

An Phoblacht

Iml. 4 Uimh. 10

5p

13 Aibreán 1973

"NO OTHER LAW"

Liam Lynch Commemoration 1973 — Oration by Daithi O Conaill

WE HAVE come here to-day not to evoke the memories of the Civil War, but to pay tribute to a great Irish soldier — General Liam Lynch. There are many memories from that period which are painful for thousands of Irish people and whilst our predecessors who fought that war may forgive the great wrong done to them, we shall never forget the soldiers of the I.R.A. They threw themselves across the stampede of a nation and though success was not to be their reward, their fidelity and devotion to the people of Ireland was personified in the character and bearing of the Chief who led them.

He came from the foot of the Galtees and of a family steeped in the tradition of resistance to foreign rule. His people knew what serfdom was under the last of alien landlords, but they transmitted to the young Liam Lynch the unconquered and unconquerable spirit of nationhood. Events were to fan that spirit to a burning flame and thus give to him the moral strength to withstand the vigours of the road which lay before him.

Daithi O Conaill then traced the life and times of Liam Lynch to the Treaty of Surrender and continued.....it will stand to the eternal credit of Liam Lynch that he spent months in argument and discussion endeavouring to prevent a split in the Army. A war of brothers was unthinkable. For hours he reasoned with Michael Collins doing all in his power to make Collins conscious of the grim position of our beleaguered people in the North. He succeeded for a time and Collins and he worked together in training and equipping the Northern units.

Alas, it was not to last. The British masters became perturbed and issued new orders. The Four Courts was attacked, the North was forgotten — a crime, the evil of which is so painfully with us to-day. Liam Lynch's hopes of securing a united army on the basis of defending our beleaguered people from the terror of

a British and Orange junta were shattered when British shells, fired by Free State forces fell in Dublin. He returned South as Chief of Staff of the Army and roused his forces to defend the Republic, proclaimed in arms in 1916, endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the Irish people in 1918 and now betrayed by compromisers and blind politicians.

With a single-mindedness of purpose with which he had fought the British, General Lynch now fought the Free State. It was with heavy heart he directed the army — a war of brothers was difficult to accept. He was to see Collins die and know that he too would be dead before the war was over. The atrocities committed by the enemy forces in Mountjoy, Ballyseedy and Countess Bridge were to cut deeply into his heart, but his pledge of loyalty to an undivided Irish Republic enabled him to lead on to the bitter end.

He fell in the Knockmealdown Mountains with a Free State bullet in his side on April 10th 1923. He died later that day in Clonmel with no word of bitterness on his lips. He asked to be buried with his friend and comrade, Mick Fitzgerald and so he sleeps here in Kilcrumper amongst his own. He died, not unmindful of the reverses which the Army has suffered, but convinced that the spirit which animated himself and his comrades would never die

and would assert itself again to imbue others to complete the task he left unfinished.

And so it has been. Despite defeat, the great exodus of 1925, the confused councils of the thirties, the I.R.A. was to regroup, train and equip to strike right in the heart of enemy territory. Barnes and McCormick mounted the scaffold, McNella and Darcy died on hunger strike and Charlie Kerins fell by the hand of an English hangman at the behest of some of Lynch's former comrades. At least he was spared the agony of seeing some of his former comrades become more Free State than the Staters themselves. One of those pronounced the I.R.A. dead; to-day that gentleman and his friends are political non-entities while the organisation he deemed dead continues to capture the imagination of the world.

In and outside of jails, the unrelenting battle against foreign rule continued. South, O'Hanlon and McManus answered the call of armed action against the invader, thus testifying to the self-replenishing quality of the spirit which animated the I.R.A. Each generation bequeathed to the next the dictum of Liam Lynch, "We have declared for an Irish Republic; we will live under no other law". The glib promises of Free State politicians of Fianna Fail and Fine Gael withered before the burning idealism of the volunteer soldiers of O'Leigh na h-Eireann.

To-day, we witness the Army of Lynch in action again. As he received his motivation from the oppression of his people, the young soldiers of the I.R.A. fight to remove the causes of oppression which have brought so much hardship to the people of the North. They saw their kith and kin shot down in cold blood, their homes destroyed and their kin folk thrown into concentration camps. They have struck back and no English politician can claim to-day that Britain holds Ireland

BELFAST LEADER — REMAND

ADDITIONAL CHARGES were preferred against the six men accused of the alleged attempt to import arms and ammunition on March 28th off Helvick Head, Co. Waterford, when the Special Court, Dublin, sat. Their trial was fixed for May 14th.

Before the case was adjourned, one of the six men, Joe Cahill, the Belfast Republican, protested that he and two other men also in custody had been treated by the court as if they were statues. He said that as far as he and his two comrades were concerned, they were not interested in the book of evidence. "We think this farce should be got over and done with as quickly as possible," he told Mr. Justice Finlay.

Before the court were: J. Cahill; Denis McInerney (39), a native of Lifford, Co. Clare; Donal Whelan, headmaster of Kilmacthomas (Co. Waterford) Vocational School; Gerard Murphy, a native of the Ring Gaeltacht, Dungarvan; Gerard Walsh, central heating contractor, Lower Main Street, Dungarvan; and Sean Garvey, a native of Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry.

J. Cahill, D. McInerney and S. Garvey were each charged with being members of an unlawful organisation on March 28th, which raised or maintained an armed force contrary to the Constitution, and with being members of an unlawful organisation styling itself the I.R.A. on the same date. Cahill, Garvey and Murphy were additionally charged that while aboard the motor vessel, Claudia, on March 28th they refused to give an account of their recent movements to garda officers when requested to do so.



FILE INCOMPLETE

Mr. Noel K. McDonald, S.C., for the Attorney-General, said the garda file was not yet complete but he hoped the book of evidence would be ready by April 30th.

McInerney, Walsh and Whelan were charged with refusing to give to the gardai a recent account of their movements on the same occasion. This offence was alleged to have been committed while these three accused were aboard a motor launch off Helvick Head.

Mr. Justice Finlay said the court on this basis would try the case on May 14th. If it was not possible to do this, the matter could be mentioned during the last week of this month and a new trial date could be fixed.

Before the case was adjourned, J. Cahill protested that he and his two comrades, McInerney and Garvey, were being treated by the court as if they were statues. The court had not asked them a single question.

As far as his comrades and he were concerned, they were not interested in the book of evidence. "We think this farce should be got over and done with as quickly as possible."



State of New Mexico and the I.R.A.

31ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - 1ST SESSION, 1973.

To: Editor an Phoblacht.

A MEMORIAL

REQUESTING THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO URGE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO CEASE THE JAILING OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRELAND AND TO USE THE BRITISH TROOPS FOR NATO PURPOSES INSTEAD OF SUPPRESSING IRISH FREEDOM.

WHEREAS, the republic of Ireland was created on December 21, 1948 and was recognized by the British parliament in 1949 after seven centuries of conflict between Ireland and England; and

WHEREAS, the republic of Ireland is recognized by all countries, is a member of the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, historically and geographically, the six northern counties of Antrim, Armagh,

Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone with the parliamentary borough of Belfast and Londonderry are part of Ireland; and

WHEREAS, the United Kingdom has used British troops to protect the status of northern Ireland as a dominion and has brutally prevented the Irish people from attaining their manifest destiny of a single government for the entire island;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO that it expresses its support of the Irish Republican Army in its efforts to bring about a united and free Ireland with discrimination towards none, and urges the President and Congress of the United States to request the British government to stop the jailing of political prisoners without trial, and to demand that British troops be withdrawn from northern Ireland and be used to meet the unfulfilled obligations of the British government to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the president pro tempore of the United States Senate, to the speaker of the United States, to the president pro tempore of the New Mexico congressional delegation, of the United States House of Representatives and to the Republican movement and all others engaged in struggle against British imperialism and its agents the British army.

An Open Letter to
The Director of Broadcasting,
Telefis Eireann,
Dunbrook,
Dublin 4.

An Open Letter to R.T.E.

Sir,

During the last three years or so I had to impotently endure the sickening experience of hearing and seeing long hours of radio and television time (provided at my expense and the expense of many thousands of other disgusted licence-holders) placed at the disposal of six county purveyors of lies, injustice and sectarianism as a platform from which to disseminate their gospel of Anti Catholic and Anti Irish propaganda while true honourable Irishmen are silenced and locked away in jails and concentration camps and denied even a mention on our broadcasting media.

All that has been extremely reprehensible but the greatest outrage ever inflicted on the subscribers to Telefis Eireann has been the "Personal Essay" read by Liam Hourican on Monday evening the 19th instant. The principle involved here is of the greatest importance in its role as reporter T.E. is entitled and indeed obliged, to give viewers a full and objective account of the events it is reporting. If T.E. is broadcasting a commentary, discussion or interview on any current topic it is bound in justice to insure that contributions to the programme constitute a fair balanced assessment of the subject being dealt with and this can be achieved only by giving equal prominence to opposing opinions when they exist. It was, therefore, utterly ultra vires that any employee of T.E. should be given licence to arrogate to himself any period of transmission for the purpose of insulting intelligent viewers with a disgusting harangue of his own biased, shallow erroneous and totally untenable views, as was done by Mr. Hourican.

This prostitution of the function of T.E. must never again be permitted nor can Mr. Hourican ever again be regarded as suitable for his post as objective reporter or fair interviewer. His performance on Monday evening gave absolute proof of his unpardonable shortcomings.

If you, sir, claim to contradict what I say there is a simple test that can be applied. Will you allot an equal amount of time (at the same hour of the day and with the same amount of antecedent publicity) to a representative of the Provisional I.R.A. to refute all the begged questions, half truths and false accusations used by Mr. Hourican to fabricate his "essay". If you refuse these facilities your refusal is simply another proof that T.E. is blatantly partisan and unjust in this, as in many other instances. It is gravely unjust and cowardly to give privilege to anyone to misrepresent and calumniate helpless men and women who, being locked away in jails and concentration camps, cannot vindicate their honour.

Finally this episode is truly frightening because it provides grounds for very serious suspicion that it was surely an example of most sinister behaviour on the part of a certain person who holds very high office in this state and that it leads one to believe that the "Essay" was not the work of Mr. Hourican alone.

It is extremely difficult to believe that such a scandalous transgression of the function of T.E. and such an outrageous violation of propriety could have been allowed to go on the air without prior approval from the highest authority. One is forced to ask whether this programme was the personal work of the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.

Yours Etc.,
- Civil Servant -

Name and Address Supplied but
Withheld By Editor for various Reasons.

Greetings from Down Under

An t-Eagharthair,
"An Phoblacht".

A chrao,
Congratulations on going weekly. May it not be long before we have a Republican daily. You may be interested in the following report of activities "Down Under".

GREETINGS FROM "DOWN UNDER"

The Republican Movement in Australia sends its greetings to all our comrades in the homeland, particularly those who are suffering in jails and concentration camps, or are engaged in armed resistance to the forces of British Imperialism.

Despite the fact that the news media here is particularly susceptible to the influence of British propaganda, we are slowly getting the Separatist view across and our own numerical strength and influence is clearly increasing.

The recent London bombings sent the Television and Radio media scurrying for authentic information and their contacts with Sinn Fein resulted in all four television channels in Melbourne featuring different interviews with Mr. Sean Levin, Secretary, Sinn Fein, whilst ABC radio ran a taped interview with Mr. Sean Magee, Publicity Officer. In all cases the Provisional point of view came over loud and clear. Our monthly publication "Irish Republican News", continues to get a good reception, but we are aware that we have a long way to go before we can substantially counteract British propaganda. But we are moving in the right direction!

The Green Cross of Australasia is now firmly established across Australia - in Sydney, Brisbane and Perth as well as in Melbourne. Target for 1973 is to double the aid we sent to the prisoners' dependants in 1972. On St. Patrick's Day an open-air concert was held at the City Square in the centre of Melbourne under the auspices of Green Cross. The musicians, dancers, pipe and singers who generously gave their services treated thousands of city shoppers to an unprecedented spectacle of Irish culture. Television and radio coverage again gave valuable publicity to the Irish cause.

Beir Buaidh is Beannacht
Sean Mac Aoidh.

Womens Lib and Women Prisoners

Womens Liberation Group
University of Essex,
Wivenhoe Park,
Colchester,
Essex.
March 24th, 1973.

Dear Comrades,

We are writing to express our solidarity with Liz McKee and the other women comrades who have been victims of the British government's repressive internment policy. The treatment with which these women met in their recent courageous attempt to escape is yet another example of the brutality meted out by the British state in Ireland.

We give our unconditional support to the Republican movement and all others engaged in struggle against British imperialism and its agents the British army.

We are doing all we can to build support here for your struggle by meetings, propaganda, and helping to build the solidarity movement. We will continue this support until your release and the final defeat of British imperialism.

Yours in struggle,
COLCHESTER WOMENS LIBERATION GROUP.

Copies to:

Liz McKee, Armagh Prison.
Irish News, Belfast.
An Phoblacht, Dublin.

Adopt a Prisoners Family

15, Blackwater Drive,
Mallow,
Co. Cork.
28th Mar. 73

A cara,

While reading the March edition of an Phoblacht, I would be prepared to do as much as possible to help a prisoner's family.

I would be grateful if you should send me any literature you have on same.

Is mise le meas
Padraig O Ceallaigh.

NAVAN AND IRISH MINING

Issued by Thomas Murry Cumann
Sinn Fein, An Uaimh.

"We declare that Ireland, its land and natural resources belong to the people of Ireland (Democratic Dail Programme, 1919). Ireland now possesses the largest zinc/lead/mines in the world at Navan, the largest underground zinc mine in Europe at Silvermines, the largest producing lead mine in Europe at Tynagh and the fifth largest mercury mine in the world at Gortdrum.

As of March 1972 the profit forthcoming from Ireland's known mineral reserves amounts to £850,000,000. The gross metal value of the known mineral deposits amounts to £1,769,949,000. (one billion, 769 million etc). By the time the crude metal is moulded into consumer goods (auto parts etc) the potential reaches the staggering sum of £4,4 b i l l i o n (£4,000,000,000).

Under the present system in the mining industry only £371,000,000 will enter the Irish economy over the life of the known mineral deposits. In plain terms for every £1 extracted 79.1p leaves Ireland. (Figures courtesy of Resources Study Group, Trinity College, Dublin). Isn't it about time the people of

Ireland woke up to the fact that they are being robbed of all that is rightfully theirs. Just who owns Ireland's mineral wealth?

Ireland's mineral wealth is at present controlled and owned by a few multi-national corporations in consort with a handful of Gmhbeen Irish. The major part of the share of Tara Exploration and Development Co., are held by four individuals and their associates. 30% of the shares are held by North American interests.

IS THIS DEMOCRACY?

Given a system of production that allows 97.5% of the wealth generating potential of Irish mineral resources to leave the country who can argue that Ireland has developed or developing economic structure.

Given a system of production that allows 5% of the population to own 71% of the wealth, who can argue that this is a democratic society.

Does not freedom demand economic as well as political democracy. Does not freedom demand that this country's natural wealth be used to liberate the Irish people from poverty, bad housing, a high rate of unemployment, a deplorable social service system and inadequate educational facilities.

SINN FEIN DEMANDS!

That Ireland's mineral resources revert back to its rightful owners - as the people of Ireland (all of them).

No compensation would be payable to the mining companies for the one reserves, because they were not theirs to begin with. The only compensation payable would be for such capital investments (concentrators, mining shafts, etc) as have not already been recovered in profits. A state company should be set up immediately to prepare for the take-over of the mines and the development of a smelter.



Easter -1973-

Republican Commemorations



Birmingham, Luton, Slough, Oxford and Wolverhampton. For details contact your local cumann.

ULSTER

PLACE **SPEAKER**
Belfast Local.

The Easter Sunday ceremonies in Milltown Cemetery, have been a highlight in the Belfast Republican calendar for many years. The simple purpose of the ceremonies is to honour the memory of all those who in every generation gave their lives in the cause of Irish Freedom.

All intending to take part in the parade are asked to assemble at Beechmount Avenue at 1.30 p.m.

Householders are asked to display the National Flag from Wednesday, 18th April and during Easter Week. It is expected that flags suitable for display shall be on sale at convenient centres in the City.

Because of the large number of bands participating in the parade and the colourful uniforms which will be worn by members of Republican youth organisations, the parade this year will be the most impressive spectacle seen on the Falls Road for many years.

Derry Eamonn Mac Thomas
 Tyrone, at Carrickmore & Loop Gerry McCarthy
 Armagh City Pat Sweeney
 Fermanagh (No details at time of press).
 Donegal at Drumboe Castle Mrs M. Drumm.

**PROVISIONAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT
(STRABANE AND DISTRICT)**

At a joint meeting held between representatives of all branches of the Republican Movement in the Strabane area, arrangements were made for the forthcoming Easter Commemoration Ceremonies in the Town and area.

As was the decision last year, it was the agreed opinion of the meeting that the Movement would organise no public march or meeting in the town on Easter Sunday, the members present felt that it would be unwise to ask our members and supporters to come out in public and show themselves to the British Occupation Forces during this vital phase in the Nation Struggle.

The usual wreath laying ceremonies will take place at the following Republican graves on Easter Sunday:

Strabane Cemetery: Vol. Eugene Devlin, killed on active service 27th December, 1972.

Melmount Graveyard: Capt. Sean Sharkey, died while a serving member, 1934.

Cloughcor: Comdt. Charles McCafferty, died on active service, 29th November, 1938. November, 1938.

Donnyloop graveyard: Comdt. John James Kelly, died on active service, 29th November, 1938.

Recruit. Tobias Molloy. Murdered by British Forces, 27th

July, 1972.

Murlog, Lifford: Vol. Robert McLaughlin, died while a serving member, 2nd March, 1972.

As is traditional for Republicans in the Strabane area, we would appeal to our supporters to attend the annual Drumboe Martyrs Commemoration, at Drumboe, Stranorlar on Easter Sunday, fall-in 3.00 p.m. sharp. In conclusion we would appeal to the nationally minded people of the area, to Honour all those who died for Ireland by wearing an Easter Lily, during Easter week.

Signed on behalf of:
 Oglagh na hEireann,
 Cumann na mBan

Eamonn Lafferty Sinn Fein Cumann
 Tobias Molloy Sinn Fein Cumann
 Eugene Devlin Sinn Fein Cumann.

Monaghan at 3p.m. Kevin Barry
 Cavan at Kinalceck 3 p.m. Sean McKenna
 Down, Camlough, 9.30 a.m. Kileen 10 a.m. Local Speaker.

LEINSTER

Dublin Kevin Mallon
 morning - Glasnevin
 afternoon - Deans Grange.
 Wicklow. No details at time of press.
 Wexford. No details at time of press.
 Kildare. No details at time of press.
 Meath at Ardbrheen Cemetery. Liam Minech
 Westmeath at Moate 3.30 p.m.

Longford Westmeath Comhairle Ceanntair

This years Easter Commemoration for Co. Westmeath is being held in Moate, Co. Westmeath on Sunday 22nd, April at 3p.m.

Louth at Drogheda - 12 noon, Dundalk 3.30 Al Ryan
 Kilkenny City - 3.30 Seamus Donnelly
 Laois at Camross after last Mass Frank Graham
 Offaly at Daingean Local Speaker.

A Commemoration Parade for Joseph Byrne Cruit, Daingean, executed in Portlaoise prison 1923. Inserted by Joseph Byrne, Sinn Fein Cumann, Daingean.
 Parade Easter Sunday, 3.30 p.m. Daingean.

Carlow at Bagenalstown - 3.30 p.m. Frank Drivers.
 Longford at Newtownforbes - 3.30 p.m. Frank Graham.

OVERSEAS

London Mary Boyle

**SINN FEIN (LONDON)
 EASTER WEEK COMMEMORATION
 IN ENGLAND.**

The annual Easter commemoration rally will be held in London on Sunday 22nd April, 1973.

Assembly point will be Speakers Corner, Hyde Park at 3 p.m. for march to Kilburn Square, Kilburn High Rd., N.W.6.

The guest of honour will be Joe Clarke, veteran of the 1916 Rising and Honorary Vice President of Sinn Fein. The principal speaker will be Mary Boyle, General Secretary, Sinn Fein.

A warm welcome is extended to all organisations and individuals wishing to participate in honouring those who have given their lives in Ireland's revolutionary struggles, past and present. Coaches will travel from Bristol, Coventry, Liverpool.

Manchester Seamus Carson
 New York Joe O'Neill

MUNSTER

Kerry at Tralee Gerry O'Hare
 Cahirciveen Charlie McGlade

Parade will assemble in the Fair Green and proceed through the town. A stop will be made at the Republican Memorial (erected to the memory of the men of the Kerry No 3 Brigade area who gave their lives for Irish Freedom). Here a wreath will be laid on behalf of the Republican Movement. The parade will then proceed to the local (Keelarynogue) cemetery, where an oration will be delivered by Charlie McGlade. The above memorial is erected over the last resting place of the Five I.R.A. soldiers done to death by Free State soldiers in a mine explosion at Bahaghs near Cahirciveen on the morning of March, 12th 1923.

On the actual spot where this foul deed was committed a new memorial is being erected and will be unveiled later this year.

Cork City Sean Savage
 Tipperary, at Clonmel Dermot O'Sullivan
 Waterford on Easter Monday Local Speaker.
 Clare at Clooney Cemetery Liam Cotter.
 Limerick 3.30 Mrs. M. Moore.

CONNAUGHT

Galway at Oughterard, 11.30 a.m. Donaghpatrick, 3.30 p.m.
 Sean O'Bradigh.
 Mayo at Kiltimagh 3.30p.m. Tony Ruane

EASTER COMMEMORATION

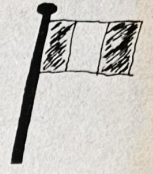
One of the largest Easter Commemoration ceremonies ever held in Mayo is being planned for Kiltimagh on Easter Sunday the 22nd April. A parade will take place to the grave of Brigadier Sean Corcoran, who was killed by Crown Forces during the fight for Independence. Plans for the commemoration were made at a meeting of the Sinn Fein Comhairle Ceanntair (Kevin St) held in Manulla.

Roscommon at Kiltoom Cenetry 3.30p.m.
 C.O. Muimhneachain
 Leitrim at Cloonmorris Cemetery N. Fagan.
 Sligo Local



**WEAR AN
 EASTER
 LILY**

REPUBLICAN CHRONICLE



BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

A 17 year old Andersonstown youth was jailed for a total of eight years at the Winter Assizes in Belfast for his part in the blowing up of the Greenan Lodge Hotel on the outskirts of the city last August. He is James Rooney and he had refused to recognise the court. At Dunmurry Magistrates Court two other Andersonstown youths were bound over for two years for involvement in stone throwing incidents at the Army. Bernard O'Loughlin from Norfolk Drive with Gerald Burke and Paul Durkin are further victims of British Army repression against such staunchly nationalist areas as Andersonstown.

GIRLS JAILED

Three Belfast girls, found in possession of arms and ammunition were jailed at Belfast City Commission for a brutal total of 24 years imprisonment. Kathleen McKinney (24) Annadale St. found with an armalite rifle concealed in her slacks during a British Army search was sentenced to 8 years. Eileen Hickey (24) was jailed for 9 years while Maria McCann (24) Waterloo St. received 7 years. Both were found in possession of rifle parts. All three girls refused to recognise the court.

MORE INTERNMENT

The White law tribunal, set up to review cases of detained men, continues to dole out detention orders and to maintain a de facto state of internment. To illustrate the farcical reality of this process here are a few random dates with the Tribunal's activities listed.

- March 21st: 5 cases heard - 5 detention orders, 2 appeals against detention dismissed.
- March 22nd: 6 cases heard - 6 detention orders.

ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY

A 24 year old labourer from the Bawnmore District of Newtownabbey refused to recognise the court and claimed membership of the I.R.A. before a local magistrate court recently. Peter Stewart, of Bawnmore Estate was remanded to Belfast Magistrates Court charged with aiding and abetting a person or persons unknown to cause an explosion on March 8th, Border Poll day. Stewart said "As a volunteer in the Irish Republican Army, I refuse to recognise this illegal assembly but I still hold the right to question".

IN CONTRAST

In contrast to these cases it should be noted that at Antrim County Court 16 men were given a retrial on the application of their defence council, Mr. Desmond Boal Q.C. The 16 men, all loyalists, were released on continuing bail. It should also be noted that of the 1,000 or so firearms confiscated by the Army since last July, over 700 were taken from Catholics, with 300 from Protestants. The higher ratio of Catholics killed in sectarian murder attacks is largely due to this partial administration of justice and protection by the so called security forces.

5 REMANDED BY SPECIAL COURT

Four men appeared before the Special Criminal Court in Dublin on charges of having unlawful possession of a rifle, revolvers, ammunition and explosive substances at Cloughfin, Castlefin, Co. Donegal, on April 2nd last. They are Niall Martin Durfy, Edward McGurk and Sean McGinley, all of Cloughfin, and John Gerard O'Neill, of the Crescent, Glady, Co. Tyrone. A fifth man, Seamus McLoughlin, also of Cloughfin, was charged with being a member of the I.R.A. on the same date and with causing damage to a Garda patrol car. After evidence of arrest Mr. Justice Finlay, presiding, adjourned their cases until April 11th. All refused bail and were remanded in custody.

Colonel "Silly Toes" Slips!

QUITE a charming fellow this young Sillitoe - the Lisburn Haw-Haw. Recently he gave an "Oscar" appearance on R.T.E. (the Friendly Station). Very touching it was really, appearing as he did in "Tam & Camouflage" whence he proceeded to hold forth on his "Christian" mates, mentioning en passant that 3 were Catholic. This was supposed to tear-jerk the beautifully "nice" people in "S'Ourn Oirland". Later Sillitoe laid it on for R.T.E. in the Army Oratory, all prayer and hymns. No mention was made of plainclothes Assassins. Where Sillitoe was not so clever was in his initial handling of the British bed-merchants. He first described Penrose, Foster, and Muldoon as soldiers, later "clerks" (one "dental") at Lisburn Barracks, then "Sergeants" three, and to cap the lot the Daily (RAG) Mirror described them as "Officers". Note too that the name of the "survivor" was thought important enough to withhold.

R.T.E. PRODUCER REPORTS ON HEATLEY MURDER

R.T.E. PRODUCER Donnchadh O Dualaing visited the Derrybeg Estate, Newry recently, in fact shortly after the murder of Kevin Heatley (13 yrs.) by Crown Forces, with view to interviewing an eye-witness to this cowardly murder. While he got the interview he found that attitudes towards R.T.E. personnel had changed and become hardened. He felt in fact that almost total alienation had taken place between the Northern minority and the Free State. Where before he had found welcome and co-operation, he now found that Northerners had begun to question his motives and indeed suggest that both his colleagues and himself saw events in the North as merely a "good story" just as would any foreign net-work personnel. "I felt no better than a B.B.C. television reporter" stated Mr. O Dualaing, "One cannot admit of this and refuse to say they had been hurt, not so much by the understandable attitude of the Newry people but rather by their misplaced trust in the Free State". A very honest statement indeed and a sharp reminder of the New Border which has been adroitly drawn by the British, this time from South to North, by means of powerful propaganda deliberately played on the selfish motives and personal weaknesses of Free State politicians. So much for the "empty formula" and the "stepping Stone".

However being a good newsman O Dualaing after some initial difficulty and with the promise that her story would be heard by large numbers in the South interviewed a middle-aged woman who was an eye-witness to the Heatley boy's murder. In doing so the woman described her own fear for her children and how a neighbour's child constantly suffered nightmares occasioned by the nightly visits and searches of the British Army in the Estate.

She told in graphic detail how a group of young men in British uniforms, but without caps or berets, rushed madly around Derrybeg on the night of the Heatley boy-slaying; how they seemed drunk or perhaps drugged, or both. She told how they asked one blonde British soldier why he did what he was doing, strutting about, gesticulating wildly and threatening innocent

U.S. MARINES TRAINING THE BRITS

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Marine Corps admitted its facilities and personnel were being used for the first time to train a British Royal Marine commando unit between tours of duty in Northern Ireland.

The unit, the 40th Commando of the Royal Marines, has been in training for the last three weeks at Camp Lejeune, N.C., the U.S. Marines' principal East Coast advanced training establishment. Over the weekend, the 800-man unit was participating with American units in an amphibious training operation in the Caribbean.

The presence of the British units marked the first time since the War of 1812 that the Union Jack has flown in the United States over a contingent of British troops of such size. The British Marines were in Belfast from mid-June to mid-October. They are scheduled to return for internal security duty in April, following their training in the United States and shore leave in England.

(In London, the Defense Ministry confirmed that the marines had been training at Lejeune). (Other sources said that practically every unit in the British army had been involved with Northern Ireland at some time or other in the past 3½ years of turmoil there. Some 17,000 British troops are currently stationed in the province).

The report that the marines were training in the United States, first published in the Boston Globe, brought sharp reactions from leading members of Congress.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a critic of British policy in Northern Ireland, fired off a telegram to Defense Secretary Elliot P. Richardson, demanding "a full explanation of the origin, purpose, duration and other circumstances of this programme".

He said the co-operation between the Defense Department and the Royal Marines "raises obvious and extremely serious questions with respect to American involvement in British policy towards Ulster".

What about the
Prisoners Dependents
Do you send money
to
An Cumann Cabhrac?

civilians and how he replied; "I'm Irish and proud of what I'm doing". She told also of how another lady asked this young man if he felt that he ought to be drinking while carrying lethal weapons. His immediate re-action was to step aside from her on the street and fire from the hip seen to fall. There was no provocation.

At this stage the eye-witness repeated her request that her story might be heard in the Free State at which the man from R.T.E. re-iterated his earlier promise. However this promise was not honoured as the R.T.E. authorities did not see fit to transmit the interview or even to listen to it as the producer in question had not "obtained permission" to go North! We are glad to be able to state that the very same tape is now receiving quite an airing on U.S.A. net-works in for attack recently from Trinity West Brits and Wigmore of the Sunday Independent.

QUESTION FOR ARMY PROPAGANDIST SILLITOE

Recently British propagandist Col. Sillitoe vehemently denied that British troops had a serious drug problem. He also denied that deserter gunner George Henry Williams, 3rd Royal Horse Artillery and a native of London was ordered by his commanding officer to fire on Sillitoe care to comment now on his "High" murder-gang in Newry?

I.R.A. WAR NEWS

A BRITISH SOLDIER was killed and another seriously wounded when a land mine blew up their armoured scout car at Ballymacalroy on the main Omagh to Ballygawley Road. The mine, which was in a culvert, was detonated from a distance of about 300 yards. The explosion blew the vehicle a distance of 30 yards. The dead soldier was 2nd Lieutenant Andrew Somerville of the 16th/5th Royal Lancers. The Tyrone I.R.A. unit which carried out the successful attack returned safely to base afterwards.

A mobile patrol in Leopard Street, Ardoyne was also ambushed. The British suffered one seriously wounded casualty. Another British soldier Sgt. Ivor Swan, was killed when his land rover crashed into the rear of a stationary lorry, parked on the M.2 motorway. The South between Beeleck and Newtownhamilton. A rocket, fired during the attack, hit the side of a The I.R.A. campaign against specific economic targets continues with a spectacular degree of success. High security areas have been penetrated successfully as Britain is hit where it hurts her most - in the pocket.

In further attacks, a British soldier was killed in Andersonstown and a military policeman was seriously wounded in Derry. Since the beginning of the present campaign, there have been over 200 British soldiers killed in the Six Counties.

"Junkie British Soldiers"

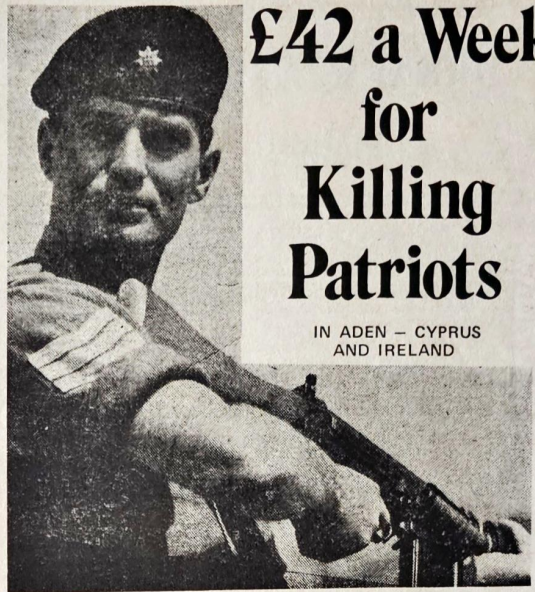
RECENTLY "An Phoblacht" claimed that British Troops going on patrol were being given "Marijuana" to ease their "nerves". In fact the story was taken up by the "Irish Press" who repeated British Army deserter Gunner William's account of how British Officers doled out the drug for a small charge. Obviously stung "Haw-Haw" Sillitoe wrote to the press denying all as "manifestly absurd"! Frightfully British this old chap.....

M16 CHIEF'S SON ON DRUGS!!

It sounds equally "manifestly absurd" that Sir John Rennie's son Charles and wife Christine should be sentenced to four and a half years, recently at the Old Bailey for Drug-Pushing. Sir John is head of the top military intelligence squad M.16. Quite obviously the drug-problem permeates the whole British Army personnel levels. Hard to blame Tommy Atkins at the bottom of the ladder if he starts mainlining.

EFFECTS VISIBLE

The effects of British soldiers being dependant on drugs is clearly visible. Already this year they have lost several men to sniper-fire due to lack of alertness.



£42 a Week for Killing Patriots

IN ADEN - CYPRUS AND IRELAND

The above soldier is an instructor in sniping and has seen service in Aden, Cyprus and now in N. Ireland.

Since the battle for the North began they have run-down 68 civilians (several of these were children) and have killed over twenty of their own men in crashes. Four barrack-room murders are thought to have been the direct result of drug-taking. Coupled with all that is the ludicrous nature of crimes of theft (including hardware, delph, even electrical domestic equipment, more recently a fridge!) perpetrated by the Army. Over 3,000 soldiers have been sent back to Britain to receive psychiatric treatment. Part of the reason for the 37% drop in Recruitment is well-known to be due to the fact that young British boys do not want to run the risk of becoming Army Junkies or "Junkie Tommies" as they have become known in Belfast.

Come to think on it, it was Drugs and Addiction to Junk that lost the war for the United States in Vietnam, what young Brit wants to die for Ireland?



by
Our Northern Staff

Belfast Republican Press Centre

Mrs. Mary McGuigan, Chairman of Belfast North East Sinn Fein Comhairle Ceantair, was arrested from her home by British Occupation Forces, at 4.00

Press Statement

doctor has prescribed nerve tablets.

Press Officer, Paddy Ryan.

British White Terrorists



a.m. on March 29th. The raiding party returned to her home shortly after with a warrant for the arrest of her son, Gerard, who is detained in the British Concentration Camp at Lough Kesh. Mrs. McGuigan's daughter and a daughter-in-law, were also arrested during the week. Her daughter was released.

We have been informed that British soldiers entered the home of Mrs. M. Kerr, at 56 Balkan St., Belfast, at 9.20 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th March. After two soldiers had entered the house, they locked the door.

Mrs. Kerr and her friend Mrs. R. McCaughey, who also lives in the house, were sitting on the settee watching television. One soldier went upstairs where four young children were sleeping. Three other children were downstairs at the time viewing television. Two of these are nieces of Mrs. Kerr.

One soldier approached Mrs. Kerr, pinned her down on the settee and tried to sexually assault her. By this time, all the children were awake and screaming. The language used by the soldiers was revolting in spite of the children's presence.

Mrs. Kerr said later that the soldier had felt all over her body. She was quite certain that he had tried to rape her. In her opinion, the only thing that stopped him was the fact that the children upstairs came down screaming and crying.

During this time, the other soldier approached Mrs. McCaughey. When she tried to avoid him, he put a gun to her head and threatened to blow it off. She moved to the staircase, he followed her and sexually assaulted her. Mrs. McCaughey claimed that this soldier was married as he was wearing a broad wedding ring.

When the soldiers were leaving, they told the terrified women that they would be back, and it would not be like what happened on the Antrim Road.

Mrs. Kerr said that she has a nervous condition and her

British Black Terrorists



CURSAÍ REATHA le Débé

BHOTHAS ag súil le go mbeadh Gluaiseacht na gCeart láidri faoin am seo agus gníomhach i ngach paróiste sa tír. Céard é a tharla? An fíor gur éirigh leis an mBhrainse Speisialta agus leis na Gardai lucht a easgairthe a scairbháil agus a Ghluaiseacht féin a dhíothú?

Ní raibh a fhios ag lucht eagrú an chruinnithe na horduithe a fuair na Gardai dá n-éireadh leo "ceacht a mhúineadh" don chruinnít, "shabháilfeadh sé sin" am agus trioblóid orthu ní ba dhéanaí. Bhí ceacht foghlamha ag Fianna Fáil é imeachtaí an Tuaiscirt. Dá bhfeadfaí an Ghluaiseacht a bhriseadh ón tús ní bhaol don Pháirtí ná don status-quo na éile.

Tá a fhios againn óna bhfuil feicthe againn féin, óna bhfuil ráite ag leithéidí Staff Van Weltonen ar an "Irish Times" agus, go minic, ó thuairiscí agus ó ghriangrafadóirí, go mbeainn na Veistí Bána agus a ngliolláid feidhm as agénts provocateurs chun go mbeí leithscéal ag na Gardai le "ceacht a mhúineadh" go brúidiúil, le buíll agus le ciceanna.

Is deacair a rá faoi Dhomhnach úd na mbuillí ag Ceatnóg Pharnell cé chait an chéad chloch nó an raibh gá le agent provocateur de chuid an Bhrainse Speisialta.

Ach is cinnte go bhfuair na Gardai ordúithe chun "ceacht a mhúineadh" ar ais nó ar eagan. Is cinnte gur chomhfhíneadh siad an t-ordú.

RITH NA HEAGLA

AR na daoine a rith uatha nuair a thosaigh siad ag ionsaí an tslua bhí triúr a chuaigh isteach i teach ní rófhada ón gcath, ag lorg tearmain.



Thug na Gardai sin faoi deara. Chuir siad líon thart timpeall an tí. Ansin, isteach leo.

Ith an dá linn, chuaigh an triúr, daoine óga, isteach i seomra a raibh ceol á chleachtadh ag burtón. Mhíng na hoganáigh a geas agus d'íarr cead fanacht, rud a fuair siad.

Tamall i ndiaidh sin tháinig na Gardai isteach sa seomra agus d'aithn beirt nó triúr díobh beirt den triúr a bhí ag éalú uatha. Ceist dá laghad níor chuir siad ar na ceoltóirí, an raibh cead ag an mbeirt sin bheith i lárthair, ná eile, ach rug greim orthu agus amach an seomra leo.

Ar an mbealach seo go dtí an tsráid bhual siad an bheirt sa chaoi go raibh siad leathmhárth nuair a caitheadh isteach i vaigin iad. I sráid na Stórá, is cosúil, fuair siad drochdeia arís, agus cuireadh fíos ar a muintir.

DUILTUÍ DON GHAELIGE

THARLA gur Gaeligeoirí duine díobh agus Gaeligeoir a athair. Tháinig seisean agus labhair Gaelige, rud a dhúiltáigh na Gardai dó. Lig siad orthu nach raibh aon Ghaeilge acu agus mhásaláigh siad an fear. Dhúiltáigh siad cead a thabhairt do dhochtúir theacht chun an mach a bheiceáil.

Ar ball, ligeadh amach an bheirt, tar éis iad a chúiseamh. Ar na rudaí a bhí ina leith bhí bhriseadh siad isteach i teach agus fanacht ansin de bhíochas mhuintir an tí.

B'éigean don Ghaeilgeoir óg dul faoi scian, mar gheall ar an méid sin damáiste a rinne na Gardai dá chuid facla. Nuair a tháinig an bheirt ós comhair breithimh chaithe sé amach an cás bhí ina leith.

Ní raibh sa chúirt an bheirt Gharda a bhí ciontach as an drochdeia ach Garda agus nach raibh páirt dá laghad agus sa mbrúidiúil is cosúil ach a dtosaigh uaidh a chomráidithe a chosaint agus a chúlúch. Theip glan air agus rinne dlícheadóirí amádn é. Ag crith a bhí an

Cá bhfuil Gluaiseacht na gCeart nó an fíor go maireann sí beo?

fear bocht agus fianaise á tabhairt uaidh.

CAITE AMACH

AR THUIG sé céard ba chiall le gabháil neamhdhleathach? Thuig. An raibh fhios aige go bhfuair na daoine óga sin cead ó na ceoltóirí bhí ag cleachtadh sa seomra sin fanacht? Ní raibh.

Ar thiallraigh na Gardai de mhuintir an tseomra an raibh cead ag na hoganáigh bheith ansin? Níor thiallraigh.

Caitheadh amach an cás in éadan na beirte. Maidir leis an mbrúidiúilacht, ní raibh ar chumas an bheiritimh aon cheo a dhéanamh. Is cosúil go gcaithfead na Gardai bhí ciontach a chúiseamh agus a mbrúidiúilacht a churthibí i gceist.

Tuigtear dúinn go bhfuil i gceist ag athair an té a raibh air dul faoi scian na Gardai sin a chúiseamh agus cúiteamh a lorg.

Feicimid céard é tharús. Seans go mbeidh róiteach próbháideach ann. Seans go mbeidh sé ina chomhaile ag an athair úd gan dul níof fada, go bhfuil sé contúirteach dúl inéadan na nGardaí, nó nach féidir an choir a churthú, nó eile.

Tuigtear dúinn gur deacair teacht ar na Gardai bhí ciontach. Iad aistriúche go dtí áit éigin faoin tuath, go ceann tamall?

FIANNA FAILI

GO BHFÍOS domhsa, ní aon bhaint ag an triúr a rith ó bhúillí na nGardaí le Gluaiseacht na nGardaí ná le Gluaiseacht na gCeart. Triúr a bhí iontu, is cosúil, a bhí i lár na cathrach faoin am a raibh an chomórthar arís, a bhí fíorasach fiúthi agus a chuaigh isteach sa mháirseál.

Chualas mé go raibh beag ag duine des na tuistí le Fianna Fáil ach gur theip air nuair a thosaigh uaidh go ndéanfadh an tAire O'Máille rud faoi. Ní feasaigh dom an bhfuil sé ina bhall den pháirtí fós.

An rud is iontaí faoin scéal ar fad an chaoi ar mhích na nuachtán an tuairisc. Ní thaca mise ach aon chur-síos amháin faoi, ar "Irish Times".

Ar ndóigh, níor thóisigh aon nuachtán eagarfochaí faoi. Bhí "Inniu" agus "Amárach" ina dtost.

DLI AGUS ORD

CINSIREACHT? No an amhlaidh atá go bhfuil a fhios ag na heagarthóirí go mbeainn gardaí daoine gan cead, gan údar, gan údaráis, agus go bhfuil sé ina chomheig eatarthu fanacht ina dtost faoi sin, is é sin a ráig "duineann siad go gcaithfidh na Gardai an dlí a shárú ó am go chéile" ar mhaithe le dlí agus ord, mar a dúirt iriseoir amháin, ar phléigh mude an seol leis.

Dúirt beirt fhear dlí linn gur feasaigh dóibh gur minic an Garda ina bhreagadóir agus é faoi mhóid, agus go bhfuil a fhios sin ag gach breitheamh sa tír.

In ainneoin sin, is amhlaidh a ghlacann an breitheamh i gcoinnéil le focal an Gharda mar fhianaise. Caitheadh an chianaise bheith an-ídiár ar fad chun go ndéanfadh sé a mhairt.

Ar ndóigh, tá toradh ar sin. Go luath is ea a thuigean an fear óg a sharaonna an dlí nach bhfaighidh sé ciotrom na Féinne sa chúirt.

Déanann an chúirt deimhin de nach mbeidh mesa a chioche ar dhíl agus ord aige. Déanann an chúirt corpceach cruthanta de go rímhínic. Dá bhrí sin, tá lámh ag na Gardai agus ag na cúiteanna i bhfás na goiteanna.

Sin smaoineamh uafásach ach sin an tuairim tá ag go leor dlícheadóirí.

Dála an scéil, maidir le Sráid na Stórá, a bhfuil an-drochchúil air i measc daoine óga an cheantair, tá sairsint ann ar echantóir dúchais Ghaeilge ó Thír Chonnall é agus atá ar na fúidrí is binne in Éirinn.

Ní hé mo mhian eisean a smearnú nó, de réir deallramh, duine



cosniasach séimh atá ann. Ach caitheadh go bhfuil a fhios ag na Gardai eile in aon stáisiún leis gur mór leis an teanga Ghaeilge.

TOIL GAELIGE

ACH an amhlaidh atá, agus díbhnuú na Gaeilge tosaíthe ag an gComhairle? "Toil" a bheas i réim feasta. Más "toil" leat Gaeilge a labhairt, ní chuirfead id choinne.

Ach má theastaíonn uait feagra i nGaeilge tá "toil" an duine eile i gceist. B'fhéidir ná tholl leisean Gaeilge a labhairt leat.

Ní i gceis na Gaeilge agus na nGaeilgeoirí ach aon cheart amháin den mhéid atá i gceist.

Ba chóir go mbeadh sé ina cheart, leis, nach mbeaifeadh na Gardai duine ach amháin len iad a chosaint nó chun breith ar dhúine tá ag troid ina goinne.

Dála an scéil, ní chreideann mise go bhfuil gach Garda ina bhilleard, ina bhrúit, nó is maith is feasaigh dom gur daoine uaine go leor díobh agus chonac muid go minic iad ag stopadh a gcomráidithe nuair a bhí siad ag dul thar fóir.

Is curmheach linn an t-am ar bhuail na Gardai lucht mháirseálithe Dhún Chaoin gur sheas Garda ar ghluaisrothar taobh le Tony McMahon, a bhí ag seinn faoin am, agus ní lig sé do na Gardai eile é bhualadh. Ní raibh aon chos, "ar seisean. Ní fhios againn céard é dúirt an gairt de cheannfort leis ní ba dhéanaí an óide sin, sa stáisiún.

Seans go mbeadh eagla air aon cheo a dhéanamh mar gheall ar an Representative Body, darla a sheansaigh go daingean le Garda in éadan na n-ardán ós a gcoinne.

Is sol dúinn, leis, go bhfuil fuath ag an ngnáthGardaí don Bhrainse Speisialta.

SMACHT DAINGEAN

ACH AG labhairt faoin ghá tá le Gluaiseacht na gCeart atá muid. Caitheam i bhunú go daingean. Caitheam maíor a oiliúint chun go mbeí smacht daingean ar gach cruinníoch, gach máirseál.

Caitheam fíorasach chughe nach gcaithfidh éinne de lucht na máirseala oiread is spal le Garda ná eile, agus nach ndéanfadh siad na Gardai a ionsaí fú nuair a ionsaíonn na Gardai iad.

Caitheam sé breith ina samhlán ag an nGluaiseacht nach mbeainn sé feidhm as éigean a chioche agus nach n-úsáidfidh sí ach bealáigh na stóchán agus an dlí.

Muna mbeidh an clú sin uirthi, teipfidh uirthi, gan amhras dá laghad. Má éiríonn léi, stracfaidh sí an status-quo as a chéile gan oiread is urchar amháin a scaoladh, agus tuigfidh an gnáthbheiritheoir cén áit a bhfuil a leas, cén áit a bhfuil an éagóir, agus cé chomh lofa agus atá an status-quo.

COGADH NA N-AICMI

TUIGFIDH sé céard is cogadh na n-Aicmí ann agus glacfaidh sé a pháirt féin sa chogadh, ar bhealach amháin nó eile.

Tá dinimí agaim i nGluaiseacht na gCeart ach i bhnuú i gceart agus i smachtú go daingean ón tús.

Dinimí is ea an teanga Ghaeilge.

Dinimí is ea scannal thionscail na dtíthe, mar bhrabús 25 faoin gcéad ar a laghad isteach i bPóca an tógála.

Is é seo an sampla is fear, b'fhéidir, de dhushaothrú na ndaoine, nó rud riachtanach is ea díon ós do chionn agus ní dhéanann an stát ná an t-údarás aitiúil a dhóilthean chun an praghas a choinneáil ar chumas na ndaoine.

Dá bhrí sin, is féidir le gach suarachán dá bhfuil ann a phócaí a íonadh ar riachtanas na ndaoine: na dlícheadóirí, na huceistéirí talún, na tógálaithe, na cumainn fhoingíochta, na comhlachtaí árachais agus na bancanna.

Is cóir an fhoingíocht a náisiúit. Is cóir na comhlachtaí árachais agus na bancanna a náisiúit. Is cóir deireadh a chur leis na cumainn fhoingíochta.

Tuigean gach fear agus bean óg é sin uile agus iad iarrsáidh pósdadh agus sócrú síos. Tuigean siad go mbeí go gcaithfidh siad an córas a throid. Nuair a bheiceas siad Gluaiseacht na gCeart ag troid ar an mbonn sin, neartóidh siad an Ghluaiseacht cheanna.

CEIST SOISIALTA

NÍ CHOIR go mbeadh fadhb an thuaiscirt ná fadhbannaí na n-Blactóirí tuadh theax, agus gan ach na fadhbanna sin, a bheith i ríomh i gcoinnéil ag Gluaiseacht na gCeart.

Ná déantar dearmad go bhfuil cuid mhaith daoine meon-nite ag na húdaráis agus thar a bheith sínealach faoin gceist náisiúnta.

Ach tuigean siad go rímháil an cheist sóisialta. Má chuirfead an cheist sin go bhfeicfeadh faoina mbráid, déanfaidh siad rud.

Ní ba dhéanaí beidh deis againn a súile a oscailt don cheist náisiúnta díobh agus do cheisteanna móra eile a bhaineann leis an gcine daonna.

Tá oile ag Gluaiseacht na gCeart ar Chomráid Pharnell, Baile Atha Cliath, agus is leor sin, mar shealbh.



A Reminder of the Prisoners. Don't forget them.

The Lie Mongers

Donall Mac Amhlaigh

Has Britain the rottenest Press in the world? We all know of the outrageous liberties permitted the American Press and the manner in which some of their more scurrilous rags are allowed to defame and destroy respectable newspapers when reporting on political matters. Russia's two main papers Izvestia and Pravda are respectable newspapers when reporting on political matters. The italics are mine, of course; the papers here are in no way interested in drawing attention to the misbehaviour of 'the lads' in Northern Ireland. On the contrary the most extraordinary examples of brutal, undisciplined behaviour through some process of change comes out as quite the reverse in the British Press. Thus known cases of Army intimidation or of assault on civilians in Belfast or Derry are described as being acts of 'commendable restraint' here. In fact the thing has been so grossly overdone that I doubt if anyone really believes it any more, and for most of us the overworked 'commendable restraint' has become the exact opposite in translation.

It is well established by now, of course, that the reporters from these rags no longer even bother trying to get a story; their's must be one of the cushiest jobs in the world for they sit about swapping yarns in Belfast hotels and then when there is some action they are given the official British Army version of things. It must be said in passing here that the B.A. has brought the Big Lie to a degree of perfection scarcely rivalled since Hitler's day; to sit and watch an apparently honest-faced army officer give his version of things - which you know to be in the "damned lies" category for a start - is an education in itself. But even from the start the popular dailies were not interested in the truth. I know for a fact that last year, just after the Derry Massacre, a reporter from one of the most popular dailies admitted in Dublin that his editor was not interested in things like truth or facts but wanted only what would be palatable to the British reading public.

But knowing all this is it not rather a pity to see Irishmen here rushing to buy the Express, the Mirror, the Sun and the truly detestable News of the World; papers which consistently show their contempt for Ireland and for the aspirations of Irish Republicanism. The more so when a great many of these same Irishmen are reluctant to part with a few coppers to purchase such sincere and courageous papers as An Phoblacht. Or are we such a gutless, witless pack that we don't even know when we are being insulted?

As a postscript, however, let me just add that the prejudice and falsehood of the British newspapers are by no means confined to Ireland and the Irish; over the past few weeks there has been a sustained attack on the scandalously ill-paid hospital workers for daring to take any form of action to secure their rights. Perhaps it may even get through to the British reading public as a whole that nine out of ten of their newspapers are on the side of those who would deny them their hard-won rights. Certainly there is some evidence that many ordinary Britons take much of the reporting on Northern Ireland with the proverbial grain of salt.

Donall Mac Amhlaigh.

CLASH OVER GALWAY PIER PLANS

Two long serving members of Galway County Council clashed on Monday during a debate on the future development of Menlo Pier on Lough Corrib.

Sinn Fein councillor Paddy Ruane (Carnmore) asked that immediate steps be taken to extend the pier and deepen the approaches to make it more usable.

Cllr. Ruane pointed out that the pier had been built 12 years ago but had never been properly finished and needed to be extended.

NO RESPONSIBILITY

Acting County Manager Mr. Peter Kearns replied that as far as he knew the council had no responsibility for the pier and suggested that Bord Fáilte be asked for a grant.

Deputy Coogan replied that it was he who was instrumental in having the bridge built and the council had in fact paid for it.

He said "I know every stone in that bridge. It came out of Galway Jail and was bought for 10p a ton - in fact it is known locally as Coogan's pier".

Sinn Fein councillor Frank Glynn commented "Stop cackling, Fintan, You are holding up the business of the meeting and don't be trying to cash in on Councillor Ruane's request."

"There must be a few votes in it for you," replied Cllr Glynn.

At Cllr. Ruane's request the Acting County Manager agreed to have another look at the pier and find out what the exact position is.

CIVIL RIGHTS BRANCH FORMED

A Bray branch of the Irish Civil Rights Association was formed at a well-attended inaugural meeting in the Mellifont Hotel.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution calling on the incoming government of whatever party or parties, as a matter of high priority, to introduce the necessary legislation which would enable the European Convention of Civil Rights to be incorporated into the national law of the 26 County Republic. A copy of the resolution will be sent to the new Minister for Justice.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Emmet O'Connell of Greystones, and the guest speaker was Mr. Ciaran Mac An Aill, National Chairman of the Irish Civil Rights Association.

The following Irish-tem officers were elected: Mrs. Joan Buckley, 18 Ardmore Park, Secretary; Mr. Cathal Sheridan Acting Treasurer; and Mr. Robert McGrogan, Acting P.R.O.

Daily Mirror
Daily Mail
Sunday People
DAILY EXPRESS
SUNDAY TELEGRAPH
SUNDAY EXPRESS
Sunday Mirror

FAMILY PLEA TO COUNCIL

GALWAY County Council was urged on Monday to take immediate steps to find alternative accommodation for a family of eleven who are living in one small house near Athenry.

Councillor Paddy Ruane Sinn Fein Co. Co. of Carnmore, who raised the issue, said it was the "worst case of overcrowding in the county" and needed immediate attention.

He pointed out that eleven people in all - two families - were living in a three-roomed house at Caheroyan and demanded that they be given alternative accommodation at once.

He was supported by Councillor Toddie Byrne (Kinvara), who said he first asked that this man be re-housed in November and was given an assurance that the problem would be looked after.

However, that was four months ago and still nothing had been done to ease the situation and he didn't see why this case - "the toughest case of congestion in the county" - was being put on the long finger.

Acting County Manager Mr. Peter Kearns replied that the family was being provided with a caravan until alternative accommodation could be provided.

He added that he was also a "bit lost" over the announcement last week that a new association was being formed in Athenry to press

the County Council to provide more houses.

"We are planning to provide 24 houses and 60 sites in Athenry, and I cannot see why there should be any suggestion that we aren't doing our best", he added.

The Acting County Manager added that the layout for the houses had been approved and they were now ready to advertise for tenders, which would be submitted to the Dept., of Local Government as soon as they were on hand.

HOUSE FOR WIDOW IN CLARE-GALWAY

Galway County Council has agreed to take steps to provide a house for a widow in the Claregalway area at the request of Councillor Paddy Ruane, S.F. (Carnmore). Her name and address was withheld from Monday's meeting at Cllr. Ruane's request.

The Minister for Finance, Mr. Ryan, moved a supplementary estimate for £50,000 for law charges. He said that the money was required, among other things, to meet the cost of the

Special Criminal Court, which had had about 230 cases referred to it since it was established. Money was also needed to finance the Irish case at the Court of Human Rights.

Money For Special Court Sought

An Phoblacht

IMLEABHAIR 4. UIMHIR 10.

IRISH CIVIL RIGHTS

At a meeting held in the Connolly Hall, Cork, M. Ni Bhaoil a member of the Executive of the Irish Civil Rights Association, said:-

"At the inaugural meeting of the Irish Civil Rights Association, which was held in Dublin on Sunday 17th December, a resolution was passed condemning the Offences Against the State Act, the Prohibition of Forcible Entry and Occupation Act, the operation of Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, 1960, here in the South and the operation of the Special Powers Act and ancillary legislation in the North of Ireland. The resolution also called for the repeal of all legislation in Ireland, North and South, which conflicts with the norms of natural justice and called for the adherence to the principles contained in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Recently, we have been hearing much about the repeal of one of these offending Acts, i.e. the Special Powers Act. The recommendations of the Diplock Commission are now being implemented in the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Bill, which gets its second reading at Westminster on Wednesday next, April 11th. This Bill, which supposedly repeals the Special Powers Act which has been in operation for half a century, is even more draconian than that which it is designed to replace. In reality, therefore, it nullifies the repeal by keeping intact the apparatus of repression. Under the new Bill:-

- (1) Powers of arbitrary arrest continue.
 - (2) Blanket powers of search are, if anything, increased.
 - (3) More intensive powers of interrogation are now permitted.
 - (4) The detention, without trial, of hundreds of men and women will continue.
- The whole world knows that internment now goes on beneath the legal facade of the Special Courts and those detained will not see the new regulations as anything less than internment, if they are not brought before courts and tried before impartial juries.
- (5) Six organisations will be proscribed. Apparently Mr. Whitelaw will only allow handicapped parties to take part in the local and assembly elections, and thus many are disenfranchised. The retention of a list of proscribed organisations is not only unjust, but illogical.
 - (6) Highly dubious evidence is acceptable provided some policeman swears that it was signed in his presence by persons who would not appear in court.
 - (7) A person brought before the Special Courts can be detained on charges which he cannot refute, since they were not proposed in his presence.
 - (8) Although supposed to run for one year only, one cannot help being dismayed by the power conferred by the Bill to extend it without limit, thus leaving the possibility of permanent emergency legislation opened.
 - (9) Persons can no longer object on principle to the attitude of the British Army. Under the new act, persons can be imprisoned simply for being non-co-operative.
 - (10) There are no guarantees that accused or suspected persons would no longer be abused, ill-treated and tortured, as many of them have been in the past.
 - (11) For firearms charges, the onus of proof will be on the accused to prove innocence. This violates the Human Rights Charter which the Irish Civil Rights Association seeks to have fully implemented in Ireland, North and South.
 - (12) The power of the Courts to sentence young people aged 14-16 will be extended.

Clearly Mr. Whitelaw and his advisors, including the Diplock Commission, are unwilling to discard many of the provisions of the Special Powers Act. They have merely clothed them in different language. There is no point in fooling ourselves, therefore, that the Special Powers Act is being removed. Many provisions of the new Bill offend against natural justice and it has few positive features. All who believe in Civil Rights have no option, but to oppose it. We cannot but criticise the fact that the British Government regards this Bill as necessary. We are informed that its purpose is to bring an end to violence. We believe that violence springs from injustice and under privilege and that it can never be cured until these are eradicated from society. Not alone will this Bill not eradicate these conditions from Northern society - it will have the effect of increasing them.

The political history of Ireland is largely the history of the suppression of Civil Rights and the efforts of the Irish people to regain them.

Similar oppressive legislation in the 26-Countries arose from the deliberate policies of successive Dublin Governments to uphold the partition settlement. The majority of the Governments that have held office in Dublin since 1922 have freely admitted that they regard it as their duty in international law to recognise the border as a legitimate international frontier and have not recognised the right of the Irish people to act and vote as one electoral unit for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the Irish people on the basic issues of Irish independence and Irish unity.

The Irish Civil Rights Association rejects these policies and proclaims the right of the Irish people to decide those policies by the electoral will of the entire Irish people acting as one community.

The oppressive legislation in the 26-Countries, which I have already mentioned are all directed towards one objective only, i.e. to protect British administration in the north-eastern part of Ireland from legitimate efforts to end British interference in Irish affairs and to restore the independence of our country.

Accordingly, I.R.A. proclaims it to be a basic fundamental right of the citizens of Ireland to refuse to recognise the partition settlement and to overthrow that settlement, and to establish for the benefit of all our people a system free from proscription of legitimate political activity, from inhuman punishment, from the denial of civil liberty, from unjust judicial systems, from abuse by the police, with family rights, religious freedom, the right to freedom of expression and indeed all basic civil rights guaranteed.

ARMY BLOWS UP SOLDIERS' CAR

FOUR YOUNG British soldiers parked their car in a busy Belfast street and returned later to find it had been blown up by the Army. Embarrassed troops were reluctant to disclose the reason.

Worried shopkeepers, thinking the vehicle had contained a bomb, reported it to the Army, who cordoned off the area while experts fixed a controlled charge to the car and exploded it. When the off-duty soldiers returned, they found their car a twisted wreck and shops and offices with windows blown in.

"NO OTHER LAW"

Continued from page 1.

with an economy of English lives. She pays for her continued presence in Ireland in pride, pocket and personnel; she will continue to do so until she acknowledges the right of the people of the country to govern themselves.

Almost one hundred volunteers have given their lives over the last three years. Over four hundred Irish people have died at the hands of British forces. Almost a thousand are in jail while thousands of families live on the bread-line. Such is the price of freedom. There are those who say give up and accept Mr. Whitelaw as dictator of the Six Counties. They think not of freedom but of their own selfish interests. The same establishment elements which backed the Treaty of 1921 now demand acceptance of the White Paper of 1973. There is but one reply to them; we have declared for a New Ireland - we will have no other law.

The arrogance of the British Government is only surpassed by the brutality of their soldiers. They think they can conquer the people now that they are so openly assured of Free State subservience. Lately, we had an example of native slaves throwing the book to write a Trafalgar into the annals of Free State Naval history. But the fools, the fools, the fools, as Irishmen they have disgraced themselves in the eyes of all freedom loving people whose sympathy goes out to those whose initiative, courage and daring have won the respect of all.

In the stormy days of 1922 - 23, Liam Lynch stood out like a shining beacon giving clear, positive leadership to the Irish people. The Republican Movement holds a similar role to-day. There is no going back to the position of 1921; we must go forward to create the New Ireland. For the first time

in fifty years, Ulster Loyalists are seeing Perfidious Albion in her true colours. Identification of the common enemy is a positive step towards identification of common interests. England must accept that Irish people can manage their own affairs. Republicans have said so for generations; Ulster Loyalists are beginning to say so to-day.

In that course lies hope for the future of Ireland. Britain's presence is the stumbling block to Irishmen getting together to build the nation anew. In 1922, she divided our people, she maintains that division to-day and until she is finally ejected from our land, we will never know true peace and reconciliation.

Such was Liam Lynch's belief, for it he fought and died. His nobility of character touched all. Mar a duirt sean bhean as Cúl Adh:

"Ni fheadar ead i an taim a bhí air, no aon nód mhí ghrall air na a chuid gnótha, ach fa fhios agam an meid seo, fe he fein no pe i gurab as do, duine tusal a bea e".

In final tribute, we could do no better than quote the words of one who knew Liam Lynch intimately:

"The significance of a man like Liam Lynch extends beyond his lifetime. Men of his quality are a minority in every nation, but, after they are gone from us, they become ancestors in spirit to a self replenishing heritage. He enriched that conscious sense of nationhood which is the soul of Ireland. He was in harmony with his time and in harmony with the most durable spiritual forces which have moulded and continue to mould the Irish nation. He was amongst the makers of history."

A Significant Vindication

"Perhaps I should not say this but I don't like the way soldiers go on television describing the I.R.A. as thugs and mindless murderers. I have been in jail with I.R.A. men and I know that in their own minds they feel no more like criminals than de Valera did forty years ago. They are men who take their lives in their hands for a cause and to call them cowardly murderers is not soldierly. Propagandists can do it maybe, and politicians, but the military man should not. A soldier must respect his enemy."

Who said this? Few could accurately guess the author of this vindication of Republican soldiers. He was none other than Major Ronald Bunting in an interview with the Sunday Times Representative, Lewis Chester, in an interview published in the Sunday Times, 28th November, 1971. Major Bunting, enemy of Republicans, recalled that he was in the British Army as a R.E.M.E. officer in the mid 50's and among his military comrades was Brigadier Frank Kitson, the British Army's guerrilla warfare's expert who conducted a torture and terrorist campaign in the North for some 3 years.

It is an interesting vindication of Republican guerrilla fighters that a man with such a strong British military background should refute the slanders of the politicians and propagandists in relation to the struggle in the North.



Irish American friends who gave several exhibitions of Irish Dancing at St. Patrick's Day functions in New Jersey.

BALLYFINAGLE NOTEBOOK

On Sunday last, speaking in St. Collette's Cathedral, the bishop of Ballyfinagle and Templesana; Dr. Methuselah McDoolittle, called on all those who wished to see peace restored to our troubled country to make a Novena to St. Beryl of Darlington for the success of the White Paper proposals.

He further announced that lack of respect for the White Paper would be considered a Reserved Sin throughout the diocese. Later the same day, at a private ceremony in the Episcopal Palace, the bishop was presented with a plaque to commemorate his service as a military chaplain (during the First Zulu War) with the Prancing Blowhards. The present commander of the regiment, Lt. Col. Sir Duddy Buttermilk, R.S.V.P., T.N.T., B.B.C. (with bar), I.T.V. (with two bars and TV lounge), made the presentation.

On the same date, preaching in St. Simeon's Church of Ireland Cathedral, the Lord Bishop of Ballyfinagle, Gort-asel and Gombenstown, Dr. Melvyn Jolligud-Shaw, called

on all the Christian churches of Ireland to abandon the practice of publicly reading Biblical passages ("with their overtones of Zionist nationalism") during services: in favour of reading passages from the White Paper.

Speaking at a celebration dinner given to commemorate the "Claudia Naval Triumph" the Vice-Chairman of the East Ballyfinagle Pig-Buyers' Assn., Mr. Cucullain McBlathery, called on the Government to issue a special medal, to be called possibly the Patrick Crinon Medal, to those who took part in the operation, which he described as "the greatest victory at sea achieved by the Defence Forces since the State was founded, and one of which Richard Middlemeuse Nixon himself would have been proud". He added that what "that far-sighted and misunderstood man, Patrick Crinon" had been attempting in his own small way, the institutions of the State were now doing in a big way.

Mr. McBlathery also called for the demolition of the statue of Robert Emmet at the

corner of Victoria Square and its replacement preferably by an abstract monument on the theme of The Unknown Soccer Hoolligan. He concluded: "This is the age of ecumenism and the Common Market, but ask yourselves: is decimal currency really the answer?"

England's Great Loss

In an article in the London Times on the 29th November, 1972, the British Tory M.P. for Aldershot, Julian Critchley, wrote a tribute of gratitude to Jack Lynch for the then recent conviction of Sean MacStiofain before the Special Military Court and stated that Lynch's "willingness to lean upon the Provisionals in the South is a trump which could bring the emergency to an end. It has always been clear that the revolt of the Northern Republicans would not subside until the South moved against the extremists in Eire. To this end, the British Government has destroyed Stormont - at the risk of Loyalist disenchantment - and published the Green Paper which acknowledges the legitimacy of the "Irish Dimension". Mr. Lynch seems at last to have acted both in his own, and in the British

interests". After a few more complaints that "Union Jack" Lynch had not moved quick enough in repressing Republicans in the South in England's interest, Critchley concluded with the words "however tiresome Lynch may be, he is the best Prime Minister of the Republic we have got".

Now that the recent election result has deprived the British Government of what it regarded as its own puppet prime minister in Ireland, it is to be hoped that his fate will forewarn his successor from acting the same menial role. Meanwhile, those who would like to sympathise with Mr. Health's Government on the loss of their man in Dublin might like to attend at the British Embassy and sign the Book of Condolences, which no doubt has already been opened.