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No. 81

Saturday, 7th April (De Sathairn, 7 Aibreán), 1973

Law and Order in British occupied Ireland

AS an illustration of the extent to which law and justice has broken down in Northern Ireland, we reproduce in full the statement issued by 65 Roman Catholic priests in Belfast. The statement was signed by Fr. Desmond Wilson, Ballymurphy; Fr. Brian Brady, Andersonstown; and Fr. A. Reid, Clonard.

"We are Catholic priests working in Belfast. We have condemned violence in the past when it was carried out by private citizens. We cannot now remain silent in the face of the violence now being used by the British Army, particularly in the poorer Catholic areas.

"No military victory could justify this campaign of attacking a civilian population. Innocent and unarmed civilians, regardless of sex or age, are being shot by soldiers in and out of uniform. Homes are raided over and over again at all hours of the day and night. People are arrested daily in their homes, places of work, social clubs and on the streets. Many of those arrested are subjected to beatings and inhuman and degrading treatment. The campaign affects all the people in areas saturated by the Army. They suffer from curfews, interrupted sleep, inability to get to work and loss of recreational facilities. The consequent damage to family life is intolerable.

"This campaign of violence by the regular army becomes all the more intolerable when it is claimed that there are not enough soldiers to protect the population in other parts of the city from murder gangs. The Army must be made to recognise that its first duty is to protect ALL innocent lives.

"Redress for these injustices has been refused even when full details have been given to the authorities of military violence against people who have no involvement in any political movement. Indeed, if they were so involved, they ought not to be treated in such a way. People in the depressed areas of Belfast feel bereft of the protection of the law.

"It is our determination to do everything in our power to help the poor people who, without the benefit of the vast resources of propaganda available to the Army and the British Government, feel helpless in the face of the violence being used against them. It is a charge on our conscience to relieve them of their burden. We intend to make known, in every place in which we can do so, the consequences of this campaign, especially in those countries which are now our partners in the Common Market. We believe that the truth of what is happening must be told. We also propose immediately to organise direct non-violent action in the worst-affected areas and to be present in some numbers with the suffering people.

"Violence by private citizens which takes away human rights is immoral. Violence is no less abominable when it is carried out by the Forces under

the control of the Government. We cannot be expected to be silent in the face of either."

SECTARIAN MURDERS

Fear and insecurity has increased by the failure of the "security forces" to apprehend the assassins. How can so many murders, which must provide a lot of clues, remain unsolved.

Catholics suspect that the security forces are not making a real effort to track down the assassins. They contrast the all-out effort of the Army to track down IRA with the apparent lack of police interest in solving the murders of people they have known. Hundreds of Catholic males have been and are being "screened" as IRA suspects. There is no such activity in pursuit of the North-West Belfast murderers.

The plea that the RUC is undermanned and overworked is not convincing. At the moment, police work in Catholic areas is being done by 21,000 soldiers. The RUC, thus relieved, should have sufficient men to investigate murders in Protestant districts. One suspects that the RUC is more lacking in motivation than manpower.

Even more disturbing than the traditional reluctance of the RUC to protect Catholics is the refusal of the administration to order widespread searches for illegally held arms in Protestant areas, the refusal to reduce the number and calibre of legally held guns, the refusal to prosecute UDA men for infringements of the law, especially the setting up of illegal roadblocks, are all indicative of this connivance. The bodies of many of those murdered were found in UDA controlled areas.

Unfortunately, this connivance is nothing new in Northern Ireland. Since the riots of 1886 it has been the same old story. Innocent Catholic civilians are refused the protection of the law as a reprisal for the activities of Republican groups. The Protestant backlash is not only permitted but encouraged.

Mr. Whitelaw, as the supreme political authority in Northern Ireland, cannot sidestep his responsibilities in this matter. It is his duty impartially to ensure that the fundamental human rights, especially the right to life, of all sections of the population are protected. He must deal with threats to those rights from whatever quarter they come.

TRIBUNAL "DEPORTS" YOUNG MAN

A young Ardoyne man bade farewell to his mother on a Belfast quayside last month as Special Branch men put him aboard a cross-Channel ship . . . he was being "deported" by order of the Tribunal now sitting at Long Kesh.

FERMANAGH'S POLITICAL PRISONERS



DESMOND LEONARD comes from Kieranmore, in the Donagh district of Co. Fermanagh. He is single, aged 25 years, and a member of a large family (seven brothers and one sister). He is a keen GAA man and played junior with St. Patrick's.

He is a firm supporter of all things Irish, dancing, music, etc.

Like the other political prisoners, Desmond is a member of one of the best known and respected families in the county. He is a brother of Louis Leonard, who was murdered in his own shop in Derrylin. For their devotion to the cause of Ireland the Leonards have suffered much; for this they are assured of a special place in the hearts of all true men.

Desmond is at present serving an eight-year sentence in Long Kesh concentration camp, imposed on him at Omagh Court on 21st October, 1972. Fermanagh will not forget her gallant sons who are held behind prison bars or the barbed wire of Long Kesh, and what a welcome we will give to these men when they come home.

And as 22-year-old Joseph Conlon, of Etna Drive, Belfast, was on his way to Leeds urgent representations were being made to Mr. Whitelaw's office for clarification of the Tribunal's decision.

This young man was released by the Chairman of the Tribunal on condition that he went to England. This was outrageous. In other words he was virtually served with a deportation order banning him from living in his own country. The Tribunal's terms of reference are to hear the men's cases and adjudicate on them by either release or detentions. There is no provision under the Act under which a

(Continued on page four)

WHAT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES SAY

IN a country in which the overwhelming majority of the population belong to one or other of the Christian churches it might be beneficial to focus attention on what these churches have to say on armed resistance to oppression.

Many people might forget that the World Council of Churches recognise that "there are situations when Christians may become involved in violence". (World Council of Churches, 1968). The Lutheran World Federation in 1968 was even more specific when it said: "There are cases when Christians can in fact participate in violence in order to bring about a more just legal system." Both Karl Rahner, a leading Catholic theologian, and Emil Brunner, a leading Protestant theologian, are quite unequivocal on the matter—the former when he says "the principle of the absolute renunciation of force is not a Christian principle", and the latter when he says: "Where the existing order is no longer useful but harmful, it is ripe for destruction. Under certain circumstances revolution is certainly justified," Father Sean O'Riordan, CSSR, one of the Vatican II experts, is no less clear in stating that "the way is left open theologically for the rightful use of force to secure social justice."

A group of professional theologians called "The Roman Association of Priests for Justice in Northern Ireland" exploded last January the myth that the churches recognise the right of only elected representatives to resort to armed resistance on behalf of oppressed people when they said: "It's not true to say that only the 'elected' leaders can decide when to resist aggression and brutality with force."

ARE YOU THE PADDY DONEGAN...?

THE Free State Minister of Defence came out real strong on the "Claudia" affair. I watched him on RTE's "Tonight at Ten" and when he said "The arms were certainly not for shooting duck", something clicked. Something which prompts me to ask the questions which follow:

- 1 Are you the Paddy Donegan who fired on an itinerant a few years back?
- 2 Are you the Paddy Donegan who, on that dangerous day, had no firearms certificate for your "fowling-piece"?

I do not expect to get an answer to my questions from Patrick Donegan, Minister of Defence. High office, rather than lapse of a lock of years (Is it three?), would render him "not in a position to answer my questions for security reasons". Then the fact that the victim of his "sporting" aggression was an itinerant—a pheasant or a peasant, what's the difference?

No, Paddy, the arms were not to shoot duck, but neither were they to shoot itinerants. And the firearms certificate? You might say you were in the same boat, if you can see the joke.. If you **do**, nobody else **does**. So, **are you that** Paddy Donegan?

S. Mac Eireann

THE VIPs

MANY of the ladies now joining the Royal Ulster Constabulary Women's Reserve are right out of the top drawer," said a leading Unionist addressing a recent meeting of the Fermanagh's Women's Institute. In the prevailing chilly conditions we would like to say that we regret that these good ladies are right out of drawers.

Letters to the Editor

READER'S VIEW ON BRANDO'S OSCAR REFUSAL

Dear Sir,

I was amused to read your appraisal of Marlon Brando's refusal to accept his Academy Award last week in Hollywood (Well done, Bando!).

How valiant he was, this actor, for refusing an award for his portrayal of a ruthless, cunning and corrupt gangleader. How valiant he was for refusing an award for appearing in what must be the most violent bloodbath ever to splash across the screen that I have ever seen. Well done? It just doesn't make sense. He speaks about the treatment of the American Indian by the film-makers. I wonder how many Indians Brando his shot in his Western appearances? It is all very well for Brando to talk about the American Indian now, but before "The Godfather" his career was at its lowest ebb and, judging from reports, Mr. Brando practically got down on his knees to get the part. In fact, between it and his ridiculous "athletics" in "Last Tango" he is on his way to becoming the richest actor in Hollywood.

He needs the money, he says, in order to keep him in his retirement on his paradise retreat in the Pacific Ocean. Very nice.

He didn't refuse his first Oscar in 1954; in fact he was probably bloody glad to get it. He is now in the position, the very comfortable position, to refuse who came out in support of the Provos so often, come off it, Mr. Brando, and come off it, ConcERNEd.

Yours faithfully,
Blaise Fagan

The Brook,
Enniskillen.
2nd April, 1973.

[By refusing the Oscar award Mr. Brando made a public protest against the treatment of American Indians (the real Americans). The fact that Mr. Brando is such a widely known figure adds weight and extent to that protest. It is in a just cause. If Brando has been the terrible villain the above writer makes him out to have been, would he not accept the man may have had a conversion? As far as we are concerned he has taken the side of right against might, the side of oppressed against oppressor, the side of the weak against the strong. For that we say: Well done!—Editor]

ARMY TRANSPORT

SOME people are wondering if there is a shortage of Army transport. They have been seen using old Bedford and Commer vans, private cars and even an old, dilapidated-looking Land Rover.

But the best one of all yet is the Special Branch RUC lads who are driving about with the car and trailer. They seem to fancy the Beleek area. Keep your eyes open for these simple looking lads. Better have NO DEAL with them; they are reputed to be rather "chancey".

FLAT AT THE BOTTOM

A YOUNG lady became agitated on the Belcoo-Enniskillen road the other day when she discovered a puncture on the front tyre of her Mini. A British Army mobile patrol came on the scene. A private alighted, looked at the wheel for a few moments, then told the young lady it would carry her to Enniskillen because as far as he could see it was only flat at the bottom.

HEARTBROKEN MOTHER'S APPEAL FOR TRAFFIC SENSE

Dear Sir,

On the 24th January my 9-year-old daughter was knocked down after she alighted from a bus on her way home from school. She died instantly.

Nothing can bring my child back, but surely someone can do something to improve the traffic regulations to protect passengers alighting from a bus. In America, the fastest country in the world, this traffic law must be observed. When a bus stops all traffic must stop until the road is clear; if they fail to do so the driver of the bus has the right to take the number of the vehicle and the person concerned would lose their licence or would even be jailed.

If America can have such stringent traffic laws, why not our country? Surely we must have a major deficiency in our traffic laws?

I have seen mothers struggling to get off a bus with babies, push-chairs, shopping baskets, etc. Their toddlers run ahead over the road. Cars fly past in all directions without any concern. It would only take a few minutes to slow down or stop when a bus stops.

In our Northern Ireland Highway Code book, sections 38-41 state clearly what is expected of motorists, but I feel this courtesy ends after they have passed their driving tests. I intend to press this matter with all the might at my disposal. If I can prevent the pain in another mother's heart I feel I would have done something. We never think about these things until someone in our own home has been killed or maimed. I have tasted the bitter pill; I pray to God I never see it happen to another family. I beg of you to do anything in your power to bring our traffic laws up to date. Some child may benefit by your help. But please do it now—later could be too late for someone.

Yours sincerely,
Margaret Monaghan (Mrs.)

Drumadavey,
Irvinestown,
Co. Fermanagh.
3/4/1973

[We publish the above letter in the hope that it will cause more drivers to exercise care in such circumstances, thereby perhaps saving another mother such great pain.—Editor]

DERRYLIN NEW PARK FUND

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THE RECENT 26-COUNTY GENERAL ELECTION

NOW that the General Election dust has settled down the time is opportune to make a cold, dispassionate assessment of the results and the overall voting pattern which emerged.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that anti-Unionists in the North watched with great pleasure the fall of Fianna Fail from power; they could not be but happy to see the unprincipled men like O'Malley, Childers and Colley being sent off with their tails between their legs, having being dismissed by the Irish people for their double standards, double talk and outright collaboration with the British during the past five years when the Northern minority were under siege (see New Perspective on Ulster, "Sunday Times", 18/3/73). Consequently, it can be readily seen that while that minority rejoiced that Lynch had been dismissed with ignominy, they do not welcome Cosgrave. The Northern crisis has now toppled O'Neill, Clark, Faulkner, Stormont, Lynch. Cosgrave should now get the message.

Some few bigoted, biased and wholly blind political pundits, among them Erne Sense, have seen the recent General Election as a repudiation of the current Northern struggle. One would be equally blind to refuse to admit that a substantial part of the population of the South are callously indifferent to the plight, the sufferings and the injustices of the Northern minority. These are clearly only interested in Northerners who spend money in their hotels and bars. That they should be so unmindful of the Northern Nationalists should not be a matter of rejoicing by Erne Sense or anyone else. It should be a matter of abject shame for Erne Sense, a Free-stater, that the people of the Twenty-six Counties, only fifty years after they themselves had endured the Black and Tan persecutions and plunders, should now be so immersed in materialism and making money that they are not interested in doing anything to alleviate the suffering and trials of Belfast. They have displayed a very un-Christian trait and trend. The Free State electorate chose the material issues—how to increase their wealth, the size and numbers of their cars, etc.—in preference to the national and human issue—how to end British oppression in Ireland, British murders and forays in Belfast—in the recent elections.

Those in the South who have not sold their souls to the Tacca-directed materialism and the Lynch-directed bribery may well have been in the minority at the polls. But then it is the decent, honourable few who put principles before power, integrity before party, who are more important and more potent than the self-centred, self interested band-wagon climbers who sell their souls for filthy lucre. A few honourable men, if they could have been found, by God, would have saved Sodom and Gomorrah. The few decent people in the South who kept faith with the internees and the beleaguered people of the North can and will save Ireland.

Erne Sense's criterion for political success would appear to be success at the polls, irrespective of the means used to achieve that end. In this respect he would appear to be following the principles of the founders of Communism, Karl Marx and Lenin, who advocated any means, however vile, to achieve their ends. The main parties of the South have done just that—betrayed the Northern minority to get back to Dail Eireann. That a man like Gibbons, who told two diametrically opposed stories, one of which must have been a lie, on two solemn occasions, first in the Dail Chamber and then on oath

before God in a court, should be re-elected on the first count in Kilkenny should be a matter of the gravest concern for clergy, teachers and all people of responsibility in Ireland. Are the people of Kilkenny prepared to condone perjury? Has this type of conduct become an acceptable part of public life in Ireland? Is Erne Sense not disturbed by this alarming trend?

Mr. Billy Fox, a Protestant, contrary to what Erne Sense says, fell from power because his co-religionist Erskine Childers played the dirty Orange card against him. Fox, who in 1971 conscientiously led the people of Monaghan in road filling operations, was the victim of British Army CS gas and rubber bullets. Childers shirked his responsibilities in this regard and took the side of the British Army. His hypocritical colleague, O'Malley, a man hated by all members of the minority here, encouraged the people to fill in the roads, but that Government refused to give the roadfillers any protection. The road cratering operations endangered the lives of the people in those areas, and cost farmers and business people in the Twenty-six Counties a million pounds, as well as depriving some men of a livelihood. Childers remained silent on this issue; Fox fought it; Childers jumped in and played the Orange card by creating and exploiting groundless fears amongst the Protestant population of Monaghan, thereby stealing the votes of 3,500 traditional Protestant supporters of Fine Gael and Billy Fox. While we do not agree with Billy Fox's Fine Gael politics, we must admire him for trying to unite Protestant and Catholic against a foreign army wrecking their roads and businesses. By this low, underhand method Childers topped the poll; in this respect Childers has emulated the Brookes and the Faulkners, the men responsible for all the trouble here; However, materially-minded Erne Sense jibes at Fox's loss of not only a seat but indeed a Parliamentary Secretaryship. How debased can any one's standards and thinking become? Fox, in other words, is being castigated for being principled and honourable, for refusing to play the Orange card.

Thank heavens Erne Sense is not taken seriously by many; otherwise he would destroy the country with the bottom of the barrel standards he would inculcate in society. No, Erne Sense, Childers cannot face the verdict of history; Fox, on the other hand, may not have a seat, but he has his honour; he himself and his children will never be afraid to face the verdict of the public or the historians on this matter. Erne Sense should remember Shakespeare on that subject: "He who steals my purse steals trash."

Erne Sense has been so coloured by the worst types of political intrigue and skulduggery that he is now in effect saying "Might is right", e.g. that if Gibbons, the man who publicly perjured himself, can get off with it then perjury is right and should at times be practised by public men to get themselves off the hook.

Instead of castigating the low conduct in high places Erne Sense, by glorifying the activities of men like Gibbons, is promoting duplicity, perjury, skulduggery. Instead of castigating Childers for failing to condemn the British Government's road cratering operations and refusal to compensate farmers, etc.; instead of condemning Childers for playing the Orange card and for creating and cynically exploiting fears in the Protestant community of Monaghan, Erne Sense chooses to sneer at Fox for taking the honourable course which cost him his seat.

Erne Sense's line is in sharp contrast to the comments of responsible and respected writers and lecturers like John Mulcahy (Hibernia), Tim Par Coogan and Fr. Desmond Wilson, who have laboured hard to exterminate these double standards and double talk and downright deceit from public life. We are confident that their efforts will not be

frustrated by men like Erne Sense.

The history of civilisation and progress is the history of an enlightened, courageous, tiny few leading out in front, usually facing great odds. It is the story of a St. Joan of Arc facing a conspiracy of leaders of Church and State which ends in her being burned at the stake; it is the story of the handful of 1916 men who went out in Easter Week and were jeered by their own people when they were being frogmarched by British soldiers to the captive ship; it is the story of Fr. John Courtney Murray, S.J., President Kennedy's adviser on moral issues, who persevered down the years as the leader of a tiny minority voice within the Catholic Church calling for a declaration of religious freedom until his dream was realised by such a declaration, Vatican 2. Majority opinion, while it must be respected, should not be taken as infallible. Minority opinion, while it may not be powerful, must be respected, not sneered at.

Clearly Erne Sense's gloating on what he would like to think was the failure of the Provos is motivated by a desire to cause as much pain and anguish as possible in the minds of the 2,000 political prisoners now in jails in Ireland, England and America. He would like to tell those people and their families that they are all fools, that the people outside have deserted them, that they have been repudiated by the population at large. This has not happened. This will never happen. Hume has said in England that he would like to see every IRA man in prison. The day that he and Erne Sense could say that from a public platform in Northern Ireland will never come.

Erne Sense failed to see how the Provo idea of regionalism which is so relevant for the West cost Fianna Fail three seats there—Roscommon/Leitrim, Donegal-Leitrim and Sligo-Leitrim. Erne Sense failed to see how the ordinary rank and file registered their displeasure at the arrest of Ruairi O Bradaigh by dismissing No. 2 in the Fianna Fail Government, Brian Lenihan. He further failed to see how the strong-armed tactics which Lynch ordered the Gardaí to use against Provo supporters who were arrested after a meeting in Drumshambo was answered by the ordinary by the ordinary was answered by the ordinary people at the polls. Erne Sense was silent on the extraordinary high poll of Sean Tracey, Labour, who came out in support of the Provos so often.

His intellectual somersaults which tried to explain away Donegal North East were laughable. If his theory had been correct then the popular Delap, not the party machine Brennan, would have won. If Erne Sense's theory was correct it would have been Colley, not Haughey, who would have got 12,000 votes.

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LAW AND ORDER IN BRITISH OCCUPIED IRELAND

(Continued from page one)

man can be deported. Not even the Special Powers Act can do this. A terrible precedent has been created.

Conlon, a salesman, was interned in March last year. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conlon, who have two other sons and a daughter.

His mother, Mrs. Mary Conlon, said: "I saw Joe on the boat. Two Special Branch men were with him. I was at Long Kesh from about 4 o'clock and was required to purchase Joe's ticket. This was picked up by the Special Branch at Long Kesh. I followed them in a taxi on the way to the docks.

"Joe told me he would be released if he left Belfast. It was either that or be kept in Long Kesh for God knows how long.

"We've had our share of trouble where I live. I don't know what's going to happen to Joe now. I suppose he'll have to wander around Leeds trying to get something to keep him going. But the awful part of it all is why he should be deported from his own country. I hope this won't make him hard and resentful about what has happened to him."

NOTE: As a footnote to these legal aspects of the situation of ordinary Catholics in the North, it is interesting to note the complaints of certain political leaders of that community made very recently against the Whitelaw administration. These hinge on the recent announcement of 25 public appointments, of which only four were given to Catholics. In the provision of jobs for the economically depressed Catholic community, as in the administration of the law in Catholic areas, the Whitelaw administration is itself acting in a blatantly sectarian fashion. In these and in other ways it is most certainly not laying the foundations for a lasting peace in the North. Its actions are consonant not with the principles of a democratic peace-making exercise but rather with the worst aspects of Fascist practice.

In view of all this the question must now be asked: Just what is Mr. Whitelaw aiming at? Those who have read Irish history may guess. The rest can only hope that perhaps the answer may be forthcoming if someone in the Southern political administration has read and decided to act upon the words of "The Irish Times" of 31st January, 1973:

"Our Government might well have—in a vacuum period—the gumption to drop its attitude of leaving all to Whitelaw and waiting to see what the other man does before giving the benefit of its mind. In a situation where so many Irish people are near despair, silence is never golden."

DONEGAN'S SHAMEFUL EXHIBITION

LAST week a member of the Irish Government subjected us to the most shameful exhibition ever seen on the small screen. Patrick Donegan, the Defence Minister, went on British television to gloat over the arrest of six fellow Irishmen, although I doubt if they or any of us would number him amongst our compatriots. Not even Brian Faulkner at his most evil could match the mouthings of this latest arch-hypocrite. He went to great lengths to explain that he was a law and order minister who believed implicitly in these virtues, but we in this country are wary of the St. Paul-like conversion.

Law and order, you say. Go hide your shameful head in a corner. How dare you exult in the arrest of Joe Cahill, a man whose shoes you are not worthy to lace.

CALL TO LIFT BAN ON SINN FEIN

SINN FEIN welcomes the call of Mr. Merlyn Rees and other political spokesmen for the removal of the ban on Sinn Fein and other political groups in the North. It is very obvious now that practically the only body favouring the ban is the British Government. It is nonsense for that authority to talk about White Papers and political solutions while denying freedom of political action to one of the major elements in the Northern situation. If the British Government refuses to remove the ban, then Sinn Fein may be forced to call for a total boycott of all elections and we are confident that such a call would be answered on a scale akin to that of the recent Border Poll.

The restrictions on candidates imposed by the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Act, 1972, must also be removed. If they are not, then the majority of Republican candidates along with many prominent Civil Rights leaders such as Mr. Frank Gogarty would be excluded from standing for the election. Public representatives such as James O'Reilly and Dr. Ian Paisley would also be debarred. No teacher would be eligible as a candidate under the above mentioned Act, thus disqualifying most of the few candidates the Alliance Party would hope to field.

There must also be a radical change in the military rule of Mr. Whitelaw. The continued killing and harassment of civilians must cease forthwith. The shooting of Mr. Samuel Martin in Newtownhamilton and of a youth in Ardoyne illustrates the extent of British Army military repression. The constant raiding and searching of homes coupled with the indiscriminate arrests of boys and girls on a large scale do not produce conditions conducive to electioneering.

The British Government has the opportunity to prove its sincerity as regards a political solution by removing the ban on Sinn Fein. Failure to do so can only be construed as Britain's determination to impose a military solution. It failed in the past, it is failing today and there is no hope of it succeeding in the future.

BELFAST IS NOT EXACTLY BUTLINS

HAVING seen professional propagandist Colonel Sillitoe, of Thiepville Barracks, Lisburn, beam in on Southern Ireland on RTE recently, I would suggest that the gentleman be brought back each time a saloon car with four "nice gentlemen" in mufti cruises along a Belfast street in the wake of a Saracen spraying civilians with machine-gun fire. Six adults and two children were murdered in this fashion within a half mile of Antrim Road recently, the unmarked cars responsible for such anarchy passing blissfully through military checkpoints unchallenged. No doubt this would afford the plausible Army TV man a chance to make yet another moving appearance.

Meanwhile, Colonel Sillitoe should remember that Reginald Maudling, MP, once upon a time declared WAR on the minority in Ulster from the House of Commons. Since that declaration has never been revoked (nor are there any conditions for such disengagement written into the White Paper), Col. Sillitoe would well be advised to consider the British Army as being AT WAR in Ulster. Belfast is not exactly Butlins, Mr. Sillitoe. Besides the Colonel's own intimate knowledge of the workings of British Military Intelligence and S.A.S. can scarcely leave him in any doubt as to war being a nasty business. Fair-play is a very rare commodity indeed in the Manuals on Extermination as written by Kitson, "Mad" Mitch and Cluttebuck.

Diarmaid O Suilleabhain

PHILIP CASSIDY COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

A MEETING will be held in Arney Hall on Tuesday, 10th April, 1973, at 9 p.m. Will all interested in the organisation of a Commemoration Ceremony on Easter Sunday in honour of Philip Cassidy, a 1916 man, please attend.

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