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British Government shudder as....

TEN THOUSAND WALK BEHIND 'PEACE WITH JUSTICE' BANNER

It has been forcefully argued for some time by agents of the British war machine that the British government's 'Peace' movement has been having "considerable success."

What was actually meant by this statement was that the 'Peace' movement was succeeding in its fundamental objective, isolating the Republican Movement, in particular the Irish Republican Army, from the people of the Nationalist

ghetto areas. This fundamental objective has been continually emphasised, however indirectly, by the 'Peace' movement's leaders and showed itself openly in their recent declaration of support for the British war machine.

It was against this background of 'success' that Sinn Fein called last weekend's rally under their banner "Peace with Justice." It has long been recognised, by the more

mature political commentators, that for the 'Peace' movement to have had any real success it had to undermine the Republican Movement in its home ground - the ghetto areas of Belfast, Derry, Lurgan, Dungannon and, of course, Crossmaglen. Last Saturday's rally was the first major rally organised by the Republican Movement in Belfast since August; the first since the foundation of the 'Peace' movement. The criteria for

"success" was not the numbers marching in both rallies, which turned out even, but how many of those involved in each rally were from the Nationalist ghetto areas of Belfast.

It was quite evident to most objective observers that Sinn Fein's march was made up exclusively from the working-class people of these areas, while the 'Peace' Movement's was the usual combination of aspiring middle-class,

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

WE WILL HAVE 30,000
MARCHING ON OUR SIDE
WE WILL OUTNUMBER
THE PROVISIONALS AT
LEAST 10 TO 1.

CIARAN McKEOWN

clerical orientated, 'respectable' citizens (the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie) who for the most part have scarcely encountered the physical presence of the British war machine, let alone experienced its policy of undisguised repression.

It was obvious from the moment Sinn Fein's rally left its starting point that the 'Peace' movement's claim of "successes" had been wildly exaggerated. Some 8-10,000 people had been mobilised in the most atrocious weather conditions, and as they moved off left behind between 5 - 6,000 'Peace'

Continued on Pages 8 & 9



Long Kesh Oration

"Let their deaths be a source of courage to us"

Oration in honour of Brigade Officer Paul Marlow, Staff Captain Joey Surgenor, Fourth Batt and First Lieutenant Frank Fitzsimmons, 'B' Coy, Fourth Batt., Belfast Brigade.

A chairde agus a chomraidhthe; taimid anseo inniu omas agus onara a thabhairt ar ar chomraidhthe a thit sa gheo i goinne an sean namhaid.

It is with great sadness that we learned of the deaths of our comrades on Saturday night last.

We are gathered here today in the same spot where they themselves often stood, to pay homage to their fallen comrades. Today, however, the memories of Brigade Staff Officer Paul Marlow, Staff Captain Joseph Surgenor and First Lieutenant Frank Fitzsimmons are uppermost in our thoughts.

Fitz joined the ranks of Oglaih na hEireann in 1973 and later that year was captured and imprisoned by the British army here in Long Kesh. While here, he directed his energies to the learning of Irish and also furthering his Republican Philosophies in preparation for the next phase of the campaign, which was to begin on his release from prison.

Much comment was passed this week about the 'peace' movement's failure to speak out on the institutionalised violence committed against Ardyne Eddie McCleafferty who went home this week after spending over two years of an eight year sentence on a trumped up charge. The para, whose conscience led to Eddie's release, summed up the feelings of us all when he described his former regiment as a 'bunch of thugs'.....well said!

Joey Surgenor was connected with Oglaih na hEireann since 1969. With the split of 1970 he chose to take the road of the Provisional Republican Movement and he was active in the struggle until his arrest in October 1971.

Imprisoned firstly in Crumlin Road Prison before the introduction of political status, and then in this Batt., Joey also used his time in prison to become proficient in the speaking of his native language, and he attained a high level of military, cultural and political education. He did not underestimate the nature of the part he would have to play in the continuing struggle on his release.

Paul Marlow joined the Movement in 1969. With his exceptional knowledge of weaponry, he was to eventually become a vital cog in the Q.M.s dept., of Belfast Brigade. In 1975 he was arrested and interned and while he was held in the camp, he passed on his vast knowledge to his comrades held with him. On his release, he returned to rejoin the struggle and it comes therefore as no surprise to discover that he was on active service again.

Imprisonment with all its hardships, did not, in any way dampen the spirit that lay within these three men. The roots of



their Republican Philosophy had been deeply ingrained in them over the last few years and they were determined to continue to play their part under the leadership of the Republican Movement.

Imprisonment was to them just another part of the campaign, an opportunity to become better educated militarily, culturally and politically for the continuing struggle.

Fitz, Joey and Paul need not have reported back for duty. There are those who would say that having been imprisoned they had played their

part. These men however displayed a high level of unselfishness, of dedication and determination. They were prepared to endure further sufferings and did not hesitate to play an active military role against the Brits.

It was while on active service against the Brits that these three men lost their lives. Tragically they fell victim to one of the most common hazards a volunteer has to face. They died in a premature explosion.

Let their deaths be a source of courage to each of us in the continuing

struggle; let each of us take inspiration from their example and let their indication and determination be a guideline for our own lives.

We, the Republican Prisoners of War, Long Kesh, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing families and friends of our three fallen comrades.

Is mor an bron ata orainne inniu, ach is mo an t-athas ata orainne, mar, sa fhaileas imseas laochra na nGaela said.

At dheis De go raibh a n-anamacha uaisle.

CUMANN NA mBAN, 1934.



Pictured above are a group of Volunteers from Cumann na mBan. Although the picture was taken in 1934, in the Falls area we think, some of the women are still going strong, several working for the Noraid Relief organisation in America. If any of our readers have photographs of members of the Republican Movement, taken in days long past, please let us have them.

THE OFFICERS and volunteers of the 2nd Batt., Belfast Brigade, Oglaih na hEireann, remember with pride their fallen comrades whose anniversaries occur about this time.

Staff Captain Tom McGoldrick
Volunteer Peter Blake
Dorothy Maguire Cumann na mBan also her sister Maury Meehan
'Ij nduibheagan an Gheimridh Ciumhaimis ar theacht an Earraigh.'

Sympathy

The members and committee of the McAdorey/McCusker Cumann Provisional Sinn Fein, Luton England, regret the deaths of Volunteers Paul Marlow, Frank Fitzsimons and Patrick Surgeoner, Brigade Belfast, killed in action on October 16th 1976. Go Ndeanna Dia Trocaire AR A h-Anamach.



Notes from the New Lodge

Worst campaign of brutality ever witnessed in this area

During the past few days the people of the New Lodge have been subjected to the worst campaign of brutality, torture and harassment ever witnessed in this area. The 32nd Regiment Royal Artillery attempted to hold the area in terror and intimidate the residents into staying indoors. Everyone seen on the street were stopped, checked and searched. Women were ordered to open their coats and when as in most cases they refused they were arrested for non co-operation.

On Sunday night 19 year old Martin Donaldson was attacked and left unconscious in Lepper Street. Only for young boys who came along and witnessed the attack this young man's injuries could have been much worse. Martin and a friend had just left the home of a married couple who were killed when a Brit saracen ploughed into their car on Saturday night. Martin left this friend and was making his way along Lepper Street.

Suddenly he heard a rifle click behind him and as he turned round he was struck on the mouth by a Brit. He fell to the ground and the rest of the patrol kicked him repeatedly. He blacked out then and fortunately for him some one came along and the Brits ran off down the New Lodge Road. Neighbours sent for an ambulance and he was taken to hospital. He is suffering from dislocated ribs, a swollen lip and eye, bruises on his legs and shoulder and is finding it difficult to breathe.

On Tuesday night, another young lad was stopped and checked then the Brits pulled him into an entry and punched him so violently on the cheek that they split his jaw.

These are just some of the incidents reported to our centre. We again ask

you to report all incidents of Brit harassment no matter how trivial.

Men and women, young and old alike were subjected to foul, abusive language and degrading treatment from these uniformed thugs. Four elderly women were arrested taken to North Queen Street Brit interrogation Centre and made to stand in the pens out in the yard in the freezing cold. There are about ten of these 'pens' in a row and over the weekend all ten were constantly in use because of the number of arrests. Most of those arrested were brutally beaten while in North Queen Street. One male member of Sinn Fein was held for five hours and during this time he was punched, kicked and dragged by the hair. Two Brits held his arms while the rest punched him on the stomach.

Another young lad was punched so violently on the stomach that he was sick. Everytime he was sick he received another punch and was threatened for 'messing up' the pens. It wasn't only males who were beaten when arrested. Four female members of Sinn Fein were also physically abused. Two of the women were arrested at 7.00 p.m. on Saturday night and held for three hours during which time they were punched, kicked and subjected to the foulest language imaginable. The other two women were arrested at 10.00 p.m. the same night while selling Republican News in the area. They refused to open their coats when ordered because of the absence of a military policewoman.

In the holding centre they were refused toilet facilities and made to stand erect. They received a punch every time they attempted to lean against the wall or remove their hands from behind their backs. One woman was kneed so viciously in the

groin that she collapsed to the floor. They were dragged from room to room by the Brits. The military interrogator was particularly vicious. When the women refused to answer his questions he literally bounced them from wall to wall. They were finally released at 1.30 p.m. after being threatened that they would be thrown out in Tigers Bay or the Shankill.

Another 16 year old who was arrested had a loaded revolver stuck in his mouth and was threatened he would be shot. He was then taken to the Docks and told he would be thrown in if he did not get out of the country. He was told to be at a certain place at a certain time with a list of names and information or his family would suffer.

Homes in the area also came under attack. Dozens of houses were raided and in one street six back doors were kicked in and the doors and frames were left lying the entry.



One young mother living in a tenth floor flat returned home to find that her flat had been busted into and ransacked. A

neighbour had attempted to accompany the soldiers during the search but was denied permission by the Officer in Charge.

Support for the Murrays grows

Noel and Marie Murray sentenced to death by a political court which required torture to get a verdict.

The State supposedly represents the wishes of all those people who live within it. Is it, therefore, the wish of the people of Ireland that Noel and Marie Murray should die? This is certainly what the Irish Government would claim, but judging by the support that the Murray Defence Committees have, and are receiving, it would appear that this is not the case.

Although the Southern regime has done all in its power to prevent an awareness of the absurdity and illegality of the whole Murray case, people throughout Ireland and abroad have voiced their opposition to the arrest, sentencing and subsequent treatment of the Murrays. Once people unravel the details of the Murray case and make up their own minds, it is not Noel and Marie Murray who are condemned in the eyes of the people, but is

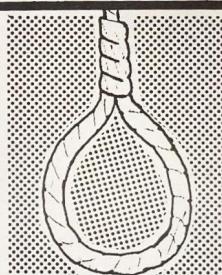
the whole Southern legal system (and the type of class society it supports) which is exposed as a farce. Both national and international supporters are uniting to expose the hypocrisy of a system which claims to respect the rights of the individual yet at the same time is quite prepared to deny these rights by a series of laws now in the statute book.

The irony of it all is, that the most basic human right of all - the right to live - is also to be reversed.

To do this, the Govern-

ment system requires no open discussion of their plans. This they are achieving through strict media censorship. However, whilst the Government were hoping for a 'quiet hanging' they are slowly being forced to reconsider their subhuman intention. It is now that the pressure exerted by all those who are opposed to such a brutal system, must be intensified.

The next move by Noel Murray himself is the pressing of an assault



charge against the interrogating officer - Det. Inspector Ryan - who has already been convicted of beating up a drunk driver. Funds are desperately needed by the Murray Defence Committee to finance legal action because, as often the case, it is money not innocence which determines a verdict in a legal system which favours those who can afford to 'buy' justice.

Support for a reprieve of the Murrays is not limited to those of one political persuasion. It includes such different groups as the Remand prisoners in C wing of Crumlin Road Prison, leading European intellectuals (including Jean-Paul Sartre and Ernst Bloch), and 15,000 German citizens who have already signed a petition. It is important that all voices of disapproval are heard both in Ireland and beyond.

Instability Apparent

Both the Fianna Fail crisis of 1970 and the present Coalition crisis have their roots in the Northern problem.

The newly-elected Ard-Chomhairle of Sinn Fein met today and considered the constitutional crisis in the 26 Counties.

The struggle in the North is the historic struggle for the right of all the Irish people to self-determination. As that struggle progresses, and as the 26-County state fails to do its national duty, the basic instability of both states will become more and more apparent.

Many people have commented on the failure of either the press or TV to report on the 'peace' meetings which were to have been held in the Lurgan area last Sunday. Ciaran McKeown said that the organisers were 'testing the volume of support in the Shankill and Kilwikie estates' which he described as 'former Provo strongholds'. The reason for the vanishing reporters is that TWELVE people turned up at the Shankill demo, while the number at the Kilwikie demo, cannot be revealed as no-one in Lurgan could find the peace people at this venue. It is worth mentioning that two members of the local Stickie Club helped organise the Lurgan affair by handing out 'peace' leaflets after masses on Sunday last.



The pro-IRA march, complete
swirling Republican bands, e
warmer applause than the j
Protestant— Catholic peace m

Continued from Page One

movement supporters. Here was the true strength of the 'Peace' Movement in Nationalist Belfast. The policy of isolation which the 'Peace' leaders sought to enforce had clearly been applied in reverse.

What is surprising about the media's response to the failure of the British government's 'Peace' movement is that no serious analysis of this failure was attempted.

The Daily Telegraph, however, doctrinaire and analytical reactionaries, were really explicit: 'Some local army commanders have issued orders to troops urging particular care in Republican strongholds so that the peace-movement may be given the chance to thrive.'

"The pro-IRA march, complete with swirling Republican bands earned warmer applause than the joint Protestant-Roman Catholic peace march."

It is quite obvious that some channels of commun-

cation had taken a clear policy decision, perhaps in the wake of Conor Cruise O'Brien's censorship ban, to 'play down' this failure, which conversely means emphasising the success of the Republican Movement. This is illustrated in the case of the BBC which chose last week to enforce a ban on the filmed misbehaviour of the British Army in Turf Lodge, and at the weekend broadcast two contradictory versions of incidents at Saturday's rallies, both by the same reporter, Norman Stockton, using exactly the same filmed account.

In this particular case the credibility of this reporter must be seriously questioned, as indeed must the credibility of the organisation which he represented. (In contrast to this ITV emphasised that Sinn Fein members had intervened to prevent more serious attacks on the 'Peace' marchers).

The 'attack' on the 'Peace' march explained away by blaming 'Peace' supporters for not being organised. (On a few occasions, within earshot of reporters, 'Peace' supporters were made believe that officials for no reason at all with the organisers. This 'attack' was seen as a way of the 'Peace' march isolating them from the people and the working-class active aid of the marchers while at the same time identifying openly with the war machine. This attitude of the capitalist working class to bear the brunt of the British Army was bound, sooner or later, to produce a political action. One could have assumed that

BETTY
WAS
SHOCKED

'We'll swamp them like we did in Derry.' Those famous last words were spoken to eager journalists by Betty Williams the day before the Falls Road 'peace' march. Betty was commenting on the plan by Sinn Fein to organise a 'Peace with Justice' march to coincide with the one planned by the Ulster Unionists. When Betty, McKeown, was accompanied by a 'nt-a-crowd' gathering from most parts of the country, reached the junction of Northumberland St. and the Falls Road she visibly shrank to see a massive crowd of 10,000 people waiting to march behind the Sinn Fein banner. Then one considers the mass of the 'Justice' walkers from the Falls and other Republican areas of Belfast then Betty's reaction can be understood.



complete with
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than the joint
ic peace march.]
GUARDIAN newspaper

The 'attack' on the 'Peace' march can not be explained away simply by blaming hooligans, nor can it be seriously suggested that it was organised. (On at least three occasions, well within earshot of reporters, and 'Peace' Supporters appeals were made by Sinn Fein officials for no interference with the other rally). This 'attack' must be seen as a direct result of the 'Peace' leaders isolating themselves from the people who matter, the working-class, (with the active aid of the media), while at the same time identifying themselves openly with the British war machine. Their patronizing attitude to the Nationalist working-class, who bear the brunt of the British Army's attacks, was bound, sooner or later to produce such a reaction. One would have assumed that the 'Peace'



leaders would have learned some lessons from the incident in Turf Lodge in which they were rejected from the area. Instead they became even more patronizing. The working-class people of the ghetto areas are used to dealing with realities, not with the Joan of Arc mentality of some of the 'Peace' leaders. Nor will they be controlled by Mrs. William's remark that, "they know no better" (10.40 p.m. ITV 23.10.76).

From the British government's point of view last weekend was a disastrous failure. From the Republican Movement's point of view it has exploded the myth of the 'Peace' Movement's "considerable success" and has confirmed the mandate from the people of the Nationalist ghetto areas to continue and intensify the war of liberation.



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STAGGERING FIGURES RELEASED BY UDA PRESS OFFICER

While Roy Mason was desperately defending the British army on Monday last, the UDA were, albeit unwittingly, destroying his already feeble arguments. Mason, speaking to reporters following his weekly "security meeting" at Stormont, said:

"The security forces are taken for granted by the public, they are subject to violent criticism when they occasionally make an error of judgement."

Now, we are not sure what Mason has precisely in mind when he speaks of "errors of judgement." It would be safe to assume that the murders of Majella O'Hare and Brian Stewart fit into this category.

Mason has repeatedly defended the British army's every action both his pre and post "NI Secretary" periods. He constantly refers to the "occasional" and "few" lapses by his beloved soldiers.

The UDA, in the current issue of "Ulster," their monthly magazine, have published a list of members serving lengthy sentences for sectarian activities. Beside each name is a record of the regiment to which the prisoner belonged either prior to, or at the time of his arrest.

FIGURE DO NOT INCLUDE UVF/RED HAND PERSONNEL

UVF personnel pictured in Long Kesh. The figures of Loyalists serving sentences, who were members of the Brit forces, does not include members of the UVF, Red Hand, or the galaxy of other Loyalist murder gangs.

In the article preceding the list the Press Officers for the UDA in Long Kesh writes:

"This list by no means exhausts the numbers of ex-security forces now con-

victed of politically motivated offences and at least three times this number could be added if I were to include Magilligan Prison, Crumlin Road and the men in the other Loyalist para-military groups."

He adds that of the 180 UDA prisoners in Long Kesh 61 have been either serving members of the "security forces" or are ex-members.

When one considers that the list below excludes members of the UVF, Red Hand Commando, UFF, and the host of other Loyalist para-military groups, the figures are staggering.

NAME	MILITARY UNIT	SERVICE	PRISON SENTENCE	NAME	MILITARY UNIT	SERVICE	PRISON SENTENCE
T.J. Canavan	Paras U.D.R.	4 Years	9 Years	T. Harrison	U.S.C.	4 Years	12 Years
M. Braiden	Paras	3 Years	8 Years	J. Clasper	Army	7 Years	8 Years
S. Brown	USC Navy TAVER		6 Years	B. Nelson	R.U.R.	5 Years	7 Years
J. Maxwell	Royal Marines	4 Years	8 Years	A. Black	Army	3 Years	LIFE
T. Black	T.A.V.R.	4 Years	7 Years	H. Taylor	R.M.P.	7 Years	3 Years
G. Osborne	T.A.V.R.	6 Years	5 Years	B. Sloan	R.U.R.	6 Years	Life 20 yr
B. Leslie	T.A.V.R.	3 Years	7 Years	B. Russell	U.D.R.	2 Years	8 Years
J. Guinn	T.A.V.R.		8 Years	B. Clarke	U.D.R.	1 Year	LIFE
T. Brown	U.D.R.	3 Years	6 Years	R. Johnston	Army	5 Years	4 Years
E. Pollock	T.A.V.R.	4 Years	LIFE	J. McCormick	Irish Guards	4 Years	3 Years
J. Anderson	T.A.V.R.	4 Years	LIFE	W. Marks	R.U.R. UDR	3 Years	5 Years
J. Anderson	T.A.V.R.	4 Years	9 Years	H. Dickson	T.A.V.R.	5 Years	8 Years
J. Haverton	R.U.R. U.D.R.	11 Years	Remand	R. Henry	U.S.C. RUC	13 Years	Life 25 yr.
S. Boyd	Irish Guards	6 Years	10 Years	R. Corrigan	R.U.R.	6 Years	7 Years
A. Taylor	T.A.V.R.	2 Years	6 Years	J. Faulkner	R.I.R.	6 Years	4 Years
V. Dougherty	U.D.R.	2 Years	10 Years	J. Hawks	Queens Reg.	7 Years	7 Years
I. Grahame	U.D.R.	1 Year	3 Years	R. Harris	R.M.C.	5 Years	7 Years
T. Mullan	R.U.R. U.D.R.	6 Years	3 Years	T. Caldwell	R.A.S.C.	5 Years	3 Years
A. Wright	U.D.R.	2 Years	5 Years	K. Robinson	T.A.V.R.	3 Years	5 Years
A. Browne	U.D.R.	3 Years	LIFE	W. Whittla	U.S.C.	2 Years	5 Years
D. O'Neill	T.A.V.R.	4 Years	12 Years	J. Quate	Royal Scots	1 Year	5 Years
I. Daglish	U.D.R.	3 Years	9 Years	A. McCann	Royal C. of T.	1 Year	10 Years
B. Lilburn	Army	9 Years	10 Years	S. Thompson	R.I.R.	5 Years	5 Years
H. Kennedy	Army	6 Years	8 Years	T. Edgar	R.U.C. Res.	1 Year	7 Years
T. Buchanan	Army		8 Years	W. M. Moore	R.I.F.	1 Year	10 Years
R. Cardwell	U.D.R.	2 Years	14 Years	T. Lambe	U.D.R.	2 Years	3 Years
R. Lambe	U.D.R.	2 Years	8 Years	S. Walker	T.A.V.R.	10 Years	3 Years
A. Steed	R.U.R.	3 Years	8 Years	S. Swain	Royal Signals	4 Years	LIFE
G. Reynolds	Army	9 Years	LIFE				

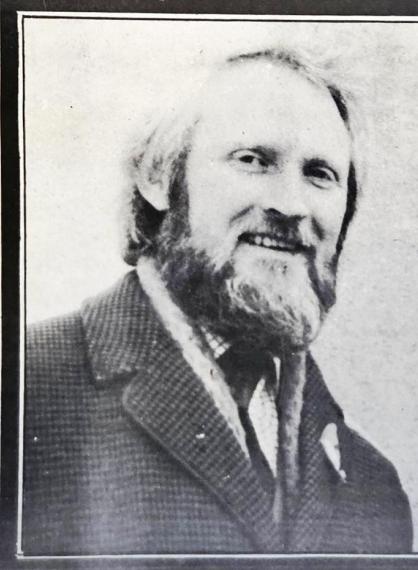


STICKIES VILEST ACTION YET

In the October issue of the *United Irishman*, paper of the Stickie Reformists, an ad. appealing for funds for the "Noel Jenkinson Strasbourg Appeal" appears. The hypocrisy of the Stickie leadership knows no bounds. Noel,

shortly before his death, had written a letter to Jacqueline Kaye of the Prisoners Aid Committee in England asking that it be published in *Republican News*. We carried the letter on our front page as we considered it to be of vital importance. In his letter Noel asked that all Volunteers, funds and equipment be mobilised behind the banner of the Provisional IRA. At the time of his death Noel's application for membership with Sinn Fein had just arrived at Kevin Street. He was awarded the unique distinction of being made a posthumous member thus fulfilling his dearest wish. All the money gathered by Stick Reformists over the past years has been diverted into the Stickies "Peace" campaign - they have distributed leaflets backing McKeown and Co. at Chapel doors.

In the past seven years the snivelling leadership of the Gardiner Place misfits have been responsible for many appalling actions designed to thwart the revolutionary Republican Movement. Their appeal for money in the name of a dead man who despised both them, and their policies, must rank with the vilest action yet.



Seamus McCusker

The committee and members of the McAdorey/McCusker Sinn Fein Cumann, Luton, England, remember with pride our dear friend and comrade Seamus McCusker, brutally murdered by the enemies of Ireland, a year ago today. Your name we often mention, your thoughts are with us still, you haven't been forgotten, and you never, never will'. The home countries Connaire, Sinn Fein (England) express their deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Vol. Noel Jenkinson, murdered in his prison cell in Leicester Gaol, on October 9th 1976. Another murder for the crown. 'Peace will only exist in a society of free men! (Noel Jenkinson).

IN PROUD and loving memory of our good friend Seamus McCusker murdered by a cowards bullet on 31st October, 1975. Far greater the grave of the prison, Luminated by one patriot name, Than the trophies of those who have risen On liberties ruins to fame. Never forgotten by Lian Haddock, Joe and Molly Haughian.

THE director and staff of the Belfast Republican Press Centre remember with pride their comrade Seamus McCusker, murdered by counter-revolutionary thugs, whose anniversary occurs about this time.

IN PROUD and loving memory of Seamus McCusker murdered by Reformist Thugs on 31st October, 1975. Always remembered by North Armagh Sinn Fein.

DERRY COMHAIRLE
CEANNTAIR, SNN FEIN.

THE PLIGHT OF JOHN WALKER

The case of Derry man, John Walker, one of the six innocent men convicted through torture of the Birmingham pub-bombs is a prime example of the disgraceful repression which Irish Republican prisoners are forced to endure in British prison hellholes.

These innocent men had their applications for leave to appeal against the sentences, refused by Lord Widgery of Bloody Sunday fame. Grounds for the appeal took a day and a half to outline but Widgery dismissed them in twenty minutes, evidence in itself that the whole exercise was just a complete fix. Fourteen prison warders went on trial in June charged with assaulting the six, but the complete and utter farce of this trial was proven beyond doubt when none of the assaulted prisoners were called to give evidence. Automatically of course, the warders were found not guilty.

The brutality which John Walker has suffered is a disgrace to any civilised country. When first arrested the extent of the injuries he received were such that he was forced to wear glasses and dentures, and he has burn marks on his feet as a result of being put into boiling water, as well as this he was kicked and punched on all parts of the body. After the protest on the roof of Hull prison, which gave

new courage and resurgence not only to Republican prisoners but to all anti-imperialist prisoners throughout the world.

He was moved from Hull to Winchester and subsequently was severely beaten up again, this time his glasses and dentures were smashed and the extent of the injuries received by those who participated in the protest, at the hands of prison warders, proved beyond doubt that the men were beaten by both fists and feet. The present medical condition of John Walker is very poor, he has developed a nervous temperament and the doctors have refused to treat him for ulcers which he has also developed.

The visiting arrangement which his wife has to go through to see her husband is also a disgrace and clearly emphasises the absolute necessity for his repatriation to Ireland. She must depart from Derry at 6 a.m. and is forced to stay overnight in England.

We in Sinn Fein demand an end to the vindictiveness and the intolerable prison conditions which Irish Republican prisoners are forced to endure in British prisons, we also demand the immediate repatriation to Ireland of John Walker, the other three Derry men held hostage in a foreign country and all other Irish Republican prisoners incarcerated in British prisons.

REVOLUTIONARY PEN PORTRAITS NO.10



JAMES CONNOLLY

James Connolly, revolutionary socialist, was born in a tenement lodging house in Cowgate, Edinburgh on June 5th 1868. His father and mother had lived in extreme poverty after settling down in Scotland in search of work. James worked in a variety of menial jobs and joined the British army at the age of fourteen, forging his credentials to do so. His battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, moved to Cork in July 1882 and it was there that Connolly first set eyes on Ireland. While in Dublin he viewed the unemployment demonstrations and read avidly of the Land League. On leaving the British army Connolly, now married, became a confirmed socialist and spent the remaining twenty five years of his life fighting the cause of the Irish working class. He was a founder member of the Irish Socialist Re-

publican Party, a movement dedicated to the ideals of Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, John Mitchel and the Fenians and acknowledging that complete separation from Britain was essential for the future peace and prosperity of Ireland.

He became active in American labour circles and founded his own paper, The Harp.

Connolly was invited to return to Ireland in 1910 by William O'Brien, secretary of the Socialist Party of Ireland. On his arrival he became a member of the recently formed Transport and General Workers' Union and became an organiser for the Socialist Party. In 1911 Connolly came to Belfast and organised a branch of the T & GWU. In 1912, in the ferment of the organising of the Irish Volunteers, James

Connolly wrote and spoke against the partitioning of Ireland. He was recalled to Dublin from the Belfast branch office of the union in 1913 launching himself into a campaign against the employers who were trying to smash the infant union. With Jim Larkin he fought the bosses who had tried to bring the working class to their knees with the infamous 'Dublin Lock Out.' Ninety thousand copies of the *Irish Worker* were produced every week, the paper became the voice of the people and was proscribed by a frightened Government.

Connolly was arrested when he defied the British and spoke at a meeting of unemployed workers in Sackville (O'Connell) Street in 1913, the meeting had been banned by the police following journalistic hysteria by the right-wing press. At his trial he said, "One point in the indictment is that I do not reorganise the proclamation (banning the rally) I do not, because I do not recognise English Government in Ireland at all." He was jailed for 3 months after refusing to give bail to be of 'good behaviour.' While imprisoned in Mountjoy Connolly went on hunger strike and forced his release. Larkin and

Connolly, with the lessons of the Lock-Out behind them, organised the Dublin workers into a Citizens' Army to meet the Dublin Metropolitan Police, controlled from London, in any future conflict.

Early in 1916 he entered the Irish Citizens Army into a united front with the I.R.B. and the Irish Volunteers in preparation for the Easter Rising.

Connolly assisted in drawing up the final military plans. It was in the heart of the organised labour movement, Liberty Hall, that the final decision to fight was taken and the Proclamation of the Republic drawn up and signed. From Liberty Hall Connolly led the Irish Citizens' Army in arms to the G.P.O. He was Commandant General of the Dublin division and it is reputed that it was he who first called the combined forces the 'Irish Republican Army.'

The courage of James Connolly during the heavy fighting in the G.P.O. area has been documented on many occasions. After his capture he was court-martialed and sentenced to death. Although badly wounded James Connolly was strapped to a chair and carried from his death cell to be shot by a British firing squad on May 12th 1916. He is buried with his comrades at the Republican plot in Arbour Hill but the memory of James Connolly lives on - a well of inspiration to the Republican Movement in the struggle for a Socialist, Democratic Republic.



BRITISH ARMY ROCKED BY MASS OFFENSIVE IN BELFAST AND RURAL AREAS



The IRA offensive against the British army was intensified this week as Active Service Units launched an all out assault on British military personnel. On Tuesday 19th two members of the Kings' Own Border Regiment were hit as their mobile patrol reached the junction of the Falls Whiterock Roads. The KOB regiment have been involved in a campaign of terror against the people of West Belfast since their arrival four months ago. It was a patrol from this regiment which killed young Brian Stewart and seriously wounded Sandy Lynch.

Yet another attack was launched against British soldiers billeted in the Henry

Teggart fortress on the Springfield Road. A single shot was fired at a Brit in a patrol leaving the fort, he was hit and later rushed to hospital in a military ambulance.

A Brit observation post at the corner of Dunlewy Street, on the Falls Road, came under heavy fire from IRA snipers. The Brits manning the post were ordered to withdraw. Posts, like the one in Dunlewy Street, are used to gather information on Republican activists.

On Friday last a Brit patrol in Broadway came under fire and later that night the heavily fortified post in Broadway was attacked by Active Service Units. A Brit soldier was hit and seriously wounded by IRA fire in the Oldpark area of Belfast, this attack

preceded a devastating assault on the British army billet on the New Lodge. An IRA Active Service Unit destroyed the New Lodge post and three soldiers were rushed to hospital where their condition is thought to be serious.

On Saturday British army foot patrol came under fire in Leeson Street, in the lower Falls, about the same time Brit soldiers came under heavy fire in the New Lodge. It is not known if any soldiers were injured in the attacks.

In one of the most daring attacks, carried out by the IRA, in recent years five Brit soldiers were hit. Newspaper reports said that three were 'serious' and one of the soldiers has since died. Despite the most intensive search operation carried out by the British army since the Falls Curfew the ASU returned safely to base.

On the same day that the British suffered heavy losses in Ardoyne three British soldiers were wounded when a mine was detonated beneath them in New Barnsley. The British were so stunned by the ferocity of the IRA offensive that misleading statements were issued to the press. One statement

claimed that 'children were playing near the bomb blast in New Barnsley'. Local people will refute this lie if no civilians were within 50 yards of the explosion. Newspaper reports claim that an officer in the New Barnsley is 'seriously ill'.

Just three weeks ago a culvert bomb exploded outside the Henry Teggart injuring members of a British army foot patrol, the New Barnsley mine blast was carried out with the same precision.

Another attack on a British army patrol took place near the Springfield Road end of Springfield Avenue on Sunday.

The IRA offensive in Belfast was supplemented by similar sniping and bomb attacks in the rural areas. A mass blitz was launched against the British army outpost in Crossmaglen by IRA units using a new and sophisticated type of mortar. 4 soldiers were wounded in

South Armagh attack. The speed and accuracy with which IRA units attack has led to scenes bordering on military hysteria within the ranks of the British army.

MORE LONDON OPPOSITION TO PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT

A public meeting is to be held at Acton Town Hall on Thursday 4th November at 7.30 p.m. to protest against the Prevention of Terrorism Act and to call for its repeal.

Recently two people were picked up in Acton under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, and nine others (including a young pregnant woman) were held in other areas of London for between two and seven days. Under the Act, people can be held for up to seven days without access to a solicitor, family or friends. Nobody is even informed of their whereabouts.

Since the Act was introduced 2,200 people

have been arrested under the Act, but only 43 have been charged, and 80 have had exclusion orders served on them. This means that 95% of those arrested are innocent of any offence, yet their lives can be completely disrupted by this arbitrary arrest.

The effect of this Act is to harass and intimidate Irish people and to prevent people from expressing their views on the situation in Ireland openly. The British presence in Ireland is the direct cause of the conflict there, and the existence of the Prevention of Terrorism Act is a result of this.

The Trade Union Committee against the Prevention of Terrorism Act is a delegate trade union committee pledged to fight for the repeal of the Act and to defend the people seized under it. The committee aims to publicise cases detained by mounting immediate pickets outside the police station holding the person, to arrange for a lawyer and to organise protest from the person's trade union.

The meeting on November 4th will be addressed by one of the people detained recently under the Act, a solicitor who deals with many of the cases and a member of the committee.

ARE YOU LISTENING?

'Are you listening Mason? get your Brits to Hell out of Ireland.' That's what the two Andersonstown women pictured above seem to be saying. Well, we don't really know what they shouting to the cameraman, but we can bet it wasn't very complimentary to the British Government or their mercenary army. The duo were preparing for the long walk to the Falls Park behind the 'Peace with Justice' banner last Saturday.



'THEY WOULDN'T TALK TO ME'

It seems that the Blueshirt Government don't really need their new repressive to convict Republicans. The recent court case involving 3 young men, accused of 'assaulting' Emmet Stagg, is a case in point. Emmet Stagg is, of course, the Blueshirt supporter who backed the bodysnatching operation involving his brave brothers

remains. Emmet Stagg called a member of the Special Branch as his only witness to the alleged assault. Before the case came to court, however, the witness suddenly withdrew and refused to support Emmet Stagg's charge. Despite the fact that the three accused men had several reliable witnesses the

state back, found them 'guilty'.

When asked about the 'assault' Mr Stagg said that he had been 'pushed and abused' when he refused to allow the three men into a local Dance Hall. He went on to say, 'I wouldn't let them in because they haven't talked to me since my brother died.'