the boards" are handed out for trivial and sometimes false offences.

One was put "on the boards" for making chess men out of toilet paper; one was sent there for three days because the flyleaf of his Bible was removed although others had been in the cell - the charge was "damaging government property." Some prisoners have been given as much as 15 days "on the boards." The prison welfare men refused for a time to go into H-Block as a protest at the exceptionally harsh treatment of the men there. One man had his wedding ring confiscated; those who have lost limbs find the cold hard to endure; one man who had to go to hospital was chained.

It is clear that British treatment of the helpless Irish has not changed for the better over the centuries and it will have the same disastrous consequences. Coercion has never succeeded.

Pós tmhála · Postbag · Postmhála

(Ar leanúint 6 lch. a 6)

occupation. That's coming from a man who was brought up in a Unionist atmosphere!" - E. Murphy,

Avon, Sasana.

Carter's blunders

PRESIDENT Carter, a speaking of achieving peace in the Middle East, said that the Egyptian and Israeli peoples must be made to realise their common heritage and common descent from Abraham.

Change to Ireland, however, and, even assuming that the war in the Six Counties were a religious one and not one of British exploitation of Ireland, that same path to peace would never be suggested. That would not be to Britain's advantage, nor to that of the United States.

Whatever the harm done, Britain acts as spokesman and deliverer of the Irish people. The queen proclaims.

Callaghan speaks. Mason lies. Those who know no better, believe.

Carter would do well to come to realise who it is that's going to secure peace with justice for the Irish people, and act accordingly. Peanuts won't feed jobless people. Smiles won't pacify a prisoner of conscience. Neither will either keep his head off the chopping block when the sun sets on the empire, despite America's attempts to maintain her majesty's "Privilege for the few and prisons for the many."

—Larkin, Maryland, Meiriceá.

Beannachtaí

KEVIN WALSH

Wishing you a very happy twenty-third birthday on April 6, Kevin, in Portlaoise. From Mam, Dad and your sister, Sally, in Patrickswell.