



# An Phoblacht

Inleabhair 4 17 Lunasa 1973. Uimhir 27  
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Eire. Guthán : 47611

AT THE historic press conference of a few weeks ago, one which so annoyed the Dublin-Vichy regime that its leaders, terrified of the power of the truth, intensified its censorship, there was a reference to ground rents. But the matter was more or less skidded over because the main emphasis of the occasion was on the fight for freedom.

However, as one of the journalists present said, the ground rent question is one of considerable interest to the working class and none of the parties connected with the Leinster House charade, even the Labour Party, seems to be able to provide an answer likely to satisfy the working class.

There are three courses open to any government willing to consider action on this burning social issue. One is to leave things as they are; another is to abolish ground rents completely, by edict or act, with or without compensation; and a third is to socialise them.

The question of absolute ownership of land in Ireland was discussed in a way satisfactory to the Republican Movement by Fintan Lalor. He argued that, because so much blood had been shed over the fight for Irish land, a moral right had been established in having it vested in all the people of Ireland, present and future: in other words, socialisation of the land could be defended from a very good position.

## Ground Rent Scandal

Ownership would be vested on local communities as distinct from centralised, state ownership.

This might very well be the best way to deal with the ground rents question. Is not the same principle involved? We have very little doubt but that if the people of Ireland were asked in a referendum to give their views on the land question, including ground rents, they would vote for socialisation.

No doubt this question will be answered fully, as far as Sinn Fein is concerned at the next Ardfeis. All that is needed is a motion from some cumann and a full discussion can be guaranteed. After that full discussion the Movement can take its stand unequivocally.

There remains the issue as to whether compensation should be given. If by socialisation without compensation a family were to be deprived of a living, obviously this would be an injustice. We

can see no case, however, in compensating the descendants of Norman knights or, indeed, of titled (or untitled) native Irish landlords so long as the elements of justice are observed, for example, that nobody, no matter what his past, will be denied the right to work and live in Ireland though not to exploit people.

Even a landlord would be entitled to the opportunity of working and living in Ireland. But, under socialism, no case could be made for increasing the capital of capitalists by means of compensating them for property taken from them and returned to the people from whom they stole it in the first case (they or their ancestors).

Exploitation of the people, in every form, must be ended and punished by the new state, and provision must be made, by the laws of the new state, against a new class of exploiters coming in on the back of the revolution to start the process all over again.

Capitalism has had its chance and has failed in Ireland. Griffith believed that a native class of capitalists would develop Ireland in the Irish interest and he was proven wrong. Capitalism does not deserve a second chance. It has caused too much suffering in Ireland as in every place it has taken root. Ireland cannot be returned to the Irish as long as capitalism remains: it is as simple as that.

WHAT is difficult to understand in the Littlejohn affair is why no organisation or individual outside the Republican Movement protested at the shameful way in which the Dublin Government, at the instigation of London, sheltered John Wyman and Patrick Crinnion after they had been caught re-handed at their spying activities which were directed against that same Dublin Government on behalf of London.

# Littlejohn: Dublin's Watergate

Tuairimí eile  
**BAD LAW**

## a chara

To Eamonn Mac Thomais we say: long may your good work continue.  
—Seamus Mac Giolla Bride, Cathaoirleach, Cumann na n-Éireann  
Pat McAdom  
Sinn Fein, Baile Atha Cliath 9.

\*  
We hope to publish names of subscribers to the Million Shillings Fund soon — Acting Editor.

ON July 16, J.B. O'Hagan from Lurgan, Co. Armagh, appeared before the Special Criminal Court. He was charged with membership of the I.R.A. Chief Supt. Fleming appeared as a witness for the prosecution.

His evidence was to the effect that he believed J.B. O'Hagan to be a member of an unlawful organisation — the I.R.A. This evidence was enough to earn J.B. 12 months imprisonment.

It was not necessary for the Chief Supt. to prove his point. His word, based, maybe, on information supplied to him by some cheap informer or enemy of J.B. O'Hagan, was enough.

In effect, J.B. was deemed guilty and, contrary to all law, it was expected of him to prove to the court that he did not belong to any so-called illegal organisation to enable him to walk out of the court a free man.

This same treatment can be meted out to any person (man or woman) who believes in the freedom of Ireland, in fact, anyone with Republican sympathies.

How fares it with the pro-British element? These people who are quite willing to side with the British Army are prepared in some cases, openly so: Are they harassed by the Special Branch? Do they appear before Special Courts? The answer is "no".

These courts are reserved only for those people (north and south) who are prepared to stand up to British aggression in our country and remember the six occupied counties are still part of our country, even if some Ministers of this state like to refer to the 26 Counties as the nation and to refer to the results of elections in this part of the country as the verdict of the Irish people.

Who is J.B. O'Hagan? He is aged 51. He is a married man with

a wife and young family. He was interned in the Forties in the Six Counties and in the Fifties, in the Curragh.

Some time after August 1969 he had to go "on the run" and later on he went to live in Co. Monaghan. Due to all of this he was always a possible "candidate" for the Special Criminal Court. Must he now be classed like Joe Cahill, Martin Guinness, etc., as a subversive and enemy of Ireland, by Mr. Cooney and his friends who now openly co-operate with the so called security forces in the North in their efforts to smash all resistance to British rule in our country?

Republicans for a number of years now have avoided military action in the 26 Counties but the actions of the powers that be in this part of the country can only be looked upon as an effort by them to provoke retaliation.

J.B. O'Hagan could be living comfortably with his wife and children in Lurgan if he had been prepared to accept the status quo. He could even have joined the Brit 'h Army, instead of the resistance movement and lived in Co. Monaghan without fear of being molested by the Special Branch.

He stood up to the Heaths and Faulkners and now he must spend 12 long months in prison, which of the Border, for daring to do so.

Mr. Cooney can be sure that his actions, in particular, the present high level co-operation between the forces of the 26 Counties and the forces of the Crown has the wholehearted approval of every man, woman and child in Ireland. Has he forgotten? Ireland unfree shall never be at peace.

—CATHAL MAG LEID, Dromnagh, Baile Atha Cliath.

## British tortures

SINCE this is the age of protest and Women's Lib. Kindly allow me to air my disapproval of the stand which our present government has taken on dropping the charges of British tortures of our fellow Irishmen in concentration camps and cages.

Why were the allegations dropped at the Court of Human Rights?

Is that Mr. Cosgrave got a tight handshake from Heath: "Hail fellow, well met".

Should Cosgrave be at the receiving end of the brutalities would he like our people to turn a deaf ear to his cries?

Can such an attitude not be considered as treachery to our people?

Are the politicians not in the positions in which our people placed them? The Irish people are being egged on to a second uprising and this time it's not against John Bull. We want our people free. We want justice and not Widgery justice!

The whole world in looking at Ireland and we are a laughing stock across the globe. We don't want Communists, either, in our state. We want freedom of speech of religion and of the press and Jewish people in Russia freed also.

Is this the brave new Ireland we were promised?

—Una Toal, Newry Road, Dun Dealgan.

The mistake, of course, is to expect anything but treachery and to expect against the sovereign people and the historic Irish nation from Leinster House, now so obviously a puppet of Westminster. — Acting Editor.

## What army?

I READ with the utmost concern where the Minister for Defence, Mr. Donegan, appealed to young men to join the army.

He is quoted as saying the army offers a varied and challenging life to young men and the spirit of comradeship and unselfish devotion to country which army life engendered should be an incentive to them to join up.

It is no surprise to anyone with the slightest sense why he has to appeal to young men to join up if only for three years.

Members of the army are now expected to act as a political troop for the present government. They are expected to take the place of the Blueshirts and keep everyone who disagrees with the government either in concentration camps or in a state of fear.

Thus the Blueshirt way of thinking: keep the people in a state of fear, the result being that they will be obedient, the result being that the country will be safe from members of Hare Krishna and Republicans.

It is also the duty of these young men to prevent with fixed bayonets wives and children from

seeing husbands and fathers who have committed "crimes" against the state (so-called) to suppress any ideals alien to the bishops.

From Mr. Donegan's plea and the result of the presidential election, it seems that Liam Cosgrave (not to be associated with the famous British executioner, Liam T. Cosgrave) has not roused enough ex-Blueshirts to support the cause and therefore has to suffer the indignity of asking the untrustworthy Irish people to act as Government henchmen.

—Cathal O Donabhain, Grange Lawn, Port Laitige.

## QUOTE

"Liam Cosgrave can do nothing except harm to himself and his Government by backing up the British Army and the torture squads and playing footsy with Edward Heath. Heath and his boys are on the hook. Let them get themselves off it without any Irish help. Liam and his lads will be used and then cast aside contemptuously both by the British and by the Irish electorate.

"I think my old friend and former colleague was talking horse sense". — "Sunday World", 5.8.73.

# BUILT UP AGAINST THE PROVOS

The build up against the provisional wing of the I.R.A. seems to be coming with the increased number of arrests and the harassment of members of both wings of Sinn Féin. A tour of the Minister for Defence of the border areas and the leak announcement of the establishment of a huge military complex one is left with the feeling that this is a bit of a show for the British.

It would be a much greater act if Irishmen of all shades of political opinion and belief were not seen to be beating one another for the appeasement of the British nation which has jackedbooted this people for seven hundred years.

The gobmen men and puppets have been the curse of this nation and fifty years of independence have not erased from the minds of some people that fear of servility which has been burned on the Irish mind for centuries of oppression.

We are an independent sovereign nation and as such should not have to dance to the tune of any other nation. We claim sovereignty over the whole Island of Ireland and if the Government does not wish to recognise what it claims in the name of the people then it is not a fit body to govern the Irish people. With such a people governing, the drive to another the flame of republicanism will be intensified and it will be years before we can claim to be a nation once again.

— "Leinster Express", 28.7.73.

# HOW SOLDIERS' WIVES SAY: 'SEND THEM HOME'

ANOTHER "Bring home the Troops" campaign has been started in Britain. In contrast to Mrs. Peggy Chaston's campaign, which is aimed at the British public, this new campaign is intended to get its support from the wives of the soldiers.

## SHOT ON SIGHT

THE Irish Republican Publicity Bureau, in a statement, condemns the unwarranted shooting of a 16-year-old boy by 26 Counties forces. Cosgrave's troops, it states by this action, remind us all too well of Brookeborough's B Specials, whose policy it was to shoot first and ask questions later.

But what of the instructions under which these troops operate? British troops have a "yellow card" for firing instructions, the statement points out. "The Free State troops seem to be under no discipline in this respect. Not that the British Army over heads the Yellow Card".

The statement continues: "More nauseating for people was the 'British Type' explanation of the shooting: 'He was seen to have an object in his hand'."

"The Free State troops have learned their lessons well from the British. With open collaboration rampant, it won't be long before British and Free State troops will be mounting joint operations. Then citizens of the Twenty Six and Six Counties will be subjected to equal repression and shot on sight at the least pretext", the statement ends.

It is signed P.O'Neill, n.r.

## R.U.C. MORALE DECLINES

A newly elected Assembly member has claimed that the morale of the R.U.C. is at a very low level.

Professor Kennedy Lindsay, V.U.P.P., South Antrim, also said that the drafting in of recruits for the R.U.C. from England was liable to result in more resignations from the force and an ending of recruitment.

Whitlaw says there will be no structural changes in the R.U.C. One wonders if there is going to be any structure left to change.

## BEATEN UP

Noel Doherty (17) Cable Street, off Lacksay Road, Derry, was grabbed by soldiers. Two of them pinioned the youth and he was hit several times with a baton. He is a cousin of Mr. John Hume, M.P.

A woman passing by tried to go to his assistance but was stopped by the soldiers who fired rubber bullets at her knees.

THE mother of a young Belfast man murdered in cold blood by the British Army early this year has had the total death grant allocated her confiscated by order of Mr. Whitelaw's office.

Mrs. Margaret O'Rawe, whose son, Eddie, was shot by troops on April 12, received a letter from the Ministry of Health and Social Services informing her that the £22,500, allocated to her in the form of a death grant, was being confiscated and handed over to the Housing Authority.

Reason given was Mrs.

An executive of 30 soldiers' wives has been formed to organise the campaign. It is intended to canvass soldiers' wives throughout Britain to gain support for the petition. The movement is led by Mrs. Barbara Langham (22), who lives in the married quarters at Colchester Barracks' Essex.

## The child behind the wire

BRITISH Labour M.P.s are seeking an immediate statement from Secretary of State Whitelaw over the internment without trial of a Belfast boy - just turned 15 years of age.

Alexander Murphy is from Balkin Street, Lower Falls. He was arrested and immediately served with an "interim" custody order. A secondary school pupil, he is the youngest person to be interned since the introduction of internment in August, 1971.

It should be remembered that, at the beginning of direct rule, Mr. Whitelaw said he intended phasing out internment.

Since then he has added to the already long list of crimes against every known concept of human rights. It was Whitelaw who began the internment of women in the Six Counties. Britain is the only power in Europe interning women without trial.

Soon, girls of as young as 17 were being deprived of their freedom, without trial. Now 13 year old boys are being interned. How lower can he sink?

## In Dublin, too

Nor is the Whitelaw regime alone in jailing young teenagers. Two Northern youths, Michael Hillen and David Kelly were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin. They refused to recognise the court.

Their crime: possession of a device which could help cause an explosion. The former chief scout of Na Fianna Eireann, Mr. Eamon McNulty, was remanded in custody by the same court which he refused to recognise.

Donald Barr of Derrybeg, Co. Donegal, was also remanded in custody on charges of membership of the I.R.A. When asked did he wish to apply for bail, an UAs, de Barra replied that the charges were against a Donal Barr; his name was Donald de Barra.

## Like the North

Three men, William Brown, Michael Nolan and Patrick Desavanny, all from Belfast, extradited from the North, were remanded in custody at Dundalk Court. Already they have been in custody for three months.

Mr. P. Quinn, defending solicitor, said the court had indicated that, unless the book of evidence was forthcoming, the case would be dismissed. He was now asking for that pledge to be honoured.

When the court refused, he said that it was "a travesty of justice" that the men had been held without trial for so long.

One of the defendants, Mr. Brown, shouted from the dock: "This is like the North. This is internment without trial. We demand our release. They say we had guns but where are those guns?"

## Other cases

In England, there have been another three Irishmen remanded, Sean Colley (30) of Rishan, John McCabe (21) of Luncoot, and Michael Kneafsey (23) of Acrington.

In Monaghan, Peter Graham was remanded for trial to the Special Criminal Court in Dublin. In the Special Criminal Court, two Dublinmen, James Cavanaugh and Charles McDermott, were remanded to the same court.

## BRITISH MURDER SON, HARASS MOTHER

O'Rawe's rent arrears, the result of her part in the "rent strike" protest against internment.

Mrs. O'Rawe said the letter was yet more of the "cold blooded harassment" she has been subjected to by the British administration and troops.

The Association for Legal Justice has issued a statement which condemns the action "in

Mrs. Langham said that they would not keep silent any longer.

"The military campaign in Ulster has not brought an answer and it is time to bring our men back", she urged.

Although they are unconnected with Mrs. Chaston's movement, the soldiers' wives are confident that the wide support for Mrs. Chaston will strengthen their case.

This new campaign undoubtedly will deal a severe blow to the morale of British officers in the Six Counties and increase the desire of the men to quit Ireland.

## Support diminishing

Without the support of their own country or even their own families, how long can the British soldiers continue in occupation of the Six Counties?

Not for very much longer, it would seem.

It is now known that, because of the threats to his life, issued by his officers in the British Army, Private Chaston (Mrs. Peggy Chaston's son), has had to be taken out of the North and returned to England.

This is yet another indication that the "Bring Them Home" campaign is a flood which cannot be stemmed.

## Unaware of bomb

For 10 days, hundreds of people from Cavan and Monaghan crossed the river bridge at Watlebridge, Co. Fermanagh, unaware that a bomb had been planted underneath it.

The presence of the bomb was reported to the British on July 22. No action was taken until July 31.

John McCann, Derryglaghan.



## Beatings by Gardai

A LOCAL Monaghan newspaper has called for an investigation of Garda conduct following allegations by more than 20 local people of assaults by gardai after a dance in a hotel.

As the crowd was leaving the dance, gardai took a youth into custody. Shortly afterwards youths gathered around a squad car which would not start. Onlookers and gardai exchanged abuse. Then, as the youth was being taken away suddenly the gardai charged the crowd with drawn batons, singling out certain of the youths as targets.

Several youths allege that they were kicked and beaten in the patrol cars. Two girls who went to the aid of their brother are alleged to have been kicked by Gardai.

One young man in a statement claimed that he had been beaten in a cell in the Garda station by two Gardai.

On two of the three occasions that this occurred, he was kicked while on the ground.

He was seen by a doctor shortly after admission. His parents had him examined again before leaving the station.

The doctor told the sergeant in charge that there were marks on the young man that had not been there when first examined.

The sergeant is reported as having replied: "He must have fallen off the bench".

According to another statement, a youth was struck on head and shoulders with an electric torch by a Garda while lying in the street.

The Monaghan paper, in an editorial, demands an investigation into the affair and general Garda conduct in the Monaghan area over the past year.

A member of the Garda Síochána in Monaghan draws a baton on a group of young men. Brutal beatings by Gardai in border areas are reported by Republicans and local papers have published accounts. Our report: left.

## BATONED AT ROAD CHECK

EARLY one morning recently a Co. Tyrone man, Mr. John McCann (24) of Derryglaghan, Coalsland, was stopped by Gardai at a road check point. He was ordered to get out of his car and then was severely beaten and batoned.

Support for Mr. McCann's allegations came from a number of eye-witnesses, including several residents in the Park Street area of Monaghan town.

Mr. McCann described his ordeal: "I was set upon by two Gardai after they took me out of my car. I was followed along the street and beaten as well as batoned."

A former Sinn Féin T.D. for Monaghan, Mr. Eineachain O hAnluain, a brother of Fergal O hAnluain who was killed during the attack on Brookborough R.U.C. Barracks in 1957, investigated the charges.

He told our correspondent: "This was a deplorable incident. On hearing what had happened I went to the Garda Station to investigate but was myself attacked by one of the Gardai."

"The whole affair merits strong disciplinary action", he added.

Mr. McCann was advised that he should have his injuries photographed in order to substantiate his claim. One of the photographs is reproduced on this page.

## In Kitson's footsteps

MAJOR-GENERAL Robert Ford, "Commander of Land Forces in Northern Ireland", has been appointed commandant of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, from next November, the British Defence Ministry has announced.

Major-General Ford, who was appointed to his present post in July, 1971, has received the resources of the British Information Service, the British Government, the Nixon Administration and the American media which have been innocently duped by the British.

AT THE historic press conference of a few weeks ago,

# Whence the violence?

THIS week, unfortunately, I have to return to the subject of the Free State proposal to re-write Irish history because Professor Dudley Edwards, Professor of Modern Irish History at University College, Dublin, has come under my eye.

Mind you, the same professor has been under my eye for a number of years because I sat beside him at school, and, in those days, he was known to us 16 to 18-year-olds as "The Bull Edwards".

The professor came from a very liberal Republican family. His mother the late Mrs. Dudley Edwards, was a very dear friend of Madame Gonne MacBride, and a well known fighter on behalf of Republican prisoners.

She struggled for women's rights long before Women's Lib was ever heard of, and she had as her colleague in that struggle, the late Mrs. Hanna Sheehy Skeffington.

She was very proud of her son and of his scholastic attainments. It is to be hoped that he is not going to lend himself to the Cruise O'Brien - Burke plot to re-write Irish history in a way to suit the Establishment.

Speaking at a recent seminar being run by the Anglo-Irish History Teachers, Dr. Edwards is reported to have said: "For many years I have been advocating a more critical and objective approach to the teaching of history in Irish schools, not romanticising the physical force element in our history, and thus glorifying violence as a means to the attainment of political ends".

The conference at which the professor spoke was being attended by history teachers from Britain and the Six Counties, as well as those from the 26 Counties state; and, from the remarks made on all sides, it would seem that the whole trend of the conference was towards producing a form of Irish history which would create in the minds of future generations hostility to those who would seek complete separation from Britain.

All this talk of "violence" is rather one-sided. After all, we have had 800 years of violence, which began when the Norman Conquerors forced their way on to our east coast. It has continued unbroken ever since.

That violence took many forms, such as confiscation, rape, murder, famine, and, in the case of Lord Mountjoy, during the uprising of the Munster chiefs, a scorched earth policy which brought famine and pestilence in its wake, and caused death to more than 20,000 Munster men and women.

I wonder will the new histories conceal the fact that that very peaceful and Christian gentleman, Oliver Cromwell, murdered most of the population of Drogheda and Wexford towns and sent thousands of slaves in chains to the West Indies?

I wonder would the professional historians concede that Cromwell's edict, "To Hell or to Connacht" was the act of a violent man, or will they contend that the poor man was merely dealing with the terrorists of his day, and that he had to contain those selfsame terrorists west of the Shannon?

I am sure that is the way they will approach it.

## Lip service to Irish

The state in Ireland, since 1921, has been an English-speaking, Anglo-Saxon state, paying lip service to the restoration of Irish as the spoken language, and lip service to the cause of unity and independence.

Everything went grand until 1969, when the Nationalist people of north-east Ulster revolted and blew the lid off. Then the Irish State south of the Border showed itself in its true colours.

Fearse and Connolly immediately were down-graded. The Language Freedom Movement was encouraged in its attack on the Irish language and, in due course, the language was downgraded in the schools.

Full and active military co-operation and police co-operation was given to Heath and Faulkner. Now they are trying to extradite people back into the hands of the British enemy. But they are still frightened.

The past haunts them and they are afraid that future generations might want to go the same road as the I.R.A. today, that is, if freedom has not been achieved before they grow to maturity. Please God, it will be.

So now we have the history re-write act. This is most essential if we are to produce future good citizens of an English-speaking, Anglo-Saxon republic which is part of an European capitalist cartel known as the E.E.C. and which acts and works in that cartel as the loyal partner of old Mother England and her satellite colony in the Six Counties.

Surely, my old friend, "The Bull Edwards" who is I concede, a brilliant historian, is not going to lend himself to this campaign of slander against his own race?

Perhaps I am wronging him in thinking that he is part of the Cruise-O'Brien - Burke plot; but his own words make me rather suspicious. He had better remember that all his future publications will certainly come "Under My Eye" and I will be prepared to challenge him if he hands out any derogatory material on Ireland's fighting men of past or present generations.

On behalf of the Republican Movement.

His imprisonment is another example of the despicable machinations of the corrupt regime of this unfortunate statelet in its attempt to stifle freedom.

to the 26 Counties as the na and to refer to the results elections in this part of country as the verdict of the people.

Who is J.B. O'Hagan? He aged 51. He is a married man



This is a Cambodian village destroyed by U.S. bombing and reproduced from the American socialist publication, "The Militant".

Ba maith le Cumann Fhearadh Uí Anluain de chuid Sinn Féin i Muineachán an ráiteas seo a leanas a bheith i gcló sa pháipéar seo "ionas go rachfaidh an t-eolas ar fud an domhain". Foilsíodh cheana é sa pháipéar áitiúil. Seo a leanas an téacs:

"At the present moment we feel it our duty to inform the public of the degrading conditions at the Curragh Military Detention Barracks. The full facts could not be published but the following are some of the examples of a Christian democracy in action in the style of the Cosgrave-Corish Coalition.

(a) It is a fact that the wives, children and friends of the Curragh political prisoners have not seen them for 20 weeks because of the denial of their very reasonable request - the same conditions as pertain in Mountjoy. (b) For a period it was not possible to hold Irish language classes but this has now been conceded, possibly to make up for the election of a President who cannot speak the first language of the State. Conversations in Irish between prisoners and relatives are still forbidden. (c) One of the main reasons for the prisoners' military policeman always stood by while husband and wife were separated by a 5 foot table with a glass partition 18 ins. high in the centre.

# Irish forbidden to Curragh prisoners

"In protest against the conditions the prisoners have refused visits and letters which now cuts them off entirely from the outside world. This is the treatment meted out to the 'felons of our land' while Paddy Donagan's 'patriots' are free to lash round them with knives in bars and wreck the town of Castleblayney.

"The Irish people should now be well aware of the brutality that continues in Lough Kesh, Armagh, Ballykelly, etc., and which the Dublin Government has condoned by its co-operation with the British Government in indefinitely postponing the case against Britain in Strasbourg. The S.D.L.P. is at last beginning to realise that the Cosgrave regime has little interest in Irish unity.

"On the contrary, they have chosen to collaborate with the British oppressor for extradition of political prisoners is yet on the cards. But are we to allow our

fellow Irishmen and women from the North, who have suffered so much, to be handed back into the hands of the sadistic British torturers? Will it be said forever of us that we 'stood idly by'?"

## Fear of history

"In a recent Radio Eireann programme a noted journalist stated that the confiscation of the 'Freedom Struggle' booklet outlining the history of the present campaign was a real denial of democracy while the British gutter press, which slandered many good Irishmen, is distributed freely all over the country.

"This fear of history was further exemplified in the recent statement of the Minister for Education about the importance of toning down the teaching of Irish history. It is not the first Dublin politician to feel

embarrassment in the face of history, but seek as he may to censor it, he cannot destroy the proud tradition of the Irish people in their search for freedom and eventually he, like his predecessors, will come under the judgment of history. The present collaboration with Britain is so inconsistent with the trend of Irish history that it must be an embarrassment because 'treachery' is the only description that fits it.

"Finally, may we appeal to all to be generous in support of the dependants of the 1,000 political prisoners, North and South, as well as in England. It takes a minimum of £4,000 per week to make a meagre contribution to their needs.

We hope all Irishmen will respond to this very worthy cause. Subscriptions may be sent to Cumann Cabhrach, 4, Parnell Sq., Dublin."



...the Old Triangle in the pension. It rings only a few times during the day and you wouldn't hear it behind a tram ticket, never mind along the banks of the Royal Canal.

I'm sorry but you will have to wait a little longer for the story of the giant mouse. He got locked on somebody's bucket of brew and he's still out cold.

The mystery man in Cell 99 is an inside cover man free, sorry, unfree-lance journalist who writes for William Martin Murphy's - sorry, Tony (Baby food) O'Reilly's group of newspapers. That's why they have all the inside stories on riots, escapes, sleep walkers, etc.

The prisoners here are in great shape but full political status has not as yet been granted, O.K., Sinn Fein' it's up to you on publicity and we will be with you in spirit on August 12.

**Historic moment**

A work party of prisoners (not Republicans) go to work on Arbour Hill prison every day. One of them found an historic document in one of the cells. It is only a piece of paper yet it's a relic of 1916.

It was handed over to Joe Cahill by the prisoner who found it. There was a look of pride and

# Old triangle on half pension

joy in both their eyes as the document changed hands.

You could almost see the prisoner finding it, his eyes flashing, his heart beating faster but most important of all, his mind thinking of Joe Cahill, the link with 1916.

The document will be preserved in the Republican exhibition rooms as soon as they open. By the way, did you give the bob to help the job?

**Bouquet of carnations**

Three pretty nurses came to see me the other day. They brought in a bouquet of carnations in memory of the

bouquet of carnations that Fanny Partell brought to Green Street Courthouse to give to O'Donovan Rossa. She was so overcome by the savage sentence that the flowers fell from her lap on to the courtroom floor.

The nurses got the idea along with Clare Ni Gholla, the sister of Rev. Tony Mac Giolla. It was one of the most beautiful things that has ever happened to me. The carnations were shared (along with the story) with the prisoners.

**Charlie Kerins**

The washand basins are in a cell site which, in the 'sixties, was

**BREATNACH**



a turti shed and, in the forties, the spot where Charlie Kerins heard his last Mass before walking into the hanghouse, a few paces away. Every morning, as I wash, I think of Charlie and the 'forties men who died and the others, women, too, who suffered long years of torture and imprisonment. Many of them went to early graves as a result.

From D Wing we salute them, and the Republican prisoners today say "thank you" for the things you won for us and we will endeavour to win full, unconditional, political status. We are confident our comrades outside prison walls will win full freedom for Ireland.

# Mac Thomáis, from the dock...

WE reproduce here the speech our editor, Eamonn Mac Thomáis, made from the dock before being sentenced to 15 months in jail.

A book called "Freedom Struggle" has been banned in another attempt to assist the British black propaganda campaign, while the British gutter press, which has slandered Irish patriots since the days of the Famine, is given every facility and, in some cases, special branch and police protection.

Books with lies and slander against our noble Roger Casement and articles calling Pearse and the men and women of 1916 murderers have nothing to fear from the Offences Against the State Act.

The hypocrisy of the state and its changing attitude under pressure from the British Government, I recall, Derry's bloody Sunday, the withdrawal of the Free State ambassador, the rush to the United Nations, the cases sent to the Human Rights Court, and the Government publications which Mr. Fleming could bring before this court as seditious documents.

Derry's dead are forgotten. The Human Rights cases have been postponed in order to give the British an opportunity to torture Gerry Adams and his comrades and murder other Irishmen.

**Selling heritage**

Repealing legislation has been passed and was not challenged by anyone, not even the legal profession, who seem more concerned with selling a heritage of books from the King's Inn in order to have better soup plates, turkey dishes porridge bowls for their kitchens.

British murder troops can cross the Border into Clones, be armed to the teeth, knock on doors to try and murder people, be arrested by the Special Branch, get tea and scones in the barracks and a safe conduct. Special Branch escort back across the Border to their British authorities.

Republicans who teach, write and practise the principles of the true history of Ireland are hounded, persecuted, arrested and thrown into jails.

The true history Mr. Burke, the so-called Minister of Education, wants to tear from the history books. I suppose then he will arrest all the Christian Brothers, nuns and teachers, if they teach sedition.

I suppose the Special Branch will be sent to all the graveyards in Ireland, to take the names and the epitaphs off the tomb stones in case the children see the words "Died for Ireland".

I suppose the 1916 Proclamation will be torn from

the school walls in case the children read the words of the right to fight for Irish freedom, the declaration of the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the self-determined control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and inalienable, and the other words "that the Irish Republic claims and is entitled to the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman".

We hear a lot of talk about democracy but the true facts are that a small Orange minority is dictating the terms in the name of the British Government to the majority of people on this island.

The state can understand and sympathise with those who refuse to give their allegiance to the Irish Republic, while they torture and imprison those who give their allegiance to the Irish Republic.

Supt. Fleming's confidential informant Mr. Fleming knows it all and yet isn't it strange that Mr. Fleming did not know that his own secretary, Patrick Crinnion, who was working under

Mr. Fleming's nose everyday, was, in fact, the agent of the British Secret Service?

How much did the confidential information cost Mr. Fleming? £100, £200? Blood money usually runs high. It cost the British Government £1,000 and a pension of £15,000 for the head of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

He died outside that wall in Newgate Jail. They say that the courthouse was interrupted by the roaring and screaming of Lord Edward in his last moments, "damn the British, damn the British".

**Damn the British**

I follow in Lord Edward's tradition and I say in his name and in his memory: "Damn the British. Get them out of our country and you will have no need for these courts and these trials".

This place is called the Special Criminal Court. I am no criminal. I never did a criminal act in my

life. I demand from Mr. Cooney and the Coalition Government to be treated as a political prisoner and I demand, on behalf of the Republican prisoners Mounjoy, Pointhouse, and Curragh Concentration Camp, an unconditional, political status.

I stand in the footsteps of John Mitchel, who stood here in chains, and you, gentlemen of the bench, are sitting in Lord Norbury's chairs.

Does the ghost of Mitchel haunt this court, at night, laughing and sneering because his tradition has not been broken - I wonder.

James Stephens, the Fenian Chief, who was the first man in this courthouse to coin the phrase "I refuse to recognise the court", come also?

Are they here, now, weeping and crying for their followers who, today, are spearheading the freedom struggle to drive the British murder troops out of our country?

# THE BOSTON FENIAN - 1

By Fred Burns O'Brien

IT is quite difficult for most Americans, in clusive of well-intentioned Irish-Americans, to comprehend the crisis in the North of Ireland with objective clarity.

The news media in the United States seems only to permit the favouring of every individual incident that would cast a favourable light on the British Government and its elusive activity in Ireland.

The Americans do not want to accept the blatant indiscretions of Britain and when they pick up a newspaper that treats the British well, the anglophile opinion of the average American is reinforced.

This fact presents us on this side with our greatest problem: How to combat the massive British propaganda effort that is fully backed by the American media?

The best method is by attempting to reach as many people as possible on a personal contact basis, hoping full well if the individual can be convinced, those on that persons' street or neighborhood will receive word from our "target".

I speak to a group of individuals with a substantial amount of time to be available for discussion on a person to person basis at the conclusion can pierce the mind that individual not yet convinced as to the wildity of either the British version of a given incident or that of the Irish as espoused by the Republican Movement. If it these people in the grey area of indifference that we must reach.

The stigma of proferator of all violent, terrorist activity in the North has been attributed to the

I.R.A. by the British and American news media. Therefore, to offset this, one must approach a potential supporter with the attitude of placing Republican politics and concepts before the intended recipient limiting reference to the I.R.A. *per se*.

Because of the extensive influx of the "British line" this stated omission becomes a necessity. Hence, our goal over here is to embrace and support Republican theory and not the fact of a military campaign as the primary objective.

This is necessitated also from American advection to war after 10 years of futility in Vietnam. We deal with the military facet as a supplementary defensive presence that is in a subservient role to a political solution. This deflated explanation can be acceptable to the British-polluted mind.

We attempt to come across, not as fomenting revolution, but as a fosterer of human rights and the right to self-determination of an organization that utilizes guerrilla-type warfare as a portion of the pattern of its general, operational policies. In the United States, this is due to the activity of the "Black September" Arab group, which is deplored here, especially since they murdered two American diplomats.

This organisation has exported "terrorism" to third nations,

making its activities prohibited under international law. Under that law, those national peoples seeking self-determination must confine guerrilla activity to the nations in conflict.

We point out the distinction that the I.R.A. is not in contention with international statutes because guerrilla operations have been confined within the boundaries of Ireland and Britain, the homeland of the nation of the enemy, respectively.

These two nations are directly involved in the dispute and, of course, in guerrilla activity. This clarification, as guided by international law, draws the distinction between the two groups, Irish and Arab, that is emphatic to an American understanding.

Combating British propaganda is a slow process and many victories, which significant do not outwardly appear massive, but they make British diplomats at the Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, in their offices, emphatic to an American understanding.

An idea well-placed in the right source can be as effective as a military accomplishment. Although, one must complement the other.

Our victories are sweeter, realizing how we have to contend with an seemingly unlimited resources of the British Information Service, the British Government, The Nixon Administration, and the American media which have been innocently duped by the British.

# BALLYFINAGLE FILE

OTHER new industry has been announced for Ballyfinagle. An Irish entrepreneur is to set up a factory that will make Princess Anne for the tourist trade. The factory is the brainchild of Mr. Sidney "Maana-Fingers" Grabb, who was released suddenly last week from Arbour Hill Prison after completing three months of a jail term for fraud, forgery, blackmail, drug-peddling, kidnapping, drinking after hours and assaulting the Queen.

Mr. Bord Graftus has already put up £20,000,000 towards the project. Mr. Grabb, who is residing in the Emperor Suite at the Royal Hotel, had expressed interest in the addresses and car-numbers of local republican sympathisers.

Ballyfinagle has a new Lord Mayor. After a stormy council session and closed doors it was announced that the leader of the Fine Gael group on the council, Mr. Cuchullain McBlathery, had been elected to mayoralty.

Mr. McBlathery is a respected local pig-trader, a business reflected in his features, and is the present holder of the Bishop Moriarty Cup for Provisional pronouncements.

AT THE historic press conference of a few weeks ago one which so annoyed

# When the women

of the Police", mittee, 30p.

**THIS** week, unfortunately subject of the Free State "history because Professor of Modern Irish History as has come under my eye.

Ulster nationalists who know their local police force will find it a pretty tame document, though it has the additional interest of outlining the illusions and self-deception of the C.C.D.C. members since 1969.

The booklet opens by declaring "that the minority in Northern Ireland did not reject the Orange Unionist structure because of injustices; it did not reject it because of discrimination in housing or employment; it did not reject it because of manipulation in the courts; it did not reject it because of inequalities in electoral franchise. No — the Orange Unionist structure was rejected because of misuse of the police.

Believing this the C.C.D.C. welcomed with open arms the reforms introduced by the Wilson government after the 1969 pogrom. They believed that the R.U.C. could be reformed.

They failed to see, then, just as they fail to see now that the Unionist party, courts which boast such ornaments of the legal profession as Judge Topping and every other device which keeps the Unionist in power, are all part of the same political machine the aim of which is to maintain Unionist ascendancy.

The R.U.C. is the most important of these because a heavily armed police force is the foundation of every repressive regime in the world.

## Tame Catholic

Presumably, "The Black Paper" will be widely distributed in the 26 Counties. In the North, it will merely tell people rather than what they know already.

It is therefore, important to know just what the Central Citizens' Defence Committee is. Set up in 1969 to co-ordinate resistance to the R.U.C. and Orange mobs it was rapidly taken over by the Church and principally by Canon P. Murphy, assisted by Tom Conaty, a Belfast produce broker, who joined originally, as he himself admitted, as "the Chamber of Commerce's tame Catholic".

Also on the Committee is Father Toner, secretary to Phibbin, Bishop of Down and Connor. The C.C.D.C. does not hold public meetings. It has no original, as he himself admitted, as "the Chamber of Commerce's tame Catholic".

In reality it is nothing of the kind; in so far as it represents anything it is the Catholic Church



## A naive boy

To their horror, they found themselves discredited when 1970 saw the British Army in full support of Stormont.

The reforms failed, they write, because they did "not receive the sincere and determined backing from either the government or senior police officers which they should have received".

In believing the Unionist Ascendancy was calmly going to commit hari kiri because Harold Wilson waved a few government reports, the C.C.D.C. showed a naivety of extraordinary proportions.

Today, "The Black Paper" asserts the R.U.C. is less acceptable in Nationalist areas than at any time since the force was set up. They explain why by citing various notorious incidents, such as the murder of Samuel Devenney, Burntollet, torture by

## reformed. The Northern Ireland statelet was set up by force and without force it cannot survive.

The time has passed when quotations from government reports can do any damage to the R.U.C. It is a pity the C.C.D.C. could not see its way to a detailed history of the R.U.C. over the last four years, giving names and ranks.

As it is, their Black Paper may show a number of people in the 26 Counties that the struggle of northern nationalists with the sectarian Unionist state, backed by the British Army, is more complex than Conor Cruise O'Brien's fantasies about the inter-bra war. For all its faults and misconceptions, "The Black Paper" does at least produce a tidy catalogue of the R.U.C.'s more notorious crimes in the last four years.

M.D.

## Reform impossible

The central point, which the C.C.D.C. does not admit to, is that the R.U.C. can not be reformed by removing a few of its more vicious officers.

It was invented as part of the Unionist machine and cannot be

reformed. The Northern Ireland statelet was set up by force and without force it cannot survive.

The time has passed when quotations from government reports can do any damage to the R.U.C. It is a pity the C.C.D.C. could not see its way to a detailed history of the R.U.C. over the last four years, giving names and ranks.

As it is, their Black Paper may show a number of people in the 26 Counties that the struggle of northern nationalists with the sectarian Unionist state, backed by the British Army, is more complex than Conor Cruise O'Brien's fantasies about the inter-bra war. For all its faults and misconceptions, "The Black Paper" does at least produce a tidy catalogue of the R.U.C.'s more notorious crimes in the last four years.

M.D.

# 'Catholic who is not a revolutionary is living in mortal sin'

"I took off my cassock to be more truly a priest. The duty of every Catholic is to be a revolutionary. The duty of every Revolutionary is to make the revolution. The Catholic who is not a revolutionary is living in mortal sin".

THUS wrote Camilo Torres Restrepo, the Colombian priest who has become an inspiration to peoples who are deprived of justice and freedom, and compelled to live in the concomitant physical and mental misery, all

Born in Bogota, into an aristocratic family, in 1929, he was a delicate child. He entered the diocesan seminary and proved so interested in the social role of the priest that his ordination was brought forward so he could study sociology at Louvain in Belgium. Here he obtained his master's degree, founded a Colombian-Belgian group whose main interest was social action, and journeyed throughout Europe, helping the deprived and homeless.

He returned in 1958 to Colombia to work for his doctorate and was appointed lecturer and chaplain at the university.

It was during this period of his life, engaged in study, that Padre Torres developed his basic social theories, which are published in this book. The essay-titles include "Building an authentic Latin-American Sociology", "Urbanization and Urban Reform", "Social Change and Rural Violence in Colombia", "Two Subcultures", "Revolution: Christian Impetive", "Crossroads of the Church in Latin America", "Message to Women", "Strengthening of the Internal Organization", "Message to the Unemployed", and "Message to Political Prisoners".

The dilemma of the priest who believes that revolution is the last resort in order to create any type of tolerable society, and that this last resort has been reached, inevitably brought Torres into a clash with the conservative

section of the clergy who exercise the power in most cases and whose interests (materialistic) are bound up with an unjust establishment.

This resulted in the laicization of the revolutionary priest in 1965, and he then joined the Army of National Liberation.

Torres has not been the only priest to do so; indeed, he has not even been the only wellknown priest, who has suffered in this way from the selfish politics of higher clergy.

The saintly and unselfish Don Mario Borelli, who devoted his life to living among the terribly deprived poor of Naples, and whose work became the subject of Morris West's famous book, "Children of the Sun", provides another example.

Not to mention Francisco Leda Pessoa, who was jailed and tortured in Brazil for setting up peasant unions.

Or Salomon Bolo Hidalgo, who issued the brave and irrefutable reply from his cell in San Quintin Prison to the Cardinal of Lima who had denounced the persecuted priest as "a traitor, Communist, and the advocate of violence". The patriots are not those who send their millions to foreign banks but those who, ignored by the Church and State, take their place in the sublime struggle against exploitation.

"The patriots are not those who delude our national wealth to thieving imperialism but those proud Peruvians who demand that

## Violence of life

Peru's riches belong to Peruvians

"The main culprits for the present convulsion are not the Communists but Yankee imperialists and the perjurers and Pharisees who use religion as a puppetshow..."

## Violence of life

The problem of "violence is referred to again and again in the writings of Camilo, as one might expect.

He goes to pains to reach a proper understanding of the problem, and is absolutely consistent in his approach.

His definition is basically thus: "... if Christianity is concerned with eliminating the serious evils which we suffer and with saving us from the continuous violence in which we live without possible solution, the ethic is to be violent once and for all in order to destroy the violence which the economic minorities exercise against the people".

Camilo saw the violence of the oppressor, expressed in so many ways, as the root cause of social misery.

His view was endorsed by no less than 920 Latin-American priests who, two years after his death, presented a manifesto to the Second Conference of the Latin-American Episcopate (CELAM). Among other things, the manifesto stated:

"... We cannot condemn an

oppressed people when it finds itself obliged to use force to liberate itself; otherwise, we would commit a new injustice upon the people..."

"On the other hand, not opposing the violence of the oppressors is equivalent to provoking indirectly the legitimate violence of the oppressed".

In February, 1966, Torre's detachment of the Army of National Liberation was ambushed by a military patrol and the revolutionary priest was killed.

Those who followed his example were many. Throughout Latin America, priests and other clergymen, still a minority, but a growing one, are now committed to revolution, some in a forceful, others in a non-forceful way.

The dilemma of the sincere man of God, aware of and opposed to tyranny and dehumanisation, aware of the continuing violence of corrupt establishments, is multiplied by the hypocrisy and selfishness of many of his fellow clergymen.

To conclude, let us return to the priest, Salomon Bolo betrayed and lonely in a Peruvian dungeon, with the condemnation and slander of episcopal wrath ringing in his ears. And the brave and distinct reply:

"Let the bishops of Peru fulfil their duty, or they shall pass into history as bishops who condemned the righteous and the patriots — and destroyed the church".

"Revolutionary Priest", ed. John Gerassi. The Pelican Latin American Library, 70p.

# THE 50 MEN IN MOUNTJOY

Prisoners in D Wing, Blocks one and two and St. Patrick's are as follows:-

- M. McLoughlin — Derry — 18 months
- J. Cahill — Belfast — three years
- S. Garvey — Kerry — two years
- P. Ryan — Limerick — 12 months
- D. McInerney — Clare — two years
- J. Finnian — Tipperary — six months
- S. McGinley — Tyrone — three years
- E. Healy — Sligo — Remand
- S. Grew — Armagh — Remand
- Colm D'Alton — Dublin — three years
- Michael Farragher — Galway — three years
- R. Carlin — Derry — three years
- D. Mac Carthaigh — Cork — three years

- P. Lyons — Donegal — six months
- M. O'Connell — Clare — two years
- W. Deery — Derry — four years in J. Connolly Hos.
- N. Hannahan — Tipperary — two years
- Shay Dowling — Kilkenny — two years
- G. Quinn — Dublin — two years
- P. O'Neill — Wexford — two years
- J. Holmes — Donegal — eight months
- J. McInerney — Clare — 18 months
- D. Grew — Armagh — nine months
- E. Mac Thomas — Dublin — 15 months

- W. Nolan — Belfast — Remand
- L. Brown — Belfast — Remand in St. Patrick's
- P. Devaney — Belfast — Remand in St. Patrick's
- D. Kelly — Belfast — 12 months
- M. Hillon — Newry — 12 months
- S. McLoughlin — Tyrone — 12 months
- E. McNulty — Leitrim — two months
- T. Grant — Louth — nine months
- P. Reynolds — Meath — nine months
- E. McNulty — Dublin — Remand
- M. Quinlan — Dublin — Remand
- C. Bourke — Dublin — Remand
- P. Ward — Donegal — three years
- J.B. O'Hagan — Armagh — 12 months

- L. Mac Ihinnehy — Tyrone — 12 months
- M. Branigan — Armagh — Six months
- J. Savage — Down — six months
- H. Fagan — Armagh — six months
- B. Donaghey — Tyrone — 12 months
- L. Heaphy — Cork — 12 months
- D. Dougan — Armagh — six months
- N. Duffy — Tyrone — two years
- J. Coughlan — Offaly — 12 months
- J. McGinley — Armagh — nine months
- J. O'Neill — Tyrone — two years
- D. De Barra — Fermanagh — Remand

That makes up the 50 men in Mountjoy Jail.



# Caoineadh Dhoire Cholm Cille

le DEASÚN BREATNACH

Loinneog

Slua cainteach, slua gealgháireach, slua bíogach, béasach, mín shíúil na sráideanna, ag éilímh cearta, é faoi eagar is faoi shrian, cearta saothair, cearta títhe, cearta daonna, obair is díon: caitheadh 13 gan son fhógra, gan aon cheisníú, gan aon triail.

Ar an 30ú lá d'Eanáir, míle naoi gcéad seachtó's a dó scaoil na Paraf leis na daoine is d'fhág marbh 'na gcosair chró.

Ní raibh meaisínghunna ná buama ag an triúrdéag a chaill a mbeo i nDoire Cholm Cille, Taobh an Bhogaidh, lá an scoein.

Tamall gearr i ndiaidh a ceathair ba ea a thugadar faoin bhfeacht.

Ba é an Left-Coinnir. Wilford thug an t-ordú cuí, mar reacht.

Is sa chlós faoi Arasáin Rossville chuir siad tús leis an sleacht nuair a mharaigh siad Seán O Dubhda le piléir dífreach beacht.

Ag cuidiú lena chomharsa fuair Bearnard Mac Eochagáin bás agus Aodh Mac Giolla Mhuire, in aisce ab ea a rás. D'fhág siad Mac Giolla Coinnigh is O Dochartaigh in anís: faoi Arasáin Rossville cuireadh iad go léir i sás.

Ag an mbecán i Sráid Rossville ag na Gaill a bhí an bua.

Beag an seans ag clocha i gcomórtas leis an Iuasidhe. Bhí na Paraf iontach cróga agus mharaigh siad go luath

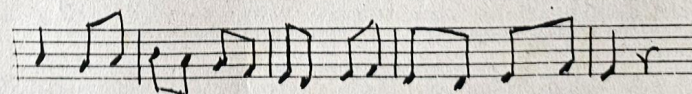
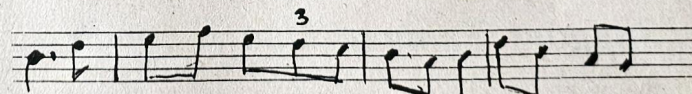
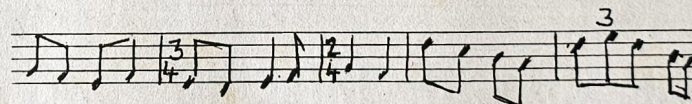
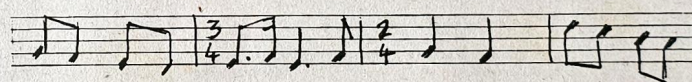
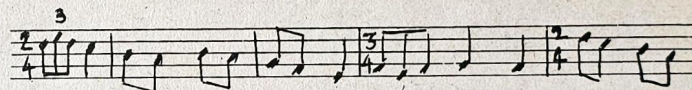
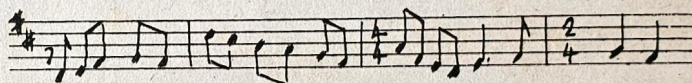
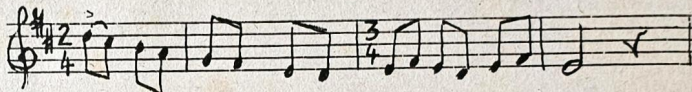
De Nais, De Síún, O Ceallaigh is Mac Daibhéid, gan aon dua.

Faoi Arasáin Phóirc Ghleannfada scríos siad ceathrar eile fós: Gearailt is Liam Mac Cionnaith is O Riabhaigh, thíos sa chlós.

Mhairfeadh Mac Donncha, deirtear, ach foirithint air mar be chóir. Chaith siad é isteach i dtrucaíl a bhí aige mar leacht chró.

A Rí na bhFeart tabhair cúnaimh do na daoine ina mbrón is cuidigh linn mar chuidigh tú le hIosraél fadó, ó bhraighdeanas na hEigipte, on Impreach, ón gCoróin: coismhuintir i gceannas agus deireadh leis an scoein.

Fonn mall



©



# Mountjoy men on hunger strike

IN EVERY place in Ireland and Britain where Irish political prisoners are held, the second anniversary of interment was not forgotten. But it was only in an attack on the prisoners. The protest reaction was an immediate hunger strike.

## NO SPLIT SAYS LONDON GROUP

THE Anti-Interment Ad Hoc Committee, which organised a march in London on Sunday to commemorate the introduction of interment in the Six Counties two years ago, has denied that there had been any split in their ranks.

But in a statement the committee criticised strongly two of the 15 groups in it who are at odds with the others. "The refusal of Clann na hÉireann and the Prisoners' Aid Committee to accept majority decisions, and their attacks on the other organisations, will not break up the unity of this body, but they will make it most difficult to achieve such a broad unity in London again, and these two organisations must accept the responsibility for the harm which this will cause," the committee said in a statement.

On Thursday, Miss Jacqueline Kaye, secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Committee, accused groups on the Ad Hoc Committee of "unethical manipulation" and protested over a decision about the proposed division of funds collected last Sunday.

But she made it clear that both the P.A.C. and Clann na hÉireann would still be taking part in last Sunday's march. Denying the existence of a split, the Ad Hoc Committee said that "in fact, the demonstration on August 12th will be supported by a larger number of organisations than any previous anti-interment demonstration in London."

The statement continued: "It is unfortunate, therefore, that Clann na hÉireann and the Prisoners' Aid Committee should launch a public attack on the other organisations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the eve of the demonstration. The broad unity achieved was due largely to the non-exclusive principles on which the Ad Hoc Committee was based."

"All organisations which supported the demonstration were allowed to affiliate and send delegates. At no time did either Clann or P.A.C. challenge the right of any organisation to be present. It is only since the committee took decisions with which

they disagreed that the accusations of 'manipulation' have been made.

"When the wind-dressing has been removed the real point at issue, unfortunately, is concerned with money. "And it is not true, as Jacqueline Kaye said, that there was no stipulation about which organisation the money should go to. There was a unanimous decision to divide the money between An Cumann Cabhrach and the P.A.C. in proportion to their commitments.

"The evidence we had, which has not been challenged, was that An Cumann Cabhrach catered for the overwhelming majority of detainees and sentenced and remanded political prisoners in British, Irish and North America jails.

"The division of 85 and 15 per cent, is a fair and reasonable decision when the commitments of the two organisations are borne in mind. Indeed this proposal was made by a delegate from Clann and supported by two other delegates from Clann and P.A.C. at the Ad Hoc Committee meeting on July 23.

"It was only two weeks later, at the last meeting of the committee before the demonstration, that the two organisations repudiated their delegates and announced that they would not accept this decision and that they would organise their own collection."

prisoners are held, the second Mountjoy Jail that there was an attack on the prisoners.

A statement, contradicting the official version, was smuggled out of the jail.

Here is the text of the smuggled statement: "On Thursday August 9, at midnight, the political prisoners in Mountjoy Jail in conjunction with the prisoners throughout Ireland, started banging, shouting and singing to commemorate the second anniversary of interment.

"Within minutes the wing was invaded by 120 baton-swinging warders and troops. During all this the prisoners were locked up in their cells. The prisoners were abused by foul language. Batons were pushed through the peep holes of cells, injuring some of the prisoners.

"In one case, where glass remained in a peep hole, a prisoner had glass rammed into his nose. One warder, who has been identified, was particularly aggressive and attacked some of the men who retaliated by striking them with a brush.

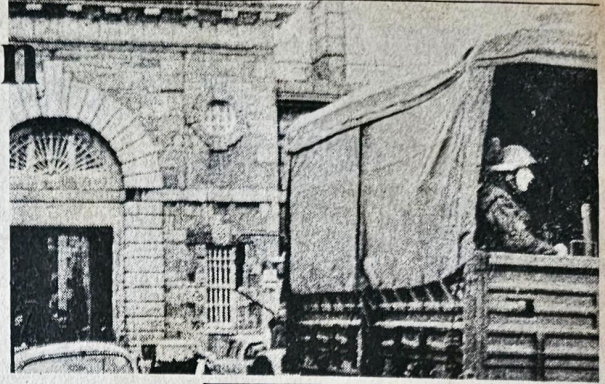
"Next day, when the prisoners were on parade, the Governor asked for the two men to be handed over. This the O.C. of the prisoners refused. The prisoners then were surrounded by 120 armed warders and troops and were informed by the Governor that he would meet force with force.

"Rather than have many men beaten up it was decided that the two men concerned give themselves up. These men now are in solitary confinement in basement cells.

"The other prisoners now are on a token hunger strike and will remain on hunger strike until such time as these men are returned to their cells.

"The political prisoners are demanding full status as political prisoners. The daily attendance of a dentist and doctor is required urgently."

The statement is signed by the Officer Commanding, Political Prisoners, Prison Moonsheigh, Baile Átha Cliath.



When the politicals in Mountjoy Jail started commemorating the second anniversary of interment, the prison authorities showed their sympathy for the North's sufferings by sending for Gardaí and troops after which innocent prisoners were assaulted. Report, left.

## Held under new Act

THE introduction of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1973, which came into force last Wednesday, meant that a man appearing at a court in Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, on charges of possessing a gun and ammunition, was remanded in custody after being on bail for several months.

Barry Ogley, Glenkeen Drive, Greenisland, was returned to Belfast City Commission on charges of having a homemade fire-arm and seven rounds of .22 ammunition and of not having certificates for the gun or the ammunition.

Although Ogley had been on bail for some months, the latest hearing came within the terms of the new Act, which states that only a High Court Judge can grant bail for a scheduled offence. The bail for the peace hearing the case, therefore, had no option but to refuse bail.

**CARRANNAI AGUS EILE**  
Ford 1000 linnéal agus gearr-oscá, staid mhaith, taiscinn is fearr: B.A.C. 801438.

**National Graves Association**  
PLEASE return counterfoils and money for the Liam Lynch Memorial Fund to: Mrs. M. Healy, The Green, Fethard, Co. Tipperary, before September 1, 1973.

## CÚRSAI REATHA le Déa

CÉARD is UFF ann? Mac dlí-ceanáir le Kíson. Faoi ordú airm, chuirigh fear isteach in Ughardaí Ulladh agus seo a leanas na for-uithe a fuair sé: post ar d'bhaint amach san eagra, eagar a chur ar na daoine na míhfeala, agus iad a úsáid chun dlís a chur le marí na gCaitlicheach.

Chun chúrsaí a chionnail teann, agus chun spiorad na ndaoine a bhreacadh, dar le Kíson, caithfidh "pséudogags" bheith ag dul thart, chun na heagra-gags dlí-ceanáir a mheirgadh, agus chun, i gcas na míhfeala, Caitlicheach agus Protastúin a mhárú.

"Ma mharaíonn sibhsé san UFF na Caitlicheach, réachfaidh muide chéim go ndéantar 'dílíosa' a ghearradh ar na Protastúin," a dúirt M leis an bhfeair a bhí chun an UFF a bhnuí.

Fuair an fear óg ordúithe eile — líosta des na daoine ba cífeachtai agus ba shóisialai a thabhairt d'Arm Shasana. Rinne sé amhlaidh. Agus faoi láthair tá na daoine sin i gCampa na Cise Fada.

Ach na daoine a bhíuil an dhuimhrialú a dhéanamh acu, tá siad saor i gCampa agus an fear óg an Arm Shasana in éineacht leo. Ach tar roinnt Protastúin ag éirí amhrasach faoin bhfeair óg seo agus caithfidh sé an sábháil a bhí ann, ar bhéig-ach amháin nó eile... gan móran muille.

Ansin cloistimid muid scéal móir ó arm Shasana, go bhfuil díreach léis an UFF, go bhfuil gach ball den eagra, ach aon duine amháin, gafa agus i gCampa na Cise Fada. Faoin arm sin, ceapann arm Shasana beo an dochtar déanta agus beidh Caitlicheach agus Protastúin ag marú a chéile agus bonn faoi dhíreach, thiar faoi bhóisc-earraí agus Sísipín Bhóh-Bhainmíth. I Meiricea agus in áiteanna eile ar fud an domhain tá bolscaireacht Sasana an-simplí óg deoch-cathúil: sé go bhfuil an díceamh díl díriú chomhludair a scrúdaíocht a chéile murach an Sasanach bocht.

Is gaeil le míorúilt ná éirigh le pleas Kíson, go bhfuil gach ball nuair a tsaofaigh faoi i ndáiríre. Ach la geargáha ann, agus práinn, anois, ó ta na hÓglaigh ag déanamh ionpar ar na filíbe a bhíuil, gná na míorúilt na saighdiúirí ina gceolai.

**Slobaireacht**  
CHUALA mé focal bréa trídúil an la faoi dhíreach agus mé ná bhí cearn ná atriú mé le fada na lá. Bean a bhí ag clamsáil faoi Easpag O Dálaigh, an créatúir, a dúirt agus tá míte faoin geantúid, "peaceful means."  
Ní le "peaceful means" ar síge, atá na sé Chontae á gceoinn, ní le "peaceful means" a cuireadh faoi smacht iad an chéad uair.  
"Ar airgidh tú a leithéid de slobaireacht ariamh?" ar síse.  
"Leor nó? An chéad uair eile a chloisfais tú easpag nó sagart nó ministir ar an bport sin: "Yerra, cuir díreach léis an síobaireacht, a chuire, in ainm dhíls Dé."

**Buamail Wyman**  
TÁ sé comhúil anois is a bheas ariamh d'éinne in Éirinn a bhí ann an áit a bhí ann nuair Sasanaigh a d'fhág na bumaí i Baile Átha Cliath chun go scaoifaí na polaitóirí Tigh Laighne agus go ndéanfaidís díl den Acht a chaité Eamonn Mac Thomáis agus go leor eile isteach sa phríosún ó shin i leith.  
Agus an pobal chomh heol-

## Bhunaigh sé an UFF

asach sin ar an scéal, ba chóir do gach ríng a bhíuil deamhíon ina chroí bré go láidir ar an rianús chun go ndéanfaidís an tAcht úd a chur an eil.

Is ar éigin a bhí fóin de laghad ar na bhfilí bhí Fine Gael chun ar tacaíocht a thabhairt don rud salach sin. Dar leo, bhí go leor deiseanna faoi na dlíthe cheana féin agus ní raibh aon ghá le ceann breise.

Glán in éadan a bhí Drong Lucht Oibre. Ach ó fuair cúl da bhail gumbacht, mar áirí stáir, gíofa ná raibís níor airíng muid ón Lucht Oibre.

Na níor airíng muid ón chaint, ach oiread, 5 na bail thart faoin tír. Is cosúil go bhfuil gach cumann ceantais, nó ceannú suite nó ceannúite. Agus cá bhfuil na tír mhíleata sna ceard-chumainn agus ní raibís aon níor go mainn beo, coinnisíach?

**Foreigean**  
ATHAS orm nuair a chuala mé faoin tacaíocht a thug an tAthair Míchéil J. Sweetman, S.J., don dream ta ina gcóip ar an stáid i Sáid na bhFínní ach eúis foistáil don nach raibí focal le cloistáid ó dhúine ar bith des na ardeaspáig ná, thá, an Easpag O Dálaigh. Nuair a bhí mé leag an Bhairdís ag labhairt go "reasúnta" ar an raidió faoin gcás agus rith lom an chaint faoi na "faceless ones" a chloiscann muid 5 am go cheile.

Nuair a bhíonn obair sháil le déanamh, fágair i faoi dhúine díctúir "casúnta" nach ndéanann ach na dlíthe agus na hordúithe "reasúnta" a chosaint.

Is féidir léis na daoine seo léis a tháil ó Bhorrd Sídeáite an Oirthir, ar seiceam. Ma dhéanann séid amhlaidh, ansin is féidir léis an secc a serúidí athuair."

Ach caithfidh fear agus bean bheith scartha ó chéile: "Ní aon neart againn ar sin. Ní fínn ná ta na huiteanna tá i gceist."

Léithseallta. Cruthú eile is ea an secc seo uile go gceití ar an coras a réadaí is a seríós agus coitrom na Fíinne a chur ina dtí. Díreach le bráifí próbháideach ar thíthocht. Ní réabhlóid le dubh-shaothrí na ndaoine.

Ach cá bhfuil na heaspáig lena geantú faoi thóireagan (violence)? Nach forleas é seo, fear agus bean a searchó ó chéile in ionad an chlann a chionneall faoi aon díon amháin? Agus anois, ó spiacíon faoi, nach bhfuil rud éigin ar bhunreacht an tsaorúil faoi naofacht na clainne?

● Dfómá mór orm gan aon thógra Gaelige a theiceall ag na daoine a shuíl ó Dhíreacha Nua go dtí An Curraich trídheána D6 D'omhúgha. Ní réabhlóid, go Gaelige. C'á raibh na Conraitheoí?

**LEABHAIIR**  
A DHITH: "Donal Og" le Seosamh O'Duibhinn, agus "Ceol na ndíleacht" le Seosamh O'Boisá 0001.

# OUR MILLION SHILLING FUND

## Support Éamonn Mac Thomáis

THE GREAT AIM in life of our editor, Éamonn Mac Thomáis, was to make An Phoblacht a daily paper. One of his last acts before being whipped up by Cooney's Special Branch, was to launch "A Million Shilling Fund" for the purpose of getting the £50,000 necessary to make that dream come true. You remember the announcement in a recent issue. Thá fund was launched under the heading: "GIVE US A BOB".

Well, will you give us that bob? That is the best way of showing support for Éamonn. Make sure that your paper, An Phoblacht, comes out daily. Make sure that the voice of Republicanism becomes stronger and clearer. You owe it to the man who is suffering for you. Send us that bob, and send it now.

## WHY NOT ADVERTISE WITH US?

Why support the organs of the enemies of Éire Nua by giving them your advertising? Why support capitalism when, by giving US your advertisements, you can speed the day when An Phoblacht will appear daily?

We hope to fill this page with small advertisements — articles sought, articles for sale — with YOUR help. Our opening rate: £1 per inch. Copy must reach us at latest one week before publication date.