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ENGLISH GARRISON OUT

MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO REALISE THAT IN ORDER TO SECURE LASTING PEACE IN IRELAND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MUST BE PERSUADED TO WITHDRAW THEIR ADMINISTRATION AND ARMED FORCES FROM IRISH SOIL.

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The North London Group of the Troops Out Movement held their first public meeting on November 19th at which the speakers included Alderman L. P. O'Connor, (Camden Council and G.L.C.) Mr. F. Silberman, (St. Pancras North Labour Party) and Mr. H. Verness, (Islington Trades Council).

T.O.M., say there can be no peace in Ireland while British troops remain here. Their viewpoint can be summarised thus:-

"The Irish problem started 800 years ago when armed forces from England invaded Ireland. There has been no real peace in Ireland ever since.

"In 1921, England's 'solution' to the 'Irish problem' was to partition the country which led to civil war. But Ireland is one country . . . that is why there is war in the North East of Ireland to-day.

"Harold Wilson sent thousands of troops into Ireland in 1969 to join the English garrison already there. In the four years since, there have been more than 900 violent deaths.

"English Army troops are being used in Ireland for political purposes to support the right wing interests of the English ruling class and not to prevent communal bloodshed as the public in England are led to believe by English propaganda.

"The puppet regime set up at Stormont by the English Government, ruthlessly oppressed the Catholic community in the Six Counties depriving them of their basic human rights.

"Instead of stopping conflict, the English Army has behaved in a brutal, partisan fashion. They have provoked greater violence and misery. The Army of Occupation has helped to divide people in the Six Counties instead of bringing them together.

"Those who say that there would be a bloodbath and civil war if the English garrison went, are shutting their eyes to the fact that there is a bloodbath now and there will go on being one and that there will never be justice or

peace for the people of Ireland until the English garrison leaves and the Irish people are free to decide their own destiny.

"It is time the British labour movement took a stand. South Shield and Stirling Trades Councils have campaigned against recruitment for the English Army, the rest of the labour movement must follow their lead."

For further information about T.O.M., write to 37 Middle Lane, London N.8.

As our regular readers are aware, we in REPUBLICAN NEWS have been advocating for some time a withdrawal campaign. The Sinn Fein Eire Nua programme is very good but it and talk about Dail Uladh and regional government is only pie in the sky until the English garrison clears out of our country, lock, stock and barrel.

We are pleased to announce that things have started moving in Belfast. A number of meetings have been held here and it has been decided to launch a campaign to be known as the

CAMPAIGN FOR ENGLISH WITHDRAWAL FROM IRELAND.

A Council has been formed to direct the campaign. A Director has been appointed to implement decisions made by the Council. The sole aim of the campaign will be to help secure the withdrawal of the English garrison from Ireland. The Council say that "English garrison" is meant the British administration, the various armed forces operating in Ireland and other groups under the control of the English Government.

The campaign will be officially launched on January 27th. The Council will organise public meetings, parades and other demonstration throughout Ireland and in other countries in support of its aims.

C.E.W.I. will have a speaker at a mass rally in Birmingham on January 27th. It is hoped that Mr. Brendan Magill, National Sinn Fein Organiser in England will represent C.E.W.I. at the "Bloody Sunday" commemoration rally in Derry on the same date.

C.E.W.I. have established H.Q. at 170a Falls Road, Belfast. Their phone is Belfast 46841. A large number of

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POSITIVE ACT OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY

Mr. Harry Lewis, Secretary of Comhairle Uladh, gave the oration at the graveside of two young Republican Volunteers, Brendan Quinn and Eddie Grant, who died in the bomb explosion which occurred in a public house in Newry, before Christmas.

He said: "H-larradh orm roint focal a ra mar is mitid ar ocaid da leithid seo. Ocaid i seo at a fiobhradh. Cailleadh beirt Oglach - Bredaon O Cuinn agus a chomhphac - sa timpiste uafasach seo agus ni thig linn dearmaid a dhreamh gur cailleadh gan coinne fear ag eile agus gur gortiadh roint mhaithe daonra eile go dona. Cinte ag deo ni raibh se ar intinn ag an oglach seo dochar no dolaid a dhea namh do duine ar bith den phobal - ni raibh ariamh mar aidhm aige ach bheith diliad da dhualgus mar chonnaich do e agus thig linn a ra le firinne anois go raibh se dilis da dhualgus go heag.

"Ta Moran raite faoin timpiste seo cheana fein agus beidh ar dhaoine eile amach anseo an sceal bronach seo a scadach go miom agus an uile rud - treoir, taictici, treanail agus trealamh - a chur san air-eamh and beart a dhreamh da reir.

"Inniu nil le dearnamh againn ach ar gcomhbhronn o chroí a chur in uilid do duine ata faoi bhrón de thairbhe na timpiste uafasach seo agus ar an lathair seo anois go hairithe do mhuintir agus do chairde Bhreandáin Uí Chúinn - laoch a bhi dilius go himirt anama. Gó ndearna Dia grasta ar anam agus ar anamhacha na marbh go leir.

"I have been asked to express the sorrow of all present to the relatives and friends of the deceased, Vol. Brendan Quinn, and in doing so to extend our deepest sympathy to all those who suffered in any way as a result of this terrible accident. It is not my intention to make a political speech on this sad occasion even though the political vultures and jackals have already feasted on the carrion of this terrible tragedy. Suffice to say now, that we who knew Brendan Quinn know in our hearts that he intended neither hurt nor harm to any of his fellow citizens, though he himself as are all volunteers, was ever prepared to give his own life in the cause for which he laboured, fought and so tragically died.

"We know this and trust that this terrible event will lead to a close revision of strategy and tactics so that the enemies of the ideals and principles for which Brendan Quinn laboured will not be the ones to gain from the sacrifices of brave volunteers and from the death and suffering of unfortunate civilians in disasters such as this.

"Others in other places must set their minds to these matters for reappraisal; we here pray peace to the souls of the dead and especially we pray for this young Volunteer who was indeed 'Dilis go h-eag.'"

"We renew our sympathy with the friends of the deceased and recall the hope expressed in another graveyard at another time that 'from this grave . . . may arise the freedom of the Gael.' The words were the words of Mac Piaras at the grave of Rosa. To that prayer not only do we say 'Amen' - Be it so - but we add with fervour, be it soon."

The oration was given at Camlough, Co. Armagh, on Thursday, 27th December, 1973.

People in Newry and South Armagh are still numb and depressed with the tragedy that occurred in Clark's public house on 24th December. A Protestant youth, Aubrey Harsham from Carnbane Gardens, who was on an errant for his Mother, was also killed in the explosion.

A positive act of Christian charity was seen when two of his uncles called at the homes of both Republican Volunteers who died in the blast. They assured the volunteer's families that Aubrey's father bore no hard feelings or bitterness as a result of his son's tragic death.

The local Methodist Minister, Rev. George Watson also called at the homes of the dead volunteers to offer his sympathy. He consoled the bereaved

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CONCERNED?

SUNNINGDALE will be remembered as Hans Palace is, a place in England where Irishmen committed the unforgiveable sin of treachery against their own land and against their own race.

On 6th December, 1921, at 3 a.m., a Treaty was signed in London agreeing to the unjust partition of this country. Lloyd George was the Prime Minister of England at that time, and in his account of the signing written afterwards he had this to say: "I recall the desperate, tragic face of Erskine Childers who waited outside in the lobby, helpless while Ireland's independence was signed away." Thus he showed his contempt for the men he bluffed with his threat of "war in three days" if his proposals were not accepted.

Fifty-two years later almost to the day, after a brave and heroic struggle in the partitioned area, usurpers and opportunists agree and sign an unjust, shameful document of national betrayal. Unlike those Irishmen of 52 years ago these did not sign under threat of "terrible war", but under the assurance of money, plenty of money.

A more treacherous group of scurrilous self-seekers than the SDLP has seldom been found in any land. One can fairly compare Fitt, Hume, Currie, Devlin or Cooper with Tim Healy, who was continuously mouthing "I'm Ireland's man" while at the same time doing a deal with the British that in return for his support for the Treaty of 1921 he would become Secretary General with a fat salary. How many Fermanagh people recall Austin Currie using the first words of the Proclamation in his speeches during the CR demonstrations. Now by his and his party's unforgiveable crime at Sunningdale they have rejected that Proclamation and the men who defended it with their lives.

Shameful as the sell-out of 1921 was, the present sell-out is even more shameful. Those engaged in the present struggle and those who have suffered so much during the past four years, be they confined to Bogside, Ballymurphy, Ardoyne, Turf Lodge, Long Kesh or Crumlin, were not crying out for surrender. These are the people who toppled Stormont, who willingly engaged in rent and rates strikes and other forms of protest. Yet the political opportunists of the SDLP climbed to power on their suffering and over their dead.

As these self-seekers wined, dined and signed at Sunningdale, only a few miles away in British dungeons fellow Irishmen and women suffered untold agony of hunger, fast and forced feeding. Did this fact enter the mind or disturb the conscience of the SDLP or the fact that behind them lay a string of broken promises? Did the dismal, sickening picture of Long Kesh ever flash before their minds? Oh, no, they had made up their minds. They had now embraced Faulkner and all he stands for. No amount of suffering at home by their fellow countrymen could blur the vision of wealth, position and privilege offered by the evil men of British for their co-operation; so like men possessed by demons they sold their national souls to the enemies of their land.

The treachery of Cosgrave is no surprise. He is his father's son and so is Fitzgerald. They inherited hands stained with the blood of Irish freedom fighters. The question is now: will these hacks be allowed to get away with their treacherous deeds? Over 305,000 voters rejected the SDLP and their attempt to resurrect Stormont last June. Now is the time for these people to unite against these traitors and their shameful actions. By united effort the cause we cherish can still be saved.

LONDON NEWS

REPORT OF RECENT SNN FEIN ACTIVITIES IN LONDON COMHAIRLE CEANTAIR ELECTIONS

Following the recent Cumain elections in London and the Home Counties, the following people have been elected to serve on the new Comhairle Ceantair:-

Chairman	Derek Highstead
Vice-Chairman	John McClusky
Secretary	Frances Magill
Treasurer	Jane Gormley
Finance Officer	Jim MacDonald
Education Officer	Brian MacNally
Publicity Officer	Jeremy Newson.

POLITICAL HOSTAGES CAMPAIGN

Since the Ard Fheis, the most important move by Sinn Fein in England has been the sponsoring and setting up of the Political Hostages Campaign. This move was taken in the light of the recent convictions of the "Coventry 7" and the "Belfast 9" and the impending conviction of the "Luton 3."

The campaign got off to a very good start with a mass public meeting being held in the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London to outline the demands and future activities of the campaign. The hall was filled to capacity and the speakers, including Frank McManus, Mrs. Marie Drumm and Mrs. Bernadette O'Hagan from Belfast and Brendan Magill, Sinn Fein National Organiser for Britain were received and listened to with great support.

It was stressed that the campaign was open to all groups and individuals regardless of their political or religious beliefs, and pledges of supports were given by I.M.G., the United Ireland Association and the Irish Civil Rights Association. All the speakers were at great pains to point out that the recent sentences handed out to Irish Republican Prisoners were done to a background of near hysteria, whipped up by the authorities and media in England and that as such they were totally unfair and contrary to all ideas of social justice.

The two main demands of the campaign are as follows:-

1. That political status be granted to all Irish Republican Prisoners serving sentences in England and Scotland.
2. That the prisoners should, if they so desire, be allowed to serve their sentences in Ireland.

PICKETS

On the Sunday following the meeting a very successful picket was placed on Brixton Prison where the Price Sisters are at present being held while on hunger strike. Approximately 300 people attended in near-freezing conditions. A march was held to the back of the prison where a short meeting was held. There was considerable response and support from other prisoners, one man shouted, "Come on lads, blow the wall down and we'll join you" in a noticeably English accent. The crowd then went back to the front of the prison where a picket was held for about two hours.

On the Tuesday about 50 people mounted a picket on Wandsworth Prison where another of the Belfast 9 is held. The picket started at about 8.15 and continued until 9.45 p.m.

On the Friday a meeting was held in the Irish Club, Eaton Square to set up a Committee and to discuss future activities. The meeting was very well attended by about 150 people covering all shades of Irish political opinion and the British left. Pickets and demonstrations were arranged for the near future including one outside St. Albans Crown Court in support of the Luton 3. The Committee was elected as follows:-

Brendan Magill	Gerry Lawless
Sean Carson	Brian MacNally
Finbarr Kissane	Gerry MacGuire
	Michael Callanan.

PAT ARROWSMITH TO FACE 'DISAFFECTION' CHARGES

Pat Arrowsmith, well-known pacifist, and a former leader of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, is to face charges under the Incitement to Disaffection Act of 1934, following a decision by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The decision by the D.P.P. arose in August this year, when Miss Arrowsmith was arrested and charged at an Army tattoo in Colchester with the distribution of a leaflet urging soldiers to refuse to serve in Ireland. The charge, under the Public Order Act, of using insulting words and behaviour, was dismissed at a Colchester Magistrates Court on September 14th, before witnesses for the defence were called. At the time, friends of Miss Arrowsmith expressed disappointment, since they claimed that defence witnesses who would have been called included relatives of soldiers serving in Ireland, and possibly a serving soldier.

Later, in September, Miss Arrowsmith was charged at Warminster, again under the Public Order Act, with the possession of the same leaflet, and was remanded on bail.

The D.P.P. decided to add the new charges under the Incitement to Disaffection Act. The charges are:-

1. Maliciously attempting to seduce members of Her Majesty's forces from their duty or allegiance to Her Majesty.
2. Having in her possession documents with intent to procure or aid and abet or council by distribution of these documents Her Majesty's forces from their duty or allegiance whereby an offence could be committed.

Miss Arrowsmith's case will be heard at Devizes Crown Court. If convicted, she faces a sentence of up to two years imprisonment.

The proceedings will commence on January 8th.

For further details, Miss Arrowsmith's phone numbers are:-

Home 340-2661
Work 404-5831

East Tyrone Provos Lash Currie

The following statement has been received from '1st Batt. E. Tyrone Provisional I.R.A.:

"Normally we do not comment on the actions or utterances of politicians. However, because of the despicable, treacherous and perfidious action of Mr. A. Currie in joining the Unionist and conservative administration in N.I. we feel that the people of Tyrone should be made aware of our attitude towards Mr. Currie and his fellow collaborators in the S.D.L.P."

"Mr. Currie promised that he or his party would not take part in negotiation until the internees were released. He even called on the people of Tyrone to go on Rent and Rates strike as a protest against internment and as he said himself, as a weapon to make the 'corrupt system' unworkable. To date, not only has he and his colleagues taken part in negotiation but they have also joined that same corrupt system in an effort to make it workable. And what about the internees? some of them might be released before Christmas if Mr. Whitelaw takes 'the notion'." Mr. Currie and party have shown their true colours with regard to the internees; they never really cared about the internees or indeed anyone else who fought and died opposing that 'Corrupt System'. It now seems that the only thing they cared about from the outset was the personal success and betterment of Austin Currie and partners. It is painfully plain to the people of Tyrone that these unforgivable collaborators have been well rewarded by their masters for their contributions to the 'corrupt system'. They have been bribed (if that was necessary) with vague promises of power, a salary of £7,500 p.a., a state car and Special Branch protection. Mr. Currie especially will hardly be too happy with his Special Branch protector, when he recalls all the unkind things he said about the R.U.C. and the S. Branch in the past—but then maybe he did not really mean the unkind things he said."

"Let us remind Mr. Currie that we now regard him as a Unionist participating in that same 'Corrupt System' he himself so often denounced and condemned. He is a

Unionist helping Brian Faulkner, John Brooke and Co. to maintain and preserve the Union. We regard him as a reconditioned spare part placed in the worn out British war machine and ably used by Whitelaw and Heath, at the last moment too, in order to bolster their own party's position, and perpetuate the oppression of our people and occupation of our country. We regard him as a traitor in the extreme for daring to co-operate with and become a bed fellow of the infamous B. Faulkner, the same butcher who ordered the Derry massacre, the same tyrant who organised the tortures and torments of Hollywood and Girdwood and the same power-thirsty sectarian bigot who interned without trial hundreds of our people. Has Mr. Currie taken a contemptible hint from Jack Lynch and lost his memory?"

"No doubt Mr. Currie will denounce us as men of violence. Let us remind him that our struggle is waged against the oppressor on behalf of the oppressed, whereas his contribution is directed against the oppressed in collaboration with the oppressor. The violence of internment without trial, the torture and intimidation, the suppression of the Catholic people by the B.A., the collusion of the security forces, and the loyalist murderers, are all used by the 'corrupt system' which Mr. Currie has joined and intends to sustain and perpetuate by his collaboration.

"Finally, we regard him as an enemy of the Irish people and especially of the people of Tyrone who elected him (for what he was worth). Let him remember that he was elected as a Democratic Socialist and not as a Conservative Unionist. The people of Tyrone deserve better."

"Let us remind him and the other enemies of our country that such actions as his will not go unpunished and that his treachery only serves to make us intensify our fight for freedom and to continue with that fight until such time as the Curries, Fitts, Faulkners and Cosgraves are finally defeated and replaced by government of the people by the people and for the people."

It is signed "T. O'Neill (P.R.O.)"

Breithimh agus Cuirteanna mar Bollscaireacht

AGUS MEAIN CUMARSAIDE A SCABADH GAN BREITH

Bhí léiriú eile d'éagóir Chúirteanna Sasana agus uafás a georas bollscaireachta Dia hAoine seo caite.

Cuireadh deich mbliana príosúnachta ar thriúr Eireannach i Luton ar chúiseanna amaideach nar tugadh aon chruthú ortha.

Cúrsáid bollscaireachta ar fad a bhí sa chuntas faoi "self-confessed members of Sinn Féin" (ní coir ballraiocht de Sinn Féin) "alleged planning an armed robbery (céard é an cruthú ar "planning" "armed robbery").

Ach sé an rud is uafasai faoi gur shlog iomlán Pháipéir Bhéarla Bhaile Atha Cliath an bollscaireach seo agus gur fhoilsigh gan cruthú gan ceartú é.

Ní raibh de choir luaité a choincheilg chun robáil nach dearnadh agus seilbh shóigunt agus "intent to commit an indictable offence or resist arrest."

As sin a thug breitheamh Wilers—"breith deich" mbliana príosúnachta taréis do a rá "you have put forward a deliberately false and carefully concocted defence."

Níor tugadh pioc amháin eolas sa chuntas ar chéard é an phianáin a chur an Stáit suas nó ar an chosaint agus sa chás sin nil pioc idir é agus an chaoi a láimhsealadh an t-eagras bollscaireachta sa Rúis nó sa tSín a leithéid.

Ach cad chuire ar scab na meáin cumarsáide Éireannach an bollscaireacht seo focal ar fhocal agus comma ar chomha fiú go dtí an abairt "the men shouted slogans in Irish" in ionad cuntas a thabhairt ar chad duit siad.

Is soilléir ón chuntas bollscaireachta sea a chuir gníomhaíocht Sasanaach amach gur coimhcheilg agents provocateurs Shasana a bhí san iomlán agus tig seo amach frid an eisiúint bollscaireachta fín :

"they fell into a Special Branch trap to smash a series of incidents planned for August 9". (Nár tharla aon cheann de na incidents ar ndó).

Special Branch officers had infiltrated the IRA cells". Scotland Yard's had a list of suspects . . . Scotland Yard Chiefs and men from the Intelligence

Agencies . . . series of meetings . . . to plan counter measures" "Special Branch men from the Yard joined local CID . . . each squad was given pictures and detailed descriptions . . . ordered to build up complete pictures of suspects' pattern of daily life . . . The squad at Luton . . . Sheridan . . . regard by Intelligence as a danger man . . . known to belong to Sinn Féin.

Nach sin an leagan amach do fhréamh? Níor éirigh leis na pleannanna Brainse Speisialta ar fud na tire.

" . . . Other squads had uneventful day . . . None of the men they were watching . . . made any unusual move. Special Branch . . . have not revealed if IRA intelligence have uncovered the police . . . or if orders were given to drop all operations.

Níor tharlaigh aon rud agha ag Luton amháin agus mar sin adúirt an Breitheamh Willis le Chief Inspector Stokes "that he wished to commend all the police officers in this difficult and dangerous operation."

Sin an scéal ar fad agus fágann sé Seirbhís Speisialta Shasana cion-tach amach as ráiteas a georas bollscaireachta fín.

Ach cad chuire meán cumarsáide na hÉireann a bheith ag glacadh páirt ag scabadh bollscaireacht Seirbhís Speisialta Shasana gan fiú aistrú focal?

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Three big rivers — the Lek and the Waal, which are actually separate branches of the mighty Rhine, and the Maas, which is the most southerly one — divide Holland roughly in half. Few people living outside of The Netherlands (to give Holland its proper name) are aware, however, that these particular rivers demarcate more than just north and south geographical divisions. Dutch people living north of these rivers, for example, tend to regard themselves more highly, though not in a very marked way, than they do their fellows to the south and vice versa, while both the northern and southern peoples are neutral in their opinions about those living in the long and narrow strip between the rivers.

Now, while local tribalistic attitudes of this sort are found in every part of the world they do reflect actual cultural differences in little Holland's case, however. For people living north of the three rivers are mostly Protestant in religion while large areas of the southern Netherlands are almost entirely Catholic.

In this respect Holland with its Protestant North and Catholic South is similar to Ireland. But, unlike our country, there are no real tensions to be found between believers to the different Christian faiths — inspite of the fact that in many parts of Southern Holland, for instance, it is very difficult if not impossible for a non-Catholic to attain high public office. However, as a glance at Dutch history shows, things might well have been different had not the politically unifying forces within Holland been stronger than those which tended to tear it apart.

At the time of the Reformation some four hundred years ago that part of Europe which was later to assume a clear-cut political identity of its own with the name of The Netherlands became divided in half with the northern area taking up the Protestant cause and the people to the south of the rivers remaining faithful to the older religion. During this whole epoch, right up to the time of our own 1798 Rebellion in Ireland, there was often bitter hatred between Protestants and Roman Catholics; and though this did not lead to the fanaticism and savagery witnessed by other parts of Europe there was, nevertheless, some blood spilt by both sides at times. Added to the troubles of this stormy period of Dutch history, which was also marked by strife and upheavals over political issues, were the tensions resulting from the long war between the Dutch and Spain of Philip the Second, who is known to us in Ireland as the Spanish King whose great Armada of ships sadly failed to weaken the power of Queen Elizabeth's England. The Spanish forces occupied the Netherlands provinces south of the three rivers for a number of years; and after they eventually withdrew there were bitter but unfounded accusations of collaboration of Southern Dutch Catholics with the foreign Catholic invaders. This was not something of great importance in itself; but it does help to show that there was fuel in plenty to feed the flames of hate had a social conflagration involving Catholics and Protestants been set in motion.

Fortunately for Holland, however, none of these divisive elements were alone or together able to prevent the emergence of The Netherlands as a single political entity and its evolution into a strong and vigorous little country — one of whose sons as William the Third of Orange who as King Billy at the Battle of the Boyne was to have such a marked effect on the history of Ireland.

Holland and Ireland are small countries with a Protestant North and a Catholic

IRISH REPUBLICANISM ONLY PANACEA FOR IRELAND'S ILLS

For while the Dutch people managed to overcome both real and imagined differences in their ranks the case has, unfortunately, been very much the opposite in Ireland — where, on the one hand, for generation after generation the Northern Protestants have allowed themselves to be conned and used by the power-hungry vultures of the British Establishment and their flunkies in Ireland, while, on the other hand, since the 1920's the Southern Irish have let themselves to be taken for a ride by a series of Quisling regimes made up of lapdogs and non-entities in general, who like their Northern brothers-in-power, have, without exaggeration, been little more than puppets serving the dark ends of their Imperialist masters in Britain

When an outsider who knows nothing of Irish history is told that the founders of Irish Republicanism were mostly Protestants he is very surprised since today Republicanism in Ireland tends to be associated only with the Catholic sectors of the population. This is indeed one of the great tragedies of our country; the high ideals of Irish Republicanism, for espousing which many fine Protestants were murdered by Britain, are now being ignored or rejected by their descendants in religion. That this should be so is, to put it mildly, a crying shame. It is also a glaring example of how effective the evil work of Ireland's diabolically cunning occupiers since the beginnings of Irish Republicanism whose high ideals of Liberty from every kind of oppressive yoke and Freedom for the Irish nation to pursue its own independence goal literally terrified the vultures occupying the seats of power in England at the time.

It was then that these repulsive creatures of British Imperialism began with the indispensable help of their stooges in Ireland to sow amongst the people of our long-suffering little country the black seeds of division whose bitter and poisonous fruits now grow so profusely there. While foreign invaders failed to divide the Dutch people, the more gullible British Bulldog succeeded in doing precisely this in Ireland — with both Protestants and Catholics the sad losers as a result.

There is much hatred and bitterness in the northern part of our country today between Protestants and Catholics — not over religious issues or matters of Christian dogma but for political and narrow tribalistic reasons. The flames of hatred may now burn wildly and it might seem impossible that they could ever die down. But, in actual fact, they would burn themselves out in a very short time if they were not being continually fuelled by the whole prevailing set-up in Ireland which by its very nature breeds dark passions and fosters divisions amongst the masses. Such divisions and hatreds will never and can never be finally ended until the whole situation which gives rise to them is transcended and a social system very different is put in its place.

Many panaceas have been proffered for Ireland's ills. But most of these have come from quack doctors whose continued existence and survival as such actually depends on keeping the patient unwell. Panaceas from these quacks and control by the Cosgraves and the Craigs, the Lynches and the Faulkners, and the rest of the demagogues, obscurantists, and Quislings is, in fact, one of the means through which Ireland is kept on her knees. These mediocrities are not the friends and guardians of the Irish as they would have us believe. Instead they are our betrayers — betrayers of us as a people, betrayers of our true interests, and betrayers of all that is good in Ireland — for their own narrow and selfish ends.

The only genuine panacea for Ireland is the road of Irish Republicanism, whose dream of Freedom and philosophy of life began in the hearts and minds of Irish Protestant and Catholic patriots who struggled only for the good of the land of their birth and who were not misled by any false notions about loyalties to an Imperialism which, then as now, was robbing the Irish people of the hard-earned fruits of their labours.

Irish Republicanism is not an alien or bastard Irish thing, as are the quack panaceas of all those who betray us today. No, far from it; for Irish Republicanism is a true home-grown product with its long roots reaching deep down into Irish culture and tradition and reflecting in its blossoms all that is good both in Ireland and for Ireland.

One has only got to take a look at Eire Nua — the social and economic programme of Sinn Fein — to see how true this is. Here we have a detailed document produced not for Catholics by Catholics nor for Protestants by Protestants but by Irish people for all the Irish people, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Its authors are not opportunists and con-men like so many of those today who run the affairs of Ireland, either openly or covertly in the interests of Britain. No, the authors of Eire Nua seek not a place in the sun for themselves but for all the people of Ireland, whom they regard as one and indivisible.

In Eire Nua we have a vision — a vision of a New Ireland, of a 32 County Irish Republic, of a Democratic Socialist Republic, of a country finally freed of the Heavy chains forged by foreigners and a foreign Imperialism — a vision of a New Ireland whose citizens will be Irish first and Catholics and Protestants second, a New Ireland whose wealth and resources will be owned and controlled by its people, a New Ireland which will not have within its borders the present day ghettos and fratricidal ghetto passios and strife, a New Ireland whose people will no longer know the indignity and humiliation of being enslaved and will hold their heads high and will also stand high among the other nations of the Earth.

Such is the dream and very practicable dream of Eire Nua. Let those amongst the masses of ordinary Irish people who might tend to reject it at first sight take a second look and then ask themselves why they first turned it down without as much as a thought. Did you reject it because of what you were brought up to believe or of what you were told about it by some crafty rabble-rouser or other whose power and influence over you depends entirely on you continuing to see the world only in the distorting mirrors which he holds before your eyes. And while you reflect upon this have a good think also about the way Ireland is today and ask yourself: is this the kind of situation which I want my children and their children to inherit? If you live in one of those ghettos which has witnessed terrible doings over the past few years, then deep in your heart you will surely say: "No, I don't want my children to go through the endless agony and uncertainty that has been my lot."

If this is what your heart really feels, then why not shut your eyes and ears for a moment to all the poison and pollution directed at your mind; and think of what it would be like to live in Eire Nua — a New Ireland at peace with itself, stepping forward into the twenty first century proudly and confidently in the sure knowledge that it is to have a future filled with hope, opportunity and bright prospects.

By
MICHAEL TOBIN
Our Man In
Amsterdam

IRISH NEWS . . . not the popular Paper it once was

A Chara,

A few days ago you carried a police handout including a detailed description and means of identifying a freedom fighter, who had just escaped from the concentration camp where he had been interned. You have yourself in many editorials deplored the evil of internment. The whole world admires the skill and courage of a man who escapes from a prisoner of war camp, and in this case the jubilation is even greater since he escaped from internment.

Can we take this as your compliance with police requests for help in identifying and recapturing such a prisoner? Is this a sign that you are so committed to the cause of the new Catholic Unionist Party that you are prepared to engage in felon-setting? Is this the first of many news items voluntarily carried (in addition to paid advertisements) in which you will serve the unreformed R.U.C. about which you have written so much and the British Army? Or is it now "our army? Are we 'Queen's Men'?" Is the Irish News becoming an organ of the junior partner in a Government Coalition operating the most repressive legislation in Europe? If so, its readers should be fully aware of what has happened to what was once a popular paper.

Mise le meas,

P.R.O. Cumann Gerard McAuley
Sinn Fein Cum

Absolutely nothing done!

A Chara,

Over the past few months a rapid deterioration in visiting arrangements, food parcels, and lost articles from food parcels, has been brought to the notice of the Prison Authorities in Long Kesh. With their usual sweet talking efficiency, they promised to look into these matters and remedy any deficiencies. To date, they have succeeded in doing nothing to elevate this effective form of harassment. The Political Prisoners in Cage 20 are not the ones who suffer through these actions. It is the people who unselfishly give up their time, in order that they may visit us, who suffer. In most cases these people are women and children.

On numerous occasions our people have been kept waiting anything up to 4 hours, before being called for a visit. It is obvious even to the most gullible, that the fault for this situation lies in the fact that the visiting arrangements here are in a chaotic state, and a reluctance, on the part of the Prison Authorities, to remedy this. On top of this, the receiving of "damaged" food parcels is a daily occurrence. In some cases articles have even "disappeared" from food parcels. The alarming fact is that instead of this situation being on the decline, it is on the increase.

With Christmas almost upon us, and our visiting arrangements cut to one visit over the Christmas period, our only comfort is our parcel. If the present system of visiting and misappropriation of parcels continues, we can then look forward at the Christmas period, to nothing more than a long queue of waiting visitors, and the receiving of damaged or missing food parcels.

Mise le meas.

P.R.O. Cage 20, Long Kesh

MAILBAG

NEW ENGLISH TORTURE CHAMBER

"At 11.20 p.m. on Saturday 15th December, Michael Connor aged 16 of 151 Upper Meadow Street, was walking with a girl on the Antrim Road, when he was stopped by soldiers of the Queen's Own Regiment. He was beaten and kicked before being thrown into a jeep and taken to North Queen Street Police Station.

"He was put into a room full of soldiers, where he was again beaten about the head and body until he finally became unconscious, buckets of cold water were thrown over him in a supposed effort to revive him, his clothes were completely saturated. After that, he was thrown headlong into a room occupied by police.

When his mother arrived at 12.10 a.m. she found him still unconscious sitting hunched over a radiator wearing only a blanket, the police said they had nothing to do with the beating or soaking but had removed his wet clothes and put him by the radiator. When Mrs. Connor asked the British Army Doctor how the clothes became wet, he informed her that they had used the water to revive Michael from an epileptic fit. Michael had never suffered from epilepsy in his life. The same doctor said he was given an injection to prevent him from biting his tongue while still in the fit and wanted him taken to Musgrave Park Hospital. Mrs. Connor refused and asked for an ambulance to take him to the Mater or Royal but was told that if he couldn't go to Musgrave he would stay there.

The police sent Mrs. Connor home to get a change of clothes for Michael and on her return had to dress him herself as he was still in a state of shock. They finally left the station at 5.20 a.m. with the police still insisting they did not beat him and advised her to contact the family doctor.

His own doctor put him under sedation. He is now unable to work due to his injuries. The British Army informed Mrs. Connor that he would be charged with stone throwing, they had earlier told Michael they would charge him with assault. Mrs. Connor has put the matter into the hands of a solicitor.

Are the Queen's Own Regiment taking up where they left last year? Then they shot six men to death, this time it looks like they may beat some to death. We ask

anyone who is arrested and taken to North Queen Street Station to report immediately if they are beaten in any way. Help us to expose this latest torture chamber which is becoming equal to Holywood Barracks, Castlereagh and other places.

From Fergal O'Hanlon Sinn
Fein Cumann, New Lodge

Why RUC are rejected

A Chara,

Accusations against the R.U.C. of being sectarian, para-military, brutal and Special Branch activities, whilst being true in the most part, does not expose the real cause of their rejection by the Republican/Nationalist community in the Six Counties.

An honest and practical analysis of the problem shows the above accusations are a direct result of the pro-British attitude of the R.U.C.

The R.U.C. are trained to uphold British laws in the Six Counties. These laws are designed to maintain British control here, hence the main reason for the rejection of the R.U.C.

We believe the following:-

1. That the Six Counties is an undemocratic entity.
2. The British Government has no right to interfere or to be involved in Irish right . . . other than to get out!
3. Progress towards a united Ireland must not be hindered in any manner - by unjust laws, force, the threat of force.

It is a foregone conclusion, that people with the above legitimate views would not be acceptable in the R.U.C. as this would render it ineffective as a British law enforcement body. What laws would people with the above beliefs be prepared to enforce?

We warn people not to be misled by party politicians who advocate a "reformed" R.U.C. More Catholics, colour of uniform, armed or unarmed, will not alter the fact that the R.U.C. exists mainly to maintain the British connection and to act as eyes and ears for their British paymasters.

Seosamh O' h-Eochaidh, P.R.O.,
Thomas Harte Sinn Fein Cumann,
Lurgan.

Henry Murphy not alone

A Chara,

The women political sentenced prisoners and internees in Armagh Jail would like to ask why Henry Murphy was not granted political status.

The fight for political status was long and hard. We won the right to segregation from ordinary prisoners and certain other rights which are now being denied to this man by the whims of modern tyrants in Ireland.

What qualifications does William Whitelaw consider necessary for this young man to join his comrades and continue the struggle as a member of the Republican Movement behind bars? He is a res-

pected Volunteer of the Irish Republican Army, who was sentenced to 3 years for his military activities.

We are determined that this latest jack-boot tactic of William Whitelaw will not succeed. We pledge our total solidarity with this brave volunteer; he will not fight alone.

As a sign of our support, we of "A" Company held a 24 hour token hunger strike in Armagh Jail on Monday, 12th November. Henry Murphy's fight for political status will not be in vain.

LIBERTY AND STRENGTH,
"A" Company, Armagh Jail.

MORE COFFINS FROM LONG KESH?

A Chara—Once again, we the inmates of Long Kesh are forced to voice our contempt at the camp medical facilities and the utter callousness of the 'treatment' meted out by the camp management on the seriously ill.

A short time ago a doctor was commissioned on a 'part-time' basis to look after a large section of the camp containing more than 600 men. This doctor is genuinely concerned with the health of the prisoners and does his best in the circumstances, but due to the limited time allowed him, and the limited equipment provided, he could never hope, as he himself realises, to satisfactorily administer to the sick who report daily.

Coupled with these serious setbacks the camp management would seem to be purposely hampering his practice. Over the past few weeks he has recommended that several men be admitted to hospital for urgent treatment. One of these men has been recently operated on and his situation is worsening daily, to such an extent that he continuously receives pain-killing injections, as the only treatment left to him. The camp management have turned down the doctor's request for the men's removal to hospital, without giving any acceptable reasons. These men must suffer needlessly. This situation is obviously frustrating to a doctor who is endeavouring to carry out his duty in very difficult circumstances.

There is no way the condition of these sick men can improve in Long Kesh. Hospital treatment is imperative, yet the authorities refuse to sanction the removal of the sufferers to a hospital. It would seem that some form of psychological experiment is being conducted at the expense of the men's health. The camp management have offered to accommodate the men in the Long Kesh "Hospital" — a nissen hut devoid of heat, where the food is regarded as unnecessary. A place of near solitary confinement, where sick men are driven to such depths of depression as to bring them to the verge of nervous breakdowns. Naturally the men have refused such a precarious offer and prefer to remain among friends, where, at least company is assured.

It would seem the authorities revel in the suffering of the sick. Perhaps they want more deaths on Long Kesh. It is no exaggeration to say that death is a likely result. It has happened before, must it happen again? Basic human rights are being denied to sick men in Long Kesh.

Despite the fact that this paper contained an article on Gerry Fitt in last week's edition, I feel certain that a further article written by some one outside the "Kesh" will not be a miss.

In 1968, Gerry sustained his first and last blow for the cause of Civil Rights. On that occasion it is doubtful if he really wanted to be present. Certainly had he known the turn events were going to take it is pretty certain he would not even have been present as a spectator.

Since that fateful day on October 5th, he has been singularly absent from public meetings. This is not to say that he has been silent, far from it, Mr. Fitt has been making noises all over the place.

Along with his fellow S.D.L.P. collaborators, he has condemned every aspect of British rule in occupied Ireland. Nothing or no one escaped the patriotic outpourings of his ever persuasive tongue.

But always he kept his options open for the opportunity to disclaim everything he said. Always he couched his remarks in a cloak of ambiguity so that to the average listener or reader of what was said was often capable of being given an interpretation whose end result was to intermingle what was said, with what was meant.

All of us painfully aware of his own and his Party's declaration not to talk or

to assist in any way with the forces of repression so long as internment lasted. We are also aware of how this declaration was abandoned, not just outright, but little by little so that eventually the capital I of Internment was replaced by the capital C of collaboration.



Even as he prepared to lead his fellow traitors in the Sunningdale talks he kept demanding reform of the R.U.C. knowing full well that by his very acceptance of Faulkner's terms he was in effect agreeing to a policy of no change.

Fitt Has Cut His Political Throat



LIAM LYNCH, Chief of Staff, Oglach na h-Eireann
"We have declared for a Republican and we will obey
no other law."

No sooner had Mr. Fitt's political aspirations been crowned with success than he declared that he was in complete agreement with the official view that it would not be in the public interests to have the internees released. What a pity those who insisted on voting for him refused to listen to those who forecast just such an attitude. One of the most difficult things to understand about Gerry Fitt is his constant claim to be a disciple of James Connolly. The word disciple as I understand it, and as I'm sure most other understand it, is taken to describe one who is a faithful loyal and dedicated follower.

Does Gerry Fitt seriously expect us to believe that he wishes to be described as a disciple of Connolly when, by his very willingness to co-operate with the British murder machine, as exemplified by its terrorists in uniform, by his willingness to support a legal system so biased and bigoted he in fact repudiates everything Connolly stood for, fought for and ultimately died for.

Generally it is left to history to pass judgement on those who were involved in a nation's affairs and events. I can assure Collaborator Fitt he won't have to die in unfulfilled anticipation of history's verdict.

That verdict has already been arrived at by those whom he deceived, not only the voters, but also the hundreds, indeed thousands of political hostages whom he betrayed and whose plight he used so ruthlessly as a means of climbing to the top of his chosen profession.

Most politicians think nothing of using the backs of the people to climb to power. Few, however, have climbed so high and so quickly over so many dead and imprisoned bodies as Fitt and his fellow Quislings of the S.D.L.P.

Mr. Fitt has described Sunningdale as the beginning of a new chapter in Irish history. I say to Fitt that Sunningdale was in fact the closing of a chapter of compromise and betrayal, an act of treachery equalled only by the Act of Union.

Like Lord Castlereagh, who cut his country's throat and later his own, Brian's friend Gerry, has cut his political throat and with it all chances of an honourable place in the New Ireland.



the liam mac page

English Garrison Out

volunteers will be required for various duties in relation to the campaign. If you are willing to help, please write, call or phone.

Stage One of the campaign will last until 17th March, 1974 when a monster demonstration will be held in Newry, Co. Down. This should prove to be a memorable occasion.

The Council of C.E.W.I. wishes to receive suggestions and advice from as many people as possible as to how the campaign should be conducted. Our readers can help in suggesting where, and when, meetings should be held and who should be invited to speak on the C.E.W.I. platform.

Groups and individuals who are willing to co-operate with the Council in organising public meetings should contact the Director, C.E.W.I., 170a Falls Road, Belfast, as soon as possible so that private meetings may be arranged to go into details.

Help to make 1974 Irish Freedom Year by working to bring about the withdrawal of the English garrison from Ireland. **BREAK THE CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND THIS YEAR. WE CAN DO IT. WE MUST DO IT. WE WILL DO IT.**

Charity

and prayed for the victims. He met Father John O'Rourke, O.P. Prior of the local Dominican Church, at the home of Eddie Grant. Both clergymen went down on their knees beside the coffin, which was draped in the National Flag, and with a guard of honour standing to attention.

Many people in the area have compared the Christian actions of the Harsham family and the two clergymen with that of Messrs O'Hanlon and Feely, the two local S.D.L.P. men who sit in the British-puppet assembly at Stormont. They rushed into print to gain political capital for themselves with little thought for the feelings of the bereaved. Their callous, selfish action will long be remembered in Newry.

THE BALLYHO

The Sunday Press has three journalists who are very interesting to read every Sunday. Two of them, Claud Gordon and Ciaran McKeown write on the political situation in the Six Counties and the third, Maynard, writes the Money Page.

Ciaran McKeown, very many years now a strong supporter of the S.D.L.P. and in fact helps them to produce their monthly newsheet, recently took great pains to emphasise that with the agreement to form an Executive there was now widespread feeling that there should be coupled with this decision, an all out campaign against the Republican Movement, that there should be no general release of those interned so that the S.D.L.P. who had gained and won so much should be given a chance to help rule the Six Counties. Good try Ciaran, your friends in the S.D.L.P. should be pleased with you.

On the other hand Claud Gordon stresses: "Either the new settlement will be designed to create new conditions and new political opportunities or it will be nothing but a matter of riveting the old system more firmly upon us by different means. Which is it going to be? Concessions so far, have all been one-sided. And judging by remarks dropped by some Dublin Ministers, the Dublin Government must be suspected of rushing eagerly to yield every possible concession in return for sweet nothing. The S.D.L.P. had firm demands about internment, the radical reorganisation of the police and a Council of Ireland. Is that party now going to be put off with vague phrases and vague promises in return for swearing allegiance to the security forces and the R.U.C.? Why should it? So far the S.D.L.P. has got nothing ... So far the Unionist Party has got everything it asked for."

When we come to read the Money Page of the Sunday Press by Maynard we get the real honest background to the ballyho in the setting up of the Executive.

"The reported reasons for the stock markets overall gloom was basically the worsening power situation with the miners. But there was more to it than that. For Westminster has now turned its back on the economy and is trying to patch up its image with minor success stories on other fronts.

How else can one explain the ecstasy with which Willie Whitelaw was greeted on his so-called solving of the Northern Ireland situation with the appointment of the peace 11.7. Mr. Whitelaw's wheeling and dealing may or may not prove to be the answer that will end violence. But by stretching even the most prolific of imaginations, this surely cannot be considered any more than the end of a paragraph in a thousand year essay that is far from fully written."

WILSON STAYED AWAY

"On that historic day" To quote all the press and television media, when Billy Whitelaw at Westminster and Cosgrave in Dublin made the announcement of the return of Stormont in the shape of an Executive, we were deluged by a continuous propaganda campaign on how lucky we are to have such a good Englishman as Willy to show us how to run our country. But who was interested apart from the editors of the press or the commentators of radio and television. Now read the following extract from the London Daily Telegraph.

"Visitors at Westminster yesterday will have been faintly astonished by the Commons treatment of what some might regard as an historic day for Ireland.

Mr. Whitelaw's account of the settlement which he had been careful to keep fresh for the ear of the House, was heard by two dozen on the Labour benches. They did not include Mr. Wilson or Mr. Jim Callaghan. The Government side of the House mustered 70. (Peterborough Daily Telegraph 23/11/73).

I wonder why the majority of members kept clear when Willy was making the announcement? When it is also noted by Peterborough that the House was full prior to him getting up on his feet. Maybe they have doubts that

Willy has really succeeded, in solving the problem. It has been suggested that Ted Heath should make Whitelaw an hereditary honour such as the Garter to show his appreciation ... but then as Peterborough says Heath could be forgiven for doing no such thing as he may reckon that N.I. is treacherous territory on which to reward architects of "peace in our time," sentiments to which I fully agree.

STRESSES AND STRAINS

Last month a senior Chaplain to the British Army visited their headquarters in Germany, and after snooping around found that army wives whose husbands are serving in the Six Counties were having a ball with other troops, the Chaplain complained in the press about the low morality of the wives and the dangers of so many marriages breaking up due to the separation of the troops from their wives. He got very little sympathy for his disclosures because as the authorities admitted this aspect of the problem was small in comparison to another side effect of training an occupation force to keep down by brutality people who merely wanted to run their own country without interference. The training of these troops and the carrying out of that training in daily harassment of the people, the continual action in having to break into homes and arrest men, women and children, and what was worse for the troops was not only to see the contempt in the eyes of the people, but that they lived in fear of being shot dead by the Peoples Army Volunteers.

So much so, that in order to help the troops frustrations and low morale through stress and strain, the authorities helped by having unofficial brothels such as in the old Grand Central Hotel in the centre of Belfast.

They could handle the problem when the troops were stationed in the Six Counties but when the various regiments left for other duties the problem blew up in their faces. The nightmare experiences of individual troops committing murder on the streets and getting away with it on the plea of "lawful justification" will allow them to justify the same tactics when they arrive home or go to another area in England.

The above explanation is given and accepted by the Magistrates when they find standing before them English soldiers who have committed rape, or some other crime.

Some cases recently, A driver of the Royal Corps of Transport Army Headquarters Lisburn was sent for trial for having carnal knowledge of a young girl under age. (Newsletter 2/10/73).

"The leader of a gang of soldiers who 'pillaged' shops houses and cars and raped a WRAC girl was sent to jail for 11 years to-day. He admitted committing the offences including the rape during a three month period after returning from duty in N. Ireland. He and five others belonged to the First Bat. Queen's Regiment." (Belfast Telegraph 4/10/73).

The Judge told the soldiers: "I have in mind that you have been soldiers in Ireland and were under strain and stress."

Due to space I can only quote one other case, that is the latest.

"Two soldiers would never have beaten two milkmen unconscious if they had not been through the strain of service in Belfast, an Old Bailey Judge said yesterday. They were given a conditional discharge because of 'Outstandingly special circumstances.' They belonged to 2nd Bat. Light Infantry. (Newsletter 24/11/73).

Let Them Out

The Political Hostages Release Committee recently formed in London, held a successful meeting and picket outside the home of the English Home Secretary, in High Barnet, Herts, on 8th December.

Our pictures show the demonstrators led by the P.H.R.C. banner setting off for Robert Carr's home and the rear end of the parade marching through High Barnet.

Top Picture: The rear end of the March, heading through High Barnet, Herts.
Bottom Picture: Setting off for Robert Carr's house, led by the Political Hostages banner.



SYMPATHY

The Editor and Staff deeply regret the deaths of Volunteers Eddie Grant and Brendan Quinn, Oglaithe na h-Eireann. We offer our sincere sympathy to their families and comrades. Go ndearna Dia Grasta ar a n-anama.

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2nd Anniversary: Volunteer Daniel O'Neill, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglaithe na h-Eireann, killed in action for Ireland, on 7th January, 1972. Inserted by his proud Father and Mother.

*Let him rest in sweet Ireland with Emmett and Tone
 Bring him back to the land of his birth,
 Let his name be emblazoned where freedom was known,
 Let it spread to the ends of the earth.
 In his dark dismal dungeon "Defiance," he cried,
 To a tyrant and meanest e'er known;
 For Ireland he lived, for Ireland he died,
 Let him rest in sweet Erin with Emmett and Tone.*

"Ireland is not dead yet. While her young men are not afraid to die for her in open fight, or when defeated, stand proudly with their backs to the wall as targets for English bullets, we need never despair of the old cause."

Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, 1916.

RE-VAMPED STORMONT

The following statement has been issued by Comhairle Uladh: "The announcement of a new Stormont executive may be considered to have brought jobs to some at the cost of principle and disillusion to many on both sides of the Northern community. It offers little consolation for those who suffer from the continuing harassment of a police state — Internment based on an unjust system, and brutality.

"This re-vamping of the old Stormont is no more a step to a final solution of Anglo-Irish problems than was the Treaty "Settlement" of the 1920s. We trust that this latest effort of a British imposed arrangement does not augur another 50 years of misery. The denial of fundamental aspirations of both traditions in the Six Counties can only lead to frustration with all its inherent implications rather than true consiliation. Such consiliation can best be achieved in a system of well integrated regional government for Ireland in which rulers of a nine county Ulster could play a leading part with dignity.

"When the inherent weakness of the present Stormont Executive cause its collapse the Dail Uladh concept of a New Ulster in a New Ireland will still offer a genuine basis for a fair and final solution." Signed on behalf of Comhairle Uladh.

Harry Lewis, Camlough, Newry. Telephone Newry 319.

Disappointment

Dublin Road, Dundalk- Dear Editor: I am writing to express my disappointment that you have omitted to give war news in recent issues of the Republican News. Here in the South, news from the North is censored — courtesy of the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs. Deeds done by our Freedom Fighters earn hardly a mention on our news bulletins. Your articles on Ulster Patriots of yester-year merit great praise. Perhaps the day will come when we will see the principal streets and avenues of Belfast named after men such as Wolfe Tone, Henry Joy McCracken, Jemmy Hope