

An Phoblacht

Iml. 5. Uimh. 9. 5p. Marta 1, 1974.



KITSON TAKING OVER IN DUBLIN D.O.D.?

THOUSANDS of trade-unionists, Republican militants and other socialists being herded into the Dublin R.D.S. under the threat of loaded machine-guns; random executions; mutilated bodies floating down the Liffey; a Chilean-style coup in Ireland: politics-fiction or impending danger?

As the recruiting drive of the "Free" State armed forces gets under way there are reports that Kitson's techniques have been accepted completely by the Dublin Department of Defence and we invite the Dublin Defence Minister, Mr. Donegan, and his colleagues, to deny that:

- a manual has been issued and circulated in the last three months to a restricted number of top senior officers of the Army and members of the administration, with a special emphasis on the fact that the existence of such a document should not be known by the public;

- That this document is based on the experience of internal counter-insurgency but especially that of the British army;

- That the main purpose of this confidential document is to outline the changes necessary to organise a functional "peace-keeping force" capable of intervening efficiently against any sign of militant challenge to the "Free" State (particularly a workers' offensive or general strike); thus, that it lays the basis for preparation for civil war in the forceable future;

- That a substantial passage of the manual relates to the questions of street-fightings and elaborates on what circumstances are required to order shooting against demonstrators.

Since the Pro-Treaty Army, under the leadership of Dick Mulcahy, replaced the Black-and-Tans, Republicans lost any illusions as to the nature and role of the Dublin army as a defensive force. It started as it was meant to continue, as the watchdog of gomben capitalism, the transmission belt of British imperialism in our country.

However, for the general public, the "Free" State army through the years seemed to play a "progressive role": the "wild geese" flew away, becoming some kind of "peace-keeping force" in countries such as Aden, Cyprus, Congo and, today, the Middle-East. But in these countries they were doing

the same job for which the British army came to the Six Counties, only these places were remote from Ireland, and the role of the army was not seen as clearly as it should have been.

Stood idly by

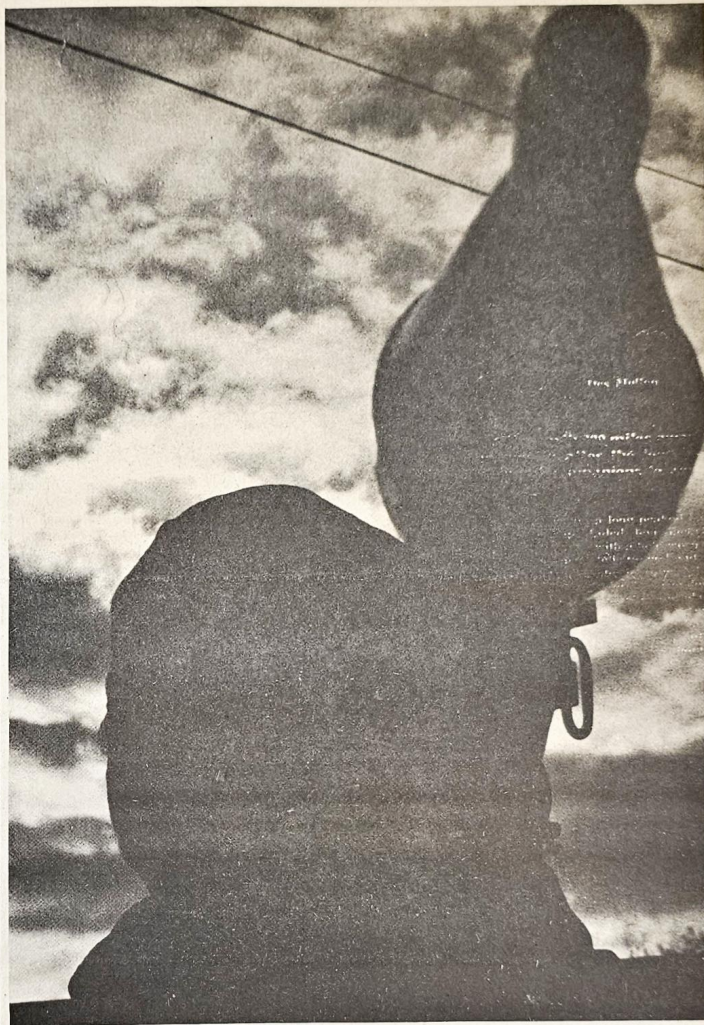
This is why, in 1969, many an Irish citizen expected the "Free" State army to move into the North to protect the nationalist areas.

But, of course, they stood idly by, for such was their duty, to remain the passive witnesses of the slaughter, effectually helping British rule to be reinforced. Now, when the British military machine is in difficulty, they have shown their true role by giving a helpful hand along the Border against the freedom fighters.

The present Dublin recruiting campaign aims at strengthening the forces overstretched by the border operations. Also, it is necessary for the Dublin administration to see that no important movement can challenge the state when its forces are concentrating on collaborating with the Brits to cut off withdrawal for units of Oglagh na hEireann, whether it be a Civil Rights movement against repression, a general strike or mobilisations against the Wage Pact.

An increasing change in the role of the Dublin army has been shown by some obvious signs: last year at the Curragh

Ar lean. ar chúl



Óglach Éireannach ag fanacht ar an bhfaill le buille a bhuail ar son na saoirse. Next week we will publish a sensational series of pictures from the Belfast Bogside area. Order your copy now: demand will be heavy.

RUMOUR SCOTCHED

By our Political Correspondent

A PECULIAR rumour was circulating in Belfast last weekend and so widespread as to suggest that it might have been circulated by the enemy: Sinn Féin cumann members were not to discuss the Boal plan for an amalgamated Ireland!

It seemed odd to me - too odd to be true. For if anything needs to be discussed widely by Republicans at present it is this particular plan. I checked with Seán Ó Bradaigh, Sinn Féin's publicity Officer and a member of the Ardchomhairle, to see if any direction even remotely resembling this had been made by the Ardchomhairle. "No," he said.

Could it be that a directive was issued asking Sinn Féin cumann in the North (and elsewhere) to discuss the Boal plan, to send the cumann consensus to headquarters for processing, but not to issue any press statements? No directive of any kind had been issued.

Commonsense, however, would seem to indicate that the subject be discussed at all levels of Sinn Féin and that headquarters be told of the results. It would appear to be unwise for individual cumann to issue press statements on the subject without checking at a higher level first.

Army statements, of course, are issued through the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau.

An Phoblacht

Inleabhar 5. Márta 1, 1974. Uimhir 9
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire. Guthán: 47611

Free Joe Cahill

JOE Cahill, the veteran Belfast Republican, is very ill in a Dublin hospital. It could be argued, with some bitterness, perhaps, that his present condition is a direct result of his imprisonment. But such recriminations will not help the man or assist in loosening his shackles.

The only possible approach, within reason and with any hope of success, is that of mercy. The man may have very few days, months, years, left. In mercy, let him spend what remains outside prison and, if it has to be in hospital, without the prison stretching its keys, its locks, its walls, barbed wire, officials, into the ward where he rests.

Does anybody want Joe Cahill to die in prison except the fool or the hard-hearted enemy consumed by a spirit of revenge because of Cahill's lonely stand in 1969 against the mob invaders of the Falls and his part in building the people's army?

Cahill's death in prison must be dreaded by the Dublin authorities as much as it would grieve Republicans. Why, then, does this have to happen? Or why do the authorities have to risk it happening?

The answer is that it does not have to be risked. The authorities can release Cahill without having to search for a dusty formula among the laws passed against this country in the reign of Victoria or any other monarch. Nor need the authorities fear any political disadvantage for who could be so callous as

to oppose the freeing of this man who has suffered so much, all his life, for Ireland and her people?

There are precedents, in justice, for giving parole to all kinds of prisoners, when circumstances are such as to indicate that such, should be granted. Would it not be possible to give indefinite parole to a very sick man? Or parole for a period of weeks, renewable when necessary? There is no real problem there.

But the authorities cannot expect Republicans to bend their principles or to go down on their knees or to give recognition to a state when they are bound by the rules of the organisations to which they belong to do nothing of the kind. There should be no rules laid down, no humiliating conditions attached to the parole we are advocating, no promises exacted. That way, there will be no problems for anybody concerned and the traditional decencies will be maintained.

Boal and Sunningdale

FOR many a long year it was the dream of Republicans that our Protestant brothers and sisters of the north-east would see through Westminster's duplicity and join us in the common fight for freedom. But now that it is beginning to happen, with Boal's plan for an "amalgamated Ireland", and so-called loyalists shooting at the alien troops in Belfast, what are most Republicans doing? Preaching to the converted?

The establishment, north and south, is doing all it can to keep the truth from the people and is being aided by the official censorship of radio and television and the unofficial censorship of the newspapers, daily and provincial.

In such circumstances the Republican Movement has a greater obligation than ever to meet the people directly in the street; to enter dialogue with them; to explain our policies; to answer their questions; to encourage our political enemies and our critics to confront us, to argue with us. The two organisations best equipped, perhaps, to do the job we are advocating are Sinn Féin and the Irish Civil Rights Association. There is really no need for Republicans to join with well intentioned people under other banners: too many banners will confuse the people.

What is needed is to pick a good spot in the town or village, a place where one will not be a public nuisance or an excuse for the authorities to disrupt a meeting, but a place, at the same time, which guarantees the maximum audience. Then pick a suitable time, when the maximum audience will be in the vicinity. Announce the meeting in advance and

give it good poster publicity, with announcements at local entertainments, in the local press, and elsewhere, as the opportunity arises.

Make it a weekly event: same time, same place. And ensure that our Movement's literature is available. Sinn Féin is, fortunate in being one of the few political movements in the country well served and well documented by its publicity services. Finally, after every meeting questions, on a personal basis, should be sought, man to man, and recruiting forms available. Don't be afraid of argument.

This, we hope, will be Blain an Bhua (the Year of Victory). We must prepare for it by giving the Irish people a chance to enrol in the Republican Movement over the next few months. The people must be told the truth. The only way they will be told the truth is by meeting them, face to face, publicly. Knowing the truth, they will swell our ranks and make the final push so much easier, so less violent. The real men of violence must be spotted by the Republican Movement and isolated so that the people can push past them to rule our land.

Boal commands large areas of respect in the Six Counties. As soon as the people of the Six Counties see that the Republican Movement commands similarly large areas of respect in the Twenty-Six Counties, the worst part of the struggle will be over for, together, we can force the enemy to withdraw at speed.

The siege mentality is the worst enemy of Republicans - the feeling that we have been driven into a corner, that we are a tiny, isolated minority,

that, though we are right, we haven't a chance. But if we go out to meet the people, and argue quietly, in a friendly manner, with respect for those asking the questions, we will soon see that we have an immense support. The reaction to the helicopter escape proved that, as we noted on another occasion, the people are with us when they get clear leadership.

What is needed is not just a flash in the pan but a day-in, day-out commitment to the Republican Movement, with canvassing, with the posting of leaflets, with the regular weekly meeting, with support for all kinds of local protests where justice is being sought.

The Republican Movement is the conscience of the nation. But, to be effective, it must be seen to be the conscience of the nation. Go out and tell the people, listen to the people, help the people, be one with the people. There is no other way to the complete victory we are seeking.

Military victory is a foregone conclusion, now. It must be clinched politically in every town and village and townland throughout the country otherwise opportunists will occupy the vacuum to make the new Ireland safe for capitalism, thereby lengthening the struggle for real freedom and increasing the misery. There can be no freedom in Ireland until capitalism is outlawed forever more as robbery. There can be no freedom until every community is in control of its own destiny. Ní Éire Nua go daoiné: déantar teagmháil leo, in ainm Dé.

Réabhlóid oideachais ar siúl i mBéal Feirste

Débe

IS cosúil, ón gCatholic Standard, go bhfuil ardspéis ag an Ath. Des Wilson i bPobal Feirste, an comhlúadar beag úd ar bhóthar Seoighe, Béal Feirste, a bhfuil na páistí á dtógáil le Gaeilge agus a bhfuil a gcóras oideachais fíne bunaithe aige.

Tá Gaeilge ag Des ach ní minic a chloiseann daoine é i labhairt. Córás oideachais a bheith bunaithe ar an pobal an rud a gcuireann sé speis ann, is cosúil.

Ní Pobal Feirste ach ag tosú, ar ndóig. Nuair a chinn na daoine seo ar thithe Gaeltachta a thógáil in aon sráth amháin, agus ar pháistí a thógáil le Gaeilge, bhí sé le tuisct go mbeadh bunscoil lánghaileach a dhíth, luath nó mall.

Chruinnigh siad an tairgead, chéannaigh siad teach réamh-dhéanta, d'aistrigh siad é go dtí láthair taobh thiar de na tithe Gaeltachta seo, agus d'fhosghaigh siad mínteoir. Ar aghaidh leo. Is amháin, measaigh, gur thuig siad go mbeadh orthu córas iomlán oideachais a bhunú, é mar a rinne Ben Yehuda in Iosraél. Bhí téacsleabhair ag teastáil: der Séamus Mac Seáin liom gur cosúil nach bhfuil leabhair scoile ar fáil ón Roinn Oideachas, nó ní fhosghaigh ar bith le beannacht na Roinne, agus ní dhíthe ar an pháistí an-óg nach bhfuil ach Gaeilge acu. Agus anois tá trí leabhair uilínithe acu: cuirfear cío orthu gan

mórán mól. Seans-go mbeadh ar phobal Feirste a chlónáil féin a bhunú, leis!

Rud eile a bhí a dhíth agus nach raibh ar fáil ó Bhláid Aifia Claithe, foclóir beag. Gaeilge-Gaeilge idir lánghaileach aige na daoine óga seo (abairimis, ó cheithre bliana go sé bliana). Tá sé sin réidh anois ag Bríd Bean Mhic Séáin agus beidh 1,000 focal ann.

Séan Mac Aindrea, duine eile den chomhlúadar seo, tá foclóir Gaeilge-Gaeilge idir lánghaileach aige a mbeidh thair ar 6,000 focal ann. Um dheireadh na bliana seo beith é le mínteoir eile don scoil.

Anois, tá piananna á ndéanamh ag na Gaeilgeoirí seo - nach bhíagheann an chian-óg seo féin, mar dheontas, ó rialtas ar bith, thuaidh theas - faoi mhéascóil lánghaileach a bhunú; agus tá caint ar siúl faoi oileoil. "Tá gáirgá, le hoidgeachas iomlán Gaeilge," a deir Séamus. "Ní dhéanfaidh sé cúis aithris a dhéanamh ar an gcóras galla dá samhúnaith thuaidh theas. Tá nuair a bhíonn scoileanna lánghaileach bunaithe is faoi chóras galla, nach ndéanann freastal ar nacthannas na bhfeinann, atáid. Tá réabhlóid a dhíth san oideachas."

Forbairt ar smaointí Éire Nua atá sna pleananna seo uile, ach siúl bhí ann chaint faoi Éire Nua bea a bunúfóir Pobal Feirste.

Sasca eile?

AGUS mé i mBéal Feirste chuala mé iomrá faoi rud a bhí faoi chaibidil agus anseo minic go leor, measaigh, mar atá a ghaila atá na Poblachtóirí ó taobh an chultúir Éireannaigh de, agus go hifirthe faoi Gaheilge, ar na saolta seo.

Ní minic céilí ar bun. Ní minic ceolta tíce le cloisteáil ina measc. De réir cosúlachta, ní dhéanann siad freastal ar ranganna Gaeilge ach amháin nuair a chuirear faoi ghlas iad. Agus ag na clubanna Gaeilge-Gaeilge idir lánghaileach aige a mbeidh thair ar 6,000 focal ann.

Níor mhiste aithris a dhéanamh ar na seanphoblachtóirí agus fácaint chugé go bhlaighuigh na Fianna teanga, cool, rinic, stáir. Níor mhiste do Chumann na mBán féachaint faoi naicóileanna lánghaileach a bhunú. Céard é tá uainn, nuair a bheas an réabhlóid thair: Sacca nua darb ainm Éire? Ní réabhlóid go réabhlóid intinne.

Sladmhargadh

Ós faoi sin a dhéanann naicpáidh bílog speisialtú Dé Dhomhnaigh seo cúig ag an Aifreann Gaeilge i Scaipé Mhuire, an ceann a thá na Port-aistín (Éireannach Aontuithé) i 1783 do na Caitlicigh.

Níl ach fáille £1 (béil, san aicmh) ar chúrsa staire (Éire: 1798-1923) faoi Chraobh Naomh Padraig i Little Flower Secondary School, Bóthar Somerton, Béal Feirste. Dé Sathairn agus Dé Dhomhnaigh, Márta 30 agus 31. Trí Gaheilge a bheas an cúrsa. Cuirtear ainm, seoladh agus fáille chun an rúnai, 199 Sraid Dónduigall, Béal Feirste 1, roimh 23/3/74. Molaim an iarracht.

Seiteachas

SAN áit a bhfuil mise ag obair naicpáidh foirmeacha faoi Social Welfare Acts (8071) 108256, 100,000, 11-73, F.P. - G3 - sin mar atá ag bun na foirme. Agus tá sé seo ann, leis: I.A.I.

I mBéal a bhí an thóim. Chaitheas thar n-ais chucu fagus d'iarr ceann i dtéanga na n-áil. Tá an thóim seo an-athnóach go deo ach is é an rud is aisti fuithi, ailiim, go dteastaíonn ón stát ón "Christian name."

Céard é a dhéantas lúdach, ní theadar?

Eigse Uladh

TÁ £50, duais Rialaité na Gaeltachta, ag dul don amháin traidisiúnta Gaeilge is fearr a thaghas Comhtháil Násúnta na Gaeilge laithreacha bonn, Cathfadh an ceol agus na focla bheith nauchumtha. Léofar na harrachtaí is fearr ón gcomórtais ag coirneochail i n-áthóir Dohair, Trí Chonnail, agus Eigse Uladh ar síd (Márta

8-10). Tuilleadh colais 6 Nóra Ní Dhomhnaigh, Comhtháil (guthán: 01/60241 nó 01/312667).

"Sáocht na Sean in Ultaibh mar Fhoine Staire" is téama don Eigse agus ar na daoine a labhrós beidh Liam de Paor, Máiread Ní Dhuinnshléibhe, Déiréan Uí Fhlánagáin agus Liam Ó Dochartaigh.

Gaellán an Eigse thug, ní gearr a thagann tú, go bhfaighidh tú ártola chun dul abhaile. Ach beidh bus na Comhtháil ag dul ann, leis: caithear suíochán a chur in áitithe laithreacha bonn.

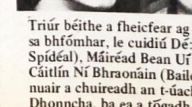
Oireachtas

IS I Máiread Ní Dhomhnaigh, léachtóir oileoile, bean Gaeltachta, cara mór le Gluaiseacht na Gaeilge agus na Poblacht, ball le Mion-éach, deirfúir leis an amháin cáilidh álainn úd, Séan 'ac Dhomhnaigh, uachtarán nua ar an tOireachtas.

Fáilte roimpe. Maith an rud é go bhfuil bean Gaeltachta i mbus cúrsaí nó i gCois Fharráige, i mbliana, a bheas an tOireachtas ar bun, an chéad uair, le tamall an-fhada, a aistríodh an fhéile ann ó Bhlagh Aifia Claithe.

Coslet Ó Cuinn, Canóach in Eaglais na hÉireann, file, teag eolaí agus duine creasta, a bhí na uachtarán ar an tOireachtas anuraidh. Rinne sé bog sármaith. Tá súil againn go bhfaighidh na fir-ion-éach úd, na hairt stáit, glan amach 6 An tOireachtas i mbliana. Tá ár súth againn den bhíomteacht.

Triúr béithe a fheicear ag An tOireachtas i gCois Fharráige sa bhíomhar, le cuidiú Dé: Máire Ní Choincheannáin, (ón Spidéil), Máiread Bean Uí Dhomhnaigh (6 Thráighín) agus Cúitín Ní Bhraonáin (Baile na Seagla). Ag preasagallam, nuair a chuireadh an t-uachtarán nua in aithne, Máiread Ní Dhomhnaigh, ba ea a tógadh an pictiúr.



R.U.C. TERRORISM**Condemned
by Young,
Scarman,
Cameron**

WE in the Sinn Féin Ulster Executive, see, as the first sign of realism, the decision of the Attorney-General to treat as "terrorists", a member of the R.U.C. Special Branch for alleged offences, according to a statement received.

The Police Federation's disapproval is seen as leaning towards another conspiracy of silence manifested throughout the R.U.C. and brought to light during the Scarman Tribunal.

For Mr. Stannage to state that, by bringing a member of the R.U.C. before a Court, it would be a slight on the integrity of the R.U.C., is ludicrous.

Bearing in mind that the R.U.C. long since has lost its integrity, due to its completely partisan approach to the present situation, as observed by Lord Scarman, Lord Cameron, Sir Arthur Young and Lord Gardiner, all of whom made statements about the conduct of the R.U.C.

Appeal unheeded

Sir Arthur Young appealed: "I appeal to the police to hand up the guilty men in their ranks". The appeal went unheeded by the R.U.C.

Lord Scarman commented: "The bating of Catholics and the invasion of Catholic homes by the police was wholly unjustified".

Lord Cameron stated: "There was a breakdown of police discipline... a number of policemen were guilty of misconduct which involved assault and battery, malicious damage to property and the use of provocative sectarian and political slogans".

As to the Special Branch, Mr. Stannage, chairman of the Police Federation should dwell on Lord Gardiner's report regarding torture and brutality in the North, accepted by the British Premier, Mr. Heath on Aug. 8, 1970.

In this report it is stated that "the Special Branch men were involved in torture and brutality".

It also states: "The procedures were and are illegal... they are illegal by the law in Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom".

Bearing all this in mind, the Police Federation, therefore, should not appear so "aghast", at the decision of the Attorney-General to treat as "terrorist" members of the force allegedly involved in offences.

In name of law

The Police Federation and, indeed, to all who claim to be "forces of law and order", should bear the following in mind, the statement continues: "When those who make the law break the law in the name of the law there is no law".

The Ulster Executive hopes that every person, whether members of the Crown Forces or ordinary individuals, will get a fair trial.

As regards Mr. Stannage's apparent dislike of the Diplock Commission rules being used in a Court, the Executive hopes that he and his colleagues will strive for its immediate removal, along with all the other repressive laws of the Six Counties.

**Connacht greets
Boal plan**

Chonnacht has welcomed the recent proposal of Mr. Desmond Boal for a federal government in a united, independent Ireland as a solution to the Northern problem.

The statement continues: "As this proposal is the nearest in line to that advocated by the four Provincial Comhairle, we in Comhairle Chonnacht hope that it will receive the earnest consideration it deserves from the Irish people, North and South, as believe it contains within it seeds of a just and lasting peace for the whole people of Ireland".

**Cosgrave insults Derry's
dead**

THE IRISH Civil Rights Association held its second annual commemoration of Derry's "Bloody Sunday" in Dublin with a march from the burned-out shell of the British Embassy, Merriem Square, to the G.P.O., where 14 wreaths were laid.

These wreaths were supplied by the American Branch of An Cumann Cabhrach.

Unfortunately, the wreaths could not be laid in the Garden of Remembrance, as planned, because the head of the 26 Counties administration, Mr. Liam Cosgrave, refused to allow the Tricolour in the Garden to be lowered to half-mast.

Mr. Cosgrave suggested that all those who died for Ireland could be commemorated on St. Patrick's Day, a date picked by himself and his collaborating colleagues in the hope of

eliminating the commemoration of the Proclamation of the Republic on Easter Sunday.

Mr. Cosgrave was prepared to use brute force to prevent the flag being lowered. It would be an insult to Derry and its dead to lay the wreaths if the flag was not lowered, so the Civil Rights Association chose the G.P.O., Dublin, as the building most symbolic of civil rights because it was there that the Proclamation guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities to the whole people of Ireland was first read by the Commandant General of the Republican Forces and the President of the Republic, Pádraig Pearse himself.

Before the wreath-laying ceremony, the meeting was addressed by Captain James Kelly, chairman, Civil Rights

Association. He explained the significance of the ceremony and the reason why it was being held at the G.P.O., instead of at the Garden of Remembrance.

After Captain Kelly's address some stanzas from Thomas Kinsella's poem, "Butcher's Dozen", were read by Caroline Bean Mhic Anna. Then prayers for the dead were recited by Rev. Columba Kelly, Belfast, and by Greek Orthodox Bishop Bartholomew from the United States, an Irish-American, who called for the transfer of the Price sisters and their comrades to Ireland, and the rejection of the Sunningdale Agreement.

The meeting ended with two minutes silence in memory of the dead of "Bloody Sunday".

Left: The actress, Caroline Bean Mhic Anna, and Albert Price, father of the Price sisters, lead the parade. Albert Price is standing in the British imperial election as an Independent Republican in the West Belfast constituency.

**Common
Market
bubble
bursts**

SINN FEIN takes no pleasure in the fact that full membership of the Common Market, which Republicans so strenuously opposed, has brought widespread economic hardship to large sections of the Irish people, north and south, according to a statement.

Nonetheless, the Republican Movement believes it would be remiss in its duties not to forewarn the Irish people, once again, that worse is yet to come unless public opinion forces the Dublin government to face up to the consequences of its tragic error in believing that, by committing the state to full membership in this second Act of Union, it could wipe the slate clean of past economic blunders with bags of Deutschmarks and Francs.

The collapse of the price of beef during the first year of membership has brought home to the farming community in a most cruel manner, the perfidy of the Brussels and Dublin financed pro-market campaign.

Instead of the "bonanza" promised, the beef trade is faced with its worst depression in the history of the country. With seven million cattle in the country, the average drop in price of £5 per beast, which took place during 1973, means there has been a massive loss of £350,000,000.

Such a disaster is unequalled even during the worst years of the economic war of the hungry thirties. Yet the kept press and state-owned RTE continue to blate out the "you-never-had-it-so-good" message. Farmers who have been facing increased

costs estimated in 1973 to be £46,000,000, and who have been taxed up to £56 on a ton on beef exports to countries outside the EEC trade block, these farmers may be faced with the prospect of having to sell his dearly bought and fed cattle at panic prices. Further, the recent unilateral devaluation of the French Franc threatens the very existence of the Common Agricultural Policy, the one benefit that Irish farmers were led to believe would solve all their problems.

Should the EEC intervention price for beef collapse, as now appears likely, the Irish farmer may be faced with the prospect of having to sell his dearly bought and fed cattle at panic prices. Further, the recent unilateral devaluation of the French Franc threatens the very existence of the Common Agricultural Policy, the one benefit that Irish farmers were led to believe would solve all their problems.

The Irish farmer has seen very little evidence of the stable prices membership was supposed to offer. Rather, he has seen his costs for input soar, and the price for his most important product - beef - sink.

Consumers suffer

The consumer, the urban housewife, and the trade unionist have fared no better than the farmer. Food prices, which the Fine Gael, Fianna Fail and Tory elements of the Labour Party assured their constituents would rise no more than one penny in the pound, rose 14 pence in the pound as one price rise after the other was sanctioned by the self-proclaimed "revolutionary-market" Minister for Industry and Commerce, Justin Keating.

Trade unionists, who were promised 55,000 new jobs in industry, are now being told that, in order to maintain their own, they must ratify a National Wage Agreement which fails in most cases to keep their incomes abreast of rising prices and will, in fact, have the effect of lowering their standards of living, still further.

Plans for a meaningful Regional Aid Fund, from which the Twenty-Six Counties was to be a major beneficiary, are now so dog-eared it is unlikely they will ever see the light of day.

The proposals being considered are pathetic in their impotence, so pathetic that even pro-Marketters are calling for an Irish veto if they are not substantially altered to give the underdeveloped peripheral regions a sufficient transfer of funds to offset the flow of capital to the central industrialised areas.

Ar lean. ar chúl

The internationally known actress, Vanessa Redgrave, emphasises a point during a new conference at the headquarters, in London's East End, of the Workers' Revolutionary party. Vanessa is standing in the British imperial election as the party's candidate in the Newham Constituency. Vanessa supports the right of Irish prisoners to serve their sentences in Ireland and has condemned the forced feeding of the hunger strikers.

**Hounding of
Mc Guinness**

ON THE arrest of Martin McGuinness, Sinn Féin's uachtarán, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, issued this statement: "The arrest of Martin McGuinness is clearly a politically motivated act by the Dublin government designed to shore up the toppling Brian Faulkner faction which is now facing the electorate in a crucial test."

On the other hand this latest act of shameful collaboration can scarcely endorse the S.D.L.P. to the people of the former Free Derry area, seeing that the new Stormont Executive and the Dublin Government now work hand-in-hand.

"It will be interesting to observe if the opinion of a police superintendent will be invoked for the second time within a year to send Martin McGuinness to prison in the 26 Counties", the statement concludes.

Laughed out

BRITISH army thugs conducted a raid on the Derry City Club at Bishop Street. When these desperadoes appeared at the lounge entrance, the band made a quickie switch out of "Help me make it thru' the night" and swung full blast into "The Boys of the Old Brigade".

The entire attendance in the lounge created impromptu stages with tables and chairs and gave the song such an enthusiastic rendering that the band was practically inaudible. The poor unemployed mites of the empire crawled out after 20 hot Irish minutes, without taking prisoners and minus quite a few skull caps.

OVER the past few weeks I have been tracing the history of that Westminster plan to rule Ireland through a puppet administration by means of a trick called "home-rule".

We have seen how the Nationalists were weaned away by the Brits from whatever wholesome ideas of Irish independence some of them may have had to adopt the role of quislings, just like the S.D.L.P. today, and the parties represented in Leinster House.

Last week I got as far as the resignation of Arthur Griffith from Sinn Féin and his replacement by Eamonn de Valera, as president; and the calling by Count Plunket of a national convention of all Republican and separatist organisations.

This was a direct challenge to David Lloyd-George, the Westminster premier. What steps would he take to try to outflank the Republicans?

Partition agreed

Lloyd George now set up what he called an "Irish National Convention" to work out a scheme for the "better government of Ireland". He invited all parties to this, including Sinn Féin; but only the Irish party and the Unionist party attended. Sinn Féin ignored the convention, giving as the reasons that Irish independence was not on the agenda.

The convention collapsed after agreeing to proposals for the partitioning of Ireland into two states. These proposals were worked out eventually in the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and subsequently written into the Anglo-Irish "Treaty" of 1921.

By that time, however, Sinn Féin had won the 1918 election, Dáil Éireann Government for all Ireland had been established, the War of Independence had been fought and the occupation forces forced to sign a truce with the Army of the Republic, (Oglaigh na hÉireann).

Most of my readers know the subsequent history of how the Treaty was forced upon the Irish people under the threat of "immediate and terrible war", and of the bloody civil war in defence of the Republic which followed in the wake of that treaty of surrender.

There is one point, however, I wish to raise here. Although Arthur Griffith was prepared to accept dominion status for a 32-counties Ireland, he never, at any time, contemplated partition. He was cajoled into signing the Treaty by the inclusion in that document of a clause which made provision for the setting up of what was called a "Boundary Commission" to determine the wishes of the population in certain nationalist areas such as Tyrone and Fermanagh, Derry city and South Armagh.

Lloyd George assured Griffith that the Boundary Commission, when it met, would cede such a large area of territory to the Southern state that what would be left would not be a viable political entity for the Unionists, and, as a result, full national unity would be inevitable, with British consent and support.

Both Griffith and Collins fell for this British lie, hook, line and sinker. They were in their graves when the so-called Boundary Commission did meet in 1925 and its report, instead of recommending the transfer of territory to the southern state actually recommended the transfer of parts of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan to the northern statelet.

The Free State representative on the Boundary Commission, Professor Eoin Mac Néill, resigned in disgust, but the government of which he was a member actually accepted the Commission's report and because Britain agreed to let the Free State off any further payments to the Imperial national debt, William Cosgrave, the head of that government, and his Minister for Finance, Ernest Blythe, described the new arrangement (which meant Partition and occupation) as "a damn good bargain".

Final freedom struggle

From that day to our own, the two partitioned states set up by England in this country have continued to function and flourish until the present day of the War of Independence began with the Civil Rights agitation in 1968.

Republicans fight to retain hospital

ARDKEEN Hospital, Waterford, was built as a TB hospital in 1950. In the sixties, when the disease was on the wane, Ardkeen became a general hospital, leaving one unit, St. Joseph's, for the treatment of TB.

There was no paediatric unit and, recently, when a child died from gastro-enteritis, pressure was put on the authorities to provide such a unit.

As a result, it was decided to convert St. Joseph's TB unit into

a paediatric unit, reports the Cathal Brugha Cumann, Sinn Féin, Waterford.

The scheduled closing of the TB unit is the latest in a series of blows struck against the people of the hospital, in general and Waterford city, in particular.

This areas has one of the highest rates of unemployment in the country as a result of decisions and lack of decisions by the faceless bureaucrats in Dublin.

Are they now going to remove a basic civil right of a suffering minority - the TB patients - by closing their local treatment unit?

In this latest "rationalisation" scheme, the authorities have come up against an unexpected stone wall in the form of the Action Committee formed by the patients themselves in St. Joseph's unit.

Ar lean, ar chúl ích,

UNDER MY EYE

Lloyd-George plans partition

Within the last five years the Volunteer soldiers of Oglaigh na hÉireann have succeeded in destroying the political, financial and economic structure of the Northern state to such an extent that the British were forced to close down the Stormont parliament and to look around for a substitute or alternative.

This substitute was produced at Sunningdale with the help of treacherous politicians from the 26 Counties government and from the so-called socialists and nationalists of the S.D.L.P. You will note that the recipe is as it was in 1910. The new Northern Executive is appointed by the British Government and holds office by virtue of its allegiance to the British Crown.

In the Sunningdale Agreement is written the same bogus British guarantee that was given to Collins and Griffith in 1921, when the Boundary Clause was inserted in the Treaty of Surrender.

We are told that Britain will support Irish national unity when a majority in the occupied area agrees with it. You may be quite sure that every effort will be made through propaganda and financial inducement, that such agreement will never take place.

I ask you to remember that, on the very night on which Lloyd-George was telling Collins and Griffith that the Boundary Clause would bring Irish unity, he had sent a courier to Belfast with a letter to the then Unionist leader, Sir James Craig (afterwards Lord Craigavon). In that letter he wrote these words: "Ulster must not, whether she likes it or not, merge with the rest of Ireland".

I would ask you to take note of the words, "whether she likes it or not", for they contain the fundamentals of British policy in Ireland. This is, always has been, and always will be, to "divide and dominate".

New British gimmick

So that we have not progressed one step beyond 1910 as far as British imperialism is concerned, Sunningdale is the new British gimmick to hold Ireland in subjection and to maintain in our island home the imperialistic, capitalistic system of society.

For that reason, no plan for the future good government of Ireland, whether it comes from Sinn Féin, the Provisional I.R.A. or Unionist leaders, such as Desmond Boland and the late Tommy Iheron, will be considered. Under such a plan or plans British overlordship is rejected and Irishmen would sit down together to work out the future of our common motherland.

Pearse and his comrades rejected British duplicity in 1916. The people of all Ireland rejected it in 1918. The Republican Movement rejects it today and all Ireland will reject it again tomorrow.

Sunningdale cannot work in Ireland for the simple reason that it is a British conception and, like the 1910 Home Rule Act, a British gimmick by which it is hoped to continue British overlordship in Ireland.

The recipe is as before, only this time there are new cooks who have decided to work out their own recipe which will result in freedom, peace and independence for all our people, Orange and Green, Saxon, Norman and Gael.

CORMAC MAC AIRT



Freedom Fighter, 1974

This is the title of this poster, published by the Belfast Republican Press Centre, 182, Brompton Park, Belfast.

TWENTY NEW CUMAINN ÁRD FHEIS

PERHAPS the most significant internal development in Sinn Féin since the Ardheis is the number of new cumainn formed. During November, December and January more than 20 new cumainn have been formed and some lapsed cumainn re-organised.

In Derry city, the Kevin Barry has been formed. Secretary is Patrick Harkin, 26 Upper Nassau Street, Rossmount, Derry. This brings the number of cumainn in the city to 10 and leaves it in a very well organised state.

The Francis Hall - Ann Pettierew Cumann, formed in Andersonstown, Belfast, consists of young people between the ages of 17 and 21. The chairman is Paul Wilson and the secretary, Cláirín Mackle, Owenvarragh Park.

An tArd-Rúnaí, U. O. Loinsigh, formed three cumainn in Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, early in December. Secretaries are: Rathkeale, Michael Kelly, Crough Askaton, Michael Ryan, Ballyhahill, Donnachadh O'Neill, Lios Riada.

Mayo has a new cumann, in Ballina, secretary is Councillor Jackie Clark. A new cumann also has been formed in Roscommon, in Killglass, called the Frank O'Donoghue. Officers are: chairman, Kieran Flanagan; vice-chairman, Tom Joe Flanagan; secretary, Jim Cavanagh; joint

Fantastic expansion of Derry Sinn Féin

DERRY CITY is now very well organised, with 10 cumainn. This is an immense improvement on the situation prior to 1971 when only one cumann existed. The people of Derry always had and always will have the desire for Republicanism and freedom, but they have been a downtrodden people and for a long time looked to the south and the unfilled promises, for some help or encouragement.

In recent years the shackles have been shaken off and Derry is willing to stand on its own, as has been proven. In the heart of the Bogside the Wolfe Tone Cumann operates. It has 28 members. It sells 1,000 papers per week.

Papers sold are: "An Phoblacht", "The Volunteer" and the local news-sheet, "The Croppy".

A door-to-door canvass has been carried out and a petition signed to encourage people to maintain the Rents and Rates Strike.

The S.D.L.P. offices have been picketed in protest against forced-feeding. In fact, if there is a protest, a picket or any other activity in Derry City, the Wolfe Tone Cumann members are always to the fore.

The cumann secretary is: Miss Bernadette Harkin, 9, Elmwood Road, Derry.

WATERFORD city is not noted for its Republicanism. It was long regarded as a Redmonite stronghold but, if the activities of the Cathal Brugha Cumann are indication of what the future holds for Urbs Intacta, there are bright prospects ahead for the Republican Movement in the area.

Sometime last year Uachtarán Sinn Féin Ruairí Ó Brádaigh and U. O. Loinsigh, visited the city to help get it organised and left with a feeling of confidence.

That confidence was not misplaced. Since that date in September members of An Ard-Chomhairle twice have gone to Waterford to speak at public meetings and the cumann has carried on a campaign of organising, pickets and protests.

These have included pickets on the homes of Mr. Edward Collins, Fine Gael T.D., and Mr. William Kinneally, Fianna Fáil T.D., protesting in support of the Winchester eight.

A Fine Gael dinner dance in the Tower Hotel also was

Nuacht na gCumann

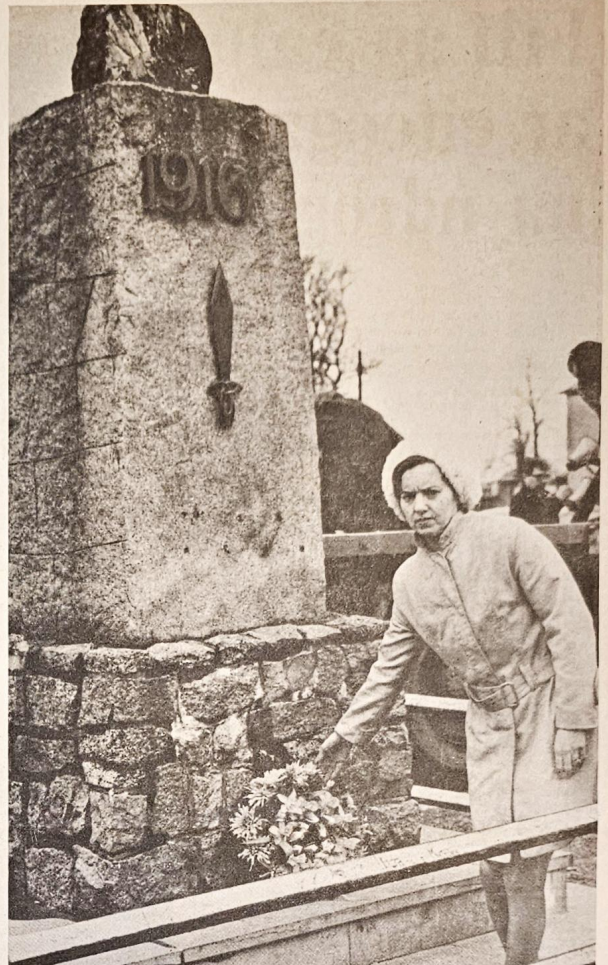
picketed. Five thousand leaflets have been distributed locally.

The cumann sells 25 dozen copies of "An Phoblacht" every week and has made some good collections for An Cumann Cabrach. Although the membership is small the hard work being done will bear fruit.

The chairman of the Cumann is Martin Morrissey and the secretary is Mrs. Margaret Merriman, 68 Ballytruckle, Waterford. The cumann at present works in conjunction with the Kilkenny Comhairleachtair.

Deascála ó Rinn O'Guanach, Co. Phort Láirge, chugainn: Deineadh atheagair ar an gCumann ann um Nollaig. Tháinig carn daoine óga isteach. Tionóladh Bhigil dhá lá in Dún Gharbhán ar son An Chumann Chabhairgh, agus bailíodh £120. Tá an feachtas poiblíochta chun seasmh le muintir an Claidia ar síd i gcónaí. Tá na hollígh seo a leanas tofa: Cathaoirleach: Tomás O' Ceallaigh; Rúnaí: Tomás O' Faoláin; cisteoir: Pádraig O' hAarta; Ní. labhtar dada ach Gaeilge sa chumann.

THE following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Roscommon Comhairleachtair: chairman; L. Noone; vice-chairman; P. Cryan; secretary; T. Geraghty; treasurer; D. Mullooly; organiser; K. King;



and P.R.O.; H. Mac Eoin.

The Comhairleachtair condemned the "Free" state forces for the raid on the home of Tom McDermott, Mount Talbot. The home was left in a shambles.

A LARGE Mayo contingent attended the "Bloody Sunday" Commemoration in Derry, among them Sinn Féin members of

These Belfast children were entertained at Christmas in Republican homes in the Tuam area, under the auspices of the Tuam Northern Holiday Committee, formed in September 1972. Since then, 400 children have benefited. All are close relations of internees, detainees or sentenced prisoners.

Máire Bean Uí Ghormaila lays a wreath at the 1916 memorial in Tuama, Co. na Gaillimhe, in memory of the 14 murdered by the Paras in Derry on "Bloody Sunday". A meeting afterwards was addressed by Councillor Frank Glynn and Caoimhín Mac Cathmhaoil, who called for the return of the political prisoners to Ireland.

Cumann in Castlebar, Claremorris, Newport and Kiltimagh.

THE Loughnane Brothers Cumann Drimnagh, Dublin, at its annual meeting, elected the following officer board: chairman; Joe Meehan; vice-chairman; Seán Judge; secretary; Seán Connolly; Asst.

Sec., Tom Harkin; treasurer; Mrs. G. Sheehy; and asst. treas; Seán Sheehy.

Galway: Uachtarán Sinn Féin, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Máire Moore and Malachy Foots addressed a meeting in Ballinasloe. This was the first such meeting in this area for a long time.

Protests have been organised by Sinn Féin in many other centres, especially in Belfast and Derry.

We believe the hard work being done by the more active will stimulate others to follow suit.

Send your Cumann news to Nuacht na gCumann, Sinn Féin, Sraid Chaoimhín, B.A.C.

AINN SINCE

treasurers, John Walsh and Joe Kelly. Delegates to Comhairleachtair: Joe Kelly and T.J. Flanagan.

Other cumann have been formed in: Golden, Co. Tipperary; Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone; South Armagh, Birmingham, Glasgow, Durrow, Co. Laoise and in Clare and Kerry. Details will appear in a future issue.

No to collaboration

A HOPE that resolute action would be taken by a corporate student body over the question of military - sponsored research in Queen's University, Belfast, is expressed by the Students' Representative Council.



Filí ag éalú ar eiteóga na ndrogaí

AGUS mé ar mo bhealach abhaile go dtí an ardchathair ó Aonach Urmhumhan, tar éis deireadh na seachtaine úd a chuir na filí óga iad féin in iúl, tharla go raibh Gabriel Rosenstock in aon chathair liom, gur chioraigh muid cúrsaí. Is é an trua Mhuire é nár chuir muid ar théip é.

"Féach," a deir Gabriel, "tá an dearcadh céanna ag an bhfilé óg anseo agus i Meiriceá is atá ag an deaChriostaí, nach fíú an rud an domhan seo".

"Eiriceas atá ansin", a deirim, "Nár rinne Críost fíon den uisce, mar chéad mhíoriúit".

"Ba shin mar a chreid go leor daoine sa tír seo, ar an chuma".

"B'fhéidir gur chreid. Ach ní hionann sin is a tá go dearcadh traidisiúna na Críostaíochta bhí acu".

"Ar aon chaoi, is é sin an dearcadh tá ag na filí óga seo. Teastáint uathu éalú ón seo atá gan mhaith agus cinéil faoi bhaith amach, trí mheán na ndrogaí".

Síoréalú

"Ealú, Síoréalú", a deirim, "Ach tuigim an scéal, fé mar a bhain sé le Meiriceá. Níor fíad na daoine óga ach diúltú do Vietnam, dom bhíominteach, do Nixon. Shíl siad nach bhféadfaidís chur ina choinne go bhféadfaidís".

"Is amhlaidh a chail siad dóchas. Ní raibh aon seans ann dom leasú. Agus níor chreid siad go ndéanfaidís réabhlóid aon mhaith, ach oiread, Chuagadh siad le drogaí chun éalú ón saol, ón réabhlóid".

"Tá an saol suarach", a deir Gabriel, "Agus is fíor gur féidir éalú uaidh agus teacht ar an bhfrinne ach feidhm a bhaint as drogaí. Dá mbéadh an deis agam, bheadh canabís agam uair sa mhí. Is maith is eol dom go gcuideodh sin leim chuid filíocht".

"Ach an amhlaidh atá cultúr na ndrogaí sainbhunaithe agus go láidir in Éirinn inniu?"

"Tá sé go láidir, ar an chuma, i measc mhuintir na n-ollscoileanna".

Ní féidir liom glacadh leis an éalú seo. Creidim go gcaithfidh an litríocht bheith ceangailte leis an saol. Sa mhéid sin is Críostaí mé (nó Marcaí), nó áisíreáil.

Creidim gur féidir le daoine an saol a fheabhsú. Creidim go n-éireodh leis an réabhlóid. Creidim go mbeadh chóir do na filí

Deasún Breatnach

agus dom aos dána i gceitinn part ghniomhach a ghlacadh sa réabhlóid.

Propaganda? Ní hea. Níl sin riachtanach. Is féidir leis na filí agus leis na scríbhneoirí, cuidiú ach an fhinne a chuardaigh agus a scríobh. Is leor sin.

Saol lasmuigh

Nearaíonn a ndúirt Gabriel 'chuide rud a dúirt mé nuair a deir gur é an crut, an líne, an yúd is tábhachtai san ealaíon. Ón gcianáin in Éirinn thug daoine an tábacht sin agus níl aon áit is mó a léiritheir é sin ná sa dán díreach agus sa chóras úd a mhair ó dheireadh na 12ú aoise go dtí lár na 18ú aoise, in Albain, ar aon chaoi.

Is maith is eol dom gur minic an dán díreach tur tuistí, ach cuireadh treallach ar fáil a bhí ina dhúsháil a bharróin. Is dóigh liom gur chuidigh an córas úd le saothrú agus le forbairt na teanga.

Rinne sé uirlis ónta gonta agus solúbtha den teanga agus tá a thionchar le feiceáil go fóill i measc na gceitinn is fearr sa nGaeilteach.

Na daoine a tháinig faoi anail an traidisiúin seo, is fearde dóibh é; is soláire a labhráin siad lena phobal; is dúchasai a labhráin, is tuiscie a leagan siad méir na litríochta a n-éirigh a chine.

Ó hUanacháin

Nó an ag Mícheál Ó hUanacháin atá an ceart, gurb é Seán O'Riordáin a bhí amach ón traidisiún, toisc go raibh gá le rud nua a dhéanamh sa Ghaeilge; go bhfuil na filí óga seo á leanúint; go dtuigann Gaeilgeoirí na Gaeilteach iad; agus go dtuigfeadh muintir na Gaeilteach iad chomh héasca céanna ach bearna na léitheoireachta agus na botúin atá déanta le 50 bliain chun daoine a chur in éadan léamh na Gaeilge (litrú nua, cló rómhánach agus mar sin de, ní airíom an chaoi ar maslaíodh Gaeilge na Gaeilteach ar raidió agus ar theilifís).

Is fíor, is dócha, nach raibh níos ag muintir na Gaeilteach nóis a léamh, agus go raibh sé mura bhfuil sé fós, ina dhroicín, aisi litreacha Béarla a scríobh. Agus féach gurb é an Béarla tá in uachtar sa chail.

Creidim, mar sin féin, go bhfuil sin ag athrú agus go bhfuil

daoine ag ceannacht agus ag léamh leabhrá sa nGaeilteach anois, go mall triallach, más maith leat, ach tá an t-aoil ag tuileadh. Ach, má tá, ach corrdhuine in ann an fhilíocht nua seo a bhlaicadh. Deir daoine liom nach bhfuil sí dúchasach.

"Chail daoine sa nGaeilteach an t-aoil", a deir Mícheál. "Murach bearna i nós na léitheoireachta ní bheadh aon fhadhb ann".

Pobal na cathrach

Agus caithfidh an file buailteadh ar aghaidh. Tá pobal mór Galltachta ann mura bhfuil pobal Gaeilteach aige. Deirimse



féin go bhfuil breis agus 60,000 duine a bhfuil Gaeilge liofa aige i mBeala Atha Cliath amháin; ach ní pobal Gaeilge atá ann, mar sin féin, ach amháin Dó Domhnaigh, ag an Aifreann Gaeilge, agus níl aon dream sása feidhm cheart a bhaint as an óicid sin chun an pobal lag seo a neartú. Ach sin seol eile.

Is é a cheapann Mícheál Ó hUanacháin leis, gur ró-easca a d'éirigh leis na filí óga seo a gcuil filíocht a thobú. Cuid mhaith di, a deir sé, ní sí aibí go leor go fóill. Cuid des na filí, níor tháinig siad in aibíocht, go fóill. Rudai siad sin dúirt daoine eile ar An Aonach, agus Scoil Mheirinn ar siúl.

Ní dóigh liom féin gur drochrud é deis thoilteoireachta thabhairt do na filí óga. Ba chóir go neartódh a leithid a muintir astu féin. Ní dóigh liom, ach oiread, gur drochrud bheith ag triail meadracht agus stiúla nua, ná bheith ag léamh filíocht ó

Another heavy blow at the British exchequer and Brit security: the result of a bombing in the "high security" zone of Castle Street, Belfast, last week.

Students object to recruiting

Students at the University of East Anglia harried a senior British airforce officer there to interview potential recruits. As the interviewees hurriedly were transferred to another building demonstrators chanted: "Troops out of Ireland - Internees out of jail" and "No campus recruitment for Armed Forces".

A general meeting of the Students' Union at Canterbury overwhelmingly passed a resolution, to be debated at the Liverpool Conference of the National Union of Students, calling for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and the release of all Irish political prisoners.

Treatment of Father Fell

I WOULD like to comment on the decision of the ecclesiastical and prison Authorities in England to refuse permission to Father Fell to say Mass in the prison where he is detained.

The permission, I understand, is withdrawn for weekdays only. Nevertheless it must be a great hardship on this priest to be unable to offer the Holy Sacrifice which would be his greatest consolation during his period of isolation from the world.

I remember the late Rev. Michael O'Flanagan telling me that a priest who was forbidden to say Mass suffered more than any soldier of freedom. Father O'Flanagan was, of course, referring to his own case. His priestly faculties were withdrawn for years because he disagreed with his bishop and insisted on being active in the Republican Movement, against the wishes of the bishop in question, who was the late Most Rev. Dr. Durlay, Bishop of Elphin.

In the end, however, Father O'Flanagan had his faculties restored, but only after an appeal to Rome. He suffered this deprivation for more than 20 years, during which period the only occasion on which he was allowed to celebrate Mass in Ireland was on the occasion of his father's funeral.

During that 20 year period, he visited the United States on many occasions, mostly as a Republican envoy, and when he did so the United States Hierarchy provided

him with Faculties to say Mass in Public.

When he died, Father O'Flanagan was chaplain to a convent in Bray. He did not return to the Diocese of Elphin. I refer to the case of Father O'Flanagan in order to show your readers that what is happening now to Father Fell is nothing new. Many Irish priests have been forced to suffer because of their loyalty to Ireland.

We have only to remember the Capuchins, Father Dominic and Father Albert, sent into exile because of their support for the I.R.A. in 1922, and whose bodies were returned to Ireland only within recent years.

I am glad to see that Mr. Frank McManus, M.P. has publicly stated that he will raise the case of Father Fell at the highest ecclesiastical court in Rome, if necessary. This priest of Irish descent deserves to be remembered and supported by all patriotic Irishmen.

Some may say that he was an advocate of violence. To such people I say, what about the statement of Bishop Tickle, who not only condoned, but praised, the actions of the murdering paratroops in Derry?

It seems that it all depends on which side the priest is. If he is on Ireland's side he must be made to suffer, he must be degraded and held up as a criminal. I shall leave it at that.

— Séamus G. O'Kelly, Sundrive Road, Crumlin, Baile Atha Cliath.

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Harassment of the Irish in Britain

ON Tuesday evening (February 12) plainclothes detectives, armed, and using electrical equipment, raided homes in Luton and Hemel Hempstead. In every case search warrants were produced.

The police claimed they were looking "for explosives". The victims in question are members of Sinn Féin, Anti-Internment League, International Socialists, Irish Association and others not members of any political organisations other than Church groups and charity organisations.

In every case personal correspondence, letters of all descriptions, and books were read, and piled in bundles on the floor.

Bedrooms, blankets and under carpets were searched with the detectors. Notes were taken down from personal letters and other correspondence. The families in question were each raided by seven and eight plainclothes policemen, and as well as their homes and belongings being searched, their cars and garages also were ransacked.

In Luton, the man in question was out that evening attending a political meeting (addressed by Harold Wilson) when the seven policemen arrived.

His door was forced open and his room was taken along with it in his absence. He returned home

a chara

later that evening to find his room a shambles and his door ajar. The police had left at this time.

Because of the condition his room was left in he still does not know if any items were removed and taken away by the police.

In another part of the house - which is set out in flats - the police broke open a tool box, the property of a young English technician, and also searched his room in his absence.

Other occupants in the house were questioned by the police about the man whose room was broken into, what were his political affiliations, the times he came and went, etc. They stayed for about two hours.

Another house in Luton was also searched. This time it was the home of a Sinn Féin member. His house was entered also by about eight policemen and the search carried out while he and his wife and young family were kept in a room downstairs.

In Hemel Hempstead, (nine miles away) at exactly the same time plain clothes police raided the homes of known Sinn Féin members, buyers of "An Phoblacht", Anti-Internment League members, and I.S. members.

In one case the home of an Irish family who do not belong to any political organisation was entered and searched by seven policemen. This house is occupied by an elderly couple whose two sons-in-law are members of the British armed forces stationed in England (one is a flight lieutenant and the other a captain).

All their correspondence was read, and they were questioned about a (used) battery found in the dust bin. This had been, in fact, in a tape-recorder owned by the couple. They can offer no explanation as to why their home was raided, other than the man in question recently wrote to his M.P. to complain about the ill-treatment of the Price strikers and the other hunger-strikers in Brixton.

He also gave clothing (used) during 1973 to collectors in the area of the Long Kesh internees and their families.

His wife is a semi-invalid, and is now terrified to open the door to a knock. He intends taking the matter up with his M.P. and is to ask the National Council for Civil Liberties to inquire fully into the matter.

Again in Hemel Hempstead another member of Sinn Féin was raided. Police arrived at 6.30 in the evening. The man was about to leave his house when the police pushed their way in and ordered him to get back into the kitchen.

There they produced their search warrant and the man explained he was on his way to the railway to pick up a visitor. He was told he could not leave the house, and could not make a 'phone call - in other words, as he put it himself, he was "under house arrest".

He protested to the police about his obvious intimidation and harassment. He was put under "close observation" for the two hours the police were in his home and could not go from one room



Is iad Sinn Féin, Bíúró Phoiblíocht na Poblachta agus cinirí Ghluaiseacht na Poblachta, ina geid ráitistí, a leagan síos polasaí offigiúil na Gluaiseachta.

Leis na húdair na tuairimí a nochtáir sa pháipear seo, bíodh siad i litreacha, sna colúin rialta sínithe nó in altanna eile, agus ní i gcónaí a aontaíonn na foilsitheoirí leo.

to another without being watched.

He was questioned about politics, about the coal miners' strike, and about opposition to the "Sinningdale Plan", and about a leaflet issued by Sinn Féin asking the electorate to withdraw their support from the Conservative candidates in the area, and cast their vote for the candidates who are known to be sympathetic to the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and giving political status to the Irish Republican prisoners in Britain.

One of these leaflets was taken away by the policemen. This man was further questioned about a watch (broken) found in his wardrobe, and a small cardboard box which once held a watch was taken away from the Police for further examination. The searches in these areas went on until about 10 o'clock.

Luton Sinn Féin believe their recent activities in the political field precipitated these raids. Since the beginning of the year, their cumann has been gaining new members and the sale of the Republican papers has gone up by over one hundred.

The cumann members organised a campaign to get Irish people in the area to write to their M.P.s, complaining about the ill-treatment of the Price sisters, and got the Irish community continually to telephone the governor of the prison, enquiring about their condition.

The Parliamentary candidates were lobbied and interviewed personally by cumann committee members as to their views on the Six Counties problem and what their attitude would be in the event of a change of government. The parliamentary candidates spoken to said they were in "favour of a united Ireland" and one asked to be sent Republican literature to his home.

The day the R.U.C. revolted: soldiers take over from police in Belfast. The R.U.C. objected to a member being tried as a terrorist. The R.U.C., as everyone knows, is far below the law and far above it. Will Stormont and Westminster surrender once again to the unforgotten mutiny?

Cumann members have been running dances locally which are more than well attended, and all these activities have not gone unnoticed by the local authorities and police.

— Michael Holden, Rúnaí, Patrick McArdrey, Cumann, Sinn Féin, Luton, Sasana.

BAN ON PARADES?

FOLLOWING the M62 bomb attack a big campaign is under way in the Manchester area, started by the local press to have the Manchester Martyrs and Easter Week commemorations held each year in November and on Easter Sunday banned.

It is our hope for this Easter Sunday that we will get support from the Republican Movement in Ireland, as well as the London, Birmingham and other areas of Britain.

We want to continue with these commemorations, so we need your support.

— J. Moran, Manchester, Sasana.

GERRY RUDDY

I WISH to comment on a letter from Gerry Ruddy in the Feb. 1 issue.

He referred to articles in the "Unfree Citizen" newspaper, which I have read.

However "Unfree Citizen" itself sometimes confuses socialism (industrial democracy) and communism (state capitalism).

Ireland needs a 32 counties democratic, socialist republic outside the E.E.C. A trade agreement with the E.E.C. would suffice. Nationalised banking, building societies, mineral resources and inland fisheries. It will be a struggle against free enterprise (monopoly capitalism).

Begin by setting up agricultural, fishery, forestry, factory co-ops, which would be worker-controlled.

Formulate tourist, transport and energy policy to suit the national needs. Revamp Gaeltacht and western areas and have education worker-controlled.

Housing, social welfare for all the people. A new tax system based on income, wealth and profits. End speculation, and have a resources and incomes policy. Gerry Ruddy refers to revolutionary people's councils. Des Fennell did not finish Münster in his pamphlet, so Gerry could show us what he has in mind. The British decentralisation policy does not include regional parliaments for Wales and

Scotland.

It has area councils only and it is very vague as to the powers they will have.

President Allende failed because he had not a parliamentary majority among other things. Also, when he was elected he was backed by a coalition of various groups.

— Constant reader, Liberties, Baile Átha Cliath.

FAMILY VISITS

WE wish to draw attention to the fact that brothers and sisters who are serving long terms of imprisonment have been refused visits to each other by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

While appreciating the fact that married and engaged couples have recently been granted 4 visits a year, which we feel to be inadequate, we fail to see why brothers and sisters are also not entitled to visits.

Surely this would not involve a large scale security operation as detainees from Armagh Prison are frequently brought to the Maze, which are held in the Maze.

We feel that this is inhuman, to say the least. We are not asking any concessions but our rights.

We would ask the public to send petitions to the Ministry and give us their support in this matter.

— Geraldine Larkin, Rosemary Simpson, Susan Loughran, (Republican Prisoners, Armagh Prison).

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CEIRNÍN NUA

A new record, "Flight from Mountjoy" with "Billy Reed" on flip-side by the Freeman from Belfast: 55p.

Written by a prisoner who was in Mountjoy at the time: Seán McGinley from Armagh. Profits will go to Éire Nua.

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VISIT A PRISONER

TA na cimirí bPríosún Phortlaoise ag glacadh le cuairteanna athuair nó tá na húdaráis tar éis géilleadh dóibh sa chuid is mó dá ngearáin.

● For people in Baile Átha Cliath, a bus leaves the office of this newspaper every Saturday morning at 11.30, arriving back in the capital at about 6 p.m.

● Travel is free to all relatives of the prisoners to whom a visit brings a joy difficult to describe. It is essential to maintain their morale, by visits, by gifts, by letters, papers, books, musical instruments, records and similar material.

● Don't let the political hostages down. Bígí dílis. Bígí fial flaithiúil daonna.

Republican

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American man, aged 30, wishes to correspond with young Irishmen and women about the freedom struggle, Irish history and culture.

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Mineral wealth: spivs warned

NATIVE and foreign racketeers were warned last week by Óglachas na hÉireann to stop plundering Irish mineral resources — or take the consequences.

The statement, issued through the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau, is signed P. Ó Néill, rúnai, and is as follows:

"The Irish Republican Army views with grave concern present attempts by a foreign based mining company, Comican, to take into its ownership mineral wealth of the Irish people valued at two thousand million pounds for a reported sum of £80,000,000.

"As the Army which is fighting to end military and political domination of our country by British forces, we wish to state explicitly that we will not tolerate native or multi-national racketeers expropriating the mineral wealth of this country which belongs to all the citizens of this island.

"Over the last few years, tremendous sacrifices have been made by the people of the North to end foreign rule and we consider it obscene, to say the least, that a so-called Irish company, Fitzwilliam Resources, could make a clear profit of £2.2 million by selling basic national resources to a foreign concern.

"The Dublin Government has admitted its helplessness in preventing this outright robbery of the Irish people. The I.R.A. suffers from no such helplessness and we shall not hesitate to employ our proven resources in defence of the vital economic interests of the Irish people as a whole.

"We recognise that additional capital must be raised to develop fully the mineral, gas and oil resources of our country. We are confident that, once the military struggle against British rule is over, brought to a successful conclusion, an independent, sovereign, Irish government will be in a position to obtain the necessary capital through direct negotiations with a number of Arab governments.

"Our future lies more with the developing nations of the world than with multi-national corporations whose record of exploitation is a major cause of the present economic crisis.

"We have reached a point in history where national freedom is about to be secured. The proper use of that freedom demands that we rapidly develop our natural wealth to create a society of free citizens in a free land. We owe it to those who died and suffered in the present war.

"Racketeers, foreign or domestic, shall deprive this generation of securing a decent livelihood in their own country. For too long, we have exported the best in terms of people and materials," the statement concludes.

Gartree picketed

By ROSEMARY SULLIVAN

MORE than 220 supporters of the Irish Political Hostages Campaign picketed for two hours outside Gartree Prison, where Hugh Feeney is held, to protest against the force-feeding of Hugh and his comrades Dolours and Marion Price, and Gerry Kelly.

The protesters went to the prison, in Market Harborough, from London, Birmingham, Coventry and other areas in five coaches and a dozen cars.

Speakers at the meeting which followed the picket included George Lynch, Sinn Féin, and Chris Maguire, I.P.H.C.



ALAS, POOR YORICK! I KNEW HIM EARLY ON,
— FOR A SHORT TIME.

Common Market bubble bursts

Ar lean. 6 lch. a trí

The ambiguity of amount of funds, the method of allocation, and the failure to give priorities to the regions of greatest needs, has turned the debate on EEC regional policy into a quagmire of self-interest, where the richer nations already benefiting most from free trade, try to give as little as possible and then claw it back.

With Ireland as the poorest country of the EEC trade block, and the most peripheral, any regional aid for Ireland would need to be in the magnitude of £250,000,000 per year to have any impact on national development. Yet even in the favoured circumstances, it is unlikely we will receive one-tenth of that.

Outside the EEC trade-block, Ireland would be able to exploit for the benefit of her own people our unique position of being a producer of primary products in a world plagued with shortages.

Instead of our beef being dumped within the trade block countries, it could be exchanged, along with our other food products, for Arab oil to keep our industry going and growing.

Arab nations, from North Africa to Syria, are short of foodstuffs and flush with capital looking for investment.

Our mineral resources, now of legendary fame, our potential offshore oil and gas, our rich fishing grounds, our natural deep water harbours, all await development.

We have a rich and beautiful land in a world of want and deprivation. Outside the Common Market we could exploit these riches in commerce with all friendly nations, in a manner that would ensure an equitable distribution of the wealth to all our people.

It is becoming increasingly clear to even those hostile to Republican philosophy, that Ireland need not be an economically poor country.

There is room enough in Ireland for all traditions that put the welfare of her people and her sovereignty first.

To obtain these aims however, pressure must be put on the Government, through the trade unions, farmers' organisations, consumer groups, and local government meetings, to adopt a policy aimed at defending what remains of our economic sovereignty pending a renegotiation of our relations with the EEC trade block, or unilateral withdrawal while it is still possible, the statement concludes.

FIANNA ÉIREANN

If you live in Dublin you will know that one of the greatest problems in a large city such as ours is that of providing worthwhile recreational facilities for our young people. We are looking for young Irish boys and girls who are interested in camping and hiking to join NA FIANNA ÉIREANN.

The aims and objects of Na Fianna Éireann are as follows: To promote scouting among the youth of Ireland; to develop in the youth of Ireland a national outlook; to assist in restoring the national language and foster an interest in Irish culture.

If Fianna receives sufficient support or membership in your area, we will provide recreational facilities for young people, an outlet for their energy and a training for future life.

If interested please come along any Wednesday night (8.00 p.m.) to our meetings on the top floor, 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, or to Sinn Féin caravan which is at present situated in the carpark, Seven Towers Shopping Centre, Ballymun.

The youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow

KITSON TAKING OVER IN DUBLIN D.O.D.?

Ar lean. 6 lch. a haon

camp, for the first time in the 26 Counties, CS gas canisters were thrown at the I.C.R.A. demonstrators; special anti-riot squads have been training in Co. Kildare, the men involved being separated from the bulk of the soldiers and trained on the model of the French C.R.S. or the British Special Patrol Groups; also, some hand-picked marksmen, nicknamed "hawk-eye troops", have been trained for protection of the anti-riot squads and have been present at several Civil Rights demonstrations, especially at Mountjoy Jail.

Finally, as at Heathrow and Glasgow airports, four weeks ago, Dublin airport was crawling with Irish Paras for 12 hours. Were some Palestinian "freedayn" going to shoot down an Aer Lingus plane?

The answer is that the "Free" State is learning from Kitson and the German and French how to "preserve democracy from terrorism". To do so, state armed terror is said to be the best weapon.

Difficult to believe, many people will think. Republican and Socialist propaganda, others will claim. Let's see. Imagine a "restricted document", with the order on its cover: "The information in this document is not to be communicated, either directly or indirectly, to the press or to any person not authorized to receive it", and published by the G.H.Q. of the armed forces, with the aid of military intelligence.

Imagine that this document points out, in the near future, a re-organisation of the armed forces will be necessary to turn them into a counter-insurgency urban force; imagine that this document explains at length how to deal with riot-controlling, industrial sabotage (meaning factory occupations, wildcat or general strikes), peaceful demonstrations; that it gives details on how to surround and divide up people on marches, thereby making it easier to attack; how to comb an area, to practise house-to-house searches; how to utilise the urban situation for crushing public unrest in our cities and towns.

That it spells out when CS, CN and CR gases should be used and in WHAT SITUATION OFFICERS SHOULD GIVE ORDERS TO SHOOT....

● Well, Mr. Donegan, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Corish? True or false?

Republicans fight to retain hospital

Ar lean. 6 lch. a trí

Recently, the chairman and secretary of the local Cathal Brugha Sinn Féin Cumann visited St. Joseph's unit. The subtle or not so subtle pressures being put on the patients were plain to be seen — walls half torn down, ceilings in a poor state of repair, tiles missing from a dusty floor. And this only yards from the patients' beds.

Worst feature of all is that a cloud of fine dust is carried along the corridor by the breeze which is fanned by the constant opening and closing of doors.

One can only imagine what it was like on Thursday Jan. 31, when "jack-hammers" were used outside the windows. As a result of the noise of this operation the

patients had to be confined to bed with nervous depression.

The chairman of the Action Committee, Mr. Tom Grant, said that the patients themselves would picket the hospital if the decision regarding the unit was not changed.

He continued: "The closing of the unit would deny patients one of the few comforts they had — visits from their families. The next nearest treatment unit is in Dublin, a round trip of 200 miles".

The Cathal Brugha Cumann, Sinn Féin, Waterford, would like to assure both the patients and their families that the Brussels-orientated politicians will not get their way on this matter.

Coisde Cuimhneachain na Pobhlachta
(Republican Commemoration Committee)

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