



THE VOICE OF
REPUBLICAN ULSTER.

REPUBLICAN NEWS

England/Scotland/Wales 12p PRICE 10p

Vol. 7 Number 33 Saturday, September 3 1977

THIS WEEK

Attacks by the Irish Republican Army against British Forces continued throughout the week. Operations were mounted in Lurgan, Derry and Belfast. On Friday 26th August a soldier was shot in the head and seriously injured at Butcher's Gate checkpoint in Derry.

In the other attacks in Belfast a soldier of the Gordon Highlanders was killed in Ardoyne last Sunday, and another wounded in Springhill. On Tuesday a soldier was shot at the junction of Springfield Road, White Rock Rd, and in the same area on Wednesday afternoon a rocket and gun attack was launched against a British armoured car. The rocket clipped the vehicle but was deflected, exploding over a patch of wasteland, where unfortunately two children suffered slight injuries. On Wednesday night a corporal of the Royal Green

Jackets was killed in the New Lodge area.

Outside of these successes the continuation of the Indomitable People's Struggle brought into the open many SDLP contradictions. Dissension in the SDLP hasn't yet run its full course. Grassroots pressure [which was responding to increased British repression and torture], in addition to the fact that Brit bootlicking [the official party-line] wasn't producing institutionalised salaries and power, but which was alienating the SDLP from electoral support, has eventually brought them back to the 'United Ireland' theme. The fact that they are back to the 1972 position and that a stage of the People's war was unnecessarily protracted five years doesn't seem to have annoyed their conscience.

More worrying to them is the recently formed Nationalist Party which will present a threat to

the SDLP in many critical areas since its emphasis is placed on the popular demand for a British withdrawal. This party with its instinctively correct national line will be lacking in a socialist perspective and though constitutional it is a relevant by-product of the revolutionary process.

Meantime Carters comments, not on Lewisham, Grunwick or Nottingham but on the six-county stalemate have, as Ruairi O'Bradaigh stated, tended to 'internationalise' the situation. Jimmy temporarily misled his penchant for Human Rights. On this subject we could have supplied him with a wealth of material for a vigorous human rights campaign. His statement, however, on balance was overwhelmingly backing Britain's pursuit of political imperialism.

One of our prisoners, Tony Kane, next week enters his eight year of im-

prisonment by the Brits. Next week also sees the first anniversary of the heroic struggle led by Kieran Nugent for political prisoner-of-war status. He and 180 other comrades lie in H-Block in naked solitary confinement.

Jimmy Carter says he condemns violence. So why doesn't he stop sending the plastic and rubber bullets which killed Stephen Geddiss and Brian Stewart; why doesn't he refuse to arm the RUC and British Army with American M1 Carbines and American AR15's; why doesn't he intervene in the production of the American CR-gas so often used against our people; why doesn't he stop the SAS from getting American Ingram sub-machine guns; and why did he sanction the huge American loan to the Brits, being used now and distributed liberally in the counter-insurgency programmes??

Soldiers in Belfast, in Derry and Lurgan and

throughout the six-counties will tonight be throwing young lads and girls up against walls and will be searching them and abusing them. Boys like Danny McCooley will be arrested and trailed into Army RUC barracks, and old men like Peter McGrath will be brought from his familiar surroundings to the strange and horrific torture centre of Castlereagh, for interrogation. Tomorrow people will be going to jail "for life", sentenced under non-jury courts; the People will continue to be discriminated against under the sectarian Six-County state.

Republicans in Derry and Belfast will never be accorded the right, given to the Loyalist Black Preceptors last Saturday, to march through the city centres.

An IRA Volunteer will go out and shoot at soldiers, and according to his success and the People's suffering and support the opportunist politicians will perform somersaults to accommodate and scale-down the politicisation of the revolutionary People.

Nobody can condemn the force our People use against the institutionalised and blessed murderous violence of British political imperialism.

NOTES BY CORMAC



DAZZLING!
YES, MY FRIENDS, IT'S
GRINNING JIMMY
(MR. PRESIDENT TO
YOU, BUSTER)

I WISH I'D STOP
GRINNING-I'M
GETTING
BLINDED

AND THE CLEVER
MISTER CARTER IS
GOING TO HELP US
TO SOLVE THE IRISH
PROBLEM (OR, AS
WE KNOW IT, THE
BRIT PROBLEM)

IS HE GOING TO TELL
THE BRITZ TO GET
OUT OF IRELAND?

DON'T BE NAIVE!
YOU SAY THAT STUFF
BEFORE ELECTIONS!

UNCLE SAM HAS
A NATURAL GIFT
FOR SOLVING
PROBLEMS!

YEAH, LOOK
WHAT JOHN
WAYNE DID TO
THE INDIANS



HI! MY NAME IS
ANGELA DAVIS AND
I WOULD LIKE TO
TELL YOU HOW THE
U.S.A CAN HELP
YOU SOLVE YOUR
RACE PROBLEM....

RIGHT! YOUR TIMES
UP - BACK TO
YOUR CELL!



SO LET'S
HEAR IT FOR
UNCLE SAM...
HIP-HIP...

HOOD
RAY



RUN FOR YOUR
LIVES! HERE
COMES THE
PEANUT FARMER!



SDLP'S ABOUT TURN

'BACK TO THE BARRICADES, BOYS'

Left 'Rebel' Paddy Devlin
Right the 'converted' Nationalists, Hume Currie and Fitt.



After 1969 the British Government was faced with a class of people whose natural political direction and development would take them into the area of revolutionary politics. This was the catholic section of the working-class of the six-counties who had been (reluctantly and irregularly) led constitutionally by a motley crew of nationalist and opportunist politicians.

Already the nationalist population had an organisation which would facilitate the revolutionary development - this was the Irish Republican Army. In an effort to divert revolutionary potential the British Government formed the alliance of the SDLP (Social Democratic and Labour Party).

One of the men involved in this was a Maurice Foley (mentioned elsewhere in this paper) a man who has strong links with British Intelligence.

With the formation of the SDLP the British Government had consolidated and compromised the nationalist leadership

under. Catholic middle-class opinion. After the fall of Stormont the Brit strategy was to promote the policy of power-sharing. This meant promoting the SDLP as an equal partner in the context of six-county politics. The reason for this was simple. The IRA was strong, it gave developing political and military leadership to the revolutionary people and it had already brought down Stormont - a feat that most older generation nationalists thought impossible.

The Brits knew that the only possible answer to this was to give the SDLP limited political-power so that they could demonstrate to their supporters on the ground that they had won major concessions and it was possible to make gains by constitutional methods, thus undermining the Republicans.

However, the Brit monster of loyalism-which feeds on power, favour and sectarianism manifested its dissent in the stoppage of May 1974 which wrecked the Brits power-sharing plans.

During their time in office the SDLP had played a treacherous role. They introduced the levy for Rent and Rates strikers, they sat on an Executive which interned sixty men and women, and Gerry Fitt described marches at an anti-internment rally as "scum". But after the stoppage they were stuck with the British Government's policy of power-sharing: a situation which has isolated them ever since and cut them off from the nationalist populace, so much so that Gerry Fitt hasn't been able to walk in west Belfast for over three years.

Since 1974 the SDLP

have remained a puppet to the British Government and it was this position which has completely isolated them. But now there is a change of direction in an attempt to get more support from the Catholic people.

The SDLP have come away from their power sharing policy and have now aligned themselves to the "IRISH DIMENSION". They are backed up in this by the Fianna Fail Government and indeed by the new Cardinal elect.

Already a pattern is beginning to emerge that the forming of this new allegiance is another attempt to undercut the Republican Movement in

its correct analysis.

But it is this very attempt that has caused the outburst of Paddy Devlin and has brought out into the open the very serious split in the SDLP. As an organisation the SDLP have only been held together by their common desire for power and political office. Now that they are faced with ruin and can clearly see the writing on the wall it's only a matter of looking after their own personal interest. Paddy Devlin is only the first in a long line who will desert the sinking fortunes of this doomed party of political hacks.

STILL THE ONLY POLITICS

THAT WILL OBTAIN

A UNITED REPUBLIC



LETTER FROM REMAND P.O.W.S H.I. LONG KESH

A Chara,
On Friday 5th August the Irish News carried a statement from the A.L.J. which condemned the conditions in H-Block, Long Kesh. This evoked a reply from the N.I. office which appeared the following day in the Irish News. We reject the N.I. office's reply as we consider they have completely distorted the facts as we know them. They state for example that both soup and bread are part of the prison diet. The truth is, soup has only been served on the two days the articles appeared and this consisted of a quarter of a mug full of soup. We had not had any until then and have not had any since.

For some weeks past we have been complaining about the restricted diet, and the condition in which the meals are served. Items of food to which we are entitled, are being withheld.

Food is served in a most unpalatable manner and is usually cold. Bread which is supposed to be a central part of our diet is a rarity. Matters came to a head on Thursday, 11th of August, when Republicans and Loyalists refused to accept the evening meal which was unfit for human consumption.

It consisted of a cup of tea, what was supposed to be a boiled egg and a slice of potato bread and a ladle of so-called tinned tomatoes. The tomatoes in particular were so poor that even a senior officer of the prison staff was moved to say that he personally would not eat them.

On Monday the 5th of August the prisoners refused breakfast because of the complete absence of bread. As a protest, both Republicans and Loyalists refused to leave the canteen in C wing. It was only when a senior prison officer agreed to

meet them individually AND promised to look into their complaints, did the men agree to return to their cells.

As remand prisoners we are fortunate that we can receive food parcels to supplement our diet. However we are deeply concerned about the plight of our comrades in H5 who are on the BLANKET. These men receive no parcels and must exist on prison fare alone. They are confined, naked, in their cells 24 hours a day and must take their meals in them.

We urge our people on the outside to support the call by the A.L.J. for an enquiry into conditions in 'H-5'. It is only with YOUR support that a speedy and humane settlement to this most pressing problem can be reached.

P.R.O.
REPUBLICAN POW'S
'C' WING, 'H' BLOCK.
'ON KESH'

ANNE DEVLIN

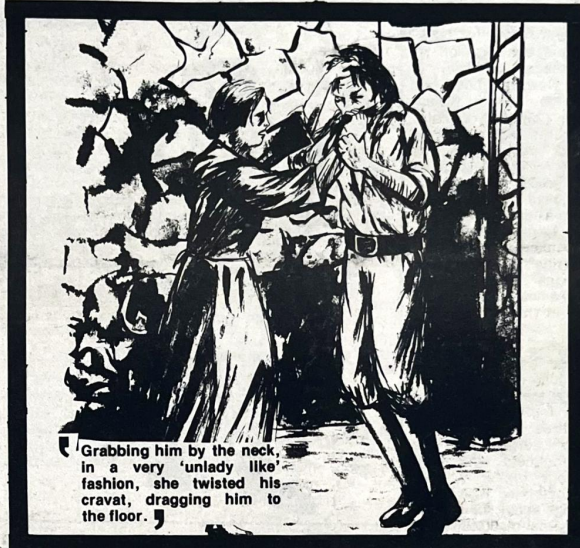
(1780-1851)

PART II

...A TRIBUTE TO A HEROINE by SCOPOLI

LAST WEEK covered the early life of Anne Devlin, the involvement of her family in the rebellions of 1798 and 1803, and their persecution as a result.

The gates of Dublin Castle opened. The Devlin family, together with Anne, the former house-keeper of Robert Emmet, were led into the yard by a drunken armed escort. The rebellion had been abortive. The leaders were 'on the run' with massive rewards being 'bill-posted on every road. The Government of the day embarked on a policy of severe persecution. Even the children of the rebels and sympathisers of their cause were to suffer, including Anne's younger brother who was severely afflicted by smallpox and confined to a room in the Castle, denied medical treatment, and covered only by an apron. Their entire family, including her aged parents were held separately, and subjected to continual interrogations, which was directed by a Major Sirr.



Grabbing him by the neck, in a very 'unladylike' fashion, she twisted his cravat, dragging him to the floor.

The Castle authorities, determined to establish the whereabouts of the leaders, placed Anne in rooms with members of the rebel forces, who unknown to her had turned informer. They tried to draw her into conversation, but even though she believed them to be still genuine, she repeatedly refused to discuss matters relating to the organisation. On occasion genuine revolutionary activists were placed in her presence, in the hope that by mutual recognition the Castle could discover their sympathetic attitudes towards the rebellion. Every conceivable device was tried to get her to impart information. Through it all Anne denied that she was anything other than a mere house-keeper, and knew nothing of Mr. Ellis (Emmet's assumed name) or the politics of his associates. On one occasion, her total contempt for informers was illustrated (on or about Aug 30) when she was led into a room to confront a former rebel, John Fleming. The latter pointed out that he knew Anne, and that she had been engaged in 'the conspiracy'. Grabbing him by the neck, in a very 'unladylike' fashion, she twisted his cravat, dragging him to the floor, leaving him choking before he was rescued by guards.

The first of the Devlin family to be released was one of Anne's younger brothers, John. All through her experiences in the Castle, the only kindness shown her was from the wives of some of the prison staff, and female prisoners. None of them asked her questions as to her con-

nections with the rebellion. Her interrogations continued, with the promise that if she would tell all she knew which need not even involve her own family, all the Devlins would immediately be released and Anne would be £500 the richer. In those days such a sum was a tidy fortune for a young lady; her captors remarked. Anne's reply was one of rebuke, 'If I never get a fortune, till I get one out of blood money, I will be without one all the days of my life'. Such a defiant reply brought on her head increased scorn and brutality from her loyalist jailors. They swore that she would remain in jail all the days of her life, which for someone approaching her twenty-fourth birthday could indeed be a very long time.

In late August Anne's two sisters, Julia and Mary were taken to Kilmainham jail on a charge of high treason. Emmet was arrested around the same time, and on September 3rd. Anne, together with the remainder of her family became inmates of that overflowing institution, all charged with the same offence. Her prison number was the ominous one of '98', which caused many a cheer from the prisoners, and heckling from the loyalists. Even the 'juvenile conspirator', her nine-year-old brother suffering great hardship and pain from smallpox, was still held in the hope that the family would break for his sake alone. Another older brother, Arthur, was sent to the Provost Prison.

On the first day of the Devlins entering Kilmainham, one of the Castle interrogators and torturers, Hanlon, was shot dead by a Mr. Henry Howley, whose perfect aim resulted in a direct

hit to the heart. From the jail Anne sent messages out as to who were and were not the informers, who was doing the torturing and other items of information 'useful to an enemy'. These messages were usually sent through female associates, many of whom spent only a brief period 'inside'. Many a person was grateful to Anne for her intelligent use of the 'gravevine'.

LAST FAREWELL.

Daily revolutionaries were being executed, and the jail was filled with men who literally had only a few hours left on this earth. The bloody harvest seemed unending. It was merely a short time before most of Anne's closest friends and fellow insurgents would meet the same fate.

One morning she was taken to the exercise yard, which in those days was rare for anyone being held in solitary confinement. On entering the yard she saw Robert Emmet a short distance away, and realised immediately that the authorities had set yet another trap for her. 'Both pretended not to recognise each other, while Emmet occupied his time with a bat and ball. Striking the ball occasionally in her direction and following it a little later, they were able to exchange a few words of conversation. Robert implored her to tell what she knew of him, so that her family and she could have their liberty. Anne was upset at his instructions, and swore she would not breathe one word that would make her an informer, even if it meant her remaining in prison for life. Emmet insisted, "Speak of no one only of me, for

I am a dead man". Again passing each other in the yard, "There will be enough to swear against me, I cannot die easy while you and your family are in such danger through my means". Holding back her tears, Anne returned to her cell leaving a saddened Emmet walking in the yard. This was the first time she had ever refused to follow her 'employers' instructions and the last time she was to see him alive.

EXECUTIONS.

On October 12, Russell was sent to Downpatrick for trial. Shortly before Anne had made it her business to have a brief conversation with him and put his mind at ease on a number of issues that concerned him. On the



Robert Emmet.

morning of the 20th, a heart-broken Anne awaited news of Emmet's trial, and expected execution. Early the next morning she was taken from her cell, placed in a coach, and taken to Birmingham Tower at the Castle under armed guard. Surrounded by pistols and bayonets, the young woman was pushed from the coach

and before her eyes stood a scaffold covered with the blood of Robert Emmet. The dogs, and pigs which freely roamed the streets in those days were lapping at his blood which lay between the paving stones.

From the place of execution she was taken to the Castle for yet another sermon about 'being a lady' and 'doing what was only proper'. Their words were again wasted on her, and the irate interrogators eventually sent her off once again to Kilmainham. By mid-October her old friend Russell had met the same fate as Emmet.

Anne's mother was released in late November and provided with a letter addressed to Michael Dwyer from the Viceroy. The letter promised a free pardon for himself and his men, and a free passage to America. After giving themselves up, and fearing that they might join the rebels in America, the authorities shipped them off to Australia, after being held for two years and six months.

THE Christmas of 1803 was now a joyous one for the Devlins. No fewer than 21 of Anne's relations were in prisons in different parts of Dublin. On Christmas Day Kilmainham's guests included ten of Michael Dwyer's family including two sisters, as well as Anne's immediate family.

RELEASES.

On Jan 21 Anne's two sisters were released, together with Dwyer's sisters, and two sisters-in-law within, the prison conditions grew harsher, and food rations became scant. The liberated section of the Devlin family were now in dire straits, and the family sold out their small holding. Above all, Anne was still being incarcerated mainly due to the fact that the authorities believed they could break her will and health, thereby gaining information which in turn would lead to other convictions and executions. Her plight however was slowly gaining publicity outside the jail's grey walls, and continually male prisoners wrote letters to Government officials, and politicians, expressing their total opposition to the treatment of prisoners in general, and Anne in particular. Some in their desire to see an end to her suffering, wrote that she had gone mad from continual ill-treatment and mental torture, which was far from the truth. Their motives however were highly genuine and were an expression of kindness towards number '98'. Daniel O'Connell, then little known, began to take up her case. Three judges went to Kilmainham as a result of growing pressure, and held an inquiry. The system within the jail began to change, but very slowly.

(To be Continued).

Evenin' all,

Well, what with our hard worked judges and magistrates going off on their three months holidays I haven't any more UDR bad apples for my files. However, the good old British Army has more than made up for it. Frankly, though I'm becoming a bit worried about some of the boys in Khaki. Take, for example, Neil Needham, 22, of 1st Batt Worcester and Sherwood Foresters. His defence counsel described him as "a virgin soldier". No doubt it was the arduous tours of duty in Ulster beating up women and children that led him to the strange habit of trying to assault young ladies by putting plastic bags over the heads. His defence that he had a fetish about plastic bags and rubber and that he "pursued odd sexual practices" was obviously taken into account when he was sentenced to 21 months for three burglaries, theft of ladies handbags, assault and 15 offences of stealing women's clothing. What is going on at Colchester?

Handbag snatching is of course a favourite practice of soldiers as even our magistrates accept. Recently for example Robert Keith McIlveen (17) of the Royal Irish Rifles in Ballymena got a conditional discharge because the army, who described him as "an average soldier" wanted to send him to Hong Kong. I don't think we want him in 2nd Batt UDR— an 18-year-old girl beat up him and his mate, when they tried to snatch her bag, and handed them over to the RUC. Spineless oaf! Much better

IT'S A MANS LIFE IN THE ARMY

by THE BRIGADIER



news of our great RUC soccer team. Last season they managed to achieve the worst record for bookings and sendings off of any League Division B team. Now the boss has appointed big Kenny Crozier (22) team captain. I hear the lads are dead chuffed about this as Kenny was suspended from soccer duty twice and booked five times last season. The lads in Castle-reagh torture centre are pretty pleased too, it's comforting to know that the bigger the thug you are, the more you'll get ahead in the new modern RUC.

Again, I must say that I'm sick and tired of all these jokes about hungry soldiers that people keep telling me. Ever since I mentioned the biting soldier of Lurgan and the tank regiment who stole the dogs dinner I have been inundated with press clippings about the hungry army. One malicious person actually sent me the story about poor Arthur Atkinson of the Guards. He, it seems, has baffled psychiatrists by continually stealing frozen chickens from supermarkets, not that he likes chicken or anything like that, he throws them away as soon as he has



stolen them, but he does like to steal them. Well, it's obviously clear to me that Arthur has done a few tours of duty in Ulster, that's a good enough excuse for rape, theft, assault and murder so it should be a good enough one for chicken stealing.

Finally, I would like to apologise to my old friend Sammy Semple, OBE and headmaster of Lisnagarvey school. Wee Sammy, the only man able to look up to Roy Mason, was extremely disappointed that Her Gracious Majesty didn't drop in to see his lovely school, part-

icularly after he had been boasting to all and sundry that she was coming. I'm afraid this was my fault Sammy, because after I foolishly put it in my article the security forces cancelled the trip. Still, Sammy did get to Hillsborough and I was able to make amends for my behaviour by saving his life. Wee Sammy, you see, was so keen to shake the hand of Roy Mason, a hand, by the way, which has taken the odd handshake from the likes of John Poulson, that he jumped out of the line and tried to seize the diminutive Mason's grubby paw.

Mason's two bodyguards both had their Walther's out in a flash and were about to drill wee Sammy when I intervened to save him. Least I could do. After all, we need loyal little toadies like wee Sammy to help us Ulsterize this fair province. I wonder do the school authorities know that he hasn't got any qualifications and has had to start going to night class to get a few A levels?

Never mind, Go carefully and look out for the UDR.

THE BRIGADIER.

BRITS GO ON RAMPAGE

PICTURED RIGHT THE CHAPEL OF CORPUS CHRISTI.



Liam McParland Sinn Fein Advice Centre Ballymurphy, Belfast.

On Sunday the 28th August, at 4.30 p.m. an active service unit of the Irish Republican Army made an attack on a Brit Army Foot Patrol hitting one soldier. After the attack the Brits went on the rampage, they burst in the door of 105 Springhill Avenue, where Mr and Mrs. Walker live with their four children, who are aged 6 months, 1 year, 3 years,

PICTURED LEFT 105, SPRINGHILL AVENUE.

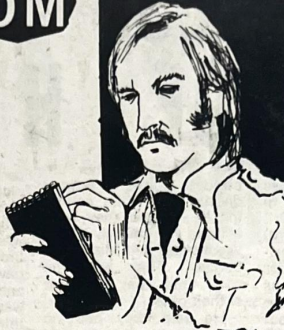


and 5 years. Mrs Walker was on her own with the children at the time. They arrested her leaving the children by themselves. They questioned her for several hours, asking her who done the shooting, she kept telling them that she knew nothing about it as she was in the house with her children. They eventually released her at 8.30 p.m.

They also burst in the door of 117 Springhill Avenue, which is occupied by the Nuns of the area.

The soldiers entered the Hall way of Corpus Christi Chapel and after they left it was found that a door in the hall-way was broken open and several pounds stolen, which was raised by selling books.

NOTES FROM QUEENS UNIVERSITY



It is just ten years since the great clean up of the National Union of Students (NUS) and the rest of the western student movement. Two decades of manipulation by the notorious American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was exposed and amid a welter of protestations that 'we didn't know anything about it' NUS leaders suddenly dropped out of the limelight only to claim their just rewards promised them by their masters.

Through extensive funding of the student movement, a whole generation of British student leaders was safely delivered into the hands of the CIA and their British counterparts. They were only too happy to comply, and many now hold jobs closely linked to Britain's post-imperial world role, in the EEC, the Foreign Office, or British Intelligence.

The CIA saw the communist potential amid the student movement after the world war and chose to set up its own alternative right-wing movement to channel feelings away from support for the Left during the period known as the Cold War.

A report compiled at the time concluded that it was not just the CIA that was behind the manipulation, but British Intelligence also had its dirty finger in the pie. Through the Foreign Office (FO) it had been

appointing safe candidates from the student ranks to take up certain positions on the international scene. This way they could safeguard Britain's interests abroad.

All the NUS Presidents of the 1960's are now either with the FO or with other such bodies. Two are diplomats, one is an assistant EEC commissioner, two others are FO counsellors and another is with the Commonwealth secretariat.

Two of them, Meta Ramsey and Dennis Grennan, were named last year as working for Brit Intelligence and although both denied the claim, Ramsey is based at Century House, Southwark which is the HQ of M16, and Grennan is deeply involved in aiding pro-western forces in Africa. He worked with UNITA during the Angolan civil war and in April of this year was in Luanda - the first Brit to enter the country since the MPLA victory - to negotiate on behalf of the imprisoned mercenaries. Grennan has also been advisor to other African states on internal security matters.

Students find it strange that Grennan, former NUS president and charity campaigner, has suddenly become an expert in the security field and disclosed so many right-wing contacts abroad. More recently the Brit FO was instrumental in the collapse of the

student travel agency by setting up in competition at a time when NUS was steadily leaning more to the Left.

Geoff Martin (former NUS leader) and Maurice Foley (junior minister at the Ministry of Defence) have managed to get involved with the Institute for the Study of Conflict - which provides lectures on terrorism and how to combat national freedom struggles world-wide. These two were also members of a study group on the Irish war zone which recommended increased repression.

Such is the state of affairs existing at the present time on the international student scene. But closer to home one starts to think about the career of Claran McKeown, self-styled 'President' of the ill-fated peace (sic) people in the occupied six counties. And talking of British influence on student leaders, McKeown was once student president at Queens; a mild and bewildered radical/Nationalist until his surface last year as chief mouthpiece for the enemy war machine at Thiepval barracks.

And what could be his reward 'for services rendered' while student and Brit propagandist?

Now think about that one!

C.A.B.B.I. SEE FOR THEMSELVES

Eight people from the Campaign Against British Brutality in Ireland (CABBI), who visited Turf Lodge during the Bank holiday period, not only witnessed with their own eyes examples of British Army brutality, they also personally experienced harassment and attempted intimidation from the same.

Before leaving Britain one of the company was held for some time under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

However, this was a trifle compared to what happened the following day. While walking peacefully through Milltown Cemetery a patrol of five heavily armed soldiers approached them. The soldiers seemed anxious about the photographing of Andersonstown R.U.C. barracks and wanted to know if the photographer was the 'Press'. The photographer was in fact, Brian Hodges, the president of Lambeth Trades Council and a member of the Labour Party and N.U.R. Pat Arrowsmith, who was one of the party was picked on by a soldier who was attracted by the two badges she was wearing. One being 'Troops Out Now' and the other 'Smash Racism'. On his jacket he sported the insignia of the notorious racist party the 'National Front'.

Then a group of Rucmen, one with a sterling machine gun, the others brandishing pistols, arrived on the scene. The eight visitors, two now under arrest, together with their guide, an eleven year old boy, were marched off to the R.U.C. barracks. During their time at the

barracks each was searched and frisked as if a criminal, asked their name and address and occupation. Even the eleven-year-old boy was submitted to this, even his occupation was demanded.

What seemed to cause most anxiety were the cameras and tape recorders the visitors had with them. These had been brought to record the accusations of the people of Turf Lodge, that the army deliberately and consistently used brutality.

This incident, though a rude and shocking contrast to the friendliness and generosity that they received from the people of Turf Lodge, has not deterred these supporters of CABBI. On the contrary, 'Mason's wall of silence' to prevent the facts about the British Army's actions in Turf Lodge is being breached. The CABBI will expose, condemn and publicise the ugly truth that the army is a brutalised menace.

The campaign has got off to a good start, having attracted the support of 3 Labour M.P.'s, prominent journalists, Lord Soper and Trade Unionists. At its launching meeting Martin Ennals, the Secretary General of Amnesty International, condemned the British addition to torture and quoting the principle established in the 'Nazi war trials at Nuremberg of individual responsibility, said those who use torture should be tried and punished.

The CABBI has decided to focus on Turf Lodge and will commit itself to publicity as to the truth of the situation.

COMMUNIQUE FROM THE IRELAND SOLIDARITY COMITE IN PARIS

Two members of the Comité Irlande (Paris) have just terminated a one month fact-finding tour in Dublin, Belfast and Derry.

The Comité Irlande is a broad based group whose aims are to campaign in France for the following three demands:

Withdrawal of British troops from the North of Ireland;

General amnesty for all Irish political prisoners;

Self-determination for the whole Irish people.

The committee is not under the control of any political organisation, be it French or Irish.

Activities include the publication of an information bulletin (copies are available from

the address given below),

the translation and publication of useful booklets and articles (e.g. 'The new technology of repression', the Troops Out Alternative White Paper, a booklet on James Connolly, etc.) and efforts to influence the French press to take a more progressive stance on Ireland. We also possess a slide show, an informative photo exhibition and a film (Ireland behind the wire) with a specially prepared French soundtrack.

Although still relatively small, the Comité Irlande is able to be present at most of the political festivals in France (see photo) and organises regular meetings and debates on Ireland in youth

clubs, universities and schools. Similar groups have been set up in other French towns, and a network of contacts is slowly being built up.

In October 1976, a meeting to campaign for the release of the Murrays attracted some 300 people in Paris. Comrades close to Sinn Féin were of great assistance in the organisation of that meeting, and also did a great deal of work to arrange for the sending of a group of international lawyers to Ireland later that year to observe the conduct of the Murray case. Other activities of the Comité at that time included pickets outside the Irish Tourist Office in the centre of Paris and, the successful picketing



The stand held by the Comité at the P.S.U. festival in July 1977 attracted hundreds of visitors.

of a church in which the Peace Movement were holding a fund-raising meeting. This autumn, the Comité Irlande is to launch a broad-based campaign for Irish political prisoners both in Ireland and in Britain. This campaign

will involve meetings, debates and the publication of leaflets, booklets and posters on such subjects as political status, police and army brutality and legal excesses in Ireland and Britain.

The Comité Irlande sends

greetings to the risen Irish people, and welcomes all contacts with republicans and republican sympathisers.

Address: Comité Irlande
14, Rue de Nanteuil,
75015, Paris
France.

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS OF 'H' BLOCK PRISON

I visited Tommy Hillman H Block on Monday the 1st August 1977. At first the Warders said he wouldn't come out on the visit and only after waiting about three hours and arguing that the welfare had rung and said that he was waiting to take the visit did we get in to see him. I was shocked at the state of this lad. He looked extremely pale and drawn. As I hadn't known him before I was unable to judge whether he had lost weight or not but his sister was with me and she cried when she saw him. What I noticed mostly was his hands since they seemed to be shaking uncontrollably and seemed as white as snow. I have never seen hands so white. He was in a very nervous state and started to talk very fast as if he wanted to get it all said within the half hour that we had.

He told us things were very bad inside. He said the Warders were doing

a lot of beatings of the younger lads. He also said that they all had to do three days "C.C." (Cellular Confinement) on the Boards every fortnight in punishment for their protest. This means Solitary Confinement for 24 hours per day without even being allowed to empty pots. He said that at the moment they were doubled up in their Cells. He said the Cells were just about the size of the visiting cubicle which we were in. He said that there were just the two beds and two straight wooden chairs in the Cell. The window was very small and he said during the very warm weather he got up one day to try and open the window and the screw of it came out in his hand and he was sent "on the boards" for this. He said they were locked up twenty-four hours of the day but were allowed to empty the pot at night. That took a couple of min-

utes. They were not allowed to speak to anyone on the way while emptying it. He said they were allowed a shower on a Wednesday and Mass on a Sunday. That was the only time they got out of their cells.

He said they had no contact with the outside world whatsoever. They were not allowed Newspapers, Watches Radio or Television. All they had was a Bible in their cells. He said one day an Orderly slipped them in and old copy of the Sun Newspaper (it was four months old) and he said it caused such excitement that you would have thought it was a Thousand Pounds. Everyone had a look at it at Mass and wanted to keep a page of it. He also pointed out that when anyone has to see a doctor whether for health reasons or for injuries caused by beatings they must put on the uniform before they are allowed to see the doctor. He said that a

certain prisoner had developed a lump on his chest which had turned blue after a blow and when a doctor was brought to see him he gave him two white tablets and that was all. There was no X ray or anything else. This prisoner's solicitor is suing this Doctor for wilful negligence and has already started proceedings. He said the men were bearing up pretty well but stressed that the only thing that was keeping them sane was the people outside. He hoped everyone was on the Streets protesting as well and that everyone was helping them in their

struggle for political status. He was worried about some of the lads though. He said some of them had developed hysterical laughs and this was going on all the time. He said these are the men they were worried about. He also said the Screws were telling the married men that their wives were running about. This was all for pure badness to knock their morale.

He asked us was there much support outside. We told him they had massive support. He seemed a bit happier. He said 17 men who had come off the Blanket were coming back on it

The name of the prisoner featured in this article has been changed, in case of the Prison Authorities taking some sort of parliament action against him.



STATUS CAMPAIGN GATHERING STRENGTH

The Central Relatives Action Committee regards the fact that several hundred people supported the Political Status rally in the Westrock area of Ballymurphy as proof that the campaign to defend the political prisoners is gathering strength.

the Black Hole of Calcutta, the concentration camps of Hitler's Germany. Now the way things are going in Long Kesh it is almost making Hitler look like Billy Butlin, and his string of Holiday camps. It was reported last week that other pris-

was brought before the courts again on a trumped up charge, and given another Year, she said that her son's once bright eyes are now mere pale shadows, he is rapidly losing his hair. But his morale is still high, and he made this call to the people outside, to keep the protests up as it is the only thing that keeps the prisoners going. Pat Arrowsmith the T.O.M. speaker said that a new campaign had been launched in Britain against British Army brutality in the 6 Cos. They had organised a solidarity picket recently with the men in 'H' Block.



The Central Relatives Action Committee condemns the intimidatory tactics of the British Army, who harassed the march and occupied the grounds of the local Catholic Church at Springhill to shout insults at the marchers.

The rally was addressed by members of the Relatives Action Committee, and Pat Arrowsmith of the Troops Out Movement. The speaker for the Ballymurphy Relatives Action Committee said that she and other members of the R.A.C. in the area were trying to mobilise the people to support the young boys from the area, who were suffering in 'H' Block, in defense of the battle to defend Political Status.

The Speaker for the Central Relatives Action Committee said she knew most people had heard of

oners in 'H' Block have taken to hiding from the prisoners on the Blanket, because they are so terrible to look at. It frightens and depresses the other prisoners so much that they have started to hang sheets over the windows when these walking corpses go past. We must stand by the P.O.W.'s they will have Political Status.

"RAPIDLY LOSING HAIR"

The speaker for the Turf Lodge R.A.C. said she had a son in 'H' Block, and last week he

She said that she was on a fact finding tour to gather information about the recent orgy of brutality that the British Army indulged in. The chairperson in ending the rally called on people to join their local RAC Committee.

PRO CENTRAL RELATIVES ACTION COMMITTEE.

CONDITIONS CRUMLIN ROAD

Dear Friends,

As a Republican POW in C Wing Crumlin Road Jail I am writing to tell you about the so called neutral prison officers here. As far as Republican POW's are concerned there are no neutral Screws as most of them belong to Loyalist Paramilitary groups. They can be seen at any time of day showing their hate towards Republicans. Even when we are locked in our cells at night you can hear them say "where are the Fenians cells". They then start flicking on and off the lights in our cells at all hours of the night and kicking our cell doors in the early hours of the morning. When we are getting our grub you will always see the Loyalists getting more than Rep-

ublicans. A certain Screw called Davidson when asked why he gives Loyalist prisoners more food than Republican prisoners



"There are no neutral Screws."

PRISONER

again. He also said they had heard the U.V.F. were joining the protest in September.

On the subject of letters he said he personally had only received three letters since he was sentenced in January. Seven must have gone astray. He said they were allowed one letter a month, no food parcel, no cigarettes. All they are allowed is two sachets of shampoo which is snipped and some is out of them before they receive them and one bar of soap a month. This is the lot.

SIGNED ANNE MURRAY
8th August, 1977.



Artist's impression of the sit.

IN D GAOL

said "I hate to see good food going to waste on you Fenian Bastards". Some of the Screws can be seen giving messages from Loyalists on the outside. To Loyalist leaders on the inside. On the 12th of July last the Screws and Prison Governor allowed Loyalist prisoners to shout obscenities about Our Lady, to throw urine through our cells, to bang on cell doors at all hours of the night. But if a Republican even gets up to the window to ask a cell mate for a light after lock up, if he is caught by a Screw he is put on the Board for three days.

Is Mise
PRO C WING
CRUMLIN ROAD JAIL.



A CHRISTIAN DUTY



"The Church, and I think this is very true of the situation in Ireland, has lost credibility by being content only with condemning violence of one sort, Complacency, satisfaction with the status quo, implicit support of a corrupt regime are in contradiction with real Christianity. The Church has no right to condemn violence if she is not in the leading ranks of non-violent social change, working for human rights and making justice possible. The temptation for the Church is to support the status quo and condemn the revolutionary.

The above passage is a short quote from an article which appeared in a religious magazine called "Reality" the author of the article is Raphael Gallagher C.Se. R. With the exception of a few priests, the clergy in Ireland have fallen into the above mentioned temptation. They remain silent in the face of degrading and barbaric practices that are being perpetrated on the Irish people by the British war machine. Daily one can read of cases of ill-treatment, brutality, torture, whichever name you prefer to use, the end result makes little difference to those on the receiving end. Places like Springfield Rd barracks and Castlereagh Interrogation Centre are

renown for their "Interviews" Using methods perfected by the Nazis Fascists, the notorious R.U.C. squeeze from the helpless victims verbal and signed statements of guilt which will suffice to send their unfortunate victims away for long periods of imprisonment. Since this phase of the war to liberate our country started, not one member of the R.U.C. has ever been convicted for the many crimes that have been committed in these torture centres. The R.U.C. have been given a free hand by the British administration and they in return give 100% effort to their "interviews" knowing full well that they need not worry about complaints that might be brought against them. A few R.U.C. special branch men have been brought to court but after a short suspension, a quick trial and a not guilty verdict returned, they are now back at work and from all reports, earning plenty of overtime pay.

Human beings are being tortured, sent through courts that are nothing more than a farce and then locked away in the notorious H-Blocks of Long Kesh. No one can deny that these men have been imprisoned for their political beliefs, yet Britain decided, with her usual impunity when

dealing with Irishmen, that from March 1st 1976 these men will not receive political status that is theirs by right. These men are not criminals as Britain would have us believe, and rather than be branded as such, these men are protesting by refusing to wear prison uniforms or participate in any form of prison work. In return, the full weight of the prison system has been brought to bear on them, both mental and physical pressure has and still is being used to try and break the spirit of the men on protest. Almost one year has passed since the first Republican prisoner was thrown naked into the H-Blocks of Long Kesh and still the men remain true to their convictions. The conditions these men are enduring are sadistic to say the least but the Church, with the exception of a few priests have ignored the plight of these men.

I think the time has come when the Church should answer certain questions that have been bothering me and many others for a long time now and are the reason for which I am taking pen to paper.

WHY, with so many evils being perpetrated on the Irish People, all in the name of British justice, is the Church not in the leading ranks of non-violent social change, working for human rights and making

justice possible?

WHY is she giving implicit and in some cases explicit support to a foreign and corrupt regime?

WHY does she remain silent? Surely she can't agree with the tactics being employed by the torture squads of the R.U.C. the bias courts nor indeed, the inhuman treatment that the men in the H-Blocks are receiving.

Surely she has a duty to speak out and condemn these evils. Over the last few years we have witnessed a marked decline in the power and influence of the Church in Ireland. Not only on the question of political violence, but also on social and economic questions, family law and education ect. We have seen the Church adopt policies which are unclear and ambiguous. The Church has a moral duty to its congregation to speak clearly on such matters as torture and ill-treatment of prisoners harassment of the population, repressive legislation and all the other factors which go to make up this illegal state. If she does not the decline which we have seen in recent years will most certainly continue.

G. DUFFY P.O.W.
CAGE 12
LONG KESH.

LONDON CUMANN

'MEET THE PEOPLE RALLY'

Members of the Roger Casement Cumann in Kilburn, (N.W. London) are holding after-Mass meetings every Sunday outside the local churches. A Book-stall has been set-up and copies of An Phoblacht and 'Republican News' are sold and thousands of leaflets are distributed. The leaflets are produced and printed by Cumann members themselves, and contain detailed reports on the Republican Prisoners in British Gaols. Copies of the Eire Nua document are also sold, as well as other printed literature from Kevin Street. The Cumann members are presently engaged in obtaining signatures from local people in Kilburn objecting to the ill-treatment of Irish prisoners of war. They have set a target of 10,000 signatures-almost half of which have been col-

lected outside the churches and in local pubs and clubs in the area, over the past 4 weeks.

During the past 8 weeks the Cumann Membership has doubled in strength. The political education officer Mr. J. McIvor, will shortly be conducting weekly education classes for members and others interested in Sinn Fein's political philosophy and solutions to the present stalemate in the occupied zone by the British Government.

All those in the Kilburn area seeking further information, or wishing to join Sinn Fein, should write to Box 8, 182, Upper St. Islington, London N.1. Or contact members at their bookstall, and paper sellers.



Members and supporters of the Roger Casement Cumann, Kilburn, holding a street meeting in Kilburn Square. Meetings at the Square and at Quex Road Church after Mass

are held weekly calling for prisoner-of-war status for Irish political prisoners in England and Ireland and to draw attention to the torture of these prisoners.

THE LEEK, THISTLE AND SHAMROCK

A sketch of the independence movements in Scotland and Wales and their relationship to the struggle in Britain Occupied Ireland.

BY SCOPOLI

WALES

During the 1960's the Free Wales Army and other militant nationalists carried out a number of operations aimed at raising the political consciousness of the Welsh people. The aim of the campaign was always psychological rather than physical - a psychological aim to achieve a political attitude. The main emphasis of the F.W.A. occurred at the time of the Investiture of Prince Charles of England, as Prince of Wales, though it was never the intention to kill anyone. Every time a member of the English Royal family crossed the Welsh border, the political temperature rose, with the occasional explosion to 'greet' them. The militants had a fair degree of success, as a poll at the time of the Investiture carried out by the Western Mail showed that 50% of the Welsh people were for it going ahead, while 46% were in favour of it not. Furthermore, those in favour were the over 40's and those against the under 40's.

Since those days there has been an increase in purely conventional political action, and the Welsh Nationalist Party, together with the language revival movements have become more active and stronger. Many of the former physical force elements have come to a realisation that the question of Welsh nationalism must be defined in a broad socialist approach, seeing the cultural, national, and economic issues in a more objective fashion, all being inter-related and complementary. Some of the militant leaders have been jailed for long periods, and have been in the company of many Irish revolutionaries, including Noel Jenkinson, Michael Gaughan and Frank Stagg, and have publicly stated that their own political consciousness became sharper due to such contact.

The present thinking among Welsh revolutionaries is that the Welsh Nationalist Party, although moving to the right, must be kept unified until a Welsh Assembly has been established. They view the Assembly as being a necessary gain to a greater degree of decentralisation from Westminster, as well as a means of protecting their language. Their long-term plans for the re-organisation of society from an economic point of view, they see as only possible after a strong socialist workers' party has been set up on a national basis. They feel that once the Welsh Assembly is established that the nationalist party will split along Left/Right lines, and that a favourable climate will exist for the more militant socialist elements.

John Jenkins, a recent released long-timer, who met many Irish revolutionary prisoners, summed up current thinking,



"To me a responsible society measures its well-being not in the over production of millionaires, but in the shortfall of beggars. I don't believe that what's good for General Motors is what's good for the rest of the people - quite the reverse. The working class and the capitalist class are engaged in relentless struggle - this is the fundamental fact of life and the working class must completely overthrow their capitalist masters. When I described myself in another interview as a nationalist and a socialist I was asked firstly was I a socialist or a nationalist? But here in Wales the nationalist and the socialist struggle are one and the same thing - there is no division between them. I am struggling for an independent socialist republic of Wales which will work as an example to the rest of the working classes throughout Britain and the rest of Europe. In the past most revolutions have stopped short of total revolution and have in fact just swapped one boss for another. We don't want to swap a George IV for the local George Washington or to put it in another context, I'd prefer to go down with Connolly than on with De Valera. There is no such thing as the British working-class - there are separate working classes in Wales, Scotland, Ireland and England. The Welsh working class has a completely different history and tradition from the English working class and has been treated differently by the capitalists. The English working class has proved traditionally conservative and difficult to stir up - so we must strike where the iron is hot which is here in Wales."

Here in Wales the Nationalist and the Socialist struggle are one and the same

The aim of this article is to show what we have in common with the separatist movements in Scotland and Wales.

SCOTLAND/ALBA

As early as December 1972, began a series of militant operations aimed at the disruption of the 'smooth-running' of Scotland. These operations, carried out by Scottish republicans, were directed and organised by a body calling itself, 'The Army of the Provisional Government of Scotland'. Commonly referred to as 'The Tartan Army', this force has continued its activities right up to recent times.

The following is a catalogue of bombing operations:

- 1971, August, Edinburgh Castle
- 1972, December, Dunfries Radio Mast.
- 1973, January, Falkirk Radio Mast.
- 1973, September, Bridge of Earn Oil Pipeline.
- 1974, July, Grangemouth Oil Pipeline.
- 1975, February, Rockcliffe Power Pylon.
- 1975, February, Cornhill Power Pylon.
- 1975, September (2 ops) Kinfauns Oil Pipeline & Crook of Devon Pipeline.

In May this year five members of the Tartan Army were jailed for a total of 34 years for bank robbery and conspiracy. In October two men accused of causing explosions claimed by

'the army' were also jailed. Donald Currie was found guilty of causing explosions at oil pipeline installations and of being in possession of explosives outside the French consulate in Edinburgh. He was jailed for five years, and Gerard McGuigan was given a two year sentence. Two others were acquitted of all the charges. Another Scottish republican, Matt Lygate, member of the Workers' Party of Scotland and former secretary of the John McClean Society, is now serving 24 years for bank robbery. In his speech from the dock Lygate expressed solidarity with the Irish people's struggle for self-determination, and expressed his opposition to the present political set-up in Scotland, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by Lord Dunpark who finally retorted "Well violence in Ireland has nothing to do with the sentence I am going to impose." No doubt Lygate's last few remarks added a few extra years to his sentence "Right, I am nearly finished now. I would like to say that in the future a day will come when the roles of this court will be reversed, when the workers will sit on the bench and those people who have judged me now will be judged then." Lord Dunpark, before giving his sentence remarked, "I don't look forward to those days with any longing, I must say."

CONFUSION

Socialists all over Britain, are confused at the rise of Scottish and Welsh nationalism, and have not fully worked out a policy which either accepts or rejects the notion of independence for both Celtic nations. As the Scottish Nationalist Party, [S.N.P.] gains political muscle and greater influence within the Westminster parliament, the Left's lack of policy has resulted in fragmentation within the Labour Party, and no real socialist alternative being constructed to counter-act the growing strength of what are termed, "The Tartan Tories". The S.N.P.'s economic policy is based on a national protectionism aimed at giving Scottish capitalism a stronger economic hold over what they view as being Scotland's mineral resources. They do not argue for the formation of a socialist republic, and have within its ranks many big land owners and business interests who do not put forward policies aimed at a better lot for the working people, but know that the support of the common people is imperative to gain their political objective.

English socialists, quite correctly argue, that if Wales and Scotland were to have separate parliaments of their own, then an English parliament would forever be a Tory one, as Labour Party governments have repeatedly depended on both countries returning the majority of Labour representatives. For this reason therefore, the English Left from an understandable viewpoint, wishes to frustrate any break-up of what is commonly referred to as "The United Kingdom". Irish

revolutionary socialists, in the main, would welcome such a break-up, seeing within such, a further strengthening of the Irish claims to self-determination. As some elements within the Scottish and Welsh nationalists camps are opposed to the concept of the European Economic Community, this overall process of decentralisation and future independence, could indeed herald the break-up of this European exploiters' club. Such indeed would again be welcomed by Irish revolutionary forces, who oppose the E.E.C. and any measure that would end Irish neutrality by bringing our nation within the Umbrella of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, [N.A.T.O.].

IRELAND

If the stated objectives of both Scottish and Welsh nationalists are frustrated by the anti-devolutionists at Westminster, then it could well be that physical force politics become as natural to the inhabitants of both Celtic nations, as it is here in British-Occupied Ireland. While it is true to say that our own struggle has much sympathy in both sister nations, the loose links which have existed for years, if properly developed and strengthened, could well prove mutually beneficial. The aim of this article is to expose what we have in common with these separatist movements, and it is merely logical that Irish revolutionaries enter into dialogue, whereby they can solidify with our own struggle by demanding an end to the presence of British troops on Irish soil. If the Welsh and Scottish nationalist parties were to take up such a demand, we would have indeed found new allies who at a future date may well be calling upon the Irish people for a practical demonstration of solidarity. Let us always remember, "England's Difficulty is Ireland's Opportunity". Anything which leads to the break up of "The United Kingdom" or the E.E.C. is indeed to be encouraged.

3RD BATT. ACT AGAINST JUVENILE CRIME

The Third Battalion, Belfast Brigade IRA in a statement, reported that action was taken last week in the New Lodge area against a Juvenile Crime Ring, who have been responsible for many break-ins against small shopkeepers.

The age of these young criminals is in the 12 to 15 years old group and was the major factor which rendered physical punishment impractical.

Nevertheless the IRA reiterate that it will continue relentlessly to seek out the 'Fagans' who prey on and use these children to carry out these misdeeds against our people. The Republican Movement's aim is to secure these areas free from Crime - An aim the RUC have long since lost sight of in their role as 'Political Tools' of British Imperialism."



The photograph shows a scene from the 'This Week' film.

A peep at the truth in Ulster

'Ulster — in Friendship and Forgiveness?' Thames Television's 'This Week'. 6p.m. Friday night. Directed by Ian Stuttard. Produced by David Elstein.

THE previously-banned 'This Week' documentary on the Queen's visit to the north of Ireland was shown last night on Thames TV at 6 o'clock. Tonight Yorkshire and ATV are to show it, with other channels likely to follow suit.

It brought one thing into focus very sharply — the total black-out on the news from Ireland operated by both ITV and the BBC.

The reasons for the blackout are undoubtedly the same as those for the original banning of the film — an almighty cover-up of the activities of the military in Derry and Belfast in pursuit of government policy.

To see Irish youths battling it out with the army with nothing but stones — and driving the armed troops back, what's more — is to see the measure of the fight of the Republican movement and the determination to drive the occupying forces out of their country.

'Ulster — in Friendship and Forgiveness?' lifted the lid on all the ballyhoo and propaganda surrounding the royal visit.

While the monarch was parading in front of a security-screened collection of ultra-right Loyalists, the film showed dramatically the other face on the Falls Road.

The slogans painted boldly on the walls were clear enough — 'No to Lizzy the Leach' and 'Shoot Betty'.

'Seven years is enough. 700 years is too much.'

The funeral of Paul MacWilliams, the 16-year-old gunned down by the security forces on the eve of the Royal visit, occasioned some straight and defiant comments from Republican mothers gathered round the graveside.

'We don't accept a British Queen. We never will. We don't want her here,' they said.

The Loyalists watched the television for the Queen's speech with a coronation coach

BY BRIAN MOORE

on top of the set then later swathed head to foot in Union Jacks held a jubilee street party to the strains of the Orange song, 'The Sash My Father Wore'.

Earlier the Loyalists lit their bonfires and chanted 'no surrender'.

It was for these elements, the rabid Paisleyites and the so-called women's peace movement, that the massive security operation involving more than 30,000 troops and Royal Ulster Constabulary was mounted.

The film's cameraman went into the heart of the Falls Road for the other side of the story, and brought back some remarkable footage.

The battles with the troops, the impressive dignity of the Republican counter march — this is the kind of news coverage that has been deliberately banned from British television screens for the past eight years.

The film was originally banned not because it was partisan but, as a good piece of film journalism, it brought back the facts.

Changes had to be made to satisfy the IBA authorities — the speech of a Provisional Sinn Féin executive member from Dublin had to be cut.

But even in the form it was shown it was an impressive piece of work.

The above article was reprinted from an English Radical newspaper 'News-Line'.

RORY O'BRADAIGH ON CARTER'S SPEECH

We have been asked to release the following supplied statement from Rory O'Bradaigh, President of Sinn Féin:

President Carter's statement yesterday on the continuing conflict in Ireland internationalises that conflict significantly and is a remarkable shift from the previous American stand of non-intervention.

The President's concern for a just solution which protects human rights and guarantees freedom from discrimination and his complete support of the quest for a peaceful and just society are to be welcomed.

The path to the achievement of these vital objectives in Ireland was clearly chartered by Mr. Carters own 25 member executive committee of

the "Democratic party national committee" meeting in Washington on August the 12th last [Ref. Washington Post 13.8.77] when it unanimously passed a resolution "condemning a government sponsored practice of deliberate discrimination against the half million Catholics in Northern Ireland" and calling on the president and the state department to "urge the British Government to first end the bloodshed and then end the occupation of the territory of Northern Ireland by Foreign Troops".

Britain has indeed violated human rights in Ireland and has been convicted at the European human rights tribunal in Strasbourg of so doing. Britain has sponsored a carefully organised system of discrimination in occupied Ireland down through the years. Despite the Strasbourg Ruling torture of prisoners by British forces continues unabated in Ireland today.

In his concluding paragraph Carter has praised the many true friends of Ireland in America who have not taken the easy course of remaining silent. Sinn Féin also expressed its appreciation of the good work done by them in keeping the Irish issue in the forefront and in supporting the dependants of the many Irish political prisoners.

The aim of a peaceful and just society has long been a prime objective of the republican movement in Ireland. The key to this and other goals set by president Carter is to be found in British dis-engagement and the involvement of the people of all Ireland in building a just and lasting peace with self-government for all communities within Ireland.



Rory O'Bradaigh..President Sinn Féin.

CUMMINS ASK FOR HELP TO CLEAN UP AREA

The Cathal Brugha Sinn Féin Cumann have over the past few weeks provided in the Andersonstown Area RUBBISH SKIPS to help clean up the streets we ask for youths to assist in this effort. We are also cleaning the slogans off the walls.

PRO. Cathal Brugha Sinn Féin Cumann.

THE QUESTIONS CONALL DID NOT ANSWER

By

LIAM O'DONNELL

Conall Cearnach's article in 'Republican News' headed 'The benefits of a Community Police Force' does not answer the many questions regarding policing, nor indeed does it attempt to give the reader a proper analysis of what role a modern police force has. Rather than help the reader understand, the article only tends to confuse the subject by pointing the reader in the wrong direction.

Conall begins by telling us that the need for a community police force has come about because "since 1969 a thug element has appeared on the scene" but he fails to tell us why the thug element appeared at that particular time. Because of the war the people of the six-counties have been forced to look in depth at the social order, some wish to remain as they were, others have changed a little, but there is one section of the population who continue to question old values. The Catholic section of the working-class have because of years of harsh oppression began to examine all aspects of their lives; nowhere is this questioning more clear than in their attitude to authority. The school system, the Churches, the political system and even the family have all come under the gaze of a highly politicised people, and it is this process which has caused many problems for those involved in the process of liberating the Irish people. For while the bulk of people can begin to look at old values and discard them for new and better values, there is a section of our people who have not replaced the old values but have taken on the stance of having no values at all. The young are especially vulnerable here, many of them not having the maturity to sort their way out of the many profound questions they are faced with.

It is these young people that make up the bulk of Conall's "Thug element". But by relating the problem of policing to the "thug element" the reader is led into a cul-de-sac, for the questions that



relate to policing should be asked in the context of the society we want, rather than as a response to the immediate problems caused by the break up of British rule in Ireland.

Following on his "Thug element" theme we are told about the RUC and their torture and murder of innocent civilians. It is also explained that while the RUC continue to carry out such actions and remain unreformed they will never be accepted. Does Conall mean to say that if the RUC is Reformed that they would become acceptable to the nationalist people. Here it appears that Conall limits his analysis to the last eight years of the war and forgets the historical role of the RUC as the armed wing of Unionism. The true reason for the rejection of the RUC stems from the rejection of the six-county state by the Nationalist people; it is also the rejection of British rule. Here it becomes clear that the problem of policing is more than just a question of dealing with vandals and muggers, but more importantly is a question that has to be answered as part of the problem facing those who seek political, social and economic freedom for the Irish people.

"the crime rate in loyalist areas is as high if not higher than any other areas, despite the claim that there is a heavy RUC presence in these loyalist areas"

British judges have proved beyond all doubt that they are either biased or completely out of touch with reality. In one case in England a man was released after

The next part of Conall's article deals with who should choose the individuals who will make up the "community police force" a question he fails to answer. But he follows this question by telling us that those men and women who are chosen should be 'respectable' and from the 'immediate community' finishing by saying that the RUC seem to be chosen for quite the opposite qualities. His logic seems to be dominated by that of the baddies and goodies, for here he confuses his readers even more, for police forces carry out their policies and duties in a collective manner and while as police forces they often act in a most brutal way, they are still capable of absorbing into their ranks decent and honourable men. Indeed there are many members of the RUC who are most 'respectable' and who come from 'immediate communities' and CONALL's requirements can be found in any number of individuals serving in the many police forces of the world today.

In finishing his article Conall uses as part of his argument for a 'community police force' the hidden feelings of racism that have developed

because of our long history of being ruled by England. He does this by pointing out that prior to 1969 the Irish people were basically a non-violent people where "serious crimes such as murder and crimes of a sexual nature were almost unknown". It is very doubtful if the English people are any better or worse as a nation than the Irish people but Conall tells us that "this situation was quite the opposite from England" implying in that statement that English people were somehow more depraved than the Irish, an attitude one expects from those who base their political creed on narrow-mindedness, but an attitude not expected from one who seeks justice and equality. Let us not engage in elitist thinking whose only outcome is division and distrust of those human beings who differ from us in Nationality but who fight for the same goals; the English working class are our friends.

Because of reading Conall's article and having attempted to answer some of the questions about policing I have come to the conclusion that there are in fact two problems to be solved. The first problem is one that effects

us now and in many ways is a short term one. That is, how do the Liberation forces deal with the problems caused by the breakdown of the old social order? Is it possible for them to deal with the problem of

vandalism, mugging and other sorts of petty crime without undermining their war effort? For it should be remembered that the Imperialists attempted in 1973 via the 'Andersonstown News' to launch the idea of a community police force in the hope that the effort involved in running such a force would eventually divert the effort of the liberation forces away from the armed struggle into the arena of community politics. Also one of the main spin-offs from such a policy would be that it would be possible to have a police force capable of knowing in-depth what went on in all the areas, they would also know who was involved in what, who held what, and what individuals led the different areas in political thinking and who was involved in the military leadership. The imperialists could afford to bide their time, even give the police force a lot of credibility and wait for the day when a case the community police force could not handle would have to be handed over to the RUC, and from there on it would be plain sailing for the RUC.

The second problem is the long term one and concerns the type of society we want and what sort of police structure will we want in that society. Today the RUC act as England's political police in Ireland, their role is one of safeguarding the status-quo, partition of Ireland and thereby protecting English and multi-national interests who control over 80% of Irish wealth. The police in Ireland have always been used as a weapon in the arsenal of the ruling class and while one of their many roles was to hound the unfortunate petty criminals who stole a few pounds they acted as servants for those who stole the lives and dignity of our people and who robbed us of millions daily. Let us not bring the old ideas of policing into our 32 county Socialist Republic but let us find new ones.

HARASSMENT OF THE HEANEY FAMILY-Lurgan

This past fortnight has seen an upsurge in harassment by the so called forces of law and order in the Lurgan area.

Only last week two young teenage girls were arrested at their homes during early morning raids in the Kilwilkie estate by the British Army. They were then taken to the infamous centre at Castlereagh and after three days 'interview-

ing' are now held in Armagh Gaol on a charge of 'membership'.

On Monday morning of this week twin sisters, Maurita and Margaret Heaney one of whom was deported from Guernsey along with one the girls mentioned above were arrested and also taken to Castlereagh interrogation centre. They now languish in Armagh Gaol on a

charge of 'membership' after being questioned for a similar period. The Heaney's are one family who have being singled out by the Brits and RUC. Not content with jailing their 67 year old father Henry for 15 years on a "conspiracy" charge and his son Brian they now seem intent on getting rid of the whole Heaney family by arresting his two daughters and holding them in Armagh Prison. We view this latest spate of arrests as nothing more than an effort by the 'Security Forces' to boost Roy Mason's weekly review figures.

P.R.O.
Sinn Fein
Lurgan.

LETTERS

Dear Mr. Editor,

The only worthwhile contribution Mr Carter can make regarding PEACE IN IRELAND is by telling the British that Ireland belongs to the Irish people; and that the Brits have no rightful place in this land of ours. Is Mr Carter not aware of what the whole conflict is about? It's about the centuries of British Domination here from the days of The Red Coats to the present time of the presence of SAS Groups; and Red bereted Paratroopers who were responsible for

Bloody Sunday and the continual harassment of the nationalist population; coupled with Britain's Guilt of Torture of our Kith and Kin in Her Majesty's concentration camps and dark dungeons in England, Scotland and The six-counties.

Only the Gaels can make laws for the Gaels!

Yours sincerely,
Mrs Una Toal,
Dundalk.



DERRY NEWS

DERRY NEWS

DERRY

NEWS



SUCCESS OF TROOPS OUT GROUPS

The Derry Troops Out Group which is organising a delegation of British Labour Movement delegates to the north in mid-October has been meeting with growing success. In recent weeks they have appealed through the columns of the Irish News and Republican News for sponsors, and to date many prominent public figures, lawyers, and individuals have added their names to the sponsorship list. These include almost half of the Derry Council, Mr. Frank McGuire MP, Mr. Frank McManus and Mr. Eddie McAteer, President of the Nationalist Party. The Derry TROOPS OUT Group have received letters from various Labour MPs in Britain, including

Joan Maynard, William Wilson, Tom Litterick, Dennis Canavan, Martin Flannery, G. Edge, Stan Thorne, Sid Bidwell, and others.

The Derry Group is still anxious to obtain sponsors for the delegation which will last four days, and it is hoped will be composed mainly of Members of Parliament. Those wishing to add their names, should write to Mr. Henderson.

The group is particularly interested in sponsors from the Relatives Action Committee and other bodies in Belfast. For further details see Republican News, week ending August 20th. Vol. 7 Number 31.

HOODED TREATMENT CONTINUING IN DERRY

At Strasbourg England admitted to the world that Irish men had been tortured in the North of Ireland, and though Silk-in promised that this would never happen again, one of the acts of torture, which was admitted to, and condemned, was that of "hooding" men.

Last Friday 26th August at approximately 12 a.m. the British Army ran amok in Derry.

As a bus was passing the Creggan Chapel it was stopped by the British Army and two young men were dragged from it. Bags were forced over their heads and plastic bags over their hands. In the meantime, women of the area came to the assistance of the two men and tore the bags from their heads. For their courage and act of Christian mercy, the Brits be-

came incensed at these brave women, becoming abusive and insulting, they attempted to reverse over one of them. The men were dragged into a land rover which drove off, abusing and insults still being hurled at the people.

Homes in the Creggan, Bogside and the Brandywell were raided in the most savage manner, and dozens of young people were dragged off to Army camps. In William Street, civilians were struck by rifle butts, spat on and insulted, and the same "hooding" complaints made against the British Army. This "hooding" is also reported to have taken place on Craigavon Bridge. Complaints have been received that young men who were "lifted" were brutalised and tortured and there can be no doubt that some innocent

man or boy will have a confession beaten out of him.

On Saturday evening in the Stanley's Walk area of the Bogside men and boys were arrested on the streets, and in one incident, the British Army attempted to force a hand gun into the hands of one young man before putting plastic bags on his hands.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who made the complaints about this latest act of harassment by the British Army, and would ask them to speak out loudly and often about the happenings of the past few days of terror which has and is still being inflicted on the Ghetto areas.

P.R.O.
COMHAIRLE CEANTAIR
DERRY CITY.

TERRIFIED CHILD

FORCED

TO SIGN STATEMENT

In the early hours of Thursday morning (25th August) the British Army raided the home of Mr and Mrs Collins of Dunmore Gdns, Creggan Estate. Everyone over the age of ten years of age was made to rise from their beds, under the mocking eyes of these "guardians of law and order". The family was made to assemble in the living room and the inevitable "head count" was taken. On being asked what was the reason for this intrusion into their home the Collins' family were informed that it was just for a "head count" which had been carried out.

Just before the British Army left they asked one of the children his name and his age, which is eleven years. No doubt you can understand the anguish and fear of this family when they were

informed that this eleven year old child was being arrested, and stood dumbfounded as he was formally arrested.

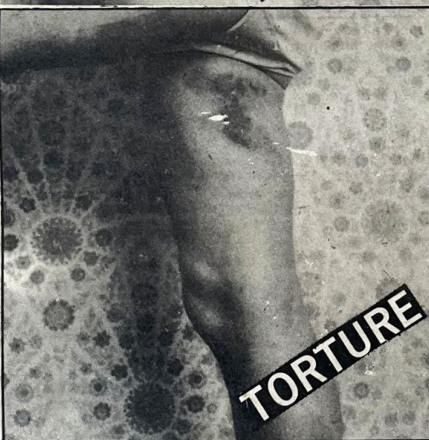
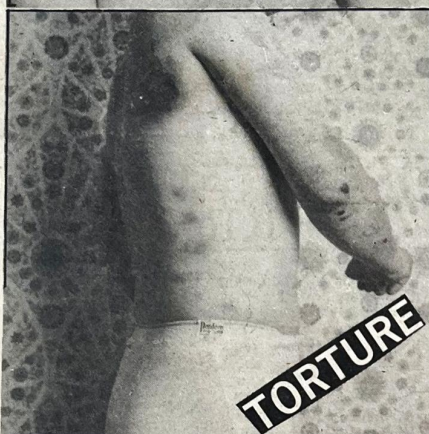
The father and mother both being ill an older sister went with this child, who was taken to the RUC barracks in the Strand Rd. He was taken into a "screening room" by himself and his sister was refused the right to be with him on several occasions. The boy was released after 30 mins. in a confused and terrified state. On being asked what had happened to him, he said that he could not understand the English tongue but that he had signed a paper that had been placed in front of him, but thought that it was for his release.

IN the meantime the boy's family enlisted the help of one of the local

priests, to phone the RUC on their behalf and were informed by him that the child was being charged with "riotous behaviour". This has since been denied by the RUC, but the fact remains that this terrified child has signed something. Will he become another pawn in the war of "crimes of violence" solved by the RUC as a matter of interest this boy was not in Derry at the time of any rioting.

A woman soldier who was present was overheard saying "Is this what we're here for? I wish I had my camera so that I could send a picture to the 'visitor'". So do we. (The Visitor" is the official magazine of the British Army.)

Brady/Carr Cumann
Creggan.



THE CASE OF LEO MARTIN

AS TOLD BY HIS WIFE

This is an account of Leo Martin's ordeal as told to a meeting in Turt Lodge by his wife Colette.

Leo was helping a Turt lodge woman to tidy her garden when the Marines seized him; they kicked and punched him, beat him with rifle butts and batons, tore the shirt from his back and tied his hands behind him. They then dragged him by the hair to an Army vehicle and threw him in. On the way to Fort Monagh, the beating and kicking continued, and on arrival at Fort Monagh, he was again dragged by the hair to a concrete cubicle and thrown in. He was here kicked and punched for 20 minutes, before being examined by a medical orderly and asked, in the presence of the soldiers who beat him, whether he had any complaints to make. Naturally enough, with these men in the room, and his blood on their rifle butts and batons, he said he had no complaints to make. He was dragged to another interrogation room and the beating and kicking continued - apparently for about 8 hours in all. He was taken at some stage (he has no clear memory of when) to Castle-

reagh, and at 10.30 p.m., his family doctor visited him there. In the presence of the police doctor, Dr. Denis Johnston, Leo Martin's doctor examined him. The doctor said that it was the worst case of beating that the victim survived, which he had ever seen.

There were bruises all over Leo's body and legs, particularly between the thighs - it was impossible to count the bruises. His ankles were swollen and bruised, possibly fractured; one eye was badly swollen and heavily discoloured; there were possible fractured ribs; there were multiple lacerations on the head, and friction and burn marks on the back covering an area of 15 to 17 centimetres. He was unable to walk.

On the insistence of both doctors, Leo was transferred to the City Hospital, not to Musgrave Park, as the Military Police wanted. When I telephoned the City Hospital they told me that my husband had been admitted at 1.35 a.m. that morning and discharged again at 3.35 a.m. They admitted that he was still in custody.

Story compliments of Andersonstown News Belfast.

**THESE
PHOTO'S
SHOW THE
BRUISING ON
FACE, BACK
AND LEGS OF
LEO MARTIN
AFTER HIS
ORDEAL IN
FORT
MONAGH
-Belfast**

MAIRE DRUMM MEMORIAL FUND

Would all groups and individuals who received copies of Memorial Certificates from the Committee, please take note that the Memorial Fund will be closing at the end of the month, and we would appreciate if all outstanding returns could be made as soon as possible to any of the following:
Mrs Eileen Strong,

2 Westhill Way,
Whiterock Road
Belfast 12.
Mrs Marie Moore
c/o 85B Falls Road Belfast.
Paul Wilson, 16 St. Agnes Drive Belfast.
Notices regarding forthcoming commemoration will appear in the coming weeks.

IN MEMORIAM

PATRICK MULVENNA

In proud and loving memory of our dear son and brother Lieut Patrick Mulvenna B Coy 2 Batt Belfast Brigade murdered by the enemies of the Irish people, 31st August 1973. Padre Pio pray for him sadly missed by his mother, father (Long Kesh) sisters and brothers.

Lt. Patrick Mulvenna
B Co 2nd Batt. BE.
Killed in action-31st Aug. 1973
Remembered by his Friend
E. Murphy. Mary Queen of Ireland Pray for him.

MULVENNA.

Lieut Patrick Murdered 30th August 1973 by the enemies of Ireland. Lay him away on the Hillside along with the brave and the bold. Always proudly remembered by Al. Micky. Pat Vinty.

MULVENNA.

Patrick O.C. B Coy 2nd Batt. Murdered by the enemies of Ireland 30th August 1973. When Ireland has been rescued from slavery and shame. We'll give you a place in her memory and a soldiers salute to her name. Always remembered by Staff. Vol. 2nd Batt. B Coy. Irish Republican Army.

4th Anniversary
In Proud And Loving
Memory Of
STAFF CAPTAIN DAN
McANALLEN
VOL PATRICK QUINN
Killed in action on the 16th
August 1973.

Always remembered by Carty/Crawley/Loughran Sinn Fein Cumann, Dungannon. The people's courage and determination to be free is a living monument to our dead comrades, and must be strengthened by the participation of all in the revolution.

REPUBLICAN NEWS

Printed and published weekly by the Republican Press Centre, at 170a Falls Road, Belfast. Telephone 46841. Telex: 747523. All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, at the above address.