

REPUBLICAN NEWS

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THE SASH ME FATHER WORE

On the Twelfth of July forty years ago, I walked in the ranks of the Orangemen paying homage to the 'Pious and Glorious' memory of King William, Prince of Orange. The following year in June I was at Bodenstown paying homage to Wolfe Tone the father of Irish Republicanism.

In that ten months, I had found out that Ireland had a history of its own that wasn't taught in school. I had already known that the Orange Order had been founded in 1795, what I didn't know was that the Order had been founded to oppose other Irishmen who believed in the brotherhood of man and the right of the Irish Nation to be ruled by Irishmen. I found out that the Orange Order was the very opposite of everything those Irishmen, Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter who had formed the United Irishmen stood for. Delving more deeply into Irish history I came to the conclusion that the Order was the most reactionary organisation ever thought up by man, yet notwithstanding all the horrors that have been committed in its name, I agree with Benedict Kiely when he stated: 'The unfortunate Orangeman are the most betrayed Irishmen of our time. For so long as it suited their masters,

the privileged men in the big houses or the bosses in the factories, or both, to talk the eternally-marching helots that they were the salt of the earth, that the king or queen, as the case might be, had a special place for them, that before them, all croppies and papists should and must lie down.

They had dry closets on the Shankill, but they had social services against which their bosses had voted, and they carried a banner on which Queen Victoria gave a bible to a black woman and the legend said: 'The secret of England's greatness.' In the town of Clogher a few years ago, I saw that banner in a parade headed by the well-known forward-looking young liberal, John Taylor. That was some time after England's imperial greatness was as interesting as the Tuatha De Danann.

The role of the Orange Order has been summed up by Dr. Rosemary Harris, in her book 'Prejudice and Tolerance in Ulster.'

'The social role of the Orange Order historically was to unite, through opposition to Catholicism, the Protestant denominations, which otherwise were riven by strong antagonisms. For the poorer Protest-

BY LIAM MAC

ants however, the Order had a social function of a very special kind. Examination shows that the poor Protestant is profoundly distrustful of his own leaders, both at local and national level.

It has however, the Order had a social function of a very special kind. Examination shows that the poor Protestant is profoundly distrustful of his own leaders, both at local and national level.

It is the 'explicitly egalitarian ethos' of the Orange Order that makes it easier for the poorer Protestant to talk bluntly to his leaders. The Orange Lodge provides the ordinary man with a setting in which it is accepted that he can oppose the middle class. In the same way the question of attitudes to Catholics provides him with an issue on which he can legitimately stand up to anyone. Loyalty to Protestantism is the ultimate criterion, any failure of loyalty merits criticism. All kinds of dissatisfaction with leaders can be expressed in accusations that they are insufficiently loyal to Protestantism. Such an oblique outlet for class conflict is likely to prove very durable as a substitute for more usual political polarisation, where it is feared as dangerously divisive.'

In the 1930's when I joined the Labour Party, I found that the same people who accepted my leadership inside the factory, as a shop steward, stoned me off the streets because I wasn't 'loyal' on the question of the border, so they brought out their lambs drums wearing their colours of the Order and the Labour Party could only depend on the Catholic vote . . . But the zealots won in the end, and the Labour Party leadership changed to just another unionist party . . . even Harry Midgley joined the Order. Today where would you get anyone more loyal than Bleakley or Billy Boyd?

But this is now 1974, the Orange

worker represented by many so-

called leaders who demand their loyalty

to get them back into power in the

shape of the old Stormont, is question-

ing these people on their social

polices, they are beginning to

question the things done in their

name, while they realise their leaders

have exploited their loyalty the new

contenders are only hoping to

replace the old hacks without

changing anything. Those Orange

workers who are marching this

year behind their Lodge banners

should think where their true

interests lie. They must soon

make up their minds the path

they wish to tread. Will it be

with their fellow Irishmen on

the road to build up a new

Ireland, where they will have

equal opportunities with the rest of the Nation, or will it be down the narrow path of Craig, Paisley and West?

Remember Davy Howell? One of Whitelaw's bright boys. In January 1973, he sneeringly remarked that the Orange Order had to be on the table and even if it had been there, it would not be played. He explained that the Tory Party of 1912. The Orange worker is on his own now. No political party in England, except the Fascist National Front, will help him. The Establishment and big business in England want a peaceful six counties so that they can go on exploiting for profit.

Whilst you play at being proudly the last colony of British Imperialism, with only 20% below the English workers and the Ministry of Commerce wants in their adverts for foreign investors to come to an area where they can exploit you because you have a record of good industrial relations - meaning of course you are more concerned with the politics of 'loyalty' to a foreign state, than fighting for social justice.

Whilst the trade unions can only hope for about 200 in a May Day parade, you can stand by the Ulster

Workers' Council, in bringing industry to a halt for a fortnight in the name of loyalty.

Tony Gray in his book 'The Orange Order' wrote: 'One of the weirdest tribal rites to be seen in Africa is the victory march of the Black Orangemen. On the Twelfth of July, the all-black Defenders of the Truth, Loyal Orange Lodge No. 867 march, in their sashes to the sound of fife and drum through the sweltering streets of Lome in Togoland. We believe, an assembly of African Orange dignitaries told me, is adopting Orange Order ideas to local conditions . . . Local conditions? . . . While I was there the police arrested a goat. The police announced it would stay in jail until it decided to reassume its human form, when it would be promptly charged with kidnapping children.'

The history of black Orange Lodges began early this century when they were founded by Protestant missionaries from Northern Ireland.

Remember the above when you are marching behind your banners on the Twelfth of July. You were trained and brain-washed by the same missionaries.

It's time you began to live in the 1970's so that we all, Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter, can make this land of ours a Nation united and free.

SUPPORT FOR IRISH FREEDOM STRUGGLE FROM QUEBEC

3851 Oxford Street,
Montreal, Quebec.
June 25, 1974.

Dear Friends,

We are pleased to send you a copy of a petition concerning the troubles in occupied Ireland which was circulated in Quebec, Canada, during the months of May and June 1974. (The original was sent to IRISH NEWS, Belfast). We hope that you will be able to publish this petition and if so, we would ask you to include the full text of the petition and, at your discretion, either the entire list of signatories or the two major unions plus the five private signatures. Enclosed is a typed list of these signatures.

The two unions mentioned are two of the largest Quebec-based unions: the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) represents a wide variety of Quebec workers, the Quebec Teachers Corporation (CEQ-Corporation des Enseignants de Quebec) represents the majority of Francophone teachers in Quebec. Quebec-Presse is a widely distributed weekly newspaper.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES BOOTH and EVELYN PUXLEY,
Petition Organisers.

(Continued on Page Two)

INTERNEE DIES IN LONG KESH AFTER ASSAULT

A young Belfast Republican, Patrick Teer (19), 99 Westrock Drive, Belfast, who has been interned about three months in Long Kesh Concentration Camp, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, on Tuesday, Patrick had been an occupant of Hur's 23, Cage 3.

He collapsed last Saturday in Long Kesh during an exercise period. His relatives claim that British soldiers entered the cage last week and that the internees were physically assaulted after they protested at the soldiers conduct.

Mr. Teer was moved to the Royal Victoria Hospital on Monday, when the camp authorities realised the young man was dying. A young girl who visited him at Long Kesh on Saturday said he had to cut short the visit as he became unwell.

A member of the family told our reporter on Wednesday that Mr. Teer's death was due to brain haemorrhage. Reports were circulating in the Falls Road area on Tuesday night that the young man's death was the result of head injuries caused by British soldiers in Long Kesh last week.

Mr. Teer was to be buried yesterday (Friday), after 10 o'clock Mass in Corpus Christi Catholic Church, Ballymurphy.

Ar deas De go rabb a anam.

holidays



78 Falls Road, Belfast BT12 4PW
and 117 Andersonstown Road,
Belfast 11

TOWER TRAVEL

FOR BUSINESS, PLEASURE, FAMILY OR GROUP HOLIDAYS: TELEPHONE BELFAST 613870 or 21915



FATHER MICHAEL CONNOLLY: IRELAND'S CAMILLO TORRES

Support for Irish from Quebec

(Continued from Page One)

PETITION

We, the undersigned, wish to express our strong condemnation of the use of coercion, military or otherwise, by the British government in order to impose a political solution on the Nationalist community in Northern Ireland, and specifically:-

- (1) The Special Powers — Detention of Terrorist Acts whereby British military authorities may intern or detain their opponents without due process of law and on vague or unknown charges,
- (2) the persistent use by British military authorities of torture (sensory deprivation and beatings) to extract information from prisoners,
- (3) the daily harassment of people in minority areas in Northern Ireland by means of frequent house-to-house searches, widespread arrests and/or questioning of both adults and children, the construction of strategic military posts in what was formerly community-funded recreation areas or schools, such posts used for continual surveillance of the minority community,
- (4) the use of force-feeding by British authorities in an attempt to break the hunger strike of four of the Winchester 8 prisoners, this hunger strike undertaken in order that the Winchester 8 be permitted to serve their sentences in Northern Ireland and not in British jails.

Finally, we believe that throughout Irish history as at the present time, the source of much of the turmoil has been the British presence in a country not their own.

Montreal Central Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions. (CNTU)

1.	Michel Chartrand	President
2.	Raymond Gagnon	Secretary
3.	Andree Racicot	Union Advisor
4.	Jose Canasse	Vice-President
5.	Louise Benoit	Treasurer
6.	Clairmont Bergeron	Union Advisor
7.	Conrad Trudeau	Vice-President
8.	Louis Lepage	Montreal Central Council of CNTU
9.	Michel Chretien	Vice-President
10.	Yves La Neville	Union Advisor
11.	Paul Trudeau	Vice-President
12.	Andre Lauzon	Assistant to the Secretary
13.	Colette Legende	Organiser
14.	Ghislaine Raymond	CISO
15.	Michel Dansereau	Local Political Committee
16.	Michel Chartrand	Local Political Committee
17.	Richard Cousineau	Local Political Committee, University of Quebec at Montreal
18.	Normand Doutre	Local Political Committee
19.	Jacques Gagnon	Local Political Committee
20.	Robert Quenilen	CISO
21.	Fernand Foisy	Organiser, Ex-Secretary
22.	Suzanne-C. Chartrand	Organiser, Quebec-Chile Committee

Quebec Teachers Corporation — CEO (Corporation des Enseignants du Québec) Executive Committee:-

1.	Yvon Charbonneau	President
2.	Michel Agosta	Information Director
3.	Claude Quintin	Union Advisor
4.	Robert Caron	Employee
5.	Micheline Sicotte	Vice-President
6.	J. G. Sanchez	Union Advisor
7.	Jean St-Denis	Director
8.	Guy Chevrette	Vice-President
9.	Leonce Pelletier	Director General
10.	Louis M. Savard	Treasurer
11.	Gilles Hood	Vice-President

Private Signatures:-

1.	M. Celemenski	President, Arts and Science Under-graduate Society of McGill University (1973-74) and Vice-President (External Affairs) - elect, Students Society (1974-75).
2.	Immanuel Wallerstein	Professor of Sociology, McGill University.
3.	Gerald Godin	Editor and Journalist, Quebec-Presse
4.	William T. Booth	Assistant to the Chairman, English Department, McGill University.
5.	Peter Garber	Vice-President, Arts and Science Under-graduate Society of McGill University (1974-75).

**GARAISTE
AN FHOBAIL**

Upper Springfield Road
Beal Feirste
SEIRBHIS JOMLAN
GLUAISTEAN

When the Archbishop of Birmingham, the Rev. George Dwyer, took the decision to "sack" Father Michael Connolly he aligned himself and the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in England behind the British Government's hate campaign, a campaign directed against the Irish people by the British media. Hardly a day passes without comment, verging on poison pen journalism, being directed at the Irish. THE DAILY MIRROR, that bastille of right wing reaction, greeted Archbishop Dwyer's announcement with the headline GOOD NEWS.

Dwyer, in a statement released to the press prior to Father Connolly being notified that he was "sacked" said:

"Two years ago I gave you a final warning that your intertemperate utterances on parish affairs were causing distress and well-founded anger to many people, both Irish and English."

The above passage from Dwyer's letter exposes the double standards of the Catholic hierarchy, when Bishop Tickle, head of the British army chaplains made his shocking statement on "Bloody Sunday" there was total silence from the leaders of the Church in England. Tickle's "intertemperate utterances" failed to evoke any response from Cardinal Heenan although they were designed to cause distress to the relatives and friends of the fourteen victims of Para genocide in Derry.

Bishop Tickle's venture into the political arena in Northern Ireland received backing from Monsignor Mullally who rebuked Father Wilson of Ballymurphy for an article in the "Catholic Standard." In the article Father Wilson suggested that some British army chaplains were abusing their position, even Tickle himself admitted that there may have been some substance in Father Wilson's allegations.

The one-sided nature of ecclesiastical comments upon the war of liberation over the past few years are in keeping with the traditional role of the Catholic Church in previous war situations. To Catholics in the North who have looked to the clergy for guidance this state of affairs is intolerable. Cardinal Conway and Bishop Philbin have fulminated for four years about the "men of violence," which remaining mute to the excesses of the British admin-

istrations here. Pronouncements from the Lisburn home of Philbin have failed to attack the countless atrocities committed by British forces here, no support has been forthcoming for the Catholic Prison inmates who have attempted to have conditions ameliorated in Long Kesh. Press statements from the Palace in Armagh have singularly failed to support priests who have come in for abuse when attempting to discharge their responsibilities within the occupied ghettos.

During, and after, "Operation Motorman" when the British Army commanded schools and church grounds at gun point, the reaction of the Catholic hierarchy was timid to say the least. In the Andersonstown area alone five schools were occupied by gun wielding troops, instead of leading the protest marches organised by the parents of the schoolchildren, the clergy in the area met the British commanders to discuss ways to lessening tension during the occupation.

The duplicity and hypocrisy of

statements from leaders of the Catholic Church, reached a peak with the Father Michael Connolly affair. The Irish priest's observation that Michael Gaughan, his cousin, was a "great man" brought screams of anger from the English Bishops. Tickle's anger from the Paras, don't shoot innocent people and that the victims of "Bloody Sunday" got their just desserts obviously met with the approval of Archbishop Dwyer and his superiors.

Father Michael Connolly follows in a long line of Catholic priests who realised that the root cause of social misery is the violence of the oppressor. The Irish priest's view would seem to have been endorsed by no less than 920 Latin-American priests who presented a manifesto to the Second Conference of the Latin-American Episcopate (CELAM), part of their manifesto read:

"...we cannot condemn an oppressed people when it finds itself itself obliged to use force to liberate itself; otherwise, we would commit a new injustice upon the people. "On the other hand, not opposing the violence of the oppressors is equivalent to provoking indirectly the legitimate violence of the oppressed."

**Learn
your
National
Language**

An Irish Class for
beginners will be held
every Wednesday, from
6.30 p.m. — 10 p.m. in
the Eir Nua Bookshop,
170 Falls Road, Belfast.

Open Letter to Archbishop

of Birmingham

His Lordship,
Archbishop O'Dwyer,
St. Ched's Cathedral,
Birmingham.

Your Lordship,

As a Catholic, I was saddened to hear recently that you as Archbishop of Birmingham, had suspended the Rev. Fr. Michael Connolly, from his duties as Parish Priest of St. Joseph's, Wolverhampton. I understand you suspended him because of the stand he took at his cousin's funeral last month.

Personally, I believe the stand he took was a courageous one, and in the REAL traditions of the teachings of the Catholic Church. I was brought up to believe that Jesus Christ died for all sinners, because he loved each and every one of us. During his life on earth, he preached that we must love our enemies if we wished to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

On the morning that Michael Gaughan's body arrived in London, a Benedictine Monk, Fr. Jenkins by name, issued a statement through that eminent newspaper "The Times," calling on all priests to deny hunger-strikers, not only the Last Rites of the Church, but also Christian burial. I doubt very much if THAT statement reflects the teaching of Jesus Christ, or the teachings, (past and present) of the Catholic Church. I note you make no mention whatsoever of THAT statement when suspending Fr. Connolly.

I never thought I would live to see the day when a Benedictine Monk, a clergyman, would make such a statement so un-Christian in content, about a fellow Catholic. In my opinion it reflects sadly the stand the Church has taken regarding the plight of all our people in Ireland, particularly Northern Ireland, over the past five years.

I don't have to remind you that Christian people and clergyman, have in the past, been forced to take a stand against the policy (or policies), of their governments. If you know anything of Irish history, you will know exactly what I mean. As you well know, Jesus Christ Himself, fell foul of the Roman Authorities of his day, who disapproved of His conduct and His beliefs. Do you now feel justified to continue in THAT tradition? That of course is for you, your conscience and God to decide. The press, the politicians and the news media have no conscience. They use you, and people like you, to distort facts and conceal the truth in their own and their employers favour.

What Fr. Connolly said and did, took courage. Lots of courage. The worst thing a man can do is remain silent when there is injustice. That to me is what the Catholic faith is all about. Somehow, I feel it means that to you, that is why I fail to understand your present position regarding Fr. Connolly.

It may be you AGREE with the British Government's involvement in Ireland, Littlejohns and all, if so, have the courage to say so. Fr. Connolly did.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL HOLDEN.

BODENSTOWN '74 IN PICTURES



The wreath being laid on behalf of Na Fianna Eireann. The Colour Party lowering their flags and saluting the grave, at the playing of the Last Post.



Girls of Na Fianna Eireann leaving Sallin's Field.



Sean Keenan, Derry, who presided at Wolf Tone Commemoration at Bodenstown.



Rurai O' Bradaigh, President, Sinn Fein at Bodenstown.

The Colour Party moves along the road towards Bodenstown.



A section of the huge parade and the crowd by the roadside.

Profile of a 'Terrorist'



He was only 14 years of age when the British Army came here in 1969. He and his friends watched and marvelled at the night of this army of England as it marched, bayonets fixed down the Falls Road; to save him and his people from the terrible killings and burnings of that year. He lived in a house where many others cheered, loud at the arrival of these troops from across the sea. He and his friends had spent horrifying nights watching houses burn and people die from bullets fired by the B Specials, R.U.C. and Orange extremists; impressions of the mind of a child not easily forgotten.

He was 15 years of age when he saw the worm turn, when he huddled with his mother, father, brothers and sisters in their small home in Falls Road. The C.S. gas crept under the door, the window, blinding his eyes, making him sick. He was still only a youngster when he watched the many coffins borne along the road to Milltown Cemetery; people who had died at the hands of the army who came to "save." So here he was, when he should have been playing the games that children play, beginning a new phase in the tortured youth of Ireland, the game of war. Now he asked the question why.

He was only 16 years of age when he began to realise how rotten the system was under which he had to live; how he had left school, and had just joined the same old queue from his father. He was, as so many here, another hopeless case in a depressing situation.

He was only 17 years of age when he became a "terrorist." Still only a child he had accepted the challenge thrown down to him by a foreign government—submit, emigrate or fight. He chose to fight. Later he was to witness the round up of men, women, and boys to hear and read of the tortures and killings of August 1971. Internment was here. This is the boy or man the British call a terrorist and many of our young sons would fit this profile. Children in 1969 when it all began, they became the freedom fighters of our land. Some, sadly, are now dead and gone, some are in prison, serving time or interned for the love of their country.

These are the children born and created out of the sickness that infests us all—British domination. Today in 1974, the man who was a child in 1969 watches the 14 year old who very soon could become a "terrorist."

SYMPATHY

The Editor and Staff deeply regret the death of VOL.

PATRICK TEER and offer our sincere sympathy to his family, relatives and comrades.

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

MARY, I remember that day 25 years ago when I took you as my lovely bride. Thank you for your love and loyalty. Georgie.

TORTURED BY RUC IN LURGAN

BY JOHN McVEIGH,
LURGAN,
CO. ARMAGH.

(The following is an account of the treatment received by John McVeigh of Lurgan after his arrest. He had been charged with the murder of a Lurgan Postman):

"I was arrested on Tuesday, 16th October about 5.30 a.m. and taken to Lurgan Police Station where I was kept in a cell until 9 a.m. that morning. I was then examined by a Dr. Maguire. At this time I had not been assaulted in any way, I told Dr. Maguire about a car accident I had been in, receiving head injuries. I told him I had been attending a specialist in Craigavon Hospital who had partially helped me by putting me on a course of phenobarbitone tablets. About ten minutes after this medical examination I was taken to a room where my interrogation began.

I was questioned about the shooting of a postman in Lurgan. I denied this, and I also denied being involved with any political organisation. I told them I had been in bed on the afternoon of the shooting, but they called me a "F....., a Liar" and so on. One of the detectives kept slapping my face. They kept on about the shooting of the postman and each time I denied knowing about it they struck me. After an hour of this I was taken back to a cell which was very cold. I had been given nothing to eat or drink.

After a period I was again taken back to the interrogation room. They started again about the postman and this time they said they had people who saw me doing it. I replied that they must be telling lies. Then they said that Charlie Green had told them I was arrested with Charlie Green. He was later released and has since been in hospital. During my interrogation I could hear Charlie Green screaming. The more I denied their allegations the more I was hit. One detective kept hitting me in the kidneys with an knuckle duster.

All day Tuesday I received this treatment, being kicked frequently about the privates and kidneys. At about 8.30-9.30 night, I was taken to Banbridge Police Station and put in a cell. I thought I might get a sleep, but during the night uniformed police came into the cell swinging their batons and generally harassing me. Two of them

carried sub-machine guns and seemed to be very careless with them. I got no sleep that night.

At 8.30 the next morning I was taken back to Lurgan Police Station and again interrogated. The previous day's treatment was repeated. I was kicked, punched and a knuckle duster was used on me and while sitting in a chair I was struck on the privates with the but of a sub-machine gun. About 10 or 11 a.m. I was dragged by my hair back to a cell,

I asked them for my tablets and they brought me three tablets and a cup of tea. I took them. Incident-

ally that was all the nourishment I received whilst in police custody. After half an hour, things began to go all hayz. I knew I was not given my own tablets. I felt terribly confused and dazed. I was then taken back to the interrogation room where I was questioned and again beaten.

One of the detectives began to write and wrote for about 15 minutes. He then threw it at me and told me to sign it which I did. I didn't read it. He told me I was to be charged with the murder of a postman and that afternoon I appeared at a Special Court. I still felt dazed and didn't seem to realise

what was going on. I was then remanded to Long Kesh.

"I am a prominent and important witness to a case involving my brother Peter who has been charged with killing two policemen. Perhaps this has something to go with the treatment I received.

"On Sunday last a specialist from the Mater Hospital visited me after consulting with Fr. Paul and Liam Shannon. He thoroughly examined me, my kidneys, back and testicles. My back was very sore and my left testicle is still swollen, having been passing blood in my urine and according to the prison doctor I have to go to the Royal Victoria Hospital for some sort of surgery done under anaesthetic.

"The above is a true account of the treatment I received from the R.U.C. in Lurgan."

THEY WERE PLAYING A GAME

At approximately 5 a.m. on Tuesday May 14th, 1974, I was awakened by the noise of British soldiers who were shouting at the entrance of the hut in which I was sleeping. They then charged down the length of the hut hitting lockers and beds with their batons and at the same time screaming orders for us to obey immediately. Those orders were as follows: "Lie flat on your backs, with your arms straight alongside your body on the outside of the blankets, lie with your eyes pointing towards the roof ... don't move a muscle."

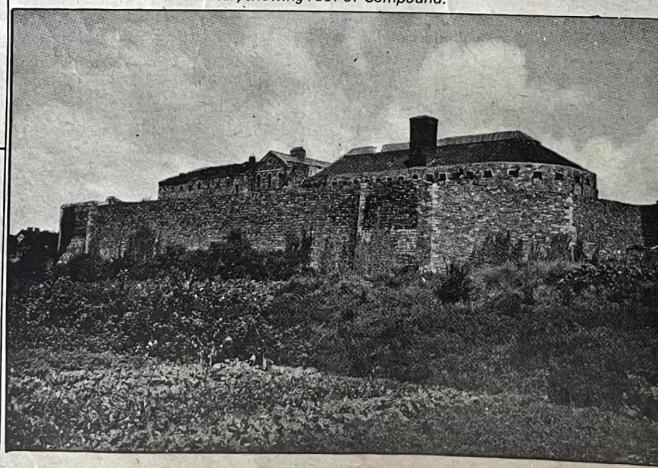
All of these orders were obeyed by all the men in the hut including myself. Then they told some of the men to get up and get dressed and after doing this they were told to lie back on the bed again. At this point I was still undressed and lying in the original position in which I was told. Suddenly I was hit on my head with a baton and a soldier told me to lie still, was going to tell him I was lying still but I thought better of it and decided to say nothing, then the soldier hit me on my leg with his baton again this time he told me that if I didn't lie straight and keep my legs straight he would break them. All the time I knew my legs were straight

and that my whole body was also straight and I knew that this soldier was trying to provoke me, so I said nothing. A few minutes later he hit me again, only this time it really hurt me. He kept saying keep your legs straight and I said to him that they were as straight as a stick, but they were hitting me as a stick, but as soon as I said that they started to beat me continuously and much harder. I could not stand the pain so I drew my legs up towards my body in order to protect myself. The next instant I was being dragged out of bed by a group of soldiers and was being beaten, and kicked by them. They were battoning me over and over again, I don't know how many times I was hit, anyway after the first dozen or so blows I couldn't feel anything more. Somehow I managed to get to my feet and to my horror I saw my brother Charles being battoned by a group of soldiers. They were hitting him over and over again on his back and head.

At this point I grappled with one of the soldiers who was hitting Charles and tried to get in between the soldier and Charles in order to protect him. Just then more soldiers rushed in and jumped on top of me and started to pull me out of the hut battoning and kicking me as

they went along. By the time I reached the door they were pulling me along the ground and continuously hitting me with boots, fists and batons. They kept this up until I was pushed against the wire that surrounds the cage. After I had collected my thoughts I saw my brother Charles against the wire. I glanced over to him and saw that he appeared to be in great pain. I asked him how he was feeling and he mumbled something about being hurt bad. I saw that he was almost collapsing, so I moved over to him and held him steady. At this point he blacked out and fell to the ground. I asked one of the soldiers for a doctor and I was told that there would be no doctor brought for an Irish Bastard and furthermore that if I didn't get back against the wire they would send the dogs up to us. The next moment a dog handler brought a dog up to us and used it in a threatening manner. The dog was almost biting my arms and legs whilst I was leaning over my brother who was lying on the ground of the compound. I then lifted Charles and carried him towards the hut where we were dragged out of, but the soldiers barred my way and then pointed towards the canteen so I made my way down there. This is a distance of about 50 yards. When I reached there I saw that they were not going to let me in there either, by this time I was nearly exhausted. Looking back on it now seemed as if they were playing a game. Anyway I made my way towards the small hut in between the sleeping quarter huts and the canteen and as I was struggling towards it the soldiers started to hit the back of my legs with their baton. They beat me so hard that I almost fell. But I knew I couldn't fall for I was carrying my brother. I suppose that is what they wanted to happen, otherwise they wouldn't have hit me so hard.

After putting Charles on the table in the hut I asked again for a doctor. I was told that one was sent for. After maybe a half an hour or so a medical officer came in and then went away again. Later he came back with some prison officers and took Charles away on a stretcher. I myself was then told to go into my own hut and get dressed. I looked down at my body still dressed in underpants and I saw that I was covered with the dirt from the compound as a result of being dragged all over it. I could see through the dirt the many bruises and cuts all over my body. I walked back to my hut and got dressed and they took my photo.



BY BRIAN RAFFERTY,
INTERNEE IN LONG KESH
CONCENTRATION CAMP

Hume is in the Queen's employment and draws his salary from the British Treasury; for his services to her Majesty he may very well earn her appreciation eventually and have her pin a decoration on his chest as she did to the British Officer who ordered the murders on Bloody Sunday of John Hume's Derry people!

In America . . . His voice grated annoyingly on the ears of all the Irish when they heard him speak on their T.V. and minimising all the value of Freedom's Struggle by our Northern Irish people under British oppression. Two very interesting letters in the Irish Press appeared from our fellow compatriots in America disagreeing with Hume's statements, especially one from a radio announcer — a Mr. Thomas Duffy, Fordham University, Bronx, New York.

The men are still behind the wire, the prisoners are still lingering in the concentration camps of British Tortures. Hume has failed in the cause of freedom for these men, he has misled the people who elected him. How dare he then keep on harping in his monotonous tones, nothing he can now say or do will undo the mistrust of the confidence which was formerly given to him.

Our minds and ideals are in solidarity with the people and prisoners in the concentration camps, neither British Imperialism nor monetary power will ever hold sway with us!!

Get off our radio and T.V. screens Hume.



IRELAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Ireland could be a tax-free Utopia for our children and grandchildren. And Irish resources could be fuelling British industry. Impossible? Not so!

Reported signs of a vast oil field beneath Irish coastal waters, by a team of geologists, has made oilmen say that the find could make one of the richest nations in Europe. The forecast therefore, could mean that the Irish people would become almost a tax free nation in the years ahead.

However, the heady promises of untold property for the Irish people will only come true if a firm line is taken with the oil consortiums in the event of these men seeking an exclusive licence to take big stocks of oil from the sea off the Irish coast.

The mining and energy document of Sinn Fein regarding the oil and gas finds around our coastal waters states that: "In present circumstances it is an extremely lucky advantage and an opportunity not to be missed" but "the one major obstacle to this, apart from our own failure to protect our own interests, is our membership of the E.E.C." The immediate effects of the treaty of Rome on our natural resources and energy situation are that we are prevented from using the wealth of Ireland in the interests of the Irish people."

"With the absolute failure of the E.E.C. heads of State to stand by Holland on the recent oil embargo, and the decisions of Britain and France to sell arms to the Arab States in return for a more favourable treatment in the purchase of oil — in private deals — has exposed the myth of "European unity" for what it is."

The recent oil crisis caused by the "super powers" political involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict" illustrates the folly of depending on foreign sources of energy. Not only is 65% of our electricity generated from oil but our agricultural and transport are almost completely dependent on oil and gas also. This is the result of short-sighted policies and means that our country can be brought to an almost complete standstill by factors which are entirely beyond our control.

Looking to the future we can only say that "Ireland's first priority should be to reduce her dependence on oil from the Middle East, and to develop all sources of native energy."

This may mean the development, as quickly as possible of whatever gas and oil resources in the seas around our coasts.

Mr. R. B. Lutd, chairman and president of the International Energy Corp., New York, writing earlier this year in Business and Finance stated: "In the judgement of many people the opportunity that not only to supply Ireland's energy needs, but perhaps also to make Ireland a net exporter and thus contribute to the solution to this very serious problem facing the western world,

Would this therefore not be an appropriate time for Ireland to speedily finalise its offshore petroleum exploration legislation and invite applications from the oil companies for exclusive licences so that we can assist Ireland in finding a speedy solution to the problem?"

With the development, coupled with the necessary safeguards, of whatever gas and oil resources that are around the coastal areas, Ireland can become one of the richer nations in the world.

Only by facing up to the challenge

that has arisen can the speculators be made to take second place to the fact that "the wealth of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland and is theirs to be exploited and developed in their interests."

Overall the picture is clear, Ireland has a major source of wealth which could be exploited in the interests of her people. There is every indication that this will not be done under the present feeble administrations. It is up to the people to see that this is done. Sinn Fein will spearhead this drive.

Republican Prisoners in Scotland and England

(Supplied by London Branch of An Cumann Cabhrach) 14th June, 1974

M. Price	No. 286185	Brixton S.W.2
D. Price	No. 974686	do.
H. Feeney		Gartree, Leics.
P. Sheridan	No. 548536	do.
G. Kelly	No. 119081	Wormwood Scrubs.
J. Mealey	No. 548537	do.
W. McLarmon		do.
R. Lynch	No. 501559	do.
F. Stegg	No. 119084	do.
P. Holmes	No. 097263	do.
J. Moore		do.
W. Armstrong	No. 119087	do.
P. Dowling	No. 051557	do.
G. Rush	No. 548535	do.
Rev. P. Felt		do.
S. Campbell	No. 547258	do.
R. Walker		do.
J. Flynn	No. 433067	Hedon Road, Hull, Yorks.
P. McCabe	No. 224/73	Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorks.
M. Kneafsey	No. 386/74	do.
S. Colley		do.
N. Jenkinson		do.
J. Farrington		do.
M. Dugnian	No. 224/73	Winston Green Road, Birmingham.
C. Renahan	No. 386/74	Walton, Liverpool 9, Lancs.
M. Ward		do.
J. Sweeney		The Castle, Lancaster
J. Friel		Welford Road, Leics.
		54 Goat Road, Stafford.
		Norwich (Out and of June)
		Greenock, Scotland
		Perth, Fifeshire, Scotland
		Peterhead, Aberdeen, Scotland

This list is subject to alteration from day to day.

(We would welcome news of any Republican prisoner from relatives or friends suitable for publication — Editor.)

WE NEED MORE SELLERS

I would like to become a REPUBLICAN NEWS seller and help to spread the gospel of Irish Republicanism.

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Name

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170 Falls Road, Belfast.



4.—Sá mbliain 482 éuir an pápa Celestín go héirinn 6. Rinne Pádraig Criostal de Dé, Taoiseach. Tug an Dé sciochtóil dó man easlais. Sábháil (sciochtóil) Pádraig ainnm na hárca 6 éin.



5.—D'imir Pádraig 50 Teathair agus éasais sé an t-árd-ri, Laoire, agus na huaisle. Tug an ri cead do Pádraig teasas pé aid da mhaist leis.



6.—Caisil Pádraig ar fuidid na héireann. D'iompair Pádraig móraíodh éin an Croidim. Baist sé iao sna coibreachá ar a n-állactar 6 éin coibreachá Pádraig.

WHY THE LOYALISTS WON

The Ulster Workers Council strike may well enter the bourgeois history books as an example of the power of workers' action.

But to adapt Mark Twain's dictum—there are lies, damn lies and history. This particular lie is exposed not just by the reactionary political nature of the strike, but by an examination of the reasons for its victory.

The strike could not, in fact, have succeeded without the support of the protestant middle class and small capital, and the collusion or benevolent neutrality of the security forces.

In this it contrasted with the strike launched by the Loyalist Association of Workers (LAW) in February 1973, when Whitelaw deliberately provoked and won a trial of strength before the loyalists were ready.

INTIMIDATION

The Ulster Workers Council is not a mass organisation, as was LAW. Its membership was built up clandestinely, amongst workers in key jobs—mainly in the power stations. At the start of the strike it used a combination of power cuts and massive intimidation to bring most of industry to a halt.

But the British Government made no serious response—the verbal determination of Stan Orme and Merlin Rees was not matched by Army action against the intimidation. The UWC, which had begun by being very vague in its demands, began to be more

insistent in calling for fresh Assembly elections.

When the vicious sectarianism of the strike was underlined by the Dublin bombings, the newspapers began to talk about the inevitability of troops being sent into the power stations, the UWC immediately pulled back from its threatened complete power shutdown, in order to arrest this threat.

But this temporary faint-heartedness was overcome when the Army failed to give adequate protection to the 'back-to-work' marches, and then when, having acted on orders to dismantle loyalist barricades they watched calmly as they were re-erected a few yards away.

WHOLE CARCASE

It was not surprising then, that the UWC was not satisfied with the postponement of the Council of Ireland. By that time they wanted not just a pound of flesh but the whole carcass of Sunningdale.

This led to the turning point of the crisis. The postponement of the Council had almost split the Executive. To keep it together, it was decided to move into the power stations.

But this immediately met with resistance at the highest levels of the Army. Top generals told Wilson that the Army did not have the capacity to run the power stations, and that such action would require the calling up of the Reserves, a politically disastrous option.

In trying to get out of this corner the Government settled for a contingency plan to take over the distribution of petrol. This only escalated the strike, however, and won it the support of the protestant

middle-class, who were outraged because the Army was able to distribute less petrol than the UWC had done.

With the farmers joining in surrounding the Stormont parliament buildings with their tractors—Paulkner was advised by top Northern Ireland civil servants that a total power shut-down would, in a few days, lead to chaos and drastic loss of life.

When his demand for negotiations with the UWC was refused, he resigned. Five months of power-sharing, and two years of British planning, vanished as if they had never been.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

There are still unanswered questions. Was it possible for the Army to run the power stations? Was a total shut-down inevitable, given the fact that the electricity grid in the North is linked with that of the South? Was the Labour Government's indecision due to a lack of faith in the ability of the Executive to survive, or pressure from the Army?

Two firm conclusions can be drawn. The British Army is only an effective force when used against the catholic minority, and any action by a British Government, whatever the intentions, cannot seriously change the sectarian nature of the State.

The hapless Paddy Devlin, SDLP Minister for Health and Social Security, who resigned on 17 May but was persuaded to 'freeze' this during the crisis, gave vivid evidence of the sectarian bias of the British

Government's actions.

In his resignation letter he stated that he had told Rees that he would not remain in charge of a Department which was being used to paralyse rent and rates strikers, without evidence that interment and detention were being phased out.

He complained of assaults against internees by the Army, the increasing numbers detained, failure to keep promises about large-scale releases, 'inertia' over sectarian assassinations, and Rees's intention, without consulting the SDLP, to re-activate the Emergency Powers Act, despite commitments by his predecessor, Francis Pym, that the opposite would happen.

In other words, the Executive was already being undermined by necessary concessions to the Unionists, the State machine, and the British Army, who all have a vested interest in preventing a conflict with the mass of the loyalists, while trying to stamp out the resistance of the catholic minority.

Far from viewing the UWC strike as an example of working class power, the British labour movement should take note of the power which the top brass of the Army wielded at a decisive moment in the crisis.

That power could be used against working class struggles here, and the methods that would be applied were being tested in the catholic ghettos of the Six Counties, at the same time that the Army was refusing to act against sectarian reaction.

Bob Purdie

IN ROWNTREE WE TRUST

Last weekend it was revealed that the conference of Ulster's Protestant paramilitary organisations was being financed to the tune of £500 by the Rowntree Social Services Trust. The Trust has also been in the news recently because of its reduction of grants to various voluntary organisations, such as the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (JCWI) and the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL). This reduction in grants, coupled with the problem of soaring costs and falling individual donations, has caused some financial problems for the Trust and other voluntary organisations.

The majority of the Rowntree Mackintosh company is owned by three trusts set up by the Rowntree Family (still to this day strong Quakers): the Rowntree Memorial Trust, the Rowntree Charitable Trust, and the Joseph Rowntree Social Services Trust. In total the three trusts now hold around four million Rowntree-Mackintosh shares, plus numerous shareholdings in other companies, and the grants to deserving recipients come from the dividends of trust-owned shareholdings.

The Memorial and the Charitable trusts are limited by charitable status, which stipulates that they can only give money to organisations that are registered as charities with the Charity Commissioners. Between them, these two trusts hand out £500,000 a year.

The third one, the Joseph Rowntree Social Services Trust, is different. It was set up in 1939 as a limited company, not a charity, which meant that it was not limited to charitable status, and could give money to any political

parties, pressure groups, students, newspapers, and even African liberation organisations.

The objects of the company are wide enough to allow it to finance any group here or abroad: 'to investigate and study the conditions of working and poorer classes... (including) means of alleviating poverty, distress... and other social evils... promote legislative reforms... promote the welfare of the community and work for a reduction of arms expenditure...'

When Joseph Rowntree originally started the Social Services company he intended that it would be wound up after 30 years, or in 1969. In fact the directors of the company decided in 1966 to delete this clause from the company's Memorandum of Association, allowing them to continue working as long as their shares provided an income. (The directors also later decided to change another of the original rules that prohibited directors of the company from receiving any salaries or expenses for their work.)

Today, the Social Service Trust gives away between £300-350,000 annually. Besides the JCWI and NCCL, they have given substantial grants to the Liberal Party both in London, Leeds, and in Birmingham, through an obscure company called Citizens Community Service Ltd set up by Birmingham Liberal Councillors.

The Rummymede Trust; Amnesty International; Child Poverty Action Group; and the Citizens Rights Office; the Belfast Housing Aid Society; Alliance Party and SDLP in Northern Ireland, and a

few years ago they gave £30,000 to the Mozambique Liberation organisation. Several years ago the Trust bought substantial office accommodation at 9 Poland Street in London; now seven organisations use the offices, rent and services free. The seven groups are: Mothers in Action; Friends of the Earth; Gingerbread; Pressure for Economic and Social Toryism (PEST); the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science (BSSRS); Apex, an employment agency for ex-prisoners; and Social Audit. Before the last general election the Trust also financed ten assistants for Liberal, Labour and Tory MPs— the assistants are commonly known as 'chocolate soldiers'. With Labour's victory four 'soldiers' moved onto the civil service pay-roll as Ministers' aides, and one new Tory assistant has been appointed. Several politically active individuals, including Peter Hain, West Indian politician Jeff Crawford, and Jim Radford, have also received money from Rowntree.

Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust is controlled by eight directors. William Morell, director of the Westminster Press group of newspapers, is chairman. The others are: Jo Grimond Liberal MP and ex-Party leader; Edward Goodman, an auctioneer; Richard Michael and Philip Rowntree; Roger Wilson; and Richard Wainwright, Liberal MP.

One reason given by the Trust for its reduction of some grants is Rowntree-Mackintosh's £23m loss by commodity speculation last year on the cocoa market. This loss resulted in lower dividends for the Trusts shares and consequently a reduction in grants by the Trust.

Rowntree Mackintosh itself doesn't seem to have been all that affected by this loss, however. About half, £1.5m, will be claimed against tax, and the company's bank overdraft was increased from £2.12m to £3.8m to cover the immediate loss of capital. Things can't be that bad at Rowntree's—a recent survey of the company by *Investors Review* concluded: '...shareholders who have held on (to Rowntree shares), should matters through. Verdict: Hold.'

THANKS

An Cumann Cabrac, England. Wish to thank all prisoners in Scotland and England who subscribed to Masses and Floral Tributes and also to those who sent personal messages of sympathy to the Gaughan family on the very sad occasion of Michael's untimely death on hunger strike in Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight.

MICHAEL GAUGHAN

NOIRIN NI LIATHAIN

Mary watched her Son betrayed by mankind whom He hoped to save, Suffered torture, abuse and to the cross was nailed. Her woman's heart cried out with agony to see her flesh and blood to God returned, Wondering why the Almighty should permit such suffering on this life He gave.

The Son of God condemned by establishment of Church and law, Small minds whose lives begin and end within a minute of eternity.

Oh God, did Thou not intend far greater reasoning in humanity, Than to be wasted on greed, corruption and the claw.

Where the Son of God could find no mercy, the son of man has little chance, A bed of nails, a bed of pain, surely Jesus knows what Michael felt.

And Mary too understands a mother's heart with sorrow bent, To know a life so short, and yet so full surpasses all condolance.

While many young people are out to enjoy themselves and are only concerned with the materialistic needs of this life, what force motivated Michael Gaughan to end up his days in a martyr's grave in a martyred land? To those who have never experienced the true meaning of love, it must indeed be puzzling but to those who know Ireland and believe there must be more to life than mere existence, it is something very sad but very beautiful. Basic Human Nature is selfish and it takes the best men and women in every Nation and generation to rise above this.

In this field, Ireland has never been found wanting although Her Faithful followers are but few, they are undoubtedly the best in the World. Some of her people are of no use to God or man, but perhaps this is because they were in Slavery for so long, they have forgotten to shake off their chains. Because Michael Gaughan believed everyone should have the right to be free, he could not sit back and watch his people suffer. Instead, he placed heart and hand into the fight and when locked in a rat-infested dungeon, he still fought on to gain better conditions for the Irish people.

Knowing the capabilities of England, young Gaughan knew he might well lose his life on hunger strike but he thought not of himself but of any future victims of injustice. As a Christian, he was not content only to recite the words of Christ, "No Greater Love hath any man than he who lays down his life for his friends," but like Pearce, he took Christ at His Word.

We are always delighted to publish your letters on any subject, even though we may not always agree with your point of view. So why not make use of our letters page.
All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Republican News, 170 Falls Road, Belfast. Deadline for publication is Tuesday mid-day.

Letters Letters Letters Your Letters

8 Geeson Close,
Castle Vale,
Birmingham, 35

A chara,

Being an interested and impartial observer of human behaviour, I read several press reports on the attendance at the funeral of Michael Gaughan in London.

I wanted to obtain accurate information on the number of people, who without the incentive of financial gain, were willing to face a generally hostile community, and the cameras of the Special Branch, to pay their last respects, to a convicted member of Oglala na hEireann.

Results of this mini survey were as follows:-

DAILY EXPRESS: "300 people outside church."

GUARDIAN: "HUNDREDS LINED STREETS."

TIMES: "Large procession followed." (How large is large?)

This would leave the average member of the public, with the distinct impression that the figure was hundreds. However, I read on, with results as follows:-

DAILY TELEGRAPH: "5,000 followed the coffin."

MORNING STAR: "5,000 to 6,000 followed the coffin."

So the previous distinct impression must be multiplied by ten to obtain the truth. Was this an oversight on the part of the "free press?" I wonder!

Yours,

NOT SO NAIVE
M. P. Walsh.

Dear Sir,

Thank God for one good paper where one can get a hearing without having to buy one's way into the pages!

Here in the 26 counties, the politicians are not at all in favour of having the Dail sitting televised; I don't think they are shy gentlemen, most of us presume they have a guilty complex; that the people who elected them would see that they were not at all interested in carrying out their election promises.

The daily papers of late have risen their price so much that many people have decided to stop buying them. Some of us are gluttons for punishment, our curiosity gets the better of us, or "Our resistance is low"! As a result we have learned

that in Leinster House the politicians carry on in a disgraceful manner and spend costly time at our tax expense, slinging mud at each other. We poor and low are far beneath comparing with such educated gentlemen, yet even we think that such conduct ill becomes highly paid salary earners. Why don't the politicians GET ON WITH THE JOB OF RUNNING THE COUNTRY! This Government is so over protective of our interests that it censors radio, T.V. and the press in order to keep from the people the real issues relating to our country.

Let us now have "CENSORSHIP OF THE LEINSTER HOUSE SLANGING MATCHES" as they are of no interest to us in the least! But keep the poor journalists in work in the hopes of brighter days to come. If they have nothing else to relate let them give us "Mart and Market" to remind us of the former glorious days when we could afford to buy meat. Don't rub salt into our wounds by telling us that our Irish beef is being doled out to the British Forces in Germany at 20p per lb. while it is being whisked off our tables; you may get suspicious that when the "Tommies" are well fed at the Irish taxpayers expense they will be drafted back to "Ulster" to run riot as murder squads S.A.S. and British spies while the collaborators very conveniently turn blind, deaf and dumb!!!

We would tolerate hearing how the "Wealth Tax Fellows" are doing fine, now that they "GOT THEIR THUMB ON RYAN'S THROAT" and pummelled him into submission, so he relented and dropped his suggested WEALTH TAX on their hoards.

From all that we know of the politicians antics, we have little enough admiration for them without them being degraded further in our eyes by having their photos inflicted upon us both in the press and on T.V. we can forego such a treat! After getting an overdose of Conor Cruise's merriment we think he ought to merit some time off to get his hair dyed."

Have those politicians shares in the press which they monopolise so much? Haven't the day when we will be given the long promised "SUBSTANTIAL" welfare increase. Let's not say we are getting what we are biting the hand that fed us if we say we are being driven to spending it on drink to drown our sorrows, but since the "PUBS HAVE NO BEER" it's just as well, as the mighty sum would not go further than treating us to a few quarts of tea, for future outlook we will be "Stone Sober" we never get our way in action, or do we? CHEERS! the drink has not gone to my head, not yet!! and may the youth who have now matured at 18 years put

their votes to good use, and keep in mind that when they first reached their 18th birthday they were refused the vote as it was well known they would "ROCK THE BOAT."

"He laughs best who laughs last!" "Power to all our friends, is my sincere wish!"

UNA TOAL

61 Trinity Gardens,
London, SW9 8DR.

Dear Sir,

First, my thanks to those people in Ireland, who send me cuttings from various local newspapers and keep me up to date with the news over there and what is more important, up to date with the truth of the situation. As you can well imagine, I won't get much truth or fair reporting from the English papers. My suppliers of the truth are unknown to me by name, so I am thanking them. If I may, through the medium of "Republican News."

In your issue of two weeks ago, you invited readers to send letters of support and solidarity to Paul Holmes at Brixton Prison. I accordingly wrote to Paul and a few days later my letter was returned from the Governor's office. It seems that convicted prisoners are allowed to write three letters per week to relatives and friends, however to them prior to being custodians and may receive a longer letter which they send out. As I am not a relative of Paul's and obviously did not know him before he was taken into custody, my letter was returned.

It would seem then, that possibly hundreds, even thousands, of letters of support and encouragement to that brave young man will have been "returned to sender." This does seem a pity because Paul will probably never know about these letters of support and will possibly not be fully aware of the esteem he is held in by decent people everywhere. There is, however, another way of looking at it. Although Paul may not see these letters, the prison authorities will read them and react. My guess is that these authorities must be shaking in their boots when they receive the support that Paul Holmes has. So, the moral is — keep up the letters to the prisoners!

I cannot end this letter without mentioning the Price sisters. Much as already been said and written already about those two wonderful girls, better than I could ever put it. There is one thing that I do feel very bitter about. In the 1945 British General Election I voted for the Labour candidate. His name — Captain Roy Jenkins (he was in the British Army then.)

Every decent Irishman and woman

should feel proud of those two girls, the glorious Price sisters, languishing at this very moment in Brixton Prison, not very far from this address. I, although not Irish, am also very proud of those fine girls. It is such as these that make the world a better place to live in by their unselfish devotion to duty.

Very best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

T. R. MACLACHLAN

82 Falls Road,
Belfast 12.

Dear Sir,

Once again one must reflect on the power of Oglala na hEireann to move the politicians in England to create such a stir about Irish people honouring an Irish patriot's funeral passing through London.

Is not "Northern Ireland" (sic) claimed to be a part of the "United Kingdom" (sic)? And this by the same crafty politicians who remain silent about the thousands of defiant Protestant loyalists in para military uniforms using political blackmail to get their way.

Even though I am not one of those militants, never the less, I received, as an employer, £57 compensation on the occasion of the recent Orange takeover bid. I considered this part of a blackmail payment.

This takeover bid must have come as a blessing to the party leaders in the English House of Commons and an opportunity to backslide on their part of the Sunningdale Agreement. An agreement, which I firmly believe, the English Government had no intention of honouring in any case.

The British taxpayer will have to pay millions of pounds because Harold Wilson and almost the entire members of the English Parliament condoned the bid by Orange fascists to put their boots on the necks of their Catholic neighbours.

I am satisfied that recent events prove that England rules these six counties with her generals, her Army of Occupation, in collaboration with "Ulster" bully boys using cudgels and guns instead of a democratic parliament . . . something we never had in any case, since Englishmen started meddling in Irish affairs.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM J. CLARKE

Demand for Unconditional Release

Last week Merlyn Rees ordered the release of seven of the Loyalists detained during the recent general strike.

While welcoming this move, we would like to point out that since the Emergency Provisions Act was introduced only one of the hundreds of Republicans arrested and interned, has been released inside 28 days. The British government's black propaganda machine has spared neither time nor effort in telling the world that within 4 weeks of their being arrested, detainees either appear before the Commissioners or are released. This is complete untruth. Over 600 men and women are now interned in Long Kesh and Armagh and almost half of them still haven't been told why they are being held. On average they have to wait 7 months before they get their so-called allegations and a further 2 months before they appear in front of the Commissioners or are released on the perjured evidence of Special Branch officers.

Were the 7 Loyalists released because the British government realise that the Loyalist people are now united in their opposition to internment or because the Special Branch refused to co-operate with the Crown Prosecutor?

Among the Long Kesh Internees,

are many prominent members of Sinn Fein which Merlyn Rees says is a perfectly legal political party. There are also those who, in spite of the fact that the British Government has admitted torturing them in Holywood and Girdwood, are still interned after nearly 3 years.

We urge the Loyalist people not to be taken in by last week's minimal concessions on the part of the British. People of all shades of political opinion in the Six Counties are now calling for an end to internment. We are not interested in half-measures or rehabilitation schemes. We demand our immediate and unconditional release. There can be no lasting solution to the problems of this country until the internment camps are finally and completely obliterated.

P.R.O.
DETAINES CAMP COUNCIL,
Long Kesh.

Views expressed here, by letter writers, by regular columnists and in other signed contributions, are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the publishers.

SINN FEIN READY TO TALK?

The following letter has come into our possession. It was sent by Mr. R. T. Barrett, author of "On Mankind" to Miss Rita Hartigan. It is only right that our readers should know that moves like this are taking place behind the scenes:- Editor.

Miss Rita Hartigan, Family Fund,
Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust
Beverley House,
Shipton Road, York.

Dear Miss Hartigan,

I want to congratulate your trust for its efforts to bring together for a 3 day conference, June 17 - 19, the various Loyalist groups to discuss the possibility of talks and a cease fire with the I.R.A.

Sinn Fein, the Republican Movement, has indicated its willingness to talk. Unfortunately, the refusal of the various Protestant private armies to talk to I.R.A. seems to have been followed by a wave of car bombings, including damage to the House of Commons.

I hope your trust will make further efforts to bring the different groups together, and if it does, I sincerely hope it will use the following procedure which our studies and experiences of 5 years show will achieve successful peacemaking.

1. The discussion group must be small, less than 10 people, ideally 7. For success, people must look at each other when they speak in order to see facial expressions which often convey feelings far better than words. Only a small group can sit close enough to

observe expressions. When possible, glasses should be removed to improve inter-human communications.

2. THE GROUP SHOULD BE NON-CHAIRED, AND INITIALLY SHOULD HAVE NO AGENDA. A chairman is fine for business meetings, but when emotional matters are to be discussed, he usually gets in the way and imposes his own ideas. His worst offence is to block the flow of ideas by suppressing interruptions. Reasonable interruptions are a necessary part of lively discussions.

The group should discuss the priority issue, what it considers to be most important, and then stick to that subject until "compromise agreement" is reached. It may require several meetings to decide the priority issue, but this will be expected.

3. Each of us has a fatigue limit, and in these discussions that time is short. (Recall that Prime Ministers Heath and Lynch talked on 7th September, 1971 for 11 hours, failed to review their point of discussion, and did not meet again).

Prime Ministers Heath and Faulkner met on 23rd March, 1972 for 11 hours. No agreement was reached, and the N. Ireland parliament was prorogued. The fatigue limit can be avoided by a tea break at the end of one hour.

4. Members should be committed to attending a series of two hour discussions.

Too often, groups must meet only once, they drag on the discussions until the mode

ratic decision. It may take over 10 meetings to reach certain agreements, but this time is short compared to the length of time the 'troubles' have gone on in N. Ireland.

5. A TAPE RECORDER MUST BE USED, AND EXCERPTS REVIEWED AT EACH MEETING.

Too often the charge is made "We were not getting anywhere." This is because people tend to remember only the unpleasant. Tape recordings will show that consistent progress has been made. Most importantly, they will insure that a good record is left so that others may profit by the experiences.

THE OBJECT IS PEACEMAKING, and if these procedures are followed, that will be achieved, and the discussants will go away as good friends.

RICHARD T. BARRETT

P.S. PEACEMAKING is the theme of the WILPF (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom) seminar, Westhill College, Birmingham July 14 - 16, 1974. I am leaving England June 29 to return September 1st.

61 Holmdale,
Sidmouth,
Devon, EX10 8DN

MEALY MOUTED REFORMISTS REJECTED

It has been suggested that the best way to answer Jim McCorry's letter (Republican News, 29th June), would be to reprint the article he was writing about. The subtlety would be lost on him, however, and our readers have done nothing to deserve such a duplication of our views. For their sakes here is a brief reply to his letter.

Mr. McCorry complains of three hysterical symptoms — astonishment, anger and dismay. Let us try and treat them as best we can, starting with his astonishment at "the coverage given the article ('incorrectly described by him as full page coverage') 'which seemed to indicate that it was the policy of the Movement'."

We should first make it clear that to the best of our knowledge, Jim McCorry has not been a member of the Republican Movement for a considerable time. It is necessary to point this out since his letter implies throughout that he is, and indeed might give the impression that he is high in his counsels. He says specifically: "Should the I.R.A. speak to them perhaps? If not would he inform us who we should talk to? (our italics)" and later "it is apparent that the author of your article has no knowledge of the timing of approaches to the Republican Movement by the Loyalist groups nor is he aware of the arrangements for the Loyalist seminar." Since he is not a member of the Republican Movement, any superior knowledge of such arrangements which he has must come either from the agents of the Rowthorn Trust or from the Loyalists. In neither case ought he to imply that he, as opposed to the Editorial Board of Republican News, knows what the policy of the Republican Movement is.

Now let us treat his "dismay at the bigotry so evident in the article." The only evidence of bigotry he can produce is the descriptions of Denis Barratt and the Rowntree Trust as Quaker. This demonstrates that he simply does not know what he is talking about. Dr. Roy Johnston, a man who can hardly be accused of being convulsed with hatred and bigotry, wrote in an Irish Times article about an international congress of Peas Researchers: "Winston Riley was at Moscow with the Swiss group, representing basically the Quaker interest." It is simply a matter of well-known fact that Quakers, through the Trusts and Foundations established by the Quaker firms, finance countless chairs

and lectureships in "Peace" studies and pay for innumerable "peace projects." Their interests are those of big business and its neo-colonialism, not of the Republican Movement. But Jim McCorry seems to prefer to serve them. One such is Denis Barratt who in 1969 called the I.R.A. the sole agents of violence in Northern Ireland and in the first edition of his book ORANGE AND GREEN actually attributed the bombing of the Silent Valley and Castlelough pipelines to the I.R.A.

The fact that the word "Peace" and those who search for it can be held up to ridicule" by Republicans is not a new one, nor is it a reflection on Republicans, but on the peace-merchants. Mrs. Maire Drumm very effectively got rid of a group of "Peace" women in Andersonstown, when they held a British Army sponsored meeting, attended by the Unionist and Troy Mrs. Nigel Fisher. It was obvious then that "peace" was another name for British victory, and that those who promoted "peace" were working on the side of the British and not of the Irish. On that front nothing has changed.

This brings us to a treatment of his "anger" at the inability of the author to make even a superficial analysis of the "situation." This was probably caused by the explicit rejection in our article of the superficial theory put about by the "Peace" foundations and the press that the paramilitary groups were more progressive than their politicians or that they were in any way independent of them. Our article gave in fact a depth analysis of the Orange interest which was in line with Connolly's, as a look at the Penguin edition of Connolly's Selected Writings will show, especially pages 236-7, 263-6, 270, 274-284. Connolly's words are still prophetic today: "Belfast is bad enough as it is what it would be like under such (Orange) rule the wildest imagination cannot conceive. Filled with the belief that they were defeating the Imperial Government and the Nationalists combined, the Orangemen would have scant regards for the rights of the minority left at their mercy." Some of the minority, Jim McCorry among them, have adopted the slave mentality as a means of survival, or of promotion. His defence of the validity of the claim of the Loyalist paramilitary groups to speak for "Ulster" (our emphasis) shows little of the Republican spirit of rebellion against colonisation and the unnatural and sectarian partition of our country (Ireland). The Loyalists do not speak for the Irish province of Ulster but for Protestant supremacy and

English imperialism. As in Connolly's day: "No good, but only infinite evil can come of truckling to it. Let the truth be told however ugly. Here, the Orange working class are slaves in spirit because they have been reared up among a people whose conditions, of servitude were more slavish than their own . . . At one time in the industrial world of Great Britain, the skilled labourer looked down with contempt upon the unskilled and bitterly resented his attempt to get his children taught any of the skilled trades: the feeling of the Orangemen of Ireland towards the Catholics is inspired by the same unworthy motives." Note that Connolly spoke of all Ireland, Dublin and Cork as well as Belfast, for Orange was in control all over Ireland until it retreated to its bastion in North East Ulster.

Which brings us to our final point. Jim McCorry quotes Connolly saying in 1897: "If you remove the English Army tomorrow, and hoist the Green Flag over Dublin Castle, unless you set about the organisation of the Socialist Republic, your efforts would be in vain." But he ignores the special genius of Connolly, which is the heritage of the Republican Movement and guides the thinking of those Republicans who in 1970 decisively rejected the pro-British mealy-mouthed reformist attitudes expressed by Jim McCorry. The mature Connolly, just before his death for the cause of Irish Freedom, Sovereignty and Unity, wrote: "Having in view such a high and holy function for the nation to perform, it is not well and fitting that we of the working class should fight for the freedom of the nation from foreign rule, as the first requisite for the free development of the national powers needed for our class?" It is so fitting. Therefore on Sunday, 16th April, 1916, the green flag of Ireland will be solemnly hoisted over Liberty Hall as the symbol of our faith in freedom, and as a token to all the world that the working class of Dublin stands for the cause of Ireland, and the cause of Ireland is the cause of a separate and distinct nationality.

"In these days of doubt, despair and resurgent hope, we fling our banner to the breeze, the flag of our fathers, the symbol of our national redemption, the sunburst shining over all Ireland reborn."

(This article has the support and approval of our Editorial Board — Editor.)

NATIONAL GRAVES ASSOCIATION

The above Association invite your readers to take part in tours of National Graves and Memorials in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on Sundays in July.

A Committee Member will act as guide, and will be available at Cemetery Main Gate at 11.30 a.m.

The tour will include the graves of such patriots as Ann Devlin, James Clarence Mangan, James Fintan Lalor, The Tallaght Fenians, Austin Stack, Nurse O'Farrell and many others of national interest. The Memorials will include the Manchester Martyrs Cenotaph, The Young Irelanders, The Skin the Goat, and Leo of the Nation.

Visitors to Dublin are especially welcome.

Is mise,

Le gach beannacht,

SEAN FITZPATRICK, Runan.

John Hume suffering from shock?

The following statement has been issued by the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau:-

"The recent tragedy in Derry when two I.R.A. Volunteers lost their lives was utilised by Bishop Daly and John Hume to launch their never ending vitriolic attacks on the leadership of the Republican Movement.

"It has long been Mr. Hume's party-piece to accuse the I.R.A. leadership of lustng for political power. This change coming from a person who cynically exploited the Civil Rights campaign to advance his political career, who was a servile servant of the I.R.A. in June 1972 and who crawled on his knees before Brian Faulkner to secure a ministerial portfolio is treated with all the contempt which the national-minded

people have for Hume and the S.D.L.P.

"The hysterical tone of Hume's statements indicates the extent of which he and his colleagues have been disowning by the people. The grand strategy, the empty promises and the arrogance displayed in power are things the people of the North will not forget. Mr. Hume may still be suffering the shock of losing his much vaunted ministerial post, but it does not excuse his despicable attempt to make political capital from the loss of two young lives.

"We wonder if Bishop Daly's comments were prompted by the fact that one of the Volunteers who died was a Protestant? His Lordship could play a more positive role than simply acting as an agent for the S.D.L.P. and their British masters. To ignore the evil of British rule which Volunteers Craig and Russell set out to destroy is to ignore the basic cause of all the death and suffering which has been endured over the last five years."

From London

I am a regular reader of REPUBLICAN NEWS and a loyal supporter of the Irish Republican Cause.

As Irish Republicans have difficulty getting notices of dances and other functions printed here in London, I have suggested that details of Republican functions in England be sent to your widely read newspaper. This would be one way of communicating with friends of Irish freedom in this alien land.

I would be delighted if you could publish this letter in your next issue so we may get this suggestion over to our friends here.

Mise le meas,

JAMES H. de VERE,
(Ex-soldier, 12th Armoured Division
U.S. Army),
1 Redcliffe Gardens,
South Kensington,
London.

Bishops In Full Swing Behind British

The most savage onslaught against the I.R.A. by the Irish Bishops in fifty years, has just begun. The onslaught, dishonest and calumnious in the extreme, has been launched in what appears to be an organised campaign. It ties in with the sacking of Fr. Michael Connolly by Bishop Dwyer of Birmingham, and mounting pressure on the Catholic Church in England by British politicians. Catholic Tory M.P.'s, are demanding that Irish Republicans be excommunicated by the Church. The well-orchestrated "kill Irish Nationalism" campaign is gathering momentum among senior Churchmen of various denominations in Britain and Ireland. Protestant Bishop Quinn of Belfast has called the Republicans "scum-like friends," while Catholic Bishop of Belfast, Dr. Philbin has suggested that Catholics are guilty of mortal sin if they oppose the British forces. Dr. Philbin, an extreme right-wing Churchman, went a step further. He said that Republican Army soldiers were "devil-people" and were "in full revolt against God" (the equation of God with the British Government is significant in this context). The reference to the devil was taken generally as just another example of Dr. Philbin's known lack of emotional control and his poverty of language, but the full significance of what he meant became clear on Tuesday, 25th June.

The resurrection of his Satanic majesty into political debate in Ireland has now again become a reality. The intention is to terrify a people with strong and sincere religious convictions with morbid obsessions which give a perverted meaning to the sufferings around them.

The tactic coincides neatly with the reports of the growth of black magic and spiritualism churned out by British propaganda. It also fits in with the philosophy of Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien i.e. that the Irish people have deprived themselves by violence. Finally, its purpose can be more fully understood in the light of the campaign by British politicians to have Republicans excommunicated from the Catholic Church.

Dr. Philbin's latest outburst followed close upon a call from the loyalist Ulster Workers' Council for "outright condemnation" of the I.R.A. by the Catholic Bishops. The call was an intimidatory one accompanied by threats of reprisals. As in all other instances for the past five years, Dr. Philbin is again completely in step with the British Government. The utter fanaticism of his statement is none the less astounding, even from the man who went cap-in-hand to a Buckingham Palace tea-party while his people were being brutally tortured in Girdwood and Hollywood Barracks. Even more astounding was the ally he found in Dr. Daly, Catholic Bishop of Derry. As June 23rd, in Strabane, Dr. Daly continued his condemnation of violence on all sides and said that "the quicker all armed men, in or out of uniform, left the streets, the better." His much vaunted "neutral" position was put in doubt, however, by his ensuing diatribe against the Republicans only, adding the ironic charge of "filling the people with fear" and the age-old charge of "corrupting the young." In line with this new direction to his speeches, he joined the "Satan" chorus two days later.

GREEN CROSS

With the daily increase of men and women being imprisoned and the resultant pressure in the amount of money needed for their dependents, many more collectors are needed for this worthy cause.

If you are willing to help, please contact An Cumann Cabhrach, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin, or Green Cross, C/o An Ard Scoil, 25 Divis Street, Belfast, or The Secretary of the local PDF Committee for your area.

SINN FEIN COMHAIRLE CEANTAIR BEAL FEIRSTE

3rd Anniversary of Internment

2 WEEKS OF PROTEST FROM 28th JULY — 11th AUGUST
(Leaflets will be circulated in areas outlining protests)
Support the people behind the wire by supporting a mass
MARCH AND RALLY
ON FRIDAY 9th AUGUST at 7.00 P.M.
From Busy Bee to Dunville Park.

Organised by An Cumann Liam McParland Sinn Fein

ANTI-INTERNMENT RALLY Bullring, Ballymurphy

ON SUNDAY 7th JULY, 1974 AT 3.00 P.M.

* Prominent Speakers

* Bands in Attendance