

An Phoblacht

Iml.4 Uimh.21 5p 6 Iúil 1973

I.R.A. Mortars Worry the British

THE INTRODUCTION BY the Provisional I R A of new mortars in a concentrated blitz of British Army Posts in the North during the last week, marked a new phase in their campaign, and worried top British officers — General Sir Michael Carver, who was recently promoted to Field Marshall, the top man of the British enemy forces stated that recruits to the British Army had fallen off as a result of the I R A tactics.

He would not agree that the North was becoming a Dirty War and that the I R A were bleeding the British Army grey — He had no answer for the question — How is it that 200 I R A men in Belfast can keep a force of 18,000 British Troops on a 24 hour alert service. The new mortars raises once again the question of whether new arms for the I R A were landed recently.

Home made mortars were used for a short time before the introduction of the R P G 7 Rocket Launchers. In contrast with the furor created in the British press by the use of the R P G 7, the use of the new mortars passed almost unnoticed. This is due to the British Army attempts to play down their significance — The Brits are really worried because reports of mortar attacks have been received over a wide area — From Belfast, Derry, Fermanagh and Armagh.

Throughout the Assembly Election Farce I R A units pierced the British security nets and placed bombs in several areas. British soldiers were wounded in ambush raids and another soldier was killed in Ballymurphy.

This brings the total of British soldier deaths to 215. The British fear that the introduction of the new mortar on such a large scale is yet another major threat to their troops — one officer asked to comment, stated — "The cause of worry and concern is the possible use of mortars against army billets, a shower of mortar bombs against these could be devastating —" unlike the rocket launcher, the mortar is not just a one shot weapon. Because the operator can be concealed, and because the mortar is rapid firing it would be possible to fire 10 bombs and start moving away before the first one fell — Any target

such as Aldergrove Airport or any British Army Post is a wide open target, the British Army Officer said —

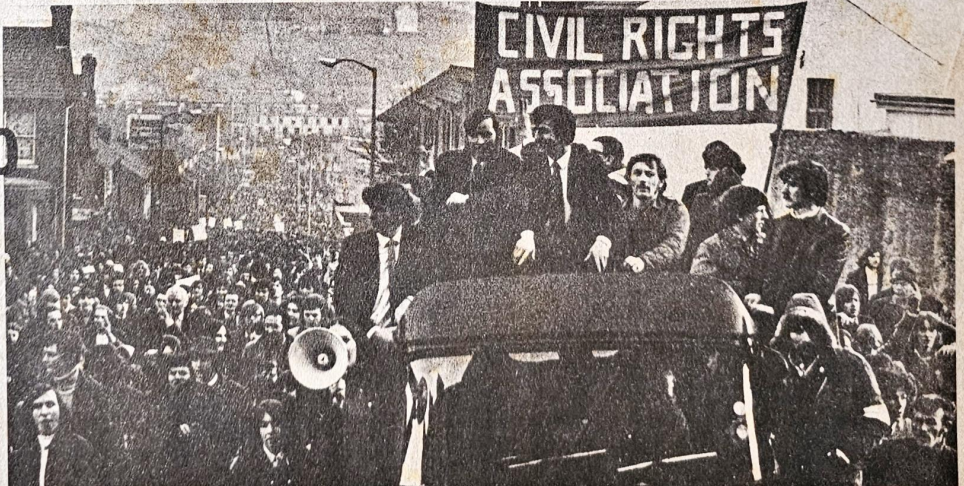
All British Army camps are defended against possible rocket or gunfire attacks, but mortar bombs come in over the top and at the moment the British have no defence against such attacks — "We'll have to sandbag every roof in every British camp in Northern Ireland, and as you know, that is something we cannot do — But our top officers are meeting here and in London to discuss the matter.

No doubt the mortars will be high up on the agenda for the Heath & Cosgrave meeting, and also for the meeting of Mr. Whitelaw and Mr. Fitt.

The S D L P are READY NOW TO TAKE AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO A BRITISH QUEEN AND SELL THE INTERNEES AND THE IRISH PEOPLE DOWN THE DRAIN.

Politicians in the South let the people of the North down in the past and in the present with collaboration and extradition orders — NOW WATCH OUT FOR THE S D L P POLITICIANS IN THE NORTH — They will be more British than the British themselves.

**GET
ORGANISED
GET
TO THE
PROTEST**



**WE WANT A CROWD LIKE THIS
CIVIL RIGHTS PROTEST
Mountjoy to Armagh Jail - Sunday 22nd July**

An Phoblacht

Imleabhair 4

6 Iul, 1973.

—Uimhir 22.

44 Ceannog Phárléil, B.A.C., Eire.

Guthán: 47611.

HISTORY REVISED

which made no attempt to intervene until it appeared that the Orange state might be swept aside, sought to beat the Rights Movement into the ground, the people arose, the R.U.C. and the B Specials were unable to beat the counter-attack of the risen people, and the British Army was sent for.

Very many people thought that the British soldiers would protect them from the savagery of police and auxiliaries and the Orange thugs who sought to burn out working class people from entire districts; and the soldiers were welcomed those with knowledge of history and economics knew that it would be merely a question of time as to when the soldiers would turn on those who were seeking their protection. They came with the change of government in Westminster. No British soldier was killed by Republicans and no bombing was done by Republican units until the British attack on the Falls in July 1970. Indeed, no British soldier was killed for a long period after that.

There was virtually no Ogladh na hÉireann in existence in the North in 1969 and, when the Orange mobs attempted their pogrom, only a handful of trained men, very lightly armed, were available to try to hold them back. It was only their tremendous bravery that made that desperate attempt to hold the lower Falls successful.

If the Orange mobs had broken that thin, steel line, the entire Falls would have fallen and the casualties would have been enormous. Perhaps it would be no harm for us to try to get a trained historian to tell the story of 1969 in all its glory, but not forgetting its shame, too, for, to many, the letters "I.R.A." were said to have stood for "I Ran Away".

It was because of the shame that was in it that the so-called "split" occurred in the Republican Movement for it was obvious that the old policy had been a dangerous failure; that an army had to be created in a hurry; and that, while every kind of protest is valuable to the Irish cause, in the last analysis, the people must be armed and trained to defend themselves.

The people got barely a year in which to build the army to defend themselves. It was a people's army, recruited from the working class, protected by the working class, living among the working class. If it had not been a people's army, offensive, not defensive, it would have been crushed. It was the British Army, offensive, not defensive, that was the main force of the British Army, the treachery of the Dublin regime, the treachery of Roman Catholic prelates and the tremendous propaganda campaign. But survive it did; and its survival speaks for its roots among the people. Now the stage has been reached where, having toppled Stormont, Ogladh na hÉireann can topple the British Army; victory is in sight as it was surely in sight in Vietnam a year or two ago.

FitzGerald and his associates would like to pretend that Ogladh na hÉireann "represent nobody"; that there has not been nor is there today any reason why they should continue to exist and to fight; and that O.N.E. is all that stands in the way of peace. In fact, O.N.E., being of the people, represent the people who implored them to come into existence. Initially, their fight was one of defence. But, as every strategist knows, the best form of defence is attack; and today O.N.E. is on the offensive in most areas in the Six Counties.

Hardly a day passes without news of a British soldier having been killed or wounded. Meanwhile, the campaign in Britain for retiring the troops gets stronger and stronger. And around the world, especially in western Europe, the Friends of Friends of a socialist Ireland hit hard at British morale, British trade, British character.

What is happening today in Ireland is very similar to what happened only a few years ago in Algeria or, indeed, in Vietnam or any other occupied country. It bears resemblance to France during the period of Nazi supremacy. This is the case in the Republic today. There is the same of the same type of FitzGerald-FitzLynch collaborator, the same type of Craig-Faulkner-Paisley colon, the same type of monopoly capitalist interests to be safeguarded, and the same suffering people seeking their salvation in the carnival of revolution. No spite of revisionism of any kind can cheat the people, now, of their own lives regardless of their place of origin - Gardiner Place, Malone, Stormont, Leinster House, Phoenix Park, Palace Barracks or Westminster.

IN contemporary terms we might call what has been going on in the 26 Counties ("Vichy Ireland"), in reneging on the philosophy and the logic of self-determination, "revisionism", one as treacherous and as complete as any other kind elsewhere. But abroad, while prepared to change emphasis and even to smother some of the facts of 50 or 60 years ago, they have not dared to tell lies about a situation as young as three or four years ago, or to distort the picture, as, apparently, Mr. Garret FitzGerald and his Leinster House associates, on both sides of the house, are prepared to do for Ireland.

We reproduce today a letter from that individual as Foreign Affairs Minister of the Dublin regime. We are assured that the letter is genuine. Its audacity leaves us gasping. Here, in 1973, is the most official of official attempts to rewrite history to suit the politics, policies and ambitions of an unscrupulous minority.

Seldom has the hand of treachery been so clearly exposed. If FitzGerald were a fool, this letter could be easily understood and explained; but the man is as acute as a houseful of rats. It may be explained only on the basis of complete, utter contempt for the people and their ability to arrive at the truth, as well as a tremendous self-confidence, that FitzGerald and his fellow collaborators had it all sewn up - the newspapers, the magazines, the radio, the television.

If there were an independent television service, Mr. FitzGerald would be confronted with this letter; he would be confronted with people who have lived in the Six Counties from 1969, throughout the period in question. And he would be shown up for what he is.

But that would not suit the money-bags behind the puppets who grace or disgrace Leinster House for such a confrontation might well start a series of events which would get rid not only of FitzGerald and his fellow collaborators but of their masters, loyal opposition as well. In other words, the revolution might well spread to the 26 Counties rather more rapidly and forcefully than it is doing at present.

Is it necessary to correct the FitzGerald version? Perhaps, all things considered, it is. Firstly, 1969 was the year of peak aggression against the Northern Irish Civil Rights Association which had sought to increase freedom and fairplay in a fascist, not by revolutionary, but by democratic means.

When the Orange state, backed fully by the British Government,

MR. COSGRAVE's admission in the Dail last week that he, personally, was responsible for the decision to fire the crew of the Claudia came as no surprise to anybody who has been closely watching the situation.

However, finally it undermines the suggestion that ours is a "law and order" government and that trials are free from political influence. It is well to recall that Mr. Cosgrave's friend, Mr. Donegan, got good mileage from the episode before any charges were made and the *sub judice* cloak of silence had descended.

We were led to believe at that time that the case had been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General and that he had made up his own mind.

One might possibly understand a decision being taken to release all non-citizens of the State aboard the Claudia, to avoid international difficulties or for whatever reason. But in fact while the Germans and Turks were set free, Mr. Cosgrave's "lawkeepers" made certain to detain and charge Mr. Joe Cahill legally (in Free State terms, particularly a U.K. citizen).

It is very obvious that Cahill's arrest would please those same U.K. authorities who had failed to capture him after his dramatic press-office in Belfast in August, 1971, had exposed the lies of the Bowyer army press-office about internment and what followed. Mr. Cosgrave has achieved what the British themselves failed to do.

At a time when concrete proof of torture, blackmail, double-dealing and all the other desperate tactics now being used to put down the nationalist struggle in the North have come to light, the Dublin government's approach to the Claudia incident (and let us not forget that Laboy and Fine Gael are party to what is going on) stands in sharp contrast to the way in which the recent Clones arrests were treated.

Six British soldiers, two in plain clothes, were arrested in an unmarked van in the centre of Clones town. They were all armed. Why were they not arrested and charged?

Even if one accepted that the long series of British "mistakes" in crossing the Border are genuine, one cannot accept that plain-clothed soldiers in an unmarked van in the centre of a large Monaghan town (which, I presume, has the normal road-signs on the way in) were there for "mistake".

Lives have already been lost in the Border Towns. Some of the explosions were accepted by the U.D.A. as being their work - even of R.T.E.

Others, including some in Dublin, have been laid at other doors. But, when the Clones Garda contacted Dublin, it would seem these members of the Crown who might be able to assist with information on security were given full pardon to continue their work and escorted back to Co. Fermanagh.

"Law and order" how are you!

Mainín Ní Ghadhra,
Caité Pharragá.

The double-think

THE TAOISEACH, Mr. Liam Cosgrave, who recently informed the "Dail" that he has decided to let the crew of the Claudia go (thus clearly indicating the political content of his now seriously undermined "law and order" image) has turned to fresh pastures, lecturing the press.

Journalists, he says, should be more careful to distinguish between fact and fiction. Especially, if it is embarrassing to Mr. Cosgrave and his cabinet, no doubt!

Mr. Cosgrave's "security forces" never arrested armed, plain-clothed members of the British forces in an unmarked van in the centre of Clones, and after consultations with the Dublin, politely escorted them back across the border, not without even the now much-quoted kick up the you-know-where!

May I remind Mr. Cosgrave (and his Labour and Fine Gael members of the cabinet) that the relative importance of facts and fiction, evidence and rumour in our law system is determined largely by who thinks what and not by what one knows.

The opinion of a chief superintendent of the Garda Síochána, for example, can become sufficient "evidence" to send a man to jail and has already done so in several cases.

We have already seen how this device has been used to silence political opponents though, in fairness, it was the Lynch regime and not that of Mr. Cosgrave that gave us our first, classic example.

A report of proceedings in the non-jury "Special Criminal Court" recently makes interesting reading in the circumstances, and casts further light on Mr. Cosgrave's sensitivity about accurate reporting and allied subjects.

It read: "The court was unable to convict on the evidence of the chief superintendant who was not from the area where the man resided, who had not, until this morning, seen the accused and who did not know how many people of the same name lived in the area."

If only there were three, or four persons named Rucio O Bradigh living in Roscommon!

Seriously, though, the deplorable fact remains that a chief superintendent of the Garda Síochána swore he believed the accused in this particular case to be so and so.

All my memory is right. Sean Glynn was our dead in Arbour Hill Military Prison.

opinion was based on reports from other Garda, that the accused was not known personally to him, that they had never met before the court hearing!

The only difference in this particular case was that there was some confusion about the accused person's postal address and about the number of persons of the same name living in the area.

No wonder Dr. Lucy, Bishop of Cork, has asked for the removal of oaths from all but major cases in our courts! But then what is a "major case"?

After all, a second, accused person was found guilty and given nine months to boot; he had a simple date to pay, that an army had been built and there seems to have been only one person of that name in the area.

It is time to stop this farce. And it is no more a justification for Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Cooney or, indeed, the judges, to say "we must take the law as it stands" than it is for a doctor to say he must take bad medical practice as he finds it and act accordingly.

Most of all, the present situation brings pressure on senior Garda officers to swear rumours as if they were sacred facts.

Some of the people convicted under the Offences Against the State Act as it stands have been victims of circumstances as ridiculous as those which failed to secure a "conviction" in the particular case quoted.

Gardaí have gone into the box and sworn that Mr. X was a member of Y, in his opinion, and has secured serious convictions with it. Let us stop telling the papers their business.

"Law and Order", Gallimh.

Sean Glynn

In your issue of Meitheamh 8 you state that in 1936 Sean Glynn of Limerick had been found dead in his cell in the Curragh Glasshouse.

All my memory is right. Sean Glynn was our dead in Arbour Hill Military Prison.

Sean Glynn from Limerick City. When bade to bow his knee, Faced them bravely, told them then the lash was loosed upon him, Then the lash was loosed, upon him, But his vow he did fulfill, He died for us and Ireland, In those cells of Arbour Hill.

(Can any reader complete the song?)

Michael McGinn, Birmingham

"Our error, Arbour Hill it was - EDITOR"

Cumann Cabhrach

COULD you please oblige and publish the following winners in this month's Cumann Cabhrach draw. First prize (£10) was won by Mrs. McKenna, Dublin Road, Longford; second (£5), by Joseph Dalton, Green Bridge, Mullingar. Next draw will be on Monday July 2.

Margaret McCarthy, Ruan, Longford-Westmeath, Comhairle Ceannair, S.F.

Cumann na mBan

THERE are tickets on sale for a raffle being held by Cumann na mBan. This raffle was due to take place on July 6, 1973 but, due to a delay outside our control, it is now postponed and will take place on the 1st August, 1973.

— Nollaig Butler, Cumann na mBan

Cumann nua

The Association for the Advancement of Self Government (Cumann Treisithe an Fhóiréarais) is a D'holúigh "Sketches of the New Ireland"

Bunaidh an Cumann i nGailimh le déanaí (soladh: 24 Bóthar na hOllscoile, Gailimh. Tel. 091 - 3741), agus tá mar aidhm ghinearálta aige an réinríaltas a chur chun cinn agus laghdú a dhéanamh ar smacht lascais agus cearnaimh chaitríche.

Deaíne atá máil le Gluaiseacht na Gaeltachta is mó atá páirteach ann ché is bí áic frísin le chialú dreach in Éirinn agus tá leat atá ag abair at son an Fhóiréarais.

Double standards in high places

I meas na n-oifigeach a bhí i lúthair ag an bpreas-agallamh bhí deoragáil Corbhin, cathairleach an Chumann, Deasún Fennell, cisteoir, Antoine Christofides bainisteoir "Tuairisc", agus Tomas Mac Donnghaill, rúnaíche, agus Nollaig O Gadhra.

Mrs Susan J. Cahill R.I.P.

Oh splendid woman of the North To God and Ireland true Your hands have held the patriots' cross Its weight your shoulders knew.



OFÍG AN AIRE GHNÓTHA EACHTARACHA
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

22nd May 1973

Miss M. Kathleen Fogarty
315 Wexford Road
Catonville
Merand 21228
U.S.A.

Dear Miss Fogarty,
Thank you for your letter of 10th May.

I do not think you are correct in suggesting that the "British Army was much more active in the North than was the IRA until the situation there became unbearable for the citizens". The facts are that the British Army came in to protect the Catholic population, and was welcomed by them, in August 1969. In the months that followed the IRA established itself and sought and received arms and money from outside Northern Ireland. It was this development of an illegal army which led to the arms searches in Belfast that contributed to the breakdown in the relationship between the British and the Catholic population. Since then the IRA have provoked constant demonstrations designed to keep the situation on the boil and have been totally reckless in their activities, killing many innocent people as well as British soldiers.

You speak of "a growing resentment in America to the money". I can only record that the people of this country feel a deep resentment against those who have sent money, guns and ammunition to the IRA in Ireland and who have

— 2 —

thus contributed to the continued violence in Northern Ireland and to the death of so many innocent people there.

As a Minister of the Irish Government I must reject totally your suggestion that the IRA is "the only Irish army of Ireland under the control of the democratically elected government of this country". The IRA is an army which was stoned by so-called "Republicans" in the Curragh at the weekend.

I shall do all in my power to get this message through to people in the United States who have been misled into joining the campaign of violence and murder carried on by the IRA in this country.

Yours sincerely,

Garret FitzGerald

No mother's fear held your dear boys
Back from the Bearná Baoghail
Nor hangman's rope nor prison cell
Could make your spirit quail.

The English seized on Swilley's Tomb
The help brought by Wolfe Tone
At Helwick Head your gallant son
Was thwarted by his own.

When honest men, unborn yet
Appraise the treacherous past
One patriot name shall blaze a flame

'Tis Cahill of Belfast.
— Siobhán de Bhuidéil.

OFÍG AN AIRE GHNÓTHA EACHTARACHA
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BAILE ÁTHA CLAIH 2

NO END TO THE

DESPITE the decision in Strasbourg to give a hearing to the Irish cases against Britain, alleging torture and brutality, and the consequent blow to British prestige across the world, there is no end to the torturing and other examples of British inhumanity to the people, now Protestant as well as Catholic, in the six occupied counties of Ireland's north-east.

Examples and references are given in virtually every issue of this newspaper and they continue to appear, as well, in even the most "moderate" and middle-class papers and magazines of the Six Counties, though the press of the rest of the country, of late, is strangely silent, no angry editorials and, when a report is too serious to be ignored, it appears, perhaps, in the northern edition only, being kept as short as possible.

There is a reason for this, of course: the money-bags behind the newspapers fear that, if too much publicity were to be given to these sordid doings of the forces of repression of monopoly capitalism, an angry reaction from the working class in the 26 Counties might sweep the present Dublin Vichy-like regime into the sea and, with it, the capitalists who fund the political parties.

Two ways

There are two ways to beat the torturers. In the short term, continuous exposure and picketing is bound to have effect. In the long term the most effective way is end torturing for good and all — the entire 300 years of it — to be beat, persuade, drive, fool, bomb and shoot the British and their lackeys out of Ireland.

The most subtle and terrible of tortures, perhaps, is that which is done to the mind. Over the centuries a characteristic of

British brutality to helpless continues

British administration in occupied countries has been its brutal prison system. There is no change today and recently a Belfast newspaper by no means in sympathy with the Republican Movement, its objectives and its methods, had this to say about the Long Kesh Concentration Camp where most of the inmates are sympathetic to the Republican Movement but which also has a growing Orange population: "It is common knowledge that the Long Kesh encampment, re-named for appearances' sake, 'Maze Prison', is becoming something of a hellhole."

"The conditions there are now intolerable and the treatment of the internees and detainees subject for serious investigation. The statement which we publish today from nine priests ministering to the spiritual needs of the men, is sufficiently disturbing as to alert public opinion even more positively than in the past, to a situation which the priests characterise as 'inhuman and degrading'."

"... It is no longer acceptable that when any sort of allegation is made about Long Kesh, either by inmates or frequent visitors such as priests, about ill-treatment, poor food, inadequate recreational and educational facilities, gross overcrowding, or the ignominy of searches when internees are on their way to visit relatives, that it is sufficient for officialdom to brush them aside as unsustainable, while the unconcerned join in a glib chorus that prisons of internment camps are not holiday camps and that the inmates are there because of their misdeeds."

"Unfortunately, too many have been detained on evidence which, at best, has been pretty flimsy and, at worst, raises grave suspicions."

"One does not expect enlightened treatment of those detained in Long Kesh, which came to life in Mr. Faulkner's desperate ploy against his political enemies. But there is no excuse for conditions which degrade the inmates and produce the sort of psychological pressures which the priests, in their statement, in relating them to the young man who died so tragically, say were more than he could bear. Death was his hopeless protest against the whole situation of which Long Kesh is the symbol."

Morally wrong

"The priests say it for all of us when they declare their belief that it is morally wrong to deprive people of their liberty without a fair and public trial within a reasonable time instead of substituting the mock judicial procedures of the Commission".

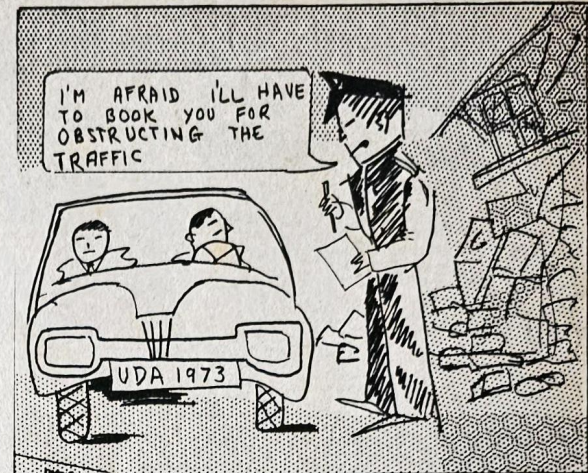
There are shocking similarities between the mental torture being dished out in the Six Counties, in the Long Kesh, Armagh, Crumlin Road and elsewhere, and that forced on prisoners in Port Laoise, in Mountjoy (where warders, recently issued with riot gear, are awaiting the filmist excuse to beat up their unfortunate wards), never mind the Curragh centre where overcrowding guaranteed to turn the most balanced insane — has now reached crisis point.

Must we wait until men hang themselves in terrible protest in these places before reforms are conceded? Or is there no hope until the Revolution has been completed?

Those guilty should not forget nor be allowed to forget that they will be made to answer for their crimes before a War Crimes Tribunal when the British have been driven from Ireland and peace restored.

Nine priests

We reproduce here the statement of the nine priests to which the Belfast newspaper — the "Irish News" — referred in its editorial. They refer to the death in the camp of Patrick Joseph Crawford, Beechmount Avenue, Belfast: "This young man was interned at the beginning of April



this year. He was not a member of an illegal organisation", the priests state and continue: "After two months in the inhuman and degrading conditions of Long Kesh, the psychological pressures were unfortunately more than he could bear. Death was his hopeless protest against the whole situation of which Long Kesh is the symbol."

"We have been ministering to the spiritual needs of the internees for many months. Our belief that it is morally wrong to deprive people of their liberty without a fair and public trial within reasonable time has been reinforced. Since November 1972, the substitution of the mock judicial procedures of the Commission for a proper trial has aggravated the condition of the internees."

Overcrowding

"Overcrowding in the five internee compounds becomes worse each day as more men and boys as young as 16 are interned. Add to this the periodic and increasingly frequent raids of the British Army which seem calculated to terrorise the internees. In the face of all this we can only say that we are grateful to God that there have not been more fatal tragedies."

"Drastic action is urgently required to remedy this intolerable situation. We are sending a report to the Prime Minister, Mr. Heath, giving our assessment of the situation in Long Kesh. We are asking him to bring internment to an end once and for all. In the interim, we demand an immediate improvement in the living conditions of the internees and

more humane treatment of their visitors".

The priests may or may not realise it but, from the beginning, the men in the Long Kesh were hostages and the operation was unadmitted blackmail.

The unspoken message was: "End the resistance or we will take it out of your compatriots in the Long Kesh."

"Today, the message is: 'Accept Westminster's will and right to govern Ireland, vote in the people we want voted in, or the people in the Long Kesh will get the worst of it'."

"Perhaps it would be unpolitic of the priests to realise things like that: Bishop Philbin and his fellow prelates, so strong on the "law-and-order" of the British brutality machine, might disapprove."

Vicious Brixton

The 10 Belfast people held in three separate London prisons while awaiting trial at Winchester Crown Court in connection with the London car bombings last March, claim they are held under harsh conditions and have severe restrictions on their mail.

Letters sent by one of the 10 from Brixton Prison, Roy Walsh, to his sister in Belfast, have, in fact, been received by her still unsealed, and possibly read by numerous people while in transit.

The eight defendants in Brixton are complaining bitterly about the treatment meted out to them by one particular prison officer, through whose influence, they say, they are now kept locked up in their individual cells virtually all day.

Complaints about this

particular officer to the prison governor have not been effective as they have to direct their written complaints through the officer himself, who refuses to pass them on, say the prisoners.

One of the eight in Brixton, Gerard Kelly, who had applied to the governor to be married in a nearby Catholic church, the Corpus Christi in Brixton, has, he states, still not even received acknowledgement of his request, submitted weeks ago.

Persecution

But Long Kesh, Armagh, Crumlin Road, Brixton and the rest of it are but part of the game which newspapers and radio and TV call "harassment", a euphemism for "persecution".

The Belfast youngster, Thomas, in the story last week from the "Republican News", is a victim of persecution. The members of the Walsh family of the Crossmaglen area are victims of persecution.

This persecution continues anywhere the Crown forces are strong enough to get away with it, if only for a few days or weeks for, inevitably, the bullet or the bomb of retribution finds its target.

But the bullet and the bomb are not enough. Everywhere in Ireland a campaign must be mounted and sustained to have internment ended and the jails opened.

If the protest is united enough, widespread enough, loud enough, it will succeed. If initiated TODAY it may well save lives and minds and marriages. A united people can stop British terrorism and speed the withdrawal. The time to act is NOW.

VRIJHEID VOOR DE IERSE POLITIEKE GEVANGENEN

SMASH INTERNMENT NOW (with Solidarity Campaign)



IRISH PATRIOTIC FRONT.

FRIENDS of the Irish resistance are increasing everywhere and their aid continues to reach the freedom fighters. This is a poster from the Netherlands where the campaign has hit British business hard.

HAPPY FACES IN ST. JAMES'S AREA

A happy informal ceremony took place in the St. James's area of Belfast on Wednesday, June 6, when a new Volkswagen mini-bus was handed over to the Rock St. James's Community Centre by Mrs. Marlene O'Brien and Mrs. Alice Keenan.

These two women who are active community workers in the area wrote to some friends in America about 18 months ago

explaining how useful a mini-bus would be for the people in the area, especially the children and old folk.

As a result their friends in the U.S.A., some of whom are from Belfast, started organising functions to raise the necessary money to buy the bus.

The women saw their dreams realised on Wednesday evening

when the new, shiny bus arrived to be quickly surrounded by excited, brighteyed children, many of whom have fathers or brothers interned without trial in Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

At least 49 men and boys from this small area, not forgetting young Angela Nelson (17) are prisoners held by the Whitelaw regime.

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A BALLAD OF CROSSMAGLEN

(Air: The Foggy Dew)

DON'T FORGET THE MEN & WOMEN INSIDE PRISON WALLS

1
Down Crossmaglen rode Kitson's men,
On saracens bold came they.
Those para hounds were on their rounds,
In the Fourth Green Field that day.

2
A few fields South lay Lynch's scouts,
Free Staters brave they say;
They saw Heath's huns with mounted guns,
But he'd a rifle raised,
For years of graft lay in their

hearts,
A pair of viceregal crew!
Those slaves obeyed the Queen's own ways
So we bid 'em the Foggy Dew.

3
For Armagh men no Queen or King,
No Cosgrave or Conor Cruise,
The plunger's down to hell with Crown!
And the para's bound to lose.
No whangs go round, no copters

4
Now a day will come when all is done,
And Ulster's free once more,
No Black and Tan will wive his

gun
In Craggan or The Bone —
No Dublin tout can ever shout —
They sided with the Rose!
Ah but men were men in Crossmaglen
And that old Ireland knows.

5
Look at the map, you'll see two lies,
No bridge between can hold.
What's wrong was done by sword and gun —
Would that the FREE State told!
The time has come to quiet the drum.
To live in peace once more;
And loyal will mean to Gold and Green
For all within our shore.

Diarmuid O Sullivean,
(Dedicated to the bravest parish in Ireland).

From our Reading Correspondent

EVERYBODY laughed at the British Army in Reading, Berkshire, the other day, when protestors, moving in behind the bandsmen and headed by a constable, turned a recruiting parade into a farce.

The parade was organised by the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal (Berkshire and Wiltshire) Regiment, which is based in Reading.

Soon a contingent will be serving in occupied Ireland for the first time - 18 months in Ballykinal, 30 miles south of Belfast.

The Regiment flexed its muscles, showed off its guns and played music when suddenly to the consternation of the officers more than 100 members of the Anti-Internment League arrived to demonstrate against the sending of British troops to Ireland.

The band was to march around the town but A.I.L. members joined in to stop the march looking ridiculous, it was cut short.

A.I.L. members maintained peaceful pickets at each entrance to the shopping centre, carrying banners and distributing leaflets.

No arrests

There were no arrests despite the presence of British intelligence photographers, and the A.I.L. members reckoned their demonstration a success, with responses coming from groups of the regiment's privates, indicating little enthusiasm for imminent duties, and a near total lack of hostile response coming from Reading shoppers.

One regiment member, dressed in the uniform of his band, while looking at the demonstrators' banners: "Get out of IRELAND!" said: "No one wants to get out of Ireland quicker than me and like a shot!"

Willie Whitelaw, the Northern Gauleiter, said in reaction to the Chaston petition, calling for an end to British troops in Ireland, that he could not foresee any circumstances in which he would consider withdrawing the troops. He said: "Any campaign about talking of withdrawing the British troops is likely to encourage terrorism."

Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Labour leader, in a Liverpool speech recently, widely interpreted as a severe warning to "loyalists" before the Assembly elections, made indirect reference to the withdrawal campaign which, obviously, is making a considerable political impression.

No laughing matter

But the British Army in England isn't always the laugh it was in Reading. And police throughout the south of that country recently were alerted when two soldiers formerly stationed in occupied Ireland, broke out of a mental home and proceeded to terrorise the inhabitants of a Hampshire hamlet.

British television and press gave wide coverage the man-hunt until the escapees finally were run to ground and returned to the institution.

Every day in Ardoyne, Ballymurphy and New Lodge the local people are subjected to the same sort of terrorism by armed, mad Brits as were the natives of the Hampshire village.

Old people and young children go in constant danger of being shot at and, indeed, murdered by these insane invaders.

The casualty list in these areas contains a large percentage of pensioners and schoolchildren.

However, the British press and TV is strangely silent on coverage of these events, and, worse still, so is the shackled media of the 26 Counties.

It would appear that two crazy, unarmed Brits, breaking windows in an English village, warrants more attention than a bunch of armed criminal lunatics killing and pillaging in the little side streets of Belfast.

Salute Vietnamese

For a decade, now, the Vietnamese have fought against the might of one of the most powerful nations (militarily) on earth.

They have survived torture, death and destruction; they have displayed a spirit and courage against almost impossible odds; and they have won the admiration of all freedom-loving people.

Men and women of Vietnam, from our own little war-torn land we salute you and look forward to the day when we too will see the backs of the British invader.

We know as surely as the sun will set this evening that while we display the spirit and courage of the Vietnamese then we also shall soon be celebrating our freedom from foreign domination.

EVERYBODY LAUGHED AT THE BRITISH ARMY



The colour party of Oglagh na hEireann is led by John McGowan, representative of Irish Northern Aid in the U.S.A., a member of Clan na nGael and president of Sean-Oglagh na hEireann. The parade was from Laurel Hall through Calvary Cemetery, New York, to the graves of the Fenians. There was an impressive turnout, some travelling 4,000 miles for the occasion. Sean Ryan, Sean-Oglagh na hEireann, laid the wreath. Michael Flannery, Clan na nGael, spoke of the Fenians buried there, how they had been deported to Australia and how they had escaped.



ASSASSINS STRIKE IN ANDERSONSTOWN

SINCE "Operation Motorman" the Andersonstown estate of Belfast has been plagued with an unprecedented spate of sectarian assassinations carried out by Orange gunmen and British army plain clothes patrols.

Previously, when Oglagh na hEireann maintained a tight guard on all routes in and out of the area, the estate remained free from sectarian incidents.

The killing of Daniel Rouse was carried out in full view of the Silver City British post and in an area where the British are on

constant patrol. People in the Andersonstown district are now convinced that there is full collusion between the "Loyalist" murder gangs and the occupation forces.

A few months ago a young Andersonstown man was kidnapped in sight of the look-out post at Casement Park and later found murdered a few miles away.

Yet local men who are brought to Fort Monagh for interrogation are given a full list of their movements in the vicinity

of the army post. Since the British authorities admitted that their soldiers had killed Pat McVeigh and opened fire on a group of men on the Glen road the feeling has been growing in the estate that something drastic will have to be done.

At the moment a UVF patrol could drive through the area carrying the Vanguard flag from its car without any fear of being stopped by British troops.

Crime on a lesser scale has escalated since the saturation of the estate by troops, breaking and

entering and fist fights are an everyday occurrence in Andersonstown, now.

Republican intelligence units have the names of most of the perpetrators of petty crimes and vandalism in the estate, but can do little without raising their liberty.

A local joke is that when the troops eventually pass out and by the look of things they could not be long, the Heysham Boat will be so full of informers and gangsters heading for safety.

THE Derry City Command of Ogligh na hEireann has declared in a statement: "In Derry, the war against the British and their collaborators will continue until they are prepared to give us back our country. It is a simple demand, one that all the men have the right to fight for. It will be fought for in Derry as long as the British imperialists or anyone else are prepared to hold it from us".

The statement pointed out that over the past two years O.N.E. in Derry had maintained an offensive against the British army and British interests. This offensive had taken the form of rocket attacks, grenade attacks and ambushes against British barracks and troop patrols. As well there had been hundreds of bombing raids.

It claimed that a bomb which went off in front of R.U.C. headquarters in the Strand Road had "caused extensive damage and we are sure extensive damage also to R.U.C. morale".

"Surely these collaborators cannot feel safe any more, even in their police barracks" the statement added.

The bomb alluded too was part of attacks on British units throughout Derry on Saturday, June 16. The bomb was smuggled successfully through several British security checks into the very centre of the so-called 'high-security zone'.

British headquarters in Derry was thrown into panic by the bomb and the so-called professionals have failed, so far, to discover their Achille's heel.

The attack is all the more significant as it came at a time when the R.U.C. is threatening to desert its "security" duty unless danger money is provided.

This is an accurate pointer to the level of morale of these terrorists who are not motivated by any other consideration than "blood-money".

They should know by now that they will have little chance to enjoy their ill-gotten gains.

But this explosion was only one of several that blitzed the high security zone in the city centre last week.

Four explosions within 90 minutes rocked the entire area. Warnings were given and no one was injured. They followed an incident in which the British, while removing a bomb of which a warning had been given, jeopardised the lives of 100 Derry G.P.O. employees.

A British major drove the van containing the bomb right past the workers who later staged a

DEFIANT DERRY'S NO SURRENDER

token, sit-down strike in protest at the action, which they described as "stupid" and "murderous".

No doubt Whitelaw will see fit to decorate the Major, after all, he only barely missed causing a second Bloody Sunday.

Also in Derry, the British Army Camp in the Creggan estate came under mortar attack.

In all, nine shells were fired and the camp was then raked with automatic fire. The Brits denied suffering at least six casualties. British Army spokesmen did

admit, however, that, as a result of O.N.E. operations in the city, they had lost one soldier (a captain) dead and five other soldiers wounded. Three of these were in a serious condition. Elsewhere in the north-east, units of O.N.E. made several



HARDLY a thought for the prisoners, or the persecuted Roman Catholic and Protestant workers, or the thousands who grieve because of British brutality. Even Bloody Sunday is forgotten as the Gaultier sits to a pleasant English tea with the latest collaborators. Jack Allen, vice-chairman, Derry District Council, on his right, a member of the "Loyalist Coalition", and Dr. Raymond McCann, council chairman, the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

★
THE ONLY WAY
TO PEACE IN
IRELAND IS TO
FORCE BRITAIN
TO WITHDRAW
HER TROOPS
★

bombing and ambushing attacks in the Strabane area. The British lost one soldier killed and another two were wounded critically. Ogligh suffered no casualties.

In Belfast, there were several successful bombing attacks on the city centre area. A British foot patrol was ambushed at the junction of Springhill Avenue and Westrock Drive, in the Ballymurphy area of the city.

Three soldiers were hit but their condition could not be ascertained.

Long Kesh Camp Council Speaks

"THE INTERNEES AND detainees in Long Kesh repudiate the blackmail and label that they have been responsible for any intimidation of fellow-prisoners. Mr. Fitt has never visited the cages and huts of Long Kesh though they are filled with his constituents. On hearsay evidence he has attempted to smear the good name of 444 men whilst pretending to be acting in the interests of 36 prisoners. It is contemptible to find a man who has always posed as a representative of all the people acting as an agent of the British government in their age-old game of dividing the Irish people amongst themselves.

The newspapers do not publish our statements, the editors do not print our letters, the television crews do not come to our cages to hear and see the truth about the comradeliness and solidarity of the prisoners in Long Kesh. The ingenuity of our British tormentors has not broken our spirit.

Our protest about degrading searches has not been called off. But to cut through the spider's web of innuendo and lies that the 'black propagandists' have woven about us we are taking a visit each so that our families and friends can hear the truth from us.

We have requested that journalists from every paper should be given visits so they can hear the truth about Long Kesh. Mr. Whitelaw says that conditions here are humane and good. If that is so why does he not arrange a press conference in every cage so that the journalists and writers can see the conditions for themselves and judge whether they are humane? Why does Mr. Fitt not make his first visit to the cages and judge in person the value of his hearsay evidence?

The loss of freedom is made more bitter when power seekers make use of the opportunity to attack men's honour and reputation".

PARA TERROR CONTINUES

THE PARAS are continuing their reign of terror against the Catholics of the North. This is the story which is coming to us from all areas where their units of the infamous Parachute Regiment are stationed.

In Belfast, the Paras are preventing the rebuilding of Farrington Gardens. The houses in this area were burned down during the Orange pogroms of 1969. Ever since the rebuilding began, the Paras have been using persecution tactics against the workers.

The men are arrested and detained for a few 'days' - during which time they are subjected to "interrogation" - before being released. These tactics have become common practice and while the workers usually are not harmed physically, the experience can have grave, psychological effects, especially on the families of these men.

Recently, the 90 workers downed tools after another of their mates had been picked up by the Paras. A spokesman for the workers has said that the particular incident was "the last straw" and that the British have been continually persecuting them. The workers have demanded an explanation of the Paras' conduct. Other British units also have been involved in this latest British occupation technique.

In south Armagh, fears of yet more revenge killings by the Paras are growing. The Paras' anger is

said to have been raised by the successes of Ogligh in curbing the activities of British agents in the area by mounting roadblocks, often within a mile or so of the Paras' area headquarters.

They are angered also by the unfavourable publicity given to the regiment when some of their victims refused to be silent and let the truth be known.

Mr. Paddy O'Hanlon, the local S.D.L.P. Member of Parliament, has admitted that he was given "reliable information" which indicated that the Paras intended to exact a revenge death toll before their turn of duty ends. For local people, there is little comfort in the utterances of Stormont politicians. It is Ogligh na hEireann who have protected the people of south Armagh in the past and will continue to do so in the future, we are informed.



The British take away a youngster following an incident over a hi-jacked van at Carlisle Circus, Belfast. Note the hatred on the face of the soldier on extreme left.



MILLION SIGNATURES SOUGHT

A MILLION signatures of persons in Britain demanding the withdrawal of British forces from Ireland is expected before the year's end. The forecast is made by Mrs. Margaret Chaston in Reading, Berkshire, England.

Mrs. Chaston already has handed in 42,000 signatures to the residence of the British premier in Downing Street, London.

Since then she got another

Quit Ireland Campaign grows

very rapid 6,000, mainly, she says, in reaction to a statement by the Unionist leader, Brian Faulkner, on TV, that he could walk down any street in Britain and no one would tell him they wanted the British troops to leave Ireland.

Mr. Neville Chaston, her husband (pictured with his wife at right) and an ex-serviceman, said that the British Government could not resist the growing demand of British public opinion. The Republican Movement has this to say to the Chastons: "May God bless you and your genuine work for a real, lasting peace."

"British troops have no place in Ireland and only when they are

withdrawn can a basis be laid for peace among Irishmen of whatever persuasions, and peace and friendship between Irishmen and the inhabitants of the neighbouring island.

"Irishmen have no quarrel with Englishmen, Welshmen or Scots, as such. The enemy of Ireland is equally the enemy of the English, the Welsh and the Scots working class. It is monopoly capitalism, the economic spearhead of British imperialism and must be smashed to free the worker."

"Ireland's war of liberation in the six counties of the occupied north-east is a war of liberation for workers all over Ireland and Britain."

Return to democracy?

THE people of the Six Counties have been told that, by voting Unionist, Alliance or S.D.L.F. on June 28, they would be voting for a return to democracy.

They were told this also before the local government elections. Let us just look at the type of democracy partition lends itself to.

In Fermanagh, anti-Unionist voters outnumber Unionist voters, yet the number of seats on the Council are divided equally amongst pro and anti-Unionists. The result: deadlock.

In Magherafelt, it is the same story. The Unionists have control of Cookstown and are busily restoring the old system of sectarian appointments and anti-Catholic discrimination.

Where the Unionists do not have complete control, they resort to their old tactics; as in Fermanagh, where they are seeking to unseat an anti-Unionist councillor.

Whitehall, indeed, has introduced power sharing between pro and anti-Faulknerite Unionists.

There is no place in this for those who reject partition, only for those prepared to knuckle under to the "new" Stormont.

Nationalists could have had these bribes in return for selling their nationality 50 years ago.

They did not do so then and do not do so now.

Nationalists could have had these bribes in return for selling their nationality 50 years ago. They did not do so then and do not do so now.

Ballyfinagle plan for politicians

MR. DOMINIC Connolly, the Ballyfinagle itinerant leader, has suggested placing an electrified fence about Leinster House to keep out the politicians. "This superb building could be a prime tourist attraction but for the fact that it is permanently infested by hordes of trailing, abusive politicians, frequently drunk," he said. "The carry-on at Leinster House is a bad influence on the political community in this country and an obstruction to the settlement and rehabilitation of our politicians. I could mention many cases over the years where promising young politicians have been lured into Leinster House despite warnings and within a short length of time have turned into absolute reetings."

Mr. Connolly suggests the construction of small local gathering places ("Politigns") all over Ireland as a means of luring politicians away from the cities.

ISM stand on extradition

"PUBLIC opinion should be concerned at the recent willingness of justices in the Republic to sanction the extradition to the United Kingdom of persons who are accused of political offences or offences connected with political offences, categories not covered by our existing extradition arrangements with the U.K.," according to a statement from the Irish Sovereignty movement.

"It is especially alarming that it should be proposed to extradite such persons to Northern Ireland at a time when the Irish Government, as well as other parties, are prosecuting cases before the court of Human Rights in Strasbourg which cast grave doubts on the situation regarding law, order and the impartial administration of justice in Northern Ireland."

"At present there are more people detained without charge or trial in Northern Ireland than at any time since internment was introduced two years ago - an extraordinary abuse of civil liberties by the British Government."

"Simultaneously, that Government is bringing a Bill through Westminster, in face of Labour and Liberal opposition, which would permit the flouting of other basic civil liberties by the police, judiciary and military in Northern Ireland."

"The demand of the Civil Rights Movement, for an end to special powers is, therefore, still denied. The R.I. are still unable to show themselves in uniform in certain areas, which is clear indication that they have not got the trust or confidence of large sections of the population. Yet it is these authorities the Irish Government is being asked to co-operate with in the current extradition cases of a political character."

"It is clear from the White Paper that the British Government, while standing fast on its claim to sovereignty in Ireland - expressed in the most uncompromising form in the opening clause of the Northern Ireland Constitution Bill, 1973 - is simultaneously anxious to obtain Irish recognition of the legitimacy of its sovereignty, and as an instance of this to win Dublin's co-operation in a common law-enforcement policy throughout the whole island for political offences. The current extradition cases are mere pawns and tokens in this political game."

"Whatever is decided by the Irish courts, the Irish law on extradition leaves the ultimate decision with the Minister for Justice and the Government. The Irish Government should in no way co-operate with the British Government in such matters while Britain continues to uphold her claim to sovereignty in Ireland."



How very wrong are the Officials?

THE DISTRICT elections were a disaster for the Officials; the Assembly elections, in which they will be lucky to elect a single candidate, will complete the ruin of their political strategy.

This latest disaster demonstrates that, in four and a half years of conflict in Ulster, the Official movement has learned nothing. In 1968 and early 1969 they backed the Civil Rights movement, though less completely than they now claim.

The truth is that the officials have never understood how to fight the sectarian Unionist state in Ulster. Even after internment and Bloody Sunday did they really want to abolish Stormont?

On March 25, 1972, the day after Heath had announced that Stormont was finished, Tomas Mac Giolla, president of the Gardiner St. organisation said: "what we want is more democracy, not less!"

This can only mean that he thought Stormont could and should have been reformed. Gardiner Street refused to face the fact that a sectarian state such as Stormont, supported by the Protestant working and middle class, could not be fought effectively without increasing sectarianism.

It was the embodiment of caste privileges and, understandably, Protestants did not like those privileges being eroded by shouts of "One man, one vote".

The Burntollet march increased sectarianism in Derry but was also one of the most effective blows struck at Stormont.

After internment, the Officials again refused to act, though they were always ready to condemn sectarianism but take the attempted Assassination of John Taylor in Armagh by the Official I.R.A. This could be justified as an attack on Stormont. But one can conceive of nothing more likely to increase sectarianism than the killing of the local Protestant hero of south Tyrone.

With the issuing of the White

Paper in March this year and the legalisation of Republican Clubs (a legalisation which undermined Whitehall's understanding of their ineffectiveness) the Officials decided to contest the elections.

Extraordinary poll

Only the Alliance party surpassed them in the energy of their electioneering. Then, towards the end of May, they began to protest at British army harassment. Mac Giolla said the "elections were the most extraordinary ever held" and stated that Republican candidates were fighting a double battle against their opponents and the British Army.

So the Officials distinguish between their opponents and the B.A. and believed the Paras would preserve a polite neutrality during the elections.

In Belfast Raymond O'Hagan said the Officials would take their seats only when internment was ended, but were not total abstainers (O'Hagan is an Irish name but the kindest defence we can think of for such blindness is to assume that he has spent the last 10 years in Hong Kong or Singapore).

The fact is that internment is not a blot on the clean page of British-Unionist rule in Ulster. It is integral to the maintenance of power. That is why they have had, since 1921 and why the Diplock Commission decided to retain it.

What was the Officials justification for their participation in the elections? Answering the charge that they were dancing to Whitehall's tune the Jeremy Hope Republican Club in Upper Andersonstown said that putting up candidates would not make them "part of the Establishment as some groups would have us believe; rather we will use it as a vehicle to further the aims of the working class."

This is an extraordinary statement, after the events of the last four years. After internment and Bloody Sunday, the Officials believe that Whitehall is kindly providing "a vehicle to further the aims of the working class" into which the Officials can hop and motor off to their all-Ireland Socialist Republic.

This is the sort of farcical puff we are used to hearing from the

Alliance Party. By their actions the officials show a similar childish trust in the good intentions of Westminster.

The tragedy of it is that so many really good men in the Officials have been blinded by such eye-wash. So, far from providing a "vehicle to further the aims of the working class", the elections are Westminster's last effort to assert Westminster's authority in the North.

It is no good Messrs Mac Giolla, Sullivan and O'Hagan protesting that they will not take their seats till internment ends; the Ulster statelet cannot exist without its internment camps and prisons.

By refusing to understand this and participating in the elections the Official movement not only dooms itself but confuses people into accepting Whitehall's game; and that game, once accepted, leads only to another 50 years of one-party, Unionist rule.

ARMAGH

TWO south Armagh men, Oliver Murphy and Francis Murphy were remanded on bail to June 8 at a special court in a ward at Daisy Hill Hospital.

It was alleged that soldiers who stopped them at a road block near Crossmaglen on May 24 at 11.25 p.m. had found a small quantity of an explosive substance on the back seat of their car.

After this the soldiers beat the men until they delivered them to Newry R.U.C. Barracks at 4.45 a.m. on Friday morning.

Their injuries amounted to what their solicitor described as a "mild concussion". Even the Newry R.U.C. who are not renowned for their courteous behaviour to prisoners, had the two men sent to Musgrave Park Military Hospital right away, for first aid treatment.

The men still required medical treatment after being patched up there, and so were transferred to Daisy Hill Hospital, Newry.

No official sources can explain the medical condition of these men who suffered nothing less than torture at the hands of the forces of "law and order!"

They are made to look like the villains whilst the sadists of the Paratroop Regiment are allowed to go scot-free, to continue with their dirty work in south Armagh.

from "Unfree Citizen".

"So dry those eyes, Mummy dear, and put a few thousand into the commercial television business! You're loving son Rodney

THREE YEARS

TWO NIGHT telephonists were sentenced to three years penal servitude by the Special Court in Dublin on a series of charges under the Official Secrets Act alleging that gards and army telephone conversations had been listened into and recorded.

They were Michael Farragher (29), of Tyrconnell St., Inchicore, a telephonist in the Central Telephone Exchange, Dublin, and Colin d'Alatun (26), of Cabra Rd., a telephonist employed by Aer Rianta at Dublin Airport.

The convictions followed a three-day trial presided over by Mr. Justice Finlay, sitting with Judge J. C. Conroy and District Justice William A. Tormey, during which documents were produced outlining sabotage plans to blow up telephone repeater stations, lists of people who could help the I.R.A., and names and addresses of prominent politicians as well as British and U.S. diplomats in Dublin and their telephone numbers.

Both defendants refused to recognise the court and d'Alatun, cross examining witnesses, used Irish throughout, necessitating the attendance of an interpreter.

The court sentenced d'Alatun to three years penal servitude on charges of unlawful possession of a firearm with intent to enable

others to endanger life; with unlawfully obtaining information in relation to projected operations of the gards in Cork and Bunclody; unlawfully obtaining information in relation to operations and projected operations of the defence forces and with unlawfully obtaining similar information relating to a garda operation.

He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for possession of a .38 revolver without a firearms certificate and given two years on a charge of conspiracy to steal firearms.

D'Alatun was sentenced to a further year's imprisonment on an I.R.A. membership charge.

Farragher was sentenced to three years penal servitude on charges of unlawfully obtaining information relating to projected garda operations at Bunclody; unlawfully communicating this information relating to a projected defence forces operation and with unlawfully communicating that information to d'Alatun concurrently.

Insp. Patrick Dooney said Farragher was a native of Co. Galway, and d'Alatun on his uncle's farm in Headford, Co. Galway, he was employed as a night telephonist. He was married with two children.

Roll of Honour

The names of: Patrick Carty, Dugannon; Sean Loughrain, Dugannon and Dermot Crowley, Cork, have been added to the Republican Roll of Honour. These men like their departed comrades made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of Irish Freedom. Several thousand people attended the funerals in Tyrone and Cork. Their deaths were not in vain, the Republic they fought for will be achieved by this generation. Their deaths and their sacrifices will never be forgotten.



The coffin of Dermot Crowley, one of the three men killed in a car-bomb explosion near Omagh, Co. Tyrone, arriving at Mayfield Church, Cork.

TOURS National Graves Assoc.

A Chara.

The above Association invite your readers to take part in tours of National Graves and Memorials in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on Sundays in July.

A Committee Member will act as guide, and will be available at Cemetery Main Gate at 11.30 a.m.

The Tour will include the graves of such patriots as Ann Devlin, James Clarence Mangan, James Fintan Lalor, The Talbot Femans, Austin Stack, Nurse O'Farrell and many others of national interest. The Memorials will include The Manchester Martyrs Cenotaph, The Young Irelanders, The Skin the Goat, and Leo of the Nation.

Visitors to Dublin are especially welcome.

In mise,
Le gach beannacht,
SEAN FITZPATRICK,
Rúnaí.

Armagh man before Special Court

A QUARMACH man, Joseph B. O'Hagan (47), of Lurgan, who was arrested in Cavan while attending the funeral of Dermot Crowley, of Cork, one of the three men killed in Monday's car bomb explosion near Omagh, appeared before the Special Criminal Court in Dublin on I.R.A. charges.

He was charged that on June 27th, 1973, within the State, he

was a member of an unlawful organisation, namely, the Irish Republican Army, otherwise known as Eirinn, otherwise the I.R.A., contrary to Section 21 of the Offences Against the State Act.

Mr. Justice Finlay remanded O'Hagan in custody until July 9th, when a date will be fixed for his trial.

Free State Terrorism

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS Bureau in Belfast issued a statement condemning the talks between the Taoiseach, Mr. Cosgrave, and the British Government and a "new wave of Free State terrorism in the South."

The text of the statement is: "There seems to be no limit to the collaboration of the Cosgrave regime with the British policy of repressing the nationalist people in Northern Ireland. The electorate are still voting but Ouisling Cosgrave is playing his part as if the scheme of giving partition a new face has been already endorsed.

"Lynch brought his visiting card marked with the frame-up of Sean Mac Stiofain. Now Cosgrave is preparing a letter of introduction for his unseemly visit on July 2nd.

The Brits accused her of shooting at them. They produced no evidence against her because there was none, but she has been permanently disabled and will carry evidence of their brutal attack to her grave.

"On the advice of friends who knew she had no chance of a fair trial she sought refuge in the 26 Counties. And now a depraved Government have ordered her arrest and an extradition order is sought for her. This is a notorious case of victimisation.

"If this is the price Heath extorts for talks, a 26-County Government with any self respect would ignore him and take its rightful place in the struggle for the liberation of the Irish people."

The Late Martin Whyte

THERE WAS A HUGE gathering at the removal of the remains and the funeral of veteran Clare Republican, Martin Whyte, of Lisdoo-varna, Martin, who was aged 68, had been interned in the Curragh in the 1940's and '50's and had contested the Clare constituency on a number of occasions in the interests of Sinn Fein. A member of the Clare Ceannaire Ceantair of Sinn Fein he was one of the three Clare representatives on Dail Muintian at the time of his death.

At the removal of the remains from St Joseph's Hospital, Ennis, there was a Guard of Honour of young men in battledress and at a point about three miles outside Ennis on the road to Lisdoo-varna the cortege stopped while military honours were rendered. The tri-colour-draped coffin was carried by comrades from St Joseph's Hospital to the "Maid of Erin" monument in Ennis and again at Ennistymon comrades carried the coffin through the town. In Lisdoo-varna the coffin was again taken from the hearse and carried through the town to the Church where the remains were received by Rev R. Kelly, C.C.

Following Requiem Mass on the next day the funeral took place to Toovahera Cemetery where the President of Sinn Fein, An t-Uasal Ruairi O'Bradaigh delivered the oration. An t-Uasal Brian Mac Lua, Ennis, presided and again there was a huge crowd interspersed by a big number of Special Branch men, Garda officers and men.

In the course of his oration An t-Uasal O'Bradaigh said that it was over 50 years since his friend, Martin Whyte first began serving his country. He had remained true to his principles and had always been an inspiration and a father-figure to the youth. He had continued to work for his ideals right up to his final illness and had suffered much during his long service, having been jailed in 1939 and interned in the 1940's and again in the 1950's.

Martin now rests beside his old friend, the Fenian, Michael Coyne. It was his last request that he should be buried in Toovahera Cemetery beside the old Fenian whom he so often spoke about to his young comrades. Go ndeamna Dia treacrae at anam.

DEMAND RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Last night Joe O'Hagan of Lurgan and Rita O'Hagan were arrested. Mrs. O'Hagan has been resident in the 26 Counties for 18 months. She lived openly with her family. She could have been arrested at any time, but now Master Heath demands a new sacrifice.

"This victim of the new wave of Free State terrorism is a woman who deserves to be cherished and helped by all the Irish people on account of her sufferings from British army brutality. On 2nd December, 1971, she was shot by British troops in a friend's garden. To cover up their murderous attack

The Late Thomas Meehan

ONE OF ROSSINVER'S most respected residents has passed away in the person of Mr. Thomas Meehan, Drungane, Deceased was closely associated with the Sinn Fein movement in its earlier years and was a prominent member of the I.R.A. during the Black and Tan period. The spirit of freedom was alive in him to the last.

There was a large attendance at the removal of the remains from Our Lady's Hospital, Manorhamilton, to Rossinver Parish Church. The coffin, draped in the Tricolour, was carried from the hospital to the town boundary by a number of young men who then transferred it to the hearse.

The deceased was interred with full military honours and an oration was delivered by Mr. Joe O'Neill, Bundoran. A decade of the Rosary was recited by Mrs. Katie B. Keany, niece of 1916 leader, Sean MacDiarmada.

A.I.L. Pickets Free State Party



Members of Central London Anti-Internment League picketing a party given by the Irish Embassy's Press Officer for foreign journalists who are being taken to Ireland on a Free State P.R. exercise.

The picket met with considerable success, many guests coming out to talk to the picketers, and expressing sympathy with their aims.

The slogans included, "No extradition of Republicans", "No Special Courts", "End Repression", and "No Press Censorship".

Sympathy

The Republican Movement extends deepest sympathy to Martin McGuinness and his family on the recent death of his Father.

Sympathy was also extended to the family of the late Mr. Patrick McKenna, Nicholasstown, Kilkullen.

A native of Pomeroy - Carrickmore area of Tyrone, he was from his earliest youth associated with the National Movement and was an active officer of the I.R.A. in the struggle for Independence, and was a member of Killybegs Comaite Ceannair, Sinn Fein, at the time of his death.

At the graveside, Mr. Sean Keenan of Derry paid a brief tribute on behalf of the Republican Movement to the role that Pat and his son Sean had played in the crusade for the reunification and freedom of this country.