

# An Phoblacht

Iml. 4 Uimh. 35 5p. 19 DEIREADH FOMHAIR 1973.



## NOW TORTURE SECURES A DUBLIN CONVICTION

A FEW weeks ago in the west of Ireland three Republicans were badly beaten up by members of the Garda Síochána Special Branch to secure 'confessions.' Last week, the Dublin regime took a further step into police-state 'justice' when three young men from Ballymurphy, Belfast, were convicted in the Special Criminal Court on the basis of 'confessions' obtained as a result of British torture.

### Ó Brádaigh in America

THE FOREIGN Relations Sub-Committee of the American House of Representatives is conducting an inquiry into the international protection of human rights, under the chairmanship of Congressman Donald M. Fraser. The purpose of the inquiry is to strengthen the United Nations in human rights work and to increase the priority of human rights in United States foreign policy.

Congress invited the Sinn Féin president, Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, to testify and to lodge a document of up to 50 pages with the Committee.

Mr. Frank McManus, M.P. (Fermanagh and South Tyrone) also was invited to testify and will deal with human rights in the Six Counties. Ruairi Ó Brádaigh will deal with human rights in the 26 Counties.

On October 8 a reception was held for U.S. Congressmen and Senators, at which Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, Frank McManus and Bishop Drury of Corpus Christi Diocese, Texas formed a panel to answer questions about the situation in Ireland.

Ó Brádaigh text: centre

Meanwhile, the shadow-boxing by Dublin continues at Strasbourg and Dublin objects publicly to South Africa's statement of political prisoners (see back page).

The Special Court conviction on the basis of British torture had to happen, of course. Recently, R.U.C. men have been regular visitors to the courts, helping to secure convictions against Republicans and trying to speed "extradition" of women and men wanted in the North and at present sheltering in the 26 Counties.

Last week we had the spectacle of a British soldier helping to get three Ballymurphy men five years apiece for their alleged parts in the Dundalk mail train robbery. The men are Micky Nolan, William Brown and Pat Devaney.

All three men produced medical evidence that, while in the custody of the British army, they had been tortured brutally to "confess" to robbing the mail train. On their "extradition" they had denied all knowledge of any part in the robbery. The Gardaí have claimed they were unaware of the men having been tortured but failed to explain the injuries on their bodies which doctor's evidence claimed

By Gerry O'Hare

was consistent with their having been brutally beaten.

Despite attempts by the three men to destroy the credibility of the soldier's evidence, they were repeatedly intimidated by the Special Criminal Court judges who seemed keen to believe the soldier.

Before the verdict was announced, Micky Nolan made this statement: "We have been arranged before the political court on evidence extracted by torture from us by the forces of Ireland's enemy."

"It is unbelievable that, while the Free State Government is protesting on behalf of Irishmen in Strasbourg, the Free State Government is prepared to allow two of the torturers to come to the court and perjure themselves against three Irishmen."

"It is now commonplace to find R.U.C. men in Free State courts. Last week, two R.U.C. murderers sought to 'extradite' a Belfast woman. Could our extradition be the excuse to extradite people back to the North?



### ARAB VALOUR

EGYPTIAN troops storm and capture a blockhouse on the multi-million pound Bar Levy defence line on the Suez Canal and plant the flag of the United Arab Republic. We salute the bravery of the Arab peoples in attacking the Anglo-Saxon enclave of monopoly capitalism that is the Zionist state in an attempt to recover their lands, stolen by Israel. The Middle-East conflict poses a grave danger to world peace - the imperialists will not tolerate the defeat of their puppet.

Are we the pawns in this political shuffle?

"We have said from the outset that we were tortured to sign statements. Does anybody know what it is like to be tortured by the Brits and the R.U.C.? We would have accepted responsibility for nailing Christ to the cross to be relieved of our torture."

"It is the word of three Irishmen against the word of the British army and the R.U.C. We are not the liars. The medical evidence speaks for itself. We await your verdict as do the people of Ballymurphy."

But the verdict was guilty. The people of Ballymurphy now know what the Free State meant when that politician said: "We will not stand idly by."

But something worse follows from that conviction: the Dublin government now has given a free licence to the Brits and R.U.C. to continue to torture Irishmen. So much for the hypocritical rantings in Strasbourg. What price now a "friendly settlement" or, to be more accurate a "friendly sell-out"?

## VANGUARD PROTEST AT BRITISH BRUTALITY

THE Vanguard Unionist Party has criticised British methods of "interrogating" members of Protestant organisations. Mr. Hickie McKee, chairman of the party's east Belfast branch, accuses the British army of "outrageous practices."

Claiming that 22 "loyalists" had

been arrested by the British and "interrogated" in the past week, Mr. McKee said the Vanguard leaders had been deeply concerned about harassment by troops and methods of interrogation, reported to have included threats, insults, humiliation, and deprivation of food and sleep.

Mr. McKee said that, in one instance, a man had been told that if he did not give information about certain organisations he might finish up "like Tommy Herron."

Another man's wife and family were reported to have been photo-

graphed in their night clothes.

"The same man was medically examined three times, photographed nine times, threatened and told his wife was working as a prostitute," said Mr. McKee.

As a result of military action some

families were under considerable stress and women and children were receiving medical attention for nervous disorders, continued Mr. McKee. He called on the British to "stop harassing loyalists or face the consequences."



# An Phoblacht

Imleabhair 4. 19 D. Fómhair 1973. Uimhir 36  
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire. Guthán: 47611

## Athlone pioneers

as national identity.

So nationalism progressed, the smaller peoples often blindly pushing ahead, believing that, with national government, all the problems could be solved, never considering that the financial and economic system of the old empire had to be changed, and that the broad principle of nationalism had to be applied, right down to the village, the parish or the ward and, indeed, to the individual.

That, basically but, perhaps, too simply, is what Sinn Féin and the Republican Movement today is all about; and, for that reason, we are interested in such groups as the Association for the Advancement of Self-Government, in the various community and district councils, and the spontaneous groupings of people looking for a better, more human deal.

Sinn Féin is not the only body moving in this direction. The existing states, north and south, have been pushed by the logic of life today to de-centralise to some extent and to give much more power to local bodies than would have appeared reasonable when, for example, the county manager system was introduced.

We can see such instincts at work in the general uneasiness over local government, in the creation of regional health and education boards; we can see it in the growth and power of the tenants' organisations, A.C.R.A. and N.A.T.O.; we find it in the co-operatives, in the taking over of factories at home and abroad; and, of course, it is expressed politically in the various civil rights and civil liberties movements.

But, as far as we are aware, it is the Republican Movement which is pioneering the way in putting a general philosophy down on paper, planning the suggested broad lines of development, and putting theory into practice, particularly in the north-east where the war against imperialism and in defence of the people makes such action essential.

Now here, perhaps, is this more in evidence as in the realistic assessment of the need and the way to community

peace, through community police forces as a start, for, without some agreement on law and order, there is little chance of getting anything else going. It needs to be emphasised that what is meant here by "law and order" is the interest of the people in general rather than the interest of the master class.

Republicans sometimes are accused of putting all their eggs in one basket, of thinking that the only thing that matters is breaking the connection with England, forgetting the enemies in our midst, those who would step into the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the imperial power to create a new, centralised tyranny with the slogan of "strong government". Our last stage could be worse than our first, as evident, for example, in the nominally sovereign states of South America.

"Breaking the connection with England" is a slogan but the idea behind it has depth, more so today, perhaps, than when it was first uttered. The great idea behind the slogan is to return freedom to the small communities and to the individual, so that we all can lead better, happier, more worthy lives in peace, liberated from unnecessary evils - exploitation, emigration, unemployment, inadequate housing, poor social services, inflation and all the rest of it. We will never create a perfect society but we can progress. At present we have stagnation for the many, prosperity and comfort for the few.

Men and women of very different political and economic persuasions met and talked in Athlone but the general consensus was that the present state of things is bad, that it can be remedied, and that self-government, right down to the parish or ward, is one of the ways forward. We assume that the work, and the education needed for the work to be possible, will be continued, now, among the people.

Republicans have a duty to take part in that work and to co-operate with others to speed it. But, to succeed, it must not be left to a few wise men and women to work out, once again, what is best for all of us. To have meaning and value, the enterprise must be based firmly on the people and particularly on the people of no (or very little) property for it is with this class that the future lies.

Bail ó Dhaon ó Dheasún Ó Fionnghaile, who gave a tremendous impetus to the movement with his "Sketches of the New Ireland", agus ar an gCumann a d'fhoilsigh an saothar is a thug na daoine sin le chéile in Ath Luain.

IN ATHLONE, at the beginning of this month about 60 people from many parts of Ireland came together under the auspices of a new body, the Association for the Advancement of Self-Government. Those who set up the new body and those who attended the sessions were agreed that the present systems of government and administration north and south are unsatisfactory because they are functioning for the convenience of the authorities rather than for those of the people. They have the trappings of an out-dated system of democracy, valid at one time, perhaps, when the people knew less, had less experience, less confidence in themselves, and thus were prepared to "leave it to the experts".

A century or so ago the rulers believed that, the more powerful the central authority, the better for the masses. The services of experts could be used more economically. The quality of services could be improved. The job could be done more efficiently when as many as possible of the reins of power were in the hands of a few people trained specially for the job.

That was the philosophy behind the Act of Union here. It was behind the centralisation of power, communications, commerce and many other things in Paris, Berlin or Madrid. The intention was not always evil. Many humanitarians believed that, in all the circumstances, this was the only way to tidiness, efficiency, progress.

Nationalism called for a different way of looking at people and life. Broadly, its advocates maintained that local, national communities were better off looking to their own affairs than leaving them to the larger groupings, such as empires and super-states, which tended to trample on national or local feelings in the interest of the imagined improvement of the governed in general.

The super-states sparked the nationalities into revolt particularly by discriminations involving such powerful emotional issues as language.

There was always, of course, underneath the surface, the economic interest of the powerful, often hidden, men, whose advantage it was to maintain the super-state, and the economic interests of smaller men, ambitious for power and prestige, in the smaller groupings; and, of course, there was the much more real economic interest of the ordinary people to whom the economic issue was not always clear, but who could be expected to react to the more emotional issues, such

## Béarla ar Raidió na

## Gaeltachta?

GAEILGE agus Béarla ar Raidió na Gaeltachta. Béarla amháin ar RTE. Sin an t-athrú mór atá a dhíth air chuid de na daoine atá ar Údaráis RTE. Ina measc siúd tá Paddy O'Keeffe ("Farmers' Journal", Farm Centre, etc.), agus Charlie McCarthy.

Tá siad beirt búiú ar an LFM. Ní cheadaíonn Paddy agus Ghaeilge dá pháipéar agus rialta go leor féachann sé chuige go ndéanfaidh an páipéar ionsaí ar chúis na Gaeilge.

Ach tá Gaeilge cineál maith aige. Taitníonn na hamhráin Ghaeilge leis. Tá cuid díobh de ghlan-mheabhair aige. Agus nuair a bhíonn deocht faoina chrios aige, tá sé dósta iad a rá. Is ait an mac an saol.

Tá Charlie chomh dona céanna agus níor cheil sé ariamh é. Níl aon áit don Ghaeilge, dar leis an mbeirt díobh seo, agus le daoine eile, sa domhan mór nua Eorpach

atá romhainn, don tsibhialacht teicneolaíoch nua. Níl sa Ghaeilge ach bac. La langue d'obscurité. Agus mar sin de.

I bponc ceart atá Dónall Ó Mórán ach tá sé ceangailte leo. Má éiríonn sé as oifig, cuirfeadh cathaoirleach eile ina áit, duine nach bhfuil an grá céanna don teanga álainn s'againne is atá ag Dónall. Ach má fhanann sé, ní bheidh aon fheabhas le feiceáil ar áit na teanga ar na meáin chumarsáide seo.

chun go gceolfaidh saol Fodhla an dá thaobh den scéal? Scéal an tuaiscirt? Scéal Sinn Féin? Scéal Ghluaiseacht na Poblaíochta?

Is í an fhirinne go bhfuil RTE ina scannal mór ach ní raibh sé de mhíneacht ann ach in aon duine amháin, ó thosaigh an chinsireacht, éirí

in éadan a leithéid, más fíor dár gcluas.

B'fhéidir go bhfuil an t-am, tagaithe nuair a chaitheas roinnt daoine raidió faoi choim a chur in eagar agus ar an aer. Seans go ndúisíodh sin an Bheith Chodladtha úd, Gluaiseacht na gCeart.

### An tOireachtas eile

I nGAELTACHT Chois Fharráige, Co. na Gaillimhe, a thionólaíonn tOireachtas an bhliain seo chugainn. Seo an chéad uair ó athbhunúidh an fheile chultúrtha náisiúnta roimh an Dara Cogadh Mór, don bhfeile bheith ar siúl las muigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Le tamall de bhlianta anuas theastaigh ó leor daoine go gcuirfí an tOireachtas ar bun in áiteanna éagsla ar fud na tíre agus sa Ghaeltacht, dá bhfeidhíocht na dhéanann.

Bhí Coiste an Oireachtas báil leis an smaoineadh ach dúradh go geathfí na háiseanna riachtanacha a chur ar fáil.

Teastaíodh, go háirithe, go mbeadh coiste láidir áitiúil i gcéile ionad nua a roghnófaí a bheadh sásta an obair mhór eagraíocháin a ghlacadh idir lámha ag an leibhéal áitiúil.

Breis is bliain ó shin d'arr lucht an Oireachtas, trí thóga poiblí ar na nuachtán, ar dhreananna taobh amuigh de



"Shíl mise go raibh an t-eolas sin ina rún, a choinneáil".  
O "The Militant", S.A.M.

Bhaile Átha Cliath scríobh chucu dá mbeadh spéis acu in eagrú na féile, agus pleannama a chur faoina mbóid.

Fógraíofar anois go bhfuil Comharthumann Chois Fharráige, Teo., i gConamara, tar éis cúlú na h-ábair a thabhairt ar fáil agus go bhfuil rún aige an fheile a reachtáil ag ionaid éagsla sa cheantar is mó ina bhfuil an comharthumann gníomhach - ó Na Forbairtáir chomh fada leis an gCeathrú Rua.

- Cathaoirleach: Seosamh Ó Neachtain.
- Leas-Cathaoirleach: Pádraig Ó Cárthaigh.
- Rúnaí: Pól Ó Foghlú.
- Cisteoir: Pádraig Ó Concheanainn.

Tá rún ag an gComharthumann agus ag an gcoiste iarracht an-tionta a dhéanamh lena dheimhniú go leanfaidh forbairt agus foras an Oireachtas ar fílkadh ar fhóid dachais na

Gaeltachta dó, agus beirfeadh ar siúl le cabhair agus comhoibriú trí gcoiste áitiúil ó na dreananna agus na daoine ar fáil a bheas in ann cabhair a thabhairt.

Tá an méid sin thuas bunaithe ar ráiteas a fuairas, ón gComharthumann, is dóide. Tá sé an-tábhachtach don Gaeltacht go n-éireodh go scoighe leis an iarracht seo. Ní haon dóicín é. Guíom ráth Dé ar an obair.

Dála an scéil: Éigse Chonamara, Samhain 16, 17, 18. Má churtear an dár chugam déanfadh iarracht faoi é hoibí.

### Béarla éigeantach?

CEIST agam ar Ghaeltarra: an bhfuil Béarla riachtanach le job a fháil sa chomhlacht?

Mura bhfuil, cé'n fáth go gcuirfeadh agallamh i mBéarla ar dhaoine atá ar thóir oibre?

Aon tuairim faoi seo ag gluaisceacht na gCeart? Tá ceart i gceist.

**DEMAND  
RELEASE  
OF ALL  
POLITICAL  
PRISONERS**

### Aon bhealach eile?

D'héanfadh Dónall bheith ina thaoiseach in an bhfeachtas sin. I ndeireadh thiar, nach bhfuil gach bóthar eile treabhtu? Nach bhfuil sé soiléir dó nach féidir aon athrú a theacht ar an scéal go dtí go mthuonúinn RTE an séideán ina phócaí?

Ní hionann sin is a rá go bhfuil RTE sásta ar bhealach eile. Bealach na nuachtá, mar shampla. Cé tabhairt faoi nuachtán gan cluainadh? Cé sheas in éadan Fhianna Fáil

LITREACHA:  
LEATHANACH  
A SEACHT,  
FEASTA.



By JIMMY HOPE

If Northern Ireland is Britain's Vietnam, then surely Liam Cosgrave is our President Thieu. Or is he, perhaps, our Vidkun Quisling?

The Unity Group avoided publicity about the offer, made to

LITTLE is heard of the tasks taken by Customs patrols on the Border these days.



"The next time I saw it he was riding about in it."



- Reproduced from the U.S. socialist paper, "The Militant".





# Ó Brádaigh in America

A memorandum was submitted by the Sinn Féin president to the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in relation to its inquiry with the international protection of human rights, under the chairmanship of Congressman Donald M. Fraser.

Here are some extracts:

THE protection of human rights in the area of Ireland known as the Republic of Ireland (26 Counties) is governed by three basic legal sources: The Constitution of Ireland (1937); the statute law of the State; the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The personal rights of the citizen under the Constitution are set forth mainly in Articles 40-44 (inclusive) which deal with fundamental rights, personal rights, the rights of the family and rights relating to education, private property and religion. Article 40, it is declared that: "All citizens shall, as human persons, be held equal before the law"; and it is further declared that the State guarantees in its laws to respect, as far as practicable, and to defend and vindicate, personal rights of the citizen. In the basic provision relating to personal liberty, the relevant sub-paragraph reads: "No citizen shall be deprived of his personal liberty save in accordance with law" (Article 40.4 [1]).

The Article in question has not proved effective to protect the basic rights of the citizen in relation to his liberty because the decisions of the Irish courts in relation to these issues took the view that, as long as Parliament had passed a law providing for the deprivation of personal liberty, the courts could not dispute the law, as a person arrested under this law was deemed to be imprisoned "in accordance with law" within the meaning of the above Article of the Constitution.

A number of decisions under the original Constitution of 1922 and the present one, enacted in 1937, emphasized that there was no real protection under the Constitution in this regard and a leading Irish constitutional lawyer, Professor J.M. Kelly, in his work, "Fundamental Rights in the Irish law and Constitution" (second edition, 1967) wrote that:

"The position might thus seem to have been reached that the liberty of the citizen was at the mercy of the Oireachtas, any simple enactment of which would, if it did not infringe any other provision of the Constitution, qualify as 'law' so as to come within Article 40.4, [1], and, if this were so the Irish citizen, despite his written Constitution, would enjoy no better constitutional protection against legislative encroachment on his personal liberty than does the subject of the British Crown". (p. 76.).

## Still unsatisfactory

Professor Kelly, now a Parliamentary Secretary in the present Dublin government, states that this defect in the Constitution has been modified somewhat by a number of legal decisions since 1940 and that purely by reason of these judicial decisions in the Courts the protection of the Constitution has been strengthened somewhat.

It is, however, still very unsatisfactory and it is to be contrasted with the protection afforded by the corresponding Articles on the European Convention on Human Rights.

A further fundamental defect in the Irish Constitution is the provisions in Article 28.33, which were not in the original Constitution when adopted by popular plebiscite, but was added later by an Act of Parliament on September 2, 1939 on the outbreak of World War Two. This provides that:-

"Nothing in this Constitution shall be invoked to invalidate any law enacted by the Oireachtas which is expressed to be for the purpose of securing the public safety and the preservation of the State in time of war or armed rebellion or to nullify an act done or purporting to be done in time of war or armed rebellion in pursuance of any such law.

"In this subsection, 'time of war', includes a time when there is taking place an armed conflict in which the State is not a participant, but in respect of which each of the Houses of the Oireachtas shall have resolved that, arising out of such armed conflict, a National Emergency exists, affecting the vital interests of the State, and 'time of war or armed rebellion' includes such time after the termination of any war, or of any such armed conflict as aforesaid, or of armed rebellion, as may elapse until each House of the Oireachtas shall have resolved that the national emergency occasioned by such war, armed conflict or armed rebellion has ceased to exist."

By virtue of the Sub-Article of the Constitution all personal and guaranteed rights can be withdrawn by the State in a time when either the State itself is at war or there is an armed rebellion taking place, or even when the State is not involved in any such conflict.

By virtue of this provision, emergency legislation was enacted on the outbreak of World War Two (during the entirety of which conflict the Irish State was neutral) whereby the rights of citizens were completely withdrawn, military courts were set up with their own rules of evidence and hundreds of persons were imprisoned without trial and a number were executed by firing squads, following decisions by military courts which abolished the normal rules of evidence, and against whose decisions there was no appeal. The Irish Constitution was completely suspended during the period 1939-46.

Moreover, the resolution passed under this article in September, 1939, has never been revoked by the Dublin Parliament, as a result of which emergency legislation still could be enacted by the same terms at any time and, indeed, the possibility of this being done in relation to the armed conflict presently taking place in the North of Ireland cannot be completely ruled out.

There is a further defect in the Constitution in relation to the guaranteeing of a fair trial before the courts. Article 38 of the Constitution provides that "No persons shall be tried on any criminal charge save in due course of law and further provides that no person shall be tried on any criminal charge without a jury (Article 38) (5), but

makes exceptions in relation to the rights of jury trial in relation to three types of cases:-

Minor offences which may be tried by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction;

Offences against military law which may be tried by Military Tribunals;

"Special Courts may be established by law for the trial of offences in cases where it may be determined, in accordance with such law, that the ordinary courts are inadequate to secure the effective administration of justice, and the preservation of public peace and order". (Article 38.3.)

The Special Criminal Courts mentioned in the last paragraph are at present sitting in Dublin and conducting trials in relation to political offences without a jury; and these courts are set up, at the request of the existing normal courts, but on the decision of the Government itself.

It is objected that this process enables a government, in effect, to override the normal courts by making an *ex-parte* decision to circumvent them and deprive citizens of their right of trial by jury in relation to serious offences.

The Offences Against the State Acts have been invoked to set up these Special Courts and, in past years, when they were sitting, they were normally staffed by five military officers without any legal experience.

More Next Week

The Daily Telegraph, Thursday, September 27, 1973

## Army chaplain tells of wife swapping and sex parties

SEX parties, wife swapping and pornographic film sessions were part of the lives of young Army couples in Germany, a military clergyman said yesterday.

Alcohol was also a problem because it was so cheap. The comments were made by the Rev. Clifford Jobson, Deputy Assistant Chaplain General of the First Division B.A.O.R.

Regarding drink he told the annual conference in London of the Soldiers' Families Association that: "We might as well be nursing young alcoholics in our bosom. He continued: 'In order to have boredom, isolation, loneliness and frustration some young wives readily offer themselves to any male and not always in any done for financial gain. A four-month tour in Northern Ireland leaves a cold bed on many a winter night.'"

Speaking about the problems of teenage wives in the context of life said one girl: "I leave my husband and I saw him high."

## SEAMAN FINED FOR ASSAULT ON GIRL

A fine of £40 was imposed on a 17-year-old Royal Naval seaman, Patrick Clarkson, serving in HMS Penelope, after he had been found guilty of indecently assaulting a 16-year-old girl.

He was also given a conditional discharge on a second charge of causing the girl actual bodily harm, which he also admitted, and was also ordered to pay £20 towards legal costs.

## WHAT'S THIS ABOUT LAW AND ORDER?

## Ulster

SIX British soldiers turned into a gang of brutal criminals after serving in Ulster. For three months they pillaged shops and cars, viciously attacked a man, and three of them raped a WRAC private, Mr. Justice Wills said yesterday when he jailed one of the gang for eleven years and another for ten.

By MIRROR CORRESPONDENT

"I bear in mind that you have been soldiers in Northern Ireland and were under stress and strain - but I do not regard this as an excuse for your conduct," the judge told the six.

## Multiple

"You attacked a man, and three of you have pleaded guilty to taking part in the multiple rape. Both offences are far too common today, and they must be dealt with by severe punishment." The six soldiers all served in the First Battalion, Queen's Regiment, stationed at Bulford Camp on Salisbury Plain. When the case opened at Winchester Crown Court on Tuesday, they all pleaded guilty to nineteen offences, including rape by three, and the theft of £50 worth more than £200 on four burglaries.

The court heard that two of the accused men - Anthony Martin, 20, and R.A.C. Crabb, 19, after forcing her on the ground. The terrified girl soldier was dragged through a hedge while Molnoux was raping her. Martin stole her watch. Martin was jailed for eleven years and Molnoux for ten years. David Cutman, who held the girl down as she was raped, was sentenced to 14 years jail. Graham Booker, 19, who admitted offences concerning the thefts from cars, was sentenced to 10 years. Anthony Flanagan, 18, who was fined £150, and David and Anthony Bell, 20, fined £300 on four burglaries.

TWO NAVAL RATINGS who operated a system of theft and deception at HMS Drake, Plymouth, were ordered to be dismissed from the service and each given nine months' detention at a court martial at HMS Drake today.

They were Michael John Lawrenson, 17, junior assistant cook, and Ian Michael Goodey, assistant cook, who, with Andrew George Brooks, 17, assistant cook, and Ian Robert Walker, 17, junior assistant cook, pleaded guilty to a total of 21 charges, involving mail theft from lockers, the theft from WRNS quarters and deception involving a stolen cheque book and forgery involving a National Savings book.

Goodey asked for 11 further offences to be taken into consideration and Lawrenson for 27. Brooks was sentenced to three months' detention and Walker to two months.

## Spending spree

The court was told that Lawrenson stole mail from racks in Boscastle, Cornwall, and Hawkins blocks in HMS Drake.

After stealing the cheque book, Lawrenson and Goodey visited various shops in Plymouth. Their first call was to a menswear shop where they bought a suit and tie with one of the stolen cheques. They then bought some more items of clothing at a boutique. But after the manager said he wanted to telephone the bank to verify the cheque Goodey and Lawrenson ran off leaving the goods behind.

Then there they went to a jeweller's where they bought a £120 signed ring and a

## Curiosity



# BELFAST HONOURS A PATRIOT

## BRAVE JIM BRYSON

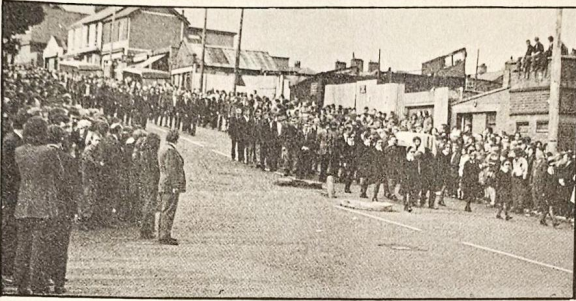
JIM Bryson was a man of the people, typical in many respects of the Belfast working class, brave, resourceful, quick to action; and, within only a short period of service with Oglagh na hÉiríann, stories of his exploits spread so rapidly that he became a hero to the risen people not only in Ballymurphy, where he commanded a battalion, but throughout the North and wherever men honour freedom.

He was one of the Magnificent Seven who swam to freedom from the Maidstone. Some months later, when recaptured, he escaped from Crumlin Road Jail without firing a shot. In the 26 Counties the authorities tried to have him sent back to the North by court action. He returned voluntarily, to fight and die.

More than 5,000 people attended his funeral, giving the lie to the propaganda, North and South, that the people have spurned their only defenders.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

D. Mac. D.



## No protection for Irish in Britain?

ALTHOUGH there is a substantial diplomatic mission of the Dublin government in Britain no official yet has protested against the treatment of Irish citizens in that state and the gross disregard for the laws and regulations governing rights of citizens and basic human rights in general.

We reproduce here an account sent us by Republicans in Nemel Hempstead who complain of harassment by the special branch of Sinn Féin members and members of the Anti-Internment League:

"On Saturday, Sept. 30th at 7.30 in the morning, five Special Branch detectives swooped on the homes of six members of Sinn Féin and Anti-Internment League in Hemel Hempstead. They produced search warrants (issued in Welwyn Garden City) to search these homes 'for explosives'."

Every bedroom, including, beds, bed linen, wardrobes, drawers, carpets and dustbins and even gardens were searched with "detectors". All correspondence, including private letters, bills, books and newspapers, were read. Questions were asked even about family photographs on display and the whereabouts of absent members of the family.

We understand this to be an almost carbon-copy of the methods used by the R.U.C. Special Branch and British army in the Six Counties.

"In one instance a man was asked about his involvement in a local industrial dispute in which his union was involved. In another instance the man and his wife were away on holidays for a weekend, with nobody at home but a teenage son. Nevertheless, this house also was thoroughly searched. This man is an active member of the Anti-Internment League and a Republican Movement supporter.

"Another man, a Sinn Féin member and former member of the Hertfordshire Special Constabulary also had his house and garden searched. In this case a handwritten letter regarding police harassment on another occasion was taken away by the police, as well as a stencil of a leaflet.

"In other cases, items were removed from the homes and taken away by police. In no case was a receipt given for these items and, even though the police entered bedrooms, no women police constable was present.

"On August 9th, three leading members of Sinn Féin in Luton were arrested and charged with 'conspiracy'. They are Sean Campbell, Jeremiah Mealy and Philip Sheridan. Reports of what happened to these men have already appeared in 'An Phoblacht'. Since then, their families have been subjected to the utmost harassment and degradation.

"A short time after the arrests about 10 Special Branch detectives entered the homes of the three men. All of them have young families. In each case dogs were used. Every room in the three houses was searched. Private correspondence was read. The wives were questioned. In all cases the women's clothing and underclothing in wardrobes and in drawers were removed and searched.

"The women were told to 'remain present' during these searches. In no case was a woman police constable present. Three cases of private correspondence and letters, bills, notes, shopping lists even, were taken away by the police. No receipts were given.

"In one case the mother has five small children, the youngest a year old and a spastic. In this case the child had his cradle searched. In subsequent hearings in Luton Magistrate's Court, the magistrate ordered the police to return the bundles of items and correspondence. At first, the police ignored the order but later, when pressed, denied they had any. To this day the three women have not had these items returned. The three men are held in Leicester maximum security prison as Category A prisoners on remand.

They are not allowed to wear their own clothing, only prison Category A uniform.

Since Sept. 3 the three prisoners have not had any exercise. The only exercise they were allowed was one hour out of 24 in what they describe as a 'refuse heap'. They have refused to exercise in this place because of its unhygienic condition. Their food is served to them in their cells, and as these cells are underground they get no fresh air. They never know when it is night or day.

Continued - back page.

## UNDER MY EYE



## To memory of Cathal Brugha

LAST week I ran out of space and was forced to leave over my verses on Cathal Brugha, who was killed because of his patriotism.

Here they are:

*I stood in Glasnevin beside his grave,  
and my eyes were wet with tears,  
as I thought of the man, so noble, so brave,  
who had lain there all these years;  
as I thought of the land he died to free,  
still scourged by a faithless crew:  
in the sacred name of liberty they murdered  
Cathal Brugha.*

*But as I wept, a voice from that grave  
spoke into my innermost heart.  
A message of hope it gave to me,  
a message I must impart  
to those, who today, carry on the fight  
for Ireland's holy cause,  
who stand for Ireland's ancient right  
against alien British laws.*

*His spirit rose before my eyes,  
a spirit steeped in gore.  
Around I heard the piercing cries  
of many martyrs more.  
Each gazed at me with steadfast gaze,  
as they passed me one by one.  
And Cathal said: 'Is this Nation dead,  
for the fight is not yet won'.*

*"Look around", he said, "on yonder hill,  
a land we died to free,  
to make a nation free and grand,  
from the centre to the sea.  
Her fertile fields are steeped in blood.  
Her people bound in chains.  
Are there no men now in Ireland left,  
or have we died in vain?"*

*"Have Irishmen become as slaves?  
Do they now kiss the rod?  
Have they bartered the ancient freedom  
that came from the hand of God?  
Do they lisp the tongue of the Saxon?  
Do they bow and cringe like slaves?  
If they do, the blood of their fathers  
cries for vengeance from the grave".*

*"No, no", I cried, "there still is left  
a hand of volunteers,  
to follow in the paths you trod  
through all the weary years.  
Some sleep tonight in prison cells  
because they stand for truth;  
but others on the mountain dwell  
to lead the nation's youth".*

*His eyes lit up with gladness.  
He gazed around the land.  
"Oh, my, it's good to know", said he,  
"that there is such a band.  
They are the nation's guardians.  
They will save her honour yet,  
be their watchword 'no surrender,  
no surrender until death'."*

Brugha's policy of no surrender is the one which his son has rejected; but is also the one which the Republican Movement of today stands resolutely.

## CORMAC MAC AIRT

## TERROR TACTICS IN DERRY

ON Thursday evening, Sept. 13, the home of Mr. J. McGlinchey at 35, Iniscar Road, Derry, was raided by a party of soldiers. They damaged the door so badly it had to be replaced. During their search one of the soldiers put his hands up the chimney and then went to search presses, handling clothes and food.

He was asked by Mr. McGlinchey to wipe his hands before touching anything else. The soldier adopted a very aggressive attitude. An officer was called in. He told the soldier: "Show him your hands."

"On this, the soldier attacked Mr. McGlinchey, striking him savagely about the head and body. Mr. McGlinchey is suffering from a serious heart condition and required medical attention afterwards. His wife and a woman visitor also were struck.

In the same week an old woman of 70, held firmly by the throat by a soldier, was struck with a rifle butt by another, and left lying on the pavement, blood streaming from her head.

On another occasion a girl of 13 was chased by a number of fully armed soldiers. When they overtook her they struck her savagely before throwing her into a Saracen and driving off.

Though these happenings are public knowledge there has been no protest from any of public representatives. No clergyman has even referred to them.

Those who tolerate injustice must not complain of violence. Injustice is the apothecy of violence. This report reached us from the Free Derry Society.

## Daily memorial

A MEMORIAL has been erected over the grave of James Daly, leader of the Connaught Rangers Mutiny, in Tyrellspass Cemetery. It will be unveiled on Sunday, November 4th at 2.30 p.m.

Prominent speakers from Sinn Féin will attend. The memorial was erected by the James Daly Sinn Féin Cumann in Tyrellspass.



VERY many people are agreed that local government and administration need to be changed in Ireland, for a variety of reasons: the present structure, largely, was dictated by British rather than Irish interests; when an effort was made to depart from the British headline, often it was designed for the convenience of the central planners in Dublin rather than the interests of local communities and the people at large; and present conditions and needs require a change from the 19th into the 20th century, with a view to what is likely to happen in the 21st.

# A step forward in Athlone

desire to put in place of the British will an Irish will and to see how best that Irish will could be facilitated.

But before even discussion of a new system could take place at any level, as was said again and again at the meeting called in Athlone recently to take another step forward, someone had to draw lines on a map. So the Association had to look for a mapper.

To a considerable extent this philosophy is still with us. But it is a false philosophy. It is men who make history, who are responsible for progress or the lack of it, and not "blind, economic forces." For behind every economic action is the will, often ruthless, of an individual. It has been like that throughout the length and breadth of history.

In our own times we have seen this principle very clearly at work. A handful of men, and the decision they took, was responsible for the Cuban revolution. Another handful took the Algerian decision. The story has been the same in Vietnam and the Middle East.

Here in Ireland it was the decision of a small group of people, initially, who decided that, in August, 1969, in Belfast and Derry, they had had enough and were not going to lie down for another 50 years under the heel of the imperial jackboot.

The Association for the Advancement of Self-Government was formed recently in the West by a small group of people who decided to plan for Eire Nua.

Some of these were members of the Republican Movement but others were not so involved. What they had in common was the

One was found in Desmond Fennell and the Association published his "Sketches of the New Ireland." It costs only 35p. and is available from the Association at 24 Bóthar na hOllscoile, Gaillimh.

The Association's secretary is Dr. Antoine Christofides, a Greek who has become a good Irish speaker and who is well known in Conamara for his work with Gluaiseacht na gCeart, the Conamara Gaeltacht civil rights movement.

The Association's objective is stated in the "Sketches" as seeking "to promote self-government and to diminish alien control in civil, ecclesiastical and economic affairs," a broad enough platform for all men and women of goodwill.

### Basis for discussion

The "Sketches" formed the basis for the discussions which took place on the first Saturday and Sunday of this month and among those who contributed were people in public administration, north and south, as well as others of Kevin Street and Gardiner Place persuasions, and members of other political

groupings

Gaeltacht areas were represented, if thinly. Some people present, including Muiris Fitzgerald and Dr. Ivor Browne, were already involved in Community development work. Others were speaking from practical experience in local government administration. Among the technologists present was Dr. Roy Johnston.

It was only when the discussion got under way that I, for one, got some idea, for the first time, of the enormous difficulties involved.

My first worry was the absence of criteria or, at least, the absence of sufficient criteria to give realism to the "lines on the map."

Those who have any sympathy with the general idea of returning power to the people agree that any future administrative plan must start from the bottom and come from the local people on a ward or parish basis and, from there, work upwards into higher echelons — districts, regions, counties or groups of counties, provinces, to the state, which should have only just as much power as is needed to give cohesion and value to the entire concept.

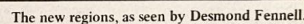
### Crisis of identity

Now, to the problems. First is the basic problem of identity; and the crisis of identity is believed by many psychologists to be the reason for so much instability in modern society.

It seemed to be agreed that, where there is a strong local identity, based on Dublin Liberties, the historical experience (one thinks of the Conamara Gaeltacht, Breifne, Sliaibh Luachra, the Deise, the Donegal Gaeltacht, Rath Cairn in Co. Meath), planning should take that into account, to strengthen and develop it, economically and culturally (permanent employment, housing, social centres, music, archaeology, literature, games).

But it must be recognised also that fairly new communities have come into being, that they are not, in many cases, much older than 50 or even 25 years, and that they have powerful identities, also (here one thinks of the Belfast Falls, the Shankill, Sandy Row, Derry's Creggan and Bogside, Dublin's Ballyfermot).

Identity, though important, is only one of the problems. Others concern geography, communications (often provided against the interests of local communities but now a fact to be reckoned with), economic needs, patterns of emigration, immigration, marriage and reproduction, social needs (where to site the new hospital and educational complexes, for example), the analysis of growth centres (how many of them are dictated by individual or group, often alien, economic interests, and how many are genuine and in the interest of local



communities?) And very much more.

### Information needed

Obviously, to make sure that the lines on the map are right, or to adjust them with reasonable certainty so that they conform to the particular and the general plan, a tremendous amount of expert information needs to be collected and collated.

Fortunately, the existence of the computer means that this work, once begun, can be completed fairly rapidly.

During the discussions objections, backed by knowledge and personal experience, were raised against some of the map lines. Desmond Fennell appeared ready at all times to accept such criticisms.

"These are sketches," he said

"Before a portrait is made, many sketches are drawn."

The lines could be adjusted according as additional information was made available. A start had to be made somewhere. The lines on the maps were just that. They were not intended to be the final portrait.

One of the general principles to emerge from the talks was that, throughout Irish history, when Ireland was being ruled by Irishmen, a complicated but effective system of checks and balances was in force. This was the reason why what is called by historians the "Old Gaelic system" lasted so long – because it worked so well.

### Checks and balances

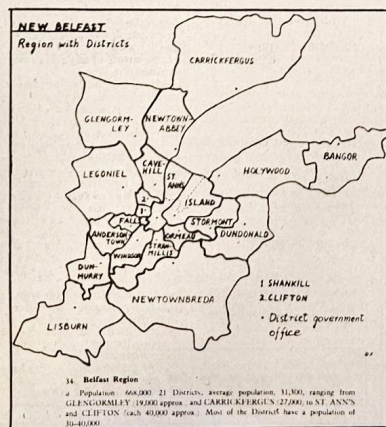
One of the main factors in the Fennell system of checks and

balances is the creation of separate "political" and "commercial" capitals, one balancing off against the other.

This is best illustrated, perhaps, in the suggested political capital of the new, united Ireland, Athlone, an idea likely to appeal not only to Derry and Belfast, but also to Cork, Waterford, Shannon and Galway.

Enough for this week. The maps reproduced here are from the "Sketches of the New Ireland". The booklet should be bought by every Sinn Féin cumann, read by its members and discussed.

Then, perhaps, if a community council is not already in existence, cumann members might seek men and women of goodwill in the area to have it discussed publicly, and encourage its formation. More next week.





# People must demand nationalisation of our mines

THE ATTEMPT by apologists for the mining companies to separate the position of Dr. Noel Browne from what should be the position of a socialist Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Keating, should be challenged.

Dr. Browne and Mr. Keating are both members of the same party and should both abide by the same basic socialist economic principles, and by the policy of their party. Labour Party policy on the question of Irish mining is quite clear: the 1972 Party Conference of the Labour Party in Wexford committed the Labour Party to demand the nationalisation, without compensation, of all the mining industries, whether Irish or foreign owned, "as an essential feature of any government in which it may participate".

The resolution also committed the party to the establishment of a State board for the exploitation and processing of the country's ore, gas and oil deposits. Taxation is not enough.

Not for the first time, Dr. Browne has acted as the conscience of the Labour Party and as the real spokesman for the interests of the vast majority of people.

For the Parliamentary Labour Party, the issue must be quite certain, they must insist on nationalisation.

If Fine Gael will not agree, then the "National Coalition" should be dissolved by a Labour Party withdrawal.

The Labour Party must stand firm and possibly it will be joined in the Dail by members of the other parties, who will put nation before self or party, so that the wealth of Ireland can be secured for the people of Ireland, and not for foreign speculators or a handful of already wealthy people.

Mr. Sheehan's apology for private enterprise exploitation of our mineral wealth does not succeed in answering the case put forward by the Resources Study Group, by Senators Browne and Horgan and by many other people, from many parties, who have studied the situation.

The fact remains that the Constitution confers the ownership of practically all the mineral rights in the State on the State.

The State now has to decide, as guardians of the welfare and freedom of the people, how best to develop the very considerable

mineral deposits in the interests of the people. All the people.

Even if the State were to impose high royalties, even of the order of 95 p.c. advocated by Dr. Browne, the mining companies, owned by foreign financiers and a few already wealthy Irish people, would still make profits from the property of all the nation.

Nor would it be satisfactory to allow them to manage the mines, as then they could charge their own management fees, decide on labour and ecological policy; they could effectively control how the mines should be run, how and where the ores are to be smelted and sold and they could well control the decision concerning the processing of ores into metallurgical products.

The mines would be an enclave in the Irish economy, giving a minimal amount of employment and wealth in the services sector and in spin-off industries.

In the words used by the Fianna Fail Cumann of UCD, UCC and TCD, there would be no guarantee that our mining wealth would be used to create "the potential for an industrial revolution for Ireland".

Some people give the mining companies the credit for the discovery and development of the mines. This is a myth. And the taxation policies introduced by a gechemical survey conducted by the Agricultural Institute in January, 1968. The results of the survey were read to the Royal Irish Academy on June 24, 1968, and were first published a year later, June 30, 1969.

However, on May 28, 1969, Tara Exploration and Development Company acquired a licence granting them monopoly prospecting rights in the area of an Auhm designated in the, as yet unpublished, Agricultural Institute survey. By Autumn 1970, Tara were sufficiently satisfied to have started drilling and from then on it was apparent that An Auhm was a fantastic find.

The company has put the size

## a chara

of the mine as high as 77 million tons of ore with a high lead-zinc content. Other estimates range to over 100 million tons. Dr. Noel Browne's estimates for the gross metal value of An Auhm and the other mines are far from spurious; at recent prices, the An Auhm find alone must be worth anything between £1,500 million and £3,000 million.

Extraction and operation costs in an area well supplied with infrastructure, with high mineralisation, a good labour supply and with so much of the ore near the surface can only be a fraction (such as a fifth or a quarter) of the gross metal value.

But no doubt Mr. Keating and his Department must be more accurately aware of the size, value and profitability of An Auhm by now.

Nothing that Tara has done could not have been done by public enterprise, and everything that Tara proposes to do, and more, can be achieved more efficiently and justly by public enterprise.

Silvermines was not discovered by a mining company; it was certainly not discovered by its present exploiters as it has a history of mining going back hundreds of years.

The massive magnesite deposit at Bennettsbridge was discovered by the Irish Geological Survey, despite its meagre resources, and it was then handed over to Quigley Magnesite Ltd., a Pfizer (U.S.) subsidiary.

The barytes at Ballynoge, now being exploited by Magborac, a subsidiary of the Magnetarium Corporation of Houston, Texas, were discovered over a century ago.

The existence of lead deposits at Tynagh had been known locally for a long time and Northgate's exploration and development costs were very low in relation to the profitability of the mine.

Avoca was discovered by the State-owned Mianal Teir, in the nineteen fifties and then handed over to a subsidiary of International Mogul Mines of Canada.

Given the amount of, perhaps partly hidden, evidence of mineral deposits in Ireland, given the low royalties, the ignorance of the politicians and the twenty-year tax free period, the mining companies would have been extremely foolish and incompetent not to have seen the high profits and low risks in Irish mining.

There should be no question of the Irish people being persuaded by the sophisticated and expensive public relations efforts of the mining companies that they should be content with a share of the profits.

In recent months the companies have shown many signs of panic, as witnessed by a large settlement in the "Irish Independent" (owned by Tara shareholder, Tony O'Reilly), a glossy magazine and elaborate, evasive company reports.

One hopes that some journalists at least will report the debate objectively.

The Irish people, through their Government, should make the mining companies for the genuine expenditures that they have incurred so far and then tell them to go elsewhere.

The minerals and their industrial potential belong to all the people of Ireland. The wealth, which can only be secured by nationalisation, is desperately needed to stimulate an economic take-off.

The property of the people

should not be monopolised by a small minority of entrepreneurs or shareholders, be they Irish or foreign. Mr. Keating and other men of integrity must not compromise on this issue.

David Giles,

Claremont, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

## Heath's plan

NOBODY, as far as this writer can see, has read "Membership of the Commonwealth" into Edward Heath's "integration" bombshell. It is noticeable that Mr. Cosgrave failed to react to the so-called "delayed action" tactic of the British Prime Minister.

Could it be that after 10 hours within the "ring of steel" on that "historic occasion" Liam Cosgrave knew too well what Heath is really up to?

Of course it would not be wise or expedient should the Taoiseach let it be known that he has been fully briefed on the master's chess-game. This would explain Whitehall's feigned blindness and alleged surprise, also. One must never underestimate Heath's cunning.

For some months now, perhaps even from the outset Heath knew the proposed Assembly was a dead letter, its Executive Council also is non-existent. It served its purpose, nevertheless, as it was seen to have been an "exercise in

LETTERS to the Editor should be kept at short as possible, should be written or typed on one side of the paper only, should have space between lines and generous margins on right and left. Full name and address must be given so that we may check, if necessary, to see if they are genuine. Names or addresses will not be published without authorisation.

## Farrell's view of Algerian war

"The Battle for Algeria," Michael Farrell. People's Democracy, 15p.

THE pamphlet, "The Battle for Algeria," by one of the leaders of People's Democracy, Mike Farrell, should be welcomed by all anti-imperialists in Ireland.

Why? Because it sketches the historical development of one of the most important colonial revolutions against a European power. Parallels with the Irish struggle are numerous: the "stick-and-carrot" policy of the French government, which tried to draw the FLN masses into intel while practising mass killing and torture to crush the FLN (National Front of Liberation); similarities can be seen, too, between the French "poor whites" (Pieds Noirs) and the Protestant workers in the North, fooled by fascist politicians.

Although the history of the FLN bears testimony to the evolution of a traditional nationalist organisation towards socialism and the clear understanding that the liberation of Algeria did not make sense unless a democratic socialism was set up, embracing all sectors of society.

Likewise (the FLN's) social leadership was not consolidated quickly enough; and, after concessions to military careerists, Colonel Boumedienne led his coup d'etat in 1965, to the delight of the Gaullist government, giving birth to an Algerian "Free State".

But Ahmed Ben Bella's socialist leadership in the pamphlet, a more detailed account of the nature and the evolution of the FLN from 1954 onwards would have been useful, to explain the contradictions of the Algerian struggle leading to such an outcome.

## Allies in France

An important phase of the Algerian war has been left out. It is the role of the handful of objectors in France, those who helped the Algerian Freedom Fighters by their political support and other kinds of aid. Some were intellectuals opposing the crimes of the French army, such as Jean-Paul Sartre, or committed socialists, such as Frantz Fanon, Michel Pablo, or the Left-Actionists, such as Georges Sorel.

At first they had to swim against the stream; but, from their wilderness, they built a broad anti-war movement which reached the concept army, causing many desertions.

Describing one or two weeks of the Farrell's pamphlet describes the problems faced by a liberation movement, and proves that the history of past struggles is the best compass on the road to victory.



democracy" and, furthermore, it gained time, re-election "time" is very valuable to the Tories right now, whatever about the sufferings of Six Counties people. Then came the crunch - "total integration".

The immediate effect of this "immediate and terrible threat" on "Ulster" politicians was nothing short of being dramatic: it was at once divisive and emasculatory. Long-term, it carried 32 for digits, a venable Act of Union 11. Seen from the Thames, it has all the following "in-buils" going for it:

- It buries Stormont forever, giving complete control to London, thereby placating Unionist die-hards and at the same time, instigating (in due course) a change of emphasis and orientation for all Ulster M.P.s.
- It opens up the way for London-Dublin "covert" in Ireland "united" through Westminster.
- This is but a short step from the "economic bonds" i.e., a new enrolment in the Euro-Saxon Commonwealth.
- The "Euro" commitment will be scaled down in direct ratio to increased new world involvement.
- Such union renders obsolete a "Council of Ireland" and favours "British Isles".
- In due time, "Ulster" politicians may well be lodged in Dublin while certain Dublin gentlemen (the more learned type) may be called to

London under Commonwealth guise.

• Indeed, security in such a union will look "logical" as will, of course, Extradition. (Full marks, Mr. Heath).

Anybody who thinks that this prognosis is far-fetched could well be suffering from "morning clouds" and would do well to study the new-fangled, psychological usage of such terms as "these islands," "off-shore islands," "this archipelago" (Conor Cruise O'Brien) "larger island" (smaller island, western isles), "British isles" (Heath).

They might also recall the pre-Littlejohn era and certain efforts made at revising (rewriting or doctoring) Irish history. Better still, they should check out the Irish industries bought up by a London-based bank and its principals through the medium of "fronters," over the past nine months, or so.

Time will tell but we, as citizens, are duty bound to think beforehand.

—Diarmuid O'Suilleabhain, Guare, Co. Lough Garra.

## Office raided

EARLY this morning (25/9/73) the headquarters of the Trotskyist Workers' Fight organisation was raided by 7 Special Branch detectives, acting on a warrant, secured under the Criminal Damages Act, from Bow Street Magistrates' Court on 24/9/73. They removed a large number of addresses, including an address book, the full list of subscribers to our publications, and even an old list of subscribers to the quarterly journal "Workers Republic" which Workers' Fight formerly produced when it was part of the now defunct Irish Workers' Group.

This raid, insignificant though it be compared with daily happenings in Northern Ireland, is, to our knowledge, the first full raid and search on the headquarters of any revolutionary organisation here.

It is only the latest example of the increasing harassment and attempted intimidation of those in Britain who support the Irish Republican Army against the army of the British ruling class.

Workers' Fight holds that the Irish army has no right to be in Ireland. The IRA, the militia of the oppressed Catholic population, has every right to fight to drive them out of Ireland by force, and to call for the support of those in British Labour movement who believe in Ireland's right to self-determination.

Logically, it has the right to take the war against the forces of the British government into Britain itself, in principle, to support its right to do what it thinks necessary.

For the Steering Committee of "Workers' Fight" see "Corbishley", S. Matgama, 98 Gifford St., London, N.1. (Condensed from a statement).

## TARGET: 50,000 BY CHRISTMAS

OUR circulation target is 50,000 copies sold per week by Christmas. At present we are a bit over the half-way mark. Sales are increasing slowly but not anything like fast enough to reach our target according to plan.

IF every member of the Republican Movement sells only one dozen copies per week - a half hour's work in town or city - our target can be reached well before Christmas. Much the same result can be achieved if existing sellers double their sales.

There are hundreds of parishes where the paper is never seen, where the voice of Republicanism is never heard, where only enemy propaganda gets a chance, where the truth is unknown. To win our war the voice of Republicanism must be heard clearly throughout the land. Revolutions begin with thoughts; the thoughts are clothed with words; and the roar of the people soon heralds their victory;

Strengthen the voice of the Republic today by helping in the circulation drive at home and abroad and dealing a telling blow to British propaganda and that of its lackeys. Help smash imperialism and speed the revolution by spreading the truth and pinning the lies.



# 'GOULDING TOOK F.F. MONEY'

From ROSEMARY SULLIVAN in Birmingham

CATHAL Goulding, a leading member of the Gardiner Place, Dublin, movement, was the contact man who took back to Dublin "every penny" of Fianna Fail money transferred to Ogligh na hEireann. This claim was made by Brendan McGill, national organiser of the Republican Movement in Britain, at a rally, following a Republican demonstration in Birmingham early this month.

## Demand Cahill's release

By GERRY O'HARE

MOUNTJOY's political prisoners wish Joe ("Curly") Cahill a speedy recovery. We mean it when we say, "we hope we don't see you back here again." Why? Because Mountjoy Jail (or any jail) is no place for a man with a heart complaint.

Joe was fortunate that his "attack" took place during free association. His comrades were quick to get assistance for him.

What would have happened if Joe had taken ill during lock-up time? It is something we don't like to think about, here.

Many newspapers and political correspondents were quick to point out, during the hunger strike, that Joe was no criminal, that he was not motivated by personal gain.

Joe answered the call of a people who were doomed to a blood-bath. He helped to rally the defence of Belfast against murderous B specials and Unionist extremists. That responsibility nearly cost Joe his life in a Free State jail.

We ask for no favours for Joe, as he would not want any. But we demand and call on all Republicans to demand Joe Cahill's unconditional release.

Are the Free State quislings too loyal to Heath to show a spark of humanity in Joe's case?

As the Tories move farther right and Enoch Powell, pictured here, speaking at the Tory conference, strengthens his position, there is talk of the die-hard Orange groups uniting and asking Powell to lead them... over the precipice.

## Curragh bosses afraid of I.C.R.A. visits?

DUE to the lack of co-operation of the persons in charge of the political prisoners held in the Curragh Camp it appears that a delegation from Cumann Chearta Sibhialta na hEireann (Irish Civil Rights Association) was turned away recently from the camp.

Cumann na gCearta told the prisoners on Sept. 13 last that, following a request for a delegation to inspect the conditions under which these hostages have to live, one would be sent on Sept. 19.

Apparently the Camp authorities decided to sabotage that visit by refusing to recognise the normal procedure of the Camp Council in such matters.

According to a prisoners' statement which has reached us after some delay, for the usual reasons, the Camp Council decided that the delegation would be met by the Camp O.C., Mr. J. Donaghy, and the Camp Adjutant, Mr. P.L. Martin.

The statement explains: "On Wednesday Sept. 19 we were informed by the Duty Officer, Capt. Dunne, that the delegation was waiting but that the O.C. and Adjutant would not be permitted to see them. Instead, Mr. Martin, or Mr. Hoban, or Mr. Fagan could see them if they wished, individually."

It was explained to Capt. Dunne, though this was not necessary, what the procedure was on these occasions, but all to no

avail. The O.C. and Adjutant would not be permitted to see the I.C.R.A.

"We do not know what was said to the I.C.R.A. by the authorities here, but I, on behalf of the Political Prisoners here, wish to assure them that what happened was due to no fault of ours."

"Further, I am instructed to state that we are still prepared to see the I.C.R.A. and any other delegation that wishes to come to the Curragh. We would advise them that, up to Oct. 7 they should ask to see the O.C. and Adjutant (already named)."

"On Oct. 7 a camp election is due. Any changes in the Camp staff will be published."

The statement adds: Perhaps the authorities did not wish the I.C.R.A. to find out at first hand the true state of the conditions prevailing here, especially following the inspired Government leak to the 'Sunday Independent' which suggested that the Curragh is comparable to a 'Holiday Land'."

The statement is signed by P.L. Martin, P.R.O., Republican Political Prisoners, Curragh Military Detention Barracks.

## Gaeltacht plan to expand

VILLAGERS in Carraig na lime, on the Gaeltacht fringe in West Cork, want to be given a chance to prove they can restore the Irish language among themselves within three years. As a prize, if they succeed, they want official recognition as part of the Gaeltacht.

The community will base its efforts on the Glór na nGael competition.

One of the organisers of the campaign, Colm Ó Torna said that until Irishmen and women chose to be fully Irish, to think and act as total beings with a grand aim, a vision of Ireland and her destiny in the years ahead to inspire them, we would continue to imitate and be subject to other people.

"We know that we are free in geographic terms, but a far more fundamental and important freedom has yet to be won - our freedom of spirit, of genius, of national ambition and of energy."

The fight for the language is the fight for Irish identity but someone should open Colm Ó Torna's eyes as to just how free any part of Ireland is today.

Referring to the recent death of Staff Captain Jim Bryson who, before being shot, had escaped both from Crumlin Road Jail and the Prison ship Maidstone, he said: "Jim Bryson and his comrades were shot by British troops; but those troops were firing from the premises of an Official Republican Club, and they'd been in the club for two days."

"Nobody from the N.L.F. (the 'Officials') passed on the word to Jim Bryson. Now these people talk about Fianna Fail money behind the Provisionals."

Earlier there had been a stoning incident at the demonstration, almost 1000-strong and supported by the I.M.G. and the Coventry Seven Defence Committee, weaved its way for three miles from Small Heath to Birmingham city centre.

In Digbeth, a white Transit van stopped and a tall, blond man started to throw stones at the marchers. This attack was answered by a section of the crowd before the organisers got the march on the move again.

In another incident, police arrested a marcher from Manchester as the crowd filed into Digbeth's Civic Centre for a rally, which was addressed by several speakers, including Marie Moore from Sinn Féin, Belfast.

At the start of the demonstration, the marchers were addressed by Will Rees and Gery Lawless.

## GARDAÍ ATTACK MEAT PACKERS

FIFTY "trimmers", demanding a status of semi-skilled workers, have been dismissed by International Meat Packers, Co. Dublin, with 150 fellow-workers who walked out in solidarity with them.

The immediate task was to ensure that their union, the Workers' Union of Ireland, would recognise the strike as official. This the Union didn't do despite the march organised by the strikers.

That says a lot about the interests some trade union leaders defend, the interests of a bureaucracy but not any longer those of the workers.

Do they even remember that the W.U.I. was founded by James Larkin?

The Union's refusal strengthened management, allowing them to sue the most militant workers and to call on the Gardaí to smash the picket lines.

Such a fact is not isolated. At a time when workers are opposing both to the National Wage Agreements and the sell-out of the unions, it is imperative to understand ruling-class repression.

Only this way can a broad movement be built up to oppose this repression. Within the unions we must expose the links which exist between repression against the Republican Movement, such as "extradition", and state repression against the workers' movement (for example, denial of the right to strike, harassment, attacks against picket lines).

We must show solidarity with the workers involved in this strike and in all other where it is clear that the interests of workers are involved.

If we don't get to understand this quickly, we must end ourselves sooner than we think working with rifles to our backs, in Spain, Greece, Chile or South Africa.

Róisín Ní Dhomhnaill

## Ireland a sponsor of U.N. resolution condemning South Africa

CRITICAL OF TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Last week's horseplay in "The Irish Times"

## Road checks in Armagh

ON the night of October 10 last, a unit of Ogligh na hEireann operated a road-check in the Jonesboro area of south Armagh. All cars travelling north and south were stopped and searched, the statement adds. The operation was carried out from 8.30 until 10 p.m. by 15 armed volunteers.

Reason for the operation was to ensure that U.F.F. and others are prevented from committing offences in the area and to show the Brits who is in control, the statement concludes.

## Séan Treacy honoured

AT KILFEACLE Co. Tipperary, last Sunday Cumann na nEaghlann Naisiunta honoured Séan Treacy, the Tipperary-born IRA leader who was killed in Dublin in 1920.

The oration was delivered by Mr. Patrick McSweeney, Donegal. A parade to the graveside was led by a colour party and the Dermot O'Hurley Pipe Band, Cashel, Miss Eileen Moloney, of Tipperary town, presided.

## MOTORCYCLES

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## NO PROTECTION FOR THE IRISH?

(continued from centre)

"They are not allowed any contact with other prisoners. Periodically one is taken away and put in solitary confinement for no apparent reason. The three men learned recently (through "the grapevine") that British army intelligence is operating within the prison. The men also believe their cells have been 'bugged'. All complaints to prison governor and chaplain have failed. They also realise that this treatment is psychological and part of the process of trying to break their spirit."

"When I spoke to them recently they asked me to make it clear to their supporters and fellow Republicans, and intend to remain so, come what may."

"When British Home Secretary Carr paid a visit recently to the prison, allegedly to inspect conditions there, Geremiah Mealy struck him hard on the jaw, knocking him to his knees. The prisoner was dragged back to his cell where he was beaten on the body and arms and left in solitary confinement, on bread and water."

"When some friends recently went to visit these men they were refused permission to see them. They can see their wives for only 15 minutes or less. Last week they were returned to Lorton to appear again before the court."

"Mrs. Campbell asked prior permission for her three small children (all under eight, and the youngest three) to see their father. Permission was granted. When they went to the police station prior to the meeting they were searched by women police

officers. The three children, including the three-year-old were made to stand facing a wall with outstretched arms to be searched. After this the three children were refused permission to see their father."

"Last week, after their appearance in court, the three men ("Luton three") were told they were not being returned to Leicester Prison and were driven away. The three wives and children tried in vain to find out where they had been taken. The Union C.I.D. chief told them he "did not know".

"Later, after the three families had been left standing, and after the local curfew had made inquiries on their behalf, it was discovered that they had been committed to Bedford Prison because of a group of demonstrators outside Leicester Prison."

"Sean Campbell asked me to emphasise that only publicity from outside can do anything to bring a change in these terrible conditions, so reminiscent of the treatment of the Fenians."

"The 'Luton Three' later were returned to Leicester and remain Category A prisoners. Their conditions are just as bad as ever."

These reports come from the acting secretary of the Patrick McArdery Cumann in Lorton. The very least that Republicans can do is to write to these men and send them parcels. But much, much more is needed. We do not believe that they will be forgotten and abandoned. Here is an example of "British justice" which must be publicised throughout the world.

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