

VOLUNTEER

AIBREAN 1975

APRIL 1975

LUACH 5p

BOYCOTT

FOUR REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD NOT VOTE
IN THE CONVENTION ELECTIONS

Long Kesh

Armagh

Crumlin

Magilligan

THE S.D.L.P. WERE FIRST ELECTED TO GET INTERNMENT ENDED, TO GET THE BRITISH ARMY OUT, TO HAVE REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION ABOLISHED. THEY WERE NOT ELECTED TO BECOME PART OF THE BRITISH JACKBOOT ADMINISTRATION, TO BECOME APOLOGISTS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY, TO AID AND ABET THE POLICY OF INTERNMENT OR TO ASSIST IN ENFORCING REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION. THEY WERE CERTAINLY NOT ELECTED TO BOLSTER UP BRIAN FAULKNER, THE ARCHITECT OF INTERNMENT, NOR ANY BRITISH ADMINISTRATION WHICH ALLOWS IT'S SOLDIERS TO MURDER OUR PEOPLE WITHOUT LET OR HINDRANCE.

Damn your Concessions

No reform possible

BOYCOTT

AS RUAIRÍ Ó BRÁDAIGH said at the Easter Commemoration in Derry, Sinn Féin will not be contesting the convention elections. We will not participate in the sixth British-run election held here in the past two years, only to see the result risk veto by the British government.

Sinn Féin's refusal doesn't result from stubbornness, but from a realistic look at the facts of the Irish situation. No reform of the present system is possible. If a genuine reform took place, British control here -- and the statelet of Northern Ireland itself -- would collapse.

This is why the courts and the RUC and the B. A. -- everything that holds up the present system, including factories and schools -- cannot be reformed to operate without discrimination and built-in injustice.

The courts and the police are two examples. The courts necessarily work on an unjust, sectarian basis -- to do otherwise would risk the collapse of the present government. That these courts do arrive at some wondrous decisions hardly needs proof. Think only of the recent case where the soldier who murdered Paddy McIlhone was found innocent of a murder -- although he admitted shooting him in the back in front of his aged father who watched helplessly. But if the court had done otherwise, it would have undermined B. A. control and ultimately the government's power here. Or think of how the courts and the Brits and RUC work hand in hand. Mind the time young Sean Keenan was found innocent in court, and stepped down from the dock a free man -- only to be arrested by the Special Branch and interned before he could even leave the courtroom? And the many times when the only acceptable evidence comes from the RUC and Brits -- no matter how many witnesses you have to say you weren't there when the crime was committed, you're convicted. . .

The RUC can never be acceptable. It doesn't matter how many smiling faces they put on television or behind the desk in their Community Relations Dept. The reason lies deeper. The reason is the same as why the RUC who beat Sam Devenney to death are still in the RUC, forcing injustice down our throats: Like N. Ireland itself, the RUC are sectarian and unjust in their very existence. To do anything less than force to continue sectarian injustice on us would bring about their own destruction, through the downfall of British rule here.

While sectarian murders continue

full speed ahead, (in East Tyrone not one suspect has been arrested despite the number of sectarian murders in that district), RUC-men appear on television to lie smoothly "we have found no motive for these murders: we are keeping an open mind about the identities of the killers." Open season is declared on Catholics in some districts, because sectarian murders suit the Brits' policy at time. Like internment, it is a way of terrorising us into accepting the solution the Brits have planned for us here.

The problem is -- will we let it work?

Will we accept the window-dressing reforms offered by the Convention?

The coverage of the *DERRY JOURNAL* of the events of this city is at an all-time low. At a time when

the future of Ireland is more precarious than ever, Headlines are the Feis and the Bishop. Derry needs an alternative newspaper.

If the Journal won't publish the news, we'll print it ourselves.

Help make *THE VOLUNTEER* Derry's alternative newspaper. News, letters, or articles can be left for the Editor of *THE VOLUNTEER* at any Sinn Féin Advice and Complaint Centre.

Mind how the RUC are always saying they're so willing to patrol Republican areas, and how much we all love them? Ask the RUC Sergeant about that -- the one who landed in at the Brandywell the other night about midnight. He left in a hurry -- he didn't step out of his Land Rover before a stone split his head. And this RUC man found himself not patrolling a Republican area, but at Altnagelvin Hospital getting five stitches in his head. . .

Internment

ALEC PORTER survived eighteen months in a Russian labour camp. His experiences received massive coverage and serialisation in the Scottish press. Jim Moyné failed to survive his thirty three months in Britain's Long Kesh: he died, aged 28, a victim of the conditions in the cages of a camp unique in Western Europe. His death was unreported by the Scottish press. It is indicative of the monumental hypocrisy we live with that this should be so, indicative but hardly surprising. Long Kesh is hardly a place to be proud of. It is not just its mockery of all the principles on which our civilised legal system is meant to be based, nor even Internments total lack of credibility as a means of containing violence that makes it so. As an aseptic political 'issue' Internment can be discussed and debated interminably, one small piece in the circular jigsaw of the Irish question. What is less easily discussed is the effect of Internment on the lives of hundred's of men, women and children in Northern Ireland today.

Dr. McAteer, one of the few members of his profession to honour his code and concern himself with the plight of the Internees, calculates that one year of Internment is equivalent to five years of a normal prison sentence, such is the degree of psychological strain involved. Yet there are those who this Winter spent their fourth Christmas behind the wire. Amongst them are Phil McCullough, Sean O'Hara and Kevin Hannaway, victims

of S.D. torture in Girdwood Barracks yet denied all medical treatment since and who has watched his young children grow up without a father: Sean P. Murphy, 17 when lifted and since come of age in the compounds of Long Kesh where he seems likely to spend the best years of his life without charge or trial. O.A.P's adolescents, fathers, mothers, grand parents, even fathers and mothers all have been through a process which breaks all the relevant sections of the European Convention on Human Rights, not to mention Article 10 of the U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 3 of the Geneva Convention.

We in Scotland, however much we choose to ignore it, are directly implicated. It is not just the open approval of our 'socialist' and 'nationalist' political leaders that implicates us not the complicity of our own Sheriff John Dick in the legal force that is the special courts. The most brutal implication is that of the baton and the boot. Ask any ex-internee about the 'excesses' of the army in their regular raids on the compounds or the conduct of the more sadistic warders and the Scottish connection becomes a vivid, shameful reality. The name of our country has become synonymous with thuggery, religious and racial abuse. In this context of the shadow of Long Kesh, all talks of self-determination and social justices in Scotland will be but hypocritical cast until our complicity with their total denial in Ireland is denied.

Extract from a Scottish Nationalist Magazine.

Where did the weapons come from

THE LATEST political feud to add to all the others has developed among the militant Loyalists in Derry.

It is obvious that there is no longer just one militant loyalist group in the city area. The Greencastle incendiaries on the trawlers show that clearly.

First, the UDA in Derry claimed that they were responsible for the attack.

But then the Red Hand organisation, an off-shoot of the UDA said that the UDA statement wasn't so. The Red Hand said THEY were the people who had made the attack.

That was a good start—but more evidence of the split was to come.

The UDA decided to embellish their story by alleging that they had found a considerable quantity of guns, ammunition, detonators and even a rocket launcher on the Greencastle fishing boats. They even produced a photo which displayed the type of armaments used generally not by the IRA at all, but by the UDR. We wonder where the photo was taken, and whose arms those really were.

Also, surely if the UDA did attack the trawlers and did find this cache of arms, as loyal citizens of Her Britannic Majesty they would have hurried as quickly as possible to the nearest RUC barracks to hand over those illegal arms to their much-loved police.

But no—neither the police nor the British army ever got a smell of the so-called arms. The reason of course was that no arms were on the boats.

Indeed, the Red Hand entered the scene again, and once more to call the UDA liars. Said the Red, and "There were no guns on the Greencastle boats."

Certainly the UDA came out of the whole affair very poorly. At least the Red Hand members were honest enough to admit that the story of arms on the boats was a slander on fishermen who were only going about their business.

JUSTICE

WITH ALL the recent British Government threats about stamping out terrorism in England by way of ruthless police action and draconian laws, it's interesting to note what happened in the case of the three bombers of Oxford?

Michael Skelding, an ex-Oxford University student, received the amazingly lenient sentence of two years on four charges of causing criminal damage and wrecklessly endangering life by planting bombs. His accomplice, Andrew Grainger, a Reading University student, got off with a mere six months, while Roger Moore, the third terrorist bomber, escaped with a nominal fine of £300. In a period where Irishmen are being jailed for anything up to thirty years, often on less serious charges, why did these three get off so lightly?

Could it possibly have been be-

cause of their membership of the Oxford University Officer Training Corps—the elite British Army recruiting agency? Or perhaps it was because the judge liked their choice of targets: Ruskin College, the Trade Union education institution; Blackfriars, a Catholic Friary, and, wait for it, the local Irish Club!!

And then there was the strange case of Ronald Travers, jailed at the Old Bailey for seven years on a charge of causing an explosion in which a police sergeant was injured. On appeal Travers' sentence was reduced to four years when the court was told he was not Irish and did not take sides in the Irish struggle. So, it has been admitted in the British Court of Appeal that sentences are passed, not for what a man does, but for what he is and for his political beliefs.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OVERSTRETCHED

Contd. from p. 3.

tage over any British army unit—local knowledge. Also, the special branch are highly trained in interrogation methods which are seen to be the best method of eliciting information in a guerrilla situation. Special Branch are now fully integrated with military intelligence, something which has

always been proposed by Frank Kitson as the only effective way to combat guerrilla war. He believes that the military, police and civil authorities should be integrated at every level to counter-act the economic, social, military and psychological weapons at the disposal of the guerrilla.

The foregoing sketch of the British war machine may seem so sophisticated as to be unbeatable but history is littered with their accumulated blunders. We have had David Seaman and the Littlejohn brothers recently. Fifty years ago, there was the Cairo gang, wiped out at one stroke by Michael Collins. So, they are definitely not uncinable. Before the second World War, the British Army found that its intelligence service was inadequate and immediately began to recruit university dons, journalists, teachers, even clergymen to be trained as intelligence officers. Then after the war, there were more panics with guerrilla campaigns in Palestine, Malaya, Cyprus, Aden etc.,

because the British intelligence network was very slow in getting to work and sometimes slower in getting good information. In fact, they are only just now beginning to think about how an intelligence service should be run in a guerrilla war. Psychological in-depth interrogation and Frank Kitson have been the two latest weapons. The former method is very dangerous as it can drive the victim mad without extracting any information but tests are still being done to improve the "technique". Frank Kitson's "Low Intensity Operations" is the standard manual now for the future "subversions" in Britain but we can disregard that largely since as he was commander of 39th Brigade in Belfast for two years without removing the "water" from Mao's proverbial "fishes," it is unlikely that his theories work out in practice. The most important thing that the British neglect is this—information is not all that is needed to wreck a guerrilla organisation: the government of the day always has to operate other strategies like social reforms, salaried positions, economic amelioration in order to split the people from the guerrilla. But the guerrilla on the other hand, given the people's support, needs only information to carry out a successful campaign with the minimum of weapons and supplies.

Ask your local Councillor

IT USED to be pretty hard to obtain employment with the old Derry Corporation if you were a Catholic but that has all finished now - or has it? One thing is certain, the old Corporation has gone but the system of filling vacancies with the local council leaves a lot to be desired. Apparently when a vacancy crops up they have an 'internal travel'. For the uninitiated this means that the position to be filled is circulated to all the other council departments and they try to fill it from their own ranks. If they are not successful in this ploy the job is advertised locally and then Tom, Dick or Harry can apply.

But consider if the job is filled with people already in the council employment then it could spark off a series of vacancies down the line until finally an advertisement will go in the paper for a junior clerk or junior typist, or even junior groundsman if there is such a thing to be found.

Recently one local councillor expressed in public the view that young people did not think they were capable of jobs and therefore did not apply, but I wonder did he know of this new idea called an "internal travel". How many other councillors know about it and if they do are they in agreement with it. Maybe nearer election time would be the most advantageous time to hear them discuss it but if steps are taken now the system can be changed before the next council election. What should happen is that every vacancy no matter how big or how

EASTER COMMEMORATION

UNDAUNTED BY THE cold, wet weather, there was a massive turnout for Derry's Waster Sunday Commemoration. A colourful parade of members of the Derry Republican movement formed an impressive vanguard, followed by the crowds of Derry people who are the basis of the Republican movement's existence and strength.

Sinn Féin President Ruairi Ó Bradaigh unveiled the monument of Cuchulainn, erected by Derry Brigade, Óglaigh na hÉireann, to honour the memory of their fallen comrades who paid the ultimate price for their country's freedom. Afterwards, a statement from the Provisional Army Council was read.

Ó Bradaigh then addressed the crowd. He spoke of the volunteers who now lie in the City Cemetery. Their sacrifice was a credit to Derry, he said, but we should not think the struggle was over yet. We are now at a decisive point in our history, when their sacrifice can be realised in terms of a new Ireland - where the Irish people determine their own future without interference, where the none of our children would

have to grow up to be just a cog in someone's machine, where the wealth of the country belonged to the whole people of Ireland, where Irish resources were developed for the benefit of the Irish people.

But it is at this decisive point that we must not repeat the mistakes of the past, Ó Bradaigh warned. We must not sell out our future and our children's futures for the old system of government with a more pleasant face. We have struggled too long, given too much in life, lost liberty, and tremendous energy from our best men and women, to settle for anything less than our rightful inheritance.

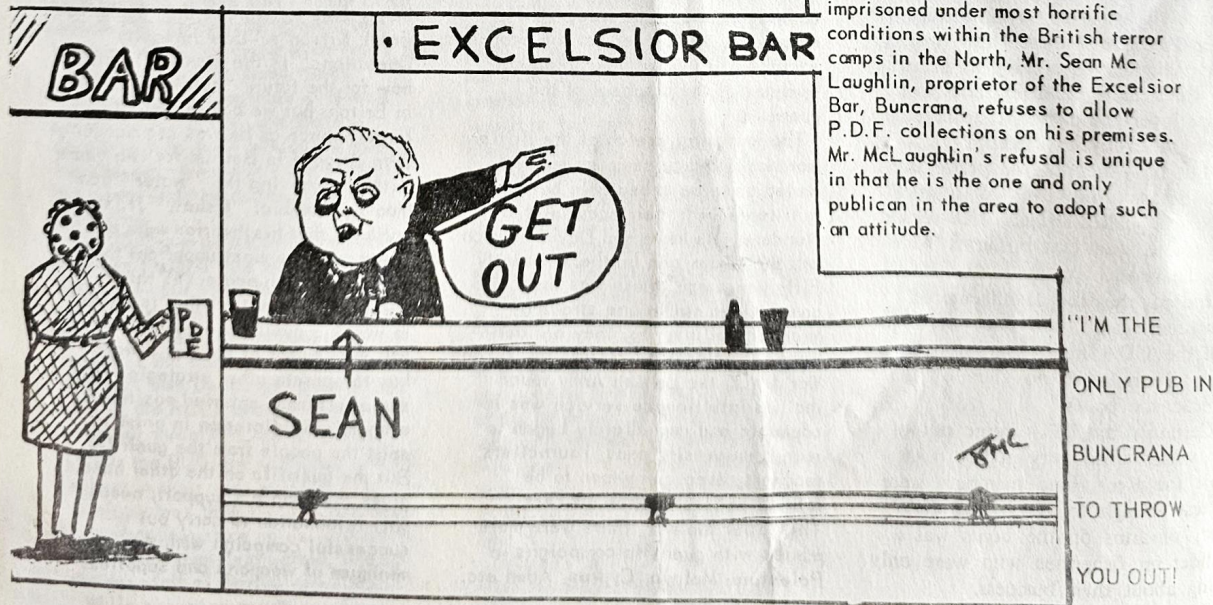
All over the world today, Irish men and women -- including those political prisoners in Ireland, England and America -- were united with one memory, one hope, and one belief: that the end, for which we have struggled so long, may soon come into sight.

The choice is ours: the responsibility is ours: will we come so far, only to fall back before achieving the final victory?

Join the Republican movement today, Ó Bradaigh urged, and take your place in building the new Ireland.

small should be advertised publicly and then the people who pay for the luxury of having twenty seven local councillors can see that fair play is seen to be done.

IN SPITE of the fact that several hundred of his fellow-Irishmen are imprisoned under most horrific conditions within the British terror camps in the North, Mr. Sean McLaughlin, proprietor of the Excelsior Bar, Buncrana, refuses to allow P.D.F. collections on his premises. Mr. McLaughlin's refusal is unique in that he is the one and only publican in the area to adopt such an attitude.





RUAIRÍ Ó BRADAIGH

UNVEILING

THE MEMORIAL TO HONOUR

DERRY'S DEAD.

Easter — sign of life, Symbol of Hope

THE IRISH, like the Jews, are a nation with a long memory. Their present is the past relived, and their future is the present's hope. But it is only where there is life, that hope is found. And it is from death that life springs. Death, Life and Hope. Easter -- the new dawning -- symbolises these three, not just for the Christian and the Republican, but for all men, because Death, Life and Hope are universal human experiences. The farmer knows that by burying the seed in the ground it will reproduce a hundred-fold. Life springs from Death . . .

We recall the men of 1916 because they died for us - they gave their lives in a special way. All of us who say we are Irish must give our lives, in time and energy, to other Irish people. And if the work we do, appears humble and goes unrecognised, we might do well to remember that the seed when it is sown, looks small and insignificant. It is only with the co-operation of nature and

of other workers that it comes to fruition. Every movement is a co-operative movement and every action performed in that spirit is equally valuable. Only those who have been faithful in small things will be capable of making the bigger sacrifice. Only someone who has lived for a cause will have the courage to die for it, willingly. In this sense, the death of any martyr is the natural climax to the life he has lived.

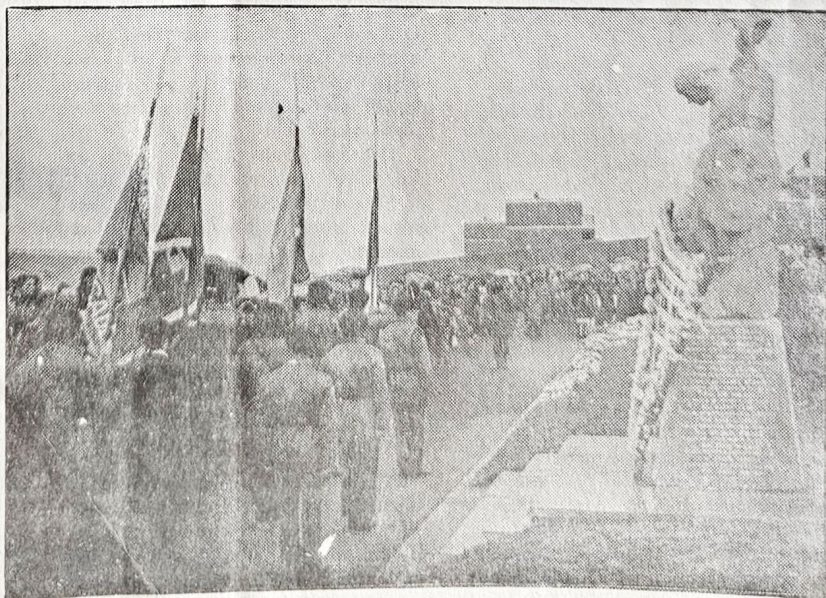
If we say, then, that Ireland's hope is in keeping alive the spirit of those we recall, we must remember this:

We commemorate in order to highlight, to draw attention to someone who has died: but more than that, to renew within ourselves, the spirit by which the dead man has lived. Easter is a natural time of renewal. Spring is Nature's rebirth. For every man, it is a time to think of (in Pearse's words), "things bright and green, things young and happy".

For the Christian, Easter is Joy, Resurrection, New Life. For the Irishman, it is a rediscovery of these in the light of the vision and sacrifice of the men of 1916.

COLOUR PARTY

Members of Óglaigh na hÉireann and Cumann na mBan who led the March on Easter Sunday





Maurice Oldfield . . . Britain's Spy Chief

The Spy Boss

PICTURED

FOR

THE

FIRST

TIME

THE HEAD of Britain's Secret Service is pretty annoyed with Stern, the big German magazine. They've just published his photograph. As far as we know it's the first time his picture has appeared. So, we thought you'd like to see it too. His name is Maurice Oldfield and his designation 'C'.

British Intelligence Overstretched

M15 (now D15) conjures up in our minds James Bond or Man from Uncle types who jet-set around the world's trouble spots preventing communist take-overs and nuclear holocausts, sometimes single-handedly, more usually with a myriad of technological gadgets. It would surprise many people to know that despite the sophistication of the British intelligence services, they have had many setbacks and false starts in their relatively short history. In fact, about the only thing which has saved them in some instances has been their multi-million pound financial backing. Even since the days of Wellington and the Peninsular War there has been prejudice within the British Army (which is a very conservative body of public school officers and working class "other ranks") towards an intelligence corps as a separate entity. In the First World War, our "sporting" gentlemanly generals refused to look at serial reconnaissance reports of enemy positions, as they considered this to be unfair! After that war, their intelligence corps was again reduced in size, though not

in scope. First, we will give a breakdown of the entire British intelligence machine as it stands today and then trace the development of a few of its sections to show that it is not the omniscient, omnipresent superbody that haunts some imaginations.

British military intelligence (which excludes Air Force Intelligence and Department of Naval Intelligence) is arranged in 10 sections. Sections 1-4 and 7-10 are liaison or specialist sections (like Air Liaison or Marine Operations) and are not as important as D15 and D16. Apart from these 10 sections, there are special duty army units like MRF and SAS, and separate again - police force intelligence (Special Branch).

1. D15 are important in the North, as their directive states that they are to "prevent espionage and insurgency within Britain and including Northern Ireland." Their headquarters are at Leconfield House, Curzon Street in London. In 1972, their head was Sir Martin Funnell - Jones. It employs British nationals, has a retiring age of 55, and is a highly trained centre espionage, counter-insurgency body. Here, its HQ is in Thipveal Barracks, Lisburn.

D15 (or M05 as it was known then) first took on direct espionage work in 1909 when a Special Intelligence Bureau was set up to spy on German nationals living in England. It was

under the command of Captain Vernon Kell who worked on the matter for a year without any assistance at all. From this humble beginning, evolved slowly and painfully the present D15. 2. D16 In 1912 the Secret Intelligence Service (which later grew into D16) took over responsibility for the activities of British agents overseas. The section was raised by Commander Mansfield Smith Cumming who became the first chief of D16 in 1929 when it was formed from the Secret Service and Military Intelligence (Dept. I.C.) D16 offices are scattered around London - Metropole Hotel, Northumberland Ave., also room 068 in the old War Office in Whitehall. It also has offices in different "official" ministries like the "Research and Information" bureau of the Department of Environment. Its general headquarters is in a house at Queen Anne's Gate, Kensington - this is where the hierarchy of D16 give their orders. Strictly speaking, there should be no D16 involvement in the North as their directive covers foreign countries outside of Britain and Northern Ireland. But they do operate in the 26 Counties area, employing business-men and journalists.

3. SAS was formed in 1942 as an airborne equivalent to the commandos. When World War 2 ended, it was disbanded. A new SAS was formed in 1950 for the Malayan emergency it was known as the 22nd Special Air Service Regt., it is of battalion strength, comprised of squadrons (100 men) and troops (20 men). Its regimental headquarters is the Duke of York barracks, Chelsea and has a training camp at Bradbury Lines Camp, Hoarwithy Road, Hereford. (Both ex-directory and officially Royal Army Service Corps centres.) SAS officers are given in the Army List as officers in other regiments: there is a process of secondment so that when trained, an officer can be transferred to an ordinary combat unit where he can practice what he has been taught without being officially called an SAS officer. Last year,

the British Army announced at last that soldiers trained by the SAS were serving in the North, though these soldiers, trained only for three weeks, do not constitute the real core of the SAS who are specialists in counter-insurgency and anti-guerrilla combat as well as black operations. The British media cannot mention the SAS unless by express War Office permission: it can be taken for granted that the SAS is the one of the most ruthless and amoral sections of the British Army.

4. Police Force Intelligence (Special Branch). This body has one advantage.

Continued on page 6

Irish Republican Movement

(PROVISIONAL)

A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS, TO OUTLINE OUR POLICIES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, INCLUDING THE CONVENTION ELECTIONS, WILL BE HELD THROUGHOUT THE CITY, IN THE COMING WEEKS.

THESE MEETINGS WILL TAKE PLACE IN EVERY AREA OF THE CITY AND WE INVITE EVERYONE TO ATTEND. THE TIME SCHEDULE FOR THE MEETINGS IS AS FOLLOWS:

- Sat. 12th April William St. Check-point at 4 p.m.
Mon. 14th April Brandywell (outside the Lourdes Hall) 8 p.m.
Tues. 15th April Creggan Shops 8 p.m.
Wed. 16th April Shantallow (outside the Community Centre) 8 p.m.
Thurs. 17th April Waterside (outside Sinn Fein Centre) 8 p.m.
Friday 18th April Bogside (Corner of Blucher St.) 8 p.m.
Sat. 19th April William St. Check-point at 4 p.m.
Mon. 21st April Rosemount at 8 p.m.
Tues. 22nd April Carnhill at 8 p.m.
Wed. 23rd April Creggan Greenwalk at 8 p.m.
Sun. 27th April Stardust Ballroom at 3 p.m.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS IN ATTENDANCE

Biased judges

OBSERVERS OF the legal scene in Northern Ireland will not be surprised that the Northern Ireland judges wanted extradition. They seem to take a particular delight in meting out the heaviest possible sentences to Republicans and letting the members of Loyalist groups off comparatively light.

They often betray their feelings in their courtroom remarks as well as in the sentences they impose. The Courts show a marked anti-Catholic bias. Since it is Catholics who are

most likely to seek refuge in the South, extradition would provide further opportunities for these judges to vent their spleen on members of the Catholic community.

Catholic -- Charged with attempted murder and illegal possession of two guns and ammunition.

Sentenced to 20 years.

Protestant -- Charged with attempted murder and illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Sentenced to 5 years and murder charge withdrawn.

Say it in Irish

ABAIR I nGAELGE E

Ag cur ceiste - - - - Asking a question.
Ca bhfuil Seán? - - - - Where is John?
Cá bhfuil mo chara? - - - - Where is my friend?
Cá bhfuil do theach? - - - - Where is your house?

Caidé an t-am? - - - - What's the time?
Caidé dubhairt sé - - - - What did he say?
Caidé a síleann tú féin - - - - What do you think yourself?
Bhfuil sin maith go leor? - - - - Is that good enough?
Bhfuil sé fuar inniú? - - - - Is it cold to-day?

Sé an Béarla teanga na nGall - - - - English is the language of the aliens.
Labhair do theanga féin - - - - Speak your own language.

Committee cover-up

ANYONE WHO witnesses the escalating harassment by the "security forces" is in no doubt as to their intentions. They have, however, decided to make a show of taking the decision. The Government, through Rees, has already made known its intention of continuing with Internment in the foreseeable future. Despite this contemptuous treatment several members of the legal establishment have allowed their names to be associated with the charade. One is Lord Gardiner. Another is Lord McDermott, an ex-Northern Ireland Minister of Home Affairs during a previous emergency. Yet another is Judge Eoin Higgins, who is, no doubt meant as a sop to the Catholic community. The decision will be taken at the behest of the military as have the bulk of decisions since Wilson attained power.

Repression of the Catholic minority in N.I.

20 Reasons why Catholics should not give general support to the R.U.C.

From a leaflet issued by Fr. Denis Faul, Dungannon in November, 1974.

1. Over 400 cases of brutality have been documented against them since 1971.
2. No R.U.C. man has been convicted of assaulting a prisoner since 1968. This shows the basic corruption of the force in failing to efficiently prosecute their own lawbreakers.
3. The R.U.C. are accused of over 130 cases of torture before the European Commission on Human Rights in Strasbourg.
4. They were responsible for the torture of 14 'HOODED MEN' and none of them has yet been charged with this sophisticated assault on men.
5. 25 distinct methods of Physical Brutality and many methods of psychological terror were used by the Special Branch in Holywood and Girdwood Barracks in 1971-72.
6. 9 methods of brutality were used in Ballykelly plus a small black 'HEAT' room.
7. Brutality is now used in the Springfield and Dunmurry R.U.C. stations and sometimes in Omagh, Lurgan and Cookstown.
8. No complaint has been heard by a tribunal under Section 13 (3): all have been referred to the Chief Constable with disastrous results.
9. The R.U.C. have marked out 4,000 Catholic men for arrest and generally brutal interrogation under Emergency Powers.
10. The R.U.C. have put the finger on 2,000 Catholic men for immoral internment.
11. The R.U.C. have told lies in Court about obtaining statements by brutality and duress, and secured convictions of innocent men who are serving long terms of imprisonment. Bias shown in preferring charges, opposing Bail etc.
12. Cases of blackmail of Catholic Youths are reported against R.U.C.
13. In 1974 the R.U.C. are using brutality on both Catholic boys and girls to admit membership of illegal organisations (which sometimes don't exist in the district): this is their new form of internment.
14. The R.U.C. made little or no effort to stop or investigate sectarian murders, e.g. in the Dungannon-Armagh-Portadown triangle.
15. The R.U.C. allowed 40,000 Catholics to be driven out in Belfast between August 1969 and February 1973. Open collaboration by neglect with U.D.A. was reported from Whiteabbey and Mountpottinger in a report of the Community Relations Commission.
16. The R.U.C. gave hardly any protection to Catholic Pubs over 500 of which were Bombed.
17. The R.U.C. have failed to prosecute British soldiers efficiently for murder, torture and falsification of evidence which takes place before their very eyes.
18. Lord Cameron, Lord Hunt and Lord Scarmen (58 times) criticised the R.U.C. especially for the sectarian nature of the force.
19. The R.U.C. favour Orange and Anti Catholic demonstrations especially in the centre of Belfast and apply discriminatory law against Catholic protests against internment.
20. The R.U.C. led the sectarian mob into the Catholic areas of Belfast to attack the Catholic people: they have prevented the conviction of criminals in their midst by 'conspiracies': of silence: they have used unjust laws unfairly against Catholics. They deserve neither trust nor respect nor acceptance. They are like 3 letter terrorists who are killing, torturing and abusing innocent people.

He died to be a Free Man

by The Wolfhound, Belfast.
(tune: Flower of Sweet Strabane)

1

It was on a cold October night
an Irish rebel died.
He died to be a free man,
a freedom which was denied.
He was Hugh Coney,
from the Co. of Tyrone,
And his name will go alongside
of Connolly, Pearse and Tone.

2

A shot rang out without warning
from the Forces of the Crown
Their orders were to shoot on sight
all internees that they found.
But, alas, Hugh Coney fell,
he suffered the fateful blow:
His Long Kesh chains were broken,
which Faulkner had bestowed.

3

Come out ye cowardly Britishers,
ye shot an unarmed man.
You did it up in Derry: at Long Kesh
you've done it again.
Just like your forefathers,
who were the Black and Tans,
But victory will be achieved,
by the felons of our land.

4

That dreadful night is over,
Hugh Coney sleep in peace.
You had to die to get away
from the tyrant Merlyn Rees.
For in the hell-hole of Long Kesh,
you heard your country's groan,
So fare thee well, my brave one,
from the Co. of Tyrone.

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