



REPUBLICAN NEWS

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HOW THE WAR IS BEING WON

For the past 18 months, Westminster has been attempting to impose a military solution on Northern Ireland. To achieve this purnicious end every weapon in the British arsenal was put into operation. The British murder campaign got under way two weeks after Heath took office and two hours after his Minister Sharples left Belfast after his first visit there, on 2nd July '70. At 6 o'clock on that evening the British army swept into the Lower Falls an area which had been quiet for the previous 9 months after experiencing the pogroms of August 1969. Four men were murdered on that awful night of terror by the British Army. Close on the heels of this atrocity came the murder of Danny O'Hagan, on 31st July 1970. The repression and selective searches continued and intensified during the winter. February 1971 saw the murders of Bernard Watt and James Saunders. At this stage the IRA had not started its offensive. In fact it was retaliation to the British murders that put the IRA into gear. The first British soldier was shot in late February 1971, and the war has been in full swing ever since.

To achieve the maximum results the British Government posted Brigadier Kitson to Belfast. An officer with an Oxford degree in psychological warfare, Kitson has written a book on how to counter the enemy and murder "unwanted people". His criminal mind and debased tactics are best seen from reading the following extract from his own book where he plans and plots cold blooded murder in euphemistic terms

"An excellent example concerns the way in which the law should work. Broadly speaking there are two possible alternatives, the first one being that the law should be used as just another weapon in the government's arsenal, and in



£10,000,000 BLOW TO THE ECONOMY

in this case it becomes little more than a propaganda cover for the disposal of unwanted members of the public. For this to happen the activities of the legal services have to be tied into the war effort in as discrete a way as possible".

People will be glad to hear that Brigadier Kitson has left Northern Ireland. His mission has been a total failure. The repre-

essive measures introduced by Kitson failed abysmally. The Long Kesh cages, wire and general appearances and atmosphere were specially designed to break the spirit of the men inside. The long delays, the searches endured by the men's relatives and the multiplicity of hardships inflicted on visitors were further designed to break the will of the people outside. The horror searches

in ghetto areas, the roadblocks the insults were all directed by Kitson and co. to wear us down. By the 20th January, 1972 when a large number of the male population of Belfast was either on the run or in prison, Kitson, Tuzo and Forde were very happy men. Their plan then was to have the IRA cleared out of Belfast by the end of January and then head for the Bogside and use some 10,000 troops to take it. They reckoned that 400 people would be killed in this battle. With the Bogside taken by the British Army, it was hoped then to turn to the IRA in the country areas and they reckoned that they could break these in a matter of weeks. A complete victory was therefore predicted before the end of February and certainly before Easter. Then Heath expected to be able to come on TV and say - "We have now defeated the terrorists, we are on top of the gun men; I recommend that Mr. Faulkner's Green Paper should be the guidelines for the future governing of this Province".

Two events prevented Heath from ever being able to keep his promise of getting on top of the gun men.

1. BLOODY SUNDAY blackened the name of Britain round the world. Widgery's diabolical lies will never clear the hands of Heath which are stained with the blood of these 13 Irishmen.

2. The IRA's new car bomb which first appeared in early March. Prior to the introduction of this bomb four or five armed men placed low powered bombs which only destroyed a single shop or building. Quite obviously the chances of being caught by the enemy were great.

It is quite true to say that with this old type bomb

LIAM MAC'S PAGE OF *News & Views*

DR. ROBERT McKEOWN

For the benefit of our readers I would like to tell you that Dr. Robert McKeown, lately Medical Doctor on the Maze-stone Concentration Camp has now become Medical Doctor at Long-Kesh Concentration Camp. This wizened, little individual, bedecked with a chest full of medals from his war experiences as a naval officer, is a real true-blue Loyalist who not only thrives on his activities as M.D. to the internees, but fills his spare time as one of the leading lights in the British Legion.

This doctor is another very good reason why the British or Irish Medical Association should look into the activities of doctors involved in taking care of the health of detainees and internees.

THE BRADFORD BOY

So once again Roy Bradford, in an article in 'The Listener' quotes John Mitchell on the deep roots the planters of Ulster have struck into the soil-land how wrong it would be to uproot them.

In all my experience of reading Irish history – of all the movements that have taken part in the fight for freedom, I have never come across any who have ever suggested that the planters should ever be uprooted – in actual fact since the days of the United Irishmen up to and including the present day, the contrary has been the case and the fight has been to show the common interest of all Irishmen – both Native and Planter that they should unite in the fight for freedom of our Nation.

A little more reading by Roy and he could have also quoted John Mitchell in saying. "We want Ireland, not for the peers nor for the nominees of peers in College Green, but Ireland for the Irish people, an Irish Republic, one and Indivisible." Or can I suggest to Roy to read James Fenton Lalor who in his writings in the 'Irish Felon' boldly sent forth the message that the land and all that came therefrom was the common heritage of all. "The principle I state, and mean to stand upon, is this, that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre, is vested in the people of Ireland, that they and none but they are the landowners and law-makers of this island. In other if not plainer words, I hold and maintain that the entire soil of a country belongs of right to the entire people of that country and is the rightful property not of any one class, but of the nation at large . . . The rights of property may be pleaded, no one has a higher respect for the real rights of property than I have, but I do not class among them the robbers rights, by which the lands of this country are now held in fee from the British Crown. I acknowledge no right of property in a small class which goes to abrogate the rights of a numerous people."

THE EXPERT

I like the news report of what Mr. Cyril Cunningham the British Intelligence expert was reported to have said in a lecture in London. He was very angry that his department had been given a bad name by the 'roughnecks' in the six counties, in the methods they had adopted in carrying out brainwashing techniques on the victims falling into their hands. 'You know' he said 'We are respectable and carry out brainwashing techniques in a scientific way. What we saw in N.I. was the result of having to depend on local

people who belonged to Field Interrogation teams. Their job was to hand the victims over to more experience men, but they dealt with the victims themselves.

His reaction is devoid of any human sympathy for the victims, he like his colleagues are, or soon become, robots carrying out the orders of the establishment . . . they get support from the Compton's the Scarman's and the Widgery's, who when called on, can always set new rules of behaviour or bend the old ones.

THE NEW IMAGE – R.U.C.

I would love to know who the spokesman is for the Rathcoole R.U.C. because according to the East Antrim Times (5/5/72) he is still sticking to his story that there is no organised intimidation campaign in the area, in spite of the fact that everyone else who lives in the estate knows only too well that there is . . and by the way can identify the ring-leaders.

But then you see the R.U.C. are still a bigoted force and this is shown up by the same spokesman who said 'Anyway it is a two-way intimidation, I know a U.D.R. man who had to leave the Lenadoon Avenue area.' In real blunt language he may as well as said 'If they do it to our side then they bloody well deserve what they get in return.'

That my friends is the new image of the impartial R.U.C.

THE FOSTERED IMAGE — WHITELAW

It is well to remember that the image of Whitelaw – the fairy god-mother – is seen in its true perspective, as Henry Kelly Irish Times (3/5/72) points out clearly.

"It is one thing to change for the world, for the politician's, for the newspapers. It is another to change for the Belfast working class on the ground, for the men and women in the ghettos, for the youths from Catholic areas who are still being arrested each day. Whitelaw might bring his personal attention to bear on the treatment of men still being arrested under the Special Powers Act who are being questioned and detained for further questioning, although in the eyes of the law they are innocent of any crime. There is substantial medical and other evidence to support the claim that some men have been treated so brutally as to suggest that in this sphere nothing has changed since March 24th.

THE BROKEN IMAGE—TARTAN

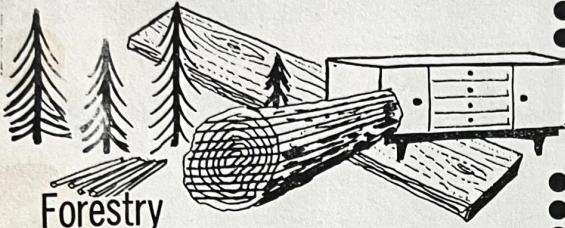
'To them Protestantism means a job, or failing that the dole, the right to wave the Union Jack and march behind an Orange banner, and the right not to be Irish. It also means the right to see yourself a cut above Catholics and to regard them all as rebels.'

It used to mean the right to regard the Government of the country, Stormont as your parliament and the R.U.C. as your police force. That's what's gone wrong.

Since those civil rights people started marching you've seen your little world crumbling. First they got their way by marching and rioting and then – when the Protestants hit back – by getting their homes burned down. They couldn't lose and since the I.R.A. took over they've done even better. Nothing even slowed them down – certainly not internment – and they have succeeded in toppling your Protestant Parliament.'

ÉIRE NUA

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Forestry

The present acreage under state forests in the 26 Counties is about 450,000 acres (182,000 hectares). Privately owned forests, which include a considerable amount of ornamental or landscape planting and shrub, brings this figure to the region of 550,000 acres (223,000 hectares). The percentage of land planted is thus 3%, which is considerably below that of any other European country, including the Netherlands (where the area planted is 8%).

There has been a steady improvement in state planting in recent years, the average now running at 25,000 acres (10,000 hectares) yearly. State forests planted in the Six Counties cover an additional area of 120,000 acres (49,000 hectares).

There is only slight autonomy of management of the programme within the Department of Lands, which, of course, is Civil Service controlled. Forestry workers totalling 5,000 men, formerly among the lowest paid in the country are now somewhat better off, having for some time been placed on an incentive for output basis. There is not as much seasonal unemployment as formerly, as many of the workers are engaged on road works during the slack period. Local workers are employed where available, but this is not always possible and men from other areas are brought in, in a few cases. Three schools have been established and there is a Chair of Forestry at U.C.D.

Because of the inflexible nature of Civil Service control, the felling and marketing of timber has gone into the hands of private enterprises.

The cost of imports of timber, cork and cardboard, into the 26 Counties is considerable. The State here hopes eventually to make a yearly profit of £15 million from forest sales when its target of one million acres is reached. (If the target was doubled to two million acres the income would eventually double also to £30 million at present values).

Turf fuel production commenced under State control in 1934 and almost £30 million have been invested in it. With the use of peat fuel for electric power production the output has increased substantially; the greater part is consumed by the ESB, and there is also briquette production. The number of workers employed is 6,400 (including 400 administrative) but about 1,000 workers are laid off during the off-peak period.

Upland grazing, turbary and sheep commonage rights are important factors in the rural economy, especially in mountain areas. Sheep production is considered wasteful, by grassland experts, unless the hill slopes are cultivated and protected for the purpose — which generally they are not.

Afforestation, improvement of upland grazing, and peat fuel production are complementary to one another; under a Sinn Fein government they will be brought under the control of a semi-State Authority. By means of such rationalisation and other means, seasonal unemployment would be entirely eliminated, and a high level of output and income per worker achieved. While mobility of up to 25 miles (40 km.) radius would be attained the higher degree of unemployment in a given area could permit the permanent settlement in urban villages created for the purpose or in accretions on existing towns of the workers maintained by the Authority.

The workers in such an Authority will be established in a Trade Union, and will be considered as and paid to be skilled operatives as planners, engineers, machine operatives, foresters, and office and administrative staff. There will be a basic wage scale, -

a system of incentives and a built-in social security scheme. Housing will be provided.

The Authority will plan and control afforestation, peat production and upland grazing in all areas of 32-Counties. It will be possible to have a satisfactory interchange of unsuitable land with suitable land, and to establish a long-term sequence of peat production followed by afforestation or drainage for normal land use where the case requires it. The Authority will have in its ownership or under its control almost five million acres of bog, mountain, and under-developed land. It will be its responsibility to bring it rapidly to a state of production under whatever manner possible to create direct employment for 150,000 men, who in themselves would constitute a valuable increase in the non-food producing cadre of wage earners.

The Authority's head office will be in a major provincial area. It will maintain workshops, planning departments, and sales offices.

The Afforestation programme will be planned to create a minimum of 2,000,000 acres (810,000 hectares) of commercial forestry apart from privately controlled plantations. Major emphasis will be in northern, western and Gaeltacht areas. Planting with a view to rapid industrial development and enlarged employment will be an important aspect in all Gaeltacht regions. Careful planning for the different needs of lumber forestry and chemical forestry will be foremost, with a major place given to future requirements for building, furnishing, and the new uses of timber engineering on the one hand with the heavy demands of a paper pulp, cellulose, plastic, alcohol, and chemical industry on the other.

The planting programme calls for the creation of 50,000 acres (20,000 hectares) of new forestry annually. This difficult target can be met only by the transposing of large areas at present used for sheep grazing to forest uses, and by the improvement of suitable uplands to multiply the amount of sheep cropping upon it. The crops of skilled foresters and engineers would be permanently based in each production area to meet the three needs of forestry, peat and grazing cultivation. These teams would be available to work with local agricultural co-operatives in these enterprises and in laying down shelter belts. Private planting as such would be encouraged, and higher grants, together with all technical assistance made available.

There would be a considerable reduction in the quota of foreign imported hardwoods, except where these were imported for processing as veneers, blockwoods, and laminates. The Authority would, where necessary establish under its control all industries, including a paper mill, necessary to consume the entire output, and together with the State agency would enter the export sales market in a major way.

The management of forest parks and mountain areas will be a minor but nonetheless important aspect especially in the field of tourism.

Subject to increased rationalisation on the lines required to enable stable and satisfactory employment to be maintained, no major change is envisaged in the programme already laid down for Bord na Mona. As its success must lie in the degree of liaison maintained between it and the Electricity Supply Board, close contact would be maintained to meet the power supply needs of the latter. The maintenance of peat production for electrical supply will eventually end and the Authority must plan what diversification is necessary to ensure employment in the transitional period.

Increased research into chemical production from peat is urgent, and must be undertaken as a profitable sideline. A marginal improvement in moss peat sales for export should be possible with the new sales team.

Despite the reduction of mountain grazing available, due to the increased afforestation programme, it is envisaged that as a result of measures outlined for afforestation the production of sheep in upland areas could be trebled.

CHRISTIANITY AND GUERRILLAS

An open letter to

DEAR ENDA,

Having just returned from a visit to Belfast and Derry, I read the newspaper reports of your lecture in Trinity College with special interest. When in the North, I was very close (not for the first time) to men and women of the IRA. I heard discussions about the morality of various aspects of the campaign, as well as about the condemnations of the guerillas by various ecclesiastical persons and the Irish establishment generally.

Though I have read you before on this subject, I feel impelled this time to offer you some comments straight out of the situation — comments of the kind which I know would be made by the men and women you were referring to. I do so because the issue is alive in my mind just now; because you are a professional Catholic moralist and they are fellow-Catholics; and because I feel that you have been trying, more than some, to come to a measured Christian judgment on them and their doings,

Reading the extracts printed in the 'Press' and 'Times', it seems to me that, while you refer to illegitimate violence on both sides in the North, it is the violence of the weaker and revolutionary side which you regard as the problem. This is the violence you go on to discuss at length and for which you seek to indicate a substitute.

This particular identification of "the problems" has been usual in all the public moralising. In itself, obviously, this begs a profound question, especially when the voice speaks as if it purports to be that of the Church. But let's accept for the sake of argument, that this is the problem under scrutiny — the violent response of the weak and politically unfree to the repressive violence of the state, the ruling class and the status quo generally, with particular reference to the North today.

Your lecture mentions the following as illegitimate actions done by the Republican activists:

1. Shooting of husbands and fathers in the presence of their wives and children;
2. Planting bombs in busy streets or occupied buildings;
3. Using men who have been killed as booby traps;
4. Tarring and feathering young girls

Here are the activists' reactions, point by point:

1. is illegitimate if wantonly done, but do you know the specific circumstances in any instance — did the "wanted man" draw a gun?
2. Here you imply "without adequate warning given." Why? You must know that adequate warning is almost always given by the IRA, the exceptions being accidental and very regrettable. This distinguishes IRA bombing from the bombing and shelling of cities in modern war and modern guerilla campaigns, when the INTENTION is often to kill civilians and adequate warning is NOT given. It also distinguishes IRA bombing from that done by Protestant extremists.
3. You are referring to one UDR man found on the Border recently. His body was not booby-trapped by the IRA. The IRA stated this publicly. The other story was enemy propaganda. Why do you, a fellow Irishman and Catholic priest, believe them rather than us?
4. You are referring to teenage girls and young women? How then do you propose that such persons be punished if they commit

crimes in "no-go areas?" By shooting? We notice that there is hysterical out-cry when women are tarred and feathered, not when they are wounded by shooting. Incidentally, is shutting a person up in a cell for a year more "humane" than tarring and feathering? As Father Desmond Wilson says, people shouldn't propose none to tarring and feathering.

Your lecture went on: "Some attempt must be made to understand what makes men act in these ways." The men and women of the IRA don't do what you suggest in (2) and (3). As for the rest, have you made "some attempt" to gain "understanding," say, by discussing these matters with some men and women who bomb, tar and feather and shoot men in their homes? Your remarks don't show evidence of such discussion having occurred before you condemned us *in absentia* to a well-heeled Trinity College audience. If you had discussed these matters with us, you might still condemn us, but with some evidence of "understanding" — and therefore with some relevance.

Here the argument of the lecture shifts to "the non-violent way introduced by the Civil Rights movement." In other words, you suggest that the atrocities and practices you mentioned represent "the violent way" i.e., the entire IRA campaign in the North. Why do you do this? You know it is untrue. You know that the larger part of IRA "violence" consists of shooting soldiers and policemen in the streets, bombing and firing targets other than "busy streets" and "occupied buildings."

By suggesting that our fight has consisted of atrocities, real or fictitious, you are using the smear technique which is commonly used by our political opponents. We expect politicians and publicists who are politically opposed to us to misrepresent us in this manner. But why do you, a priest and professional Christian moralist, do it?

Moreover, the IRA campaign as a whole has been conducted with great humanity and regard for civilian life as compared with other modern guerilla campaigns: the Vietcong, the FLN, EOKA, the Stern Gang, Jomo Kenyatta's campaign, etc. Does this not matter to the Christian moralist — that our Christianity matters to us and restrains us? Does he give no credit for this? No bishop has, nor do you. Might we as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb? You tempt us to emulate the Vietcong or the Stern Gang. Indeed, for this very reason it is probably true to say that the indiscriminate verbal violence of our "condemners" has caused our campaign to escalate.

Net result so far: The moral comment offered by the lecturer has utterly failed to communicate with or influence the "men and women of violence." It seems so out of touch, biased and insulting as to be both irrelevant and counter-productive.

Question: Is the lecturer attempting to seem relevant to the guerillas — or merely to reassure his Trinity College audience and to establish rapport with them, as one "civilised person" to others?

This is a very important question for a Church man. I remarked to a Belfast priest that the Church seemed to have no "mission to the guerillas" — condemnation not being "mission." He said that the attitude has been just the same as, previously, towards "Socialists," "Communists," "Anarchists," etc.: to shut them out, reserving the "mission of the Church" for "nice people."

Regarding those excerpts from your lecture which refer to the Civil Rights Movement, Gandhi, etc., it must be remarked:

1. that in an extreme conflict situation, physical violence is normal.
2. that the oppressed side will respond in this way unless effective non-violent leadership is given

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- 3. that an extreme conflict situation arose after the Falls curfew of July, 1970
- 4. that in this situation neither the Civil Rights Movement nor Bishop Philbin nor Cardinal Conway nor any politician gave effective non-violent leadership
- 5. that from February, 1971 onwards, the normal response of the oppressed—a guerilla campaign—got under way
- 6. that effective non-violent leadership in an extreme conflict situation means someone like Gandhi doing, without violence to others, what the young men and women of the IRA do daily—risk one's life and freedom for one's people. In other words, hunger-strike "to death" and lying down on roads, railway tracks, etc. (Gandhi did these things)
- 7. that the Northern Catholics had no Gandhi, i.e., a saintlike leader totally identified, religiously and nationally, with the poorest and the most oppressed people and their cause of liberation
- 8. that even the lesser leaders they had did not employ theunger-
strike to death or start campaigns of lying down in busy roads or on railway tracks until certain apologies were made or concessions granted. (It was remarked to me in Derry that after Hume, Cooper and others made a "human barricade" in Laburnum Drive in August '71 and got arrested for it, John Hume had "Derry in his hands"—but failed to follow up with a campaign of physical, passive resistance).

This being the case, condemnations of the guerillas were irrelevant and ineffectual—to say the very least—and the only useful role for the Christian spokesman was peace-making: i.e. public analysis of the conflict and its causes; exhortation of the political leaders to apply the remedies indicated by the analysis; as well as action, public and private, to bring this about.

I have been deeply depressed and scandalised by the sight of Christian prelates and spokesmen getting side-tracked into another course. I mean, joining their voices to those of the powerful bourgeois and fashionable in condemning and mis-representing the Northern Catholic militias.

Neither this, nor their more measured condemnations of "brutalities" on the other side, did any good at all. And to my knowledge, it did much harm to the Church in the North. Well, perhaps not to the Church in the long run, if those Catholics who were thus offended and assaulted by "their own" come to realise that it was not really the Church of Christ which did this to them.

And I have been disappointed that in this, as in other respects, Maynooth College spoke out with no clearly "different" voice. It, too, seemed for the most part merely to echo the voice of the world—the "world" in Ireland—and to have no Christian word of fellowship for those Catholic men and women whom the Pharisees reviled.

In passing, let me say that, if the imitation of Christ means anything, I am deeply impressed by the fact that Jesus never joined in the contemporary condemnation of the Zealot "terrorists"—the Jewish freedom-fighters—and was often suspected of being a Zealot or a Zealot sympathiser himself. That doesn't mean he "approved" of them or their methods. It "means" nothing, I believe, except that we should heed the fact.

I hope you realise, Enda, that I'm not pressing any particular point of view, much less partisanship, on you. I'm just trying to contribute to your deliberations on this theme some of my own, along with the view-point of some friends of mine. And I honestly believe that we don't need to bring that fellow, Fanon, into it—the Northern guerillas haven't heard of him.

with best wishes.
DESMOND FENNELL.



OIALANN

DEACAIR

“BEAL FEIRSTE COIS CUAIN”

An la fa dheireadh agus me ag leamh an leabhar bhreá seo a scriobh Breandan Ó Buachalla. Chuir se me ag meabhrú ar chursáí na haimsire agus an treibhéal ata a deanamh ar An Ghaeilge sna 26 Condáin ag an ríaltas. Dar le cuid mhór daoine go bhfuil siad ar ti deireadh a chur le “Gaeilge Eiginteach” srl. Agus an leithsceal acu nach dtiocfadh iarráidh ar “Protastúnai” Na 6 Gondáin glacadh le Gaeilge. A leitheid de mhasla. Ni fearrídhe rud a dheanfaínn na sliocht a thabhairt as an leabhar seo ar caidé rinne cuid de na “Protastúnai” ceanna agus Clann Mac Adhamh go h aithrid.

“Aithbheodhadh Ar dTeanga”

Sa bhliain 1818 is ea a ceapadh an Dr. Neilson ina ollamh le Gaeilge san Acadamh agus bhi si a muineadh aige ann, mar a chonaiceamar, go dtí la a bhais tri bliana ina dhiaidh sin. Sna blianta san direach ag gfreastal ar an dhiaidh sin. Sna blianta san direach ag freastal ar an Acadamh bhi buachaillí agus Roibeard ar an mbuion so agus cheana fein (1828) bhi Tomas Ó Fiann achtaigh curtha siar go Baile Na Scríne i gCo Dhoire aige chun Scoil Ghaeilge a chur ar bun ann. Bhi cioclain aige le sciapeadh i measc an phobail agus bhi treoir fachta aige labhairt leis an sagart paroiste ar dtús agus a chunamh-sán a lorg.

1 High Street; mBeal Feirste a saolaiodh é sa bhliain 1808. Lucht gno ab ea a mhuintir agus iad go maith as, dealraionn. Bhi siopa — gno iarainn, agus saidleireachta — ag a athair i High Street agus sa tsraid cheanna bhi conai ar Samuel Bryson. Bhi a chlann mhacsan agus Roibeard ar scoil san Acadamh le cheile agus mar phairtíthe lasmuigh, is dochá. Tamall sios o High Street bhi conai ar an Pochtúir Seamus Mac Domhnaill i Donegall Place agus trasna uaidh bhi Rosemary Lane mar a raibh Bunting ag cur faoi le muintir Mhic Reacáin. Ba i High Street priomhshraíd an bhaile ag an am. Is sa tsraid sin is mo a bhi lucht gno agus timpeall uirthi bhi na dochtaíri na dliodoirí — agus na gaeilgeoirí. Ba e col ceathair Roibeard, John McAdam, runai An Harp Society; agus bhi uncail leis, Robert McAdam Sen., ina ghobharnoir uirthi. Ba fhearr mor le rá sud sa bhaile — agus ba Ghaeilgeoir; d'fhag se againn cnuasach beag amhran gaeilge an sceal e ach feach go raibh An Ghailge timpeall air i ngach aon treo agus Roibeard Mac Adaimh ag fas suas i mBeal Feirste.

Bhi si ar scoil aige, ar an tsraid aige; i measc a chomharsan is a chairde agus i measc a mhuintire fein. Ni bheadh aon bhreith aige, ba dhoigh leat, da mb'ail leis fein e, ar ealú

uaithi agus níor dhein.

An chead radhar a gheibhimid air tar eis fagaint na scoile do na leacht a thabhairt aige agus ag an Dr. Seamus Mac Domhnaill don Natural History Society ar na clocha a bhi bailithe acu ar Bheann Mhadagain. ocht mbliana deag a bhi Roibeard an t-am sin agus ina chuibhreann cheana fein bhi an “Nestor of Science” sa bhaile — an Dr. Seamus. ba gheallúnach an mac e, dar leat. Chimid an bheirt acu le cheile aris dha bhliain ina dhiaidh sin, dream beag de bhaill an Harp Society bailithe le cheile acu agus Cumann Gaeilge a bhunu acu. Ni raibh aon mhearrball leis orthu i dtóibh cad chuige a bhiodar na conas ab fhéarr cur chuige — “aithbheodhadh ar dteanga,” b'in e a n-aidhm. Mac Adhamh an ceann comhairle a bhi ar an mbuion so agus cheana fein (1828) bhi Tomas Ó Fiann achtaigh curtha siar go Baile Na Scríne i gCo Dhoire aige chun Scoil Ghaeilge a chur ar bun ann. Bhi cioclain aige le sciapeadh i measc an phobail agus bhi treoir fachta aige labhairt leis an sagart paroiste ar dtús agus a chunamh-sán a lorg.

Mr. Whitelaw's Choice

Mr. David Wylie, Northern Ireland area organiser of the Shops Distributive and Allied Workers', said at the Eastbourne Conference this week: “So we have had “Bloody Sunday” but let us not forget we have had blood every day of the week and normal daily life has become debased.”

Newsletter 3rd May, 1972

Among those selected by Mr. David Howell, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland to the Consultative Committee on Trades Statistics is — Mr. David Wylie, area organiser of the Shop Workers' Union.

Telegraph 6th May, 1972

You can draw your own conclusions!

DIFFICULTY

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A NORTHERNER'S JOTTINGS

TREASON!

"On Saturday night last, East Belfast once again exposed the police and military for what they really are: The hired thugs of Westminster.

Indeed, police actions last weekend have shown themselves to be the pawns of Whitelaw, his bounden slaves, slaves who have sold their people and their country for a fat wage packet. The police have yet time to declare for the Protestant cause. If they choose otherwise and continue to serve the Dictator, they will face not only the wrath of the Tartan but the entire Loyalist community.

But it is the guns of the army as distinct from those of the RUC which holds Loyalist Ulster in slavery. Therefore it is wrong for us to spite the police while befriending the army."

(Loyalist News 6/5/72.)

Keep at it John there is a great future for you.

PROGRESS

"The implementation of the Civil Authorities (Special Powers Act) makes nonsense of the freedom of Man and one can only depend on one's will-power and the humanity of his questioners, let them be detectives or army intelligence."

(The Orange Cross Magazine May 1972.)

THE NEWS—BY COWAN

That great Christian gentleman Cowan Watson editor of the Newsletter moralises so well in his editorials everyday against the people of the six counties (with special emphasise against the people of Free Derry) who are fighting for freedom and the right to rule their own country.

But he did little moralising against the Tartan gangs because he sees in them part of the force he would so much love to see standing for the return of the unionist pogromites who had their day when the Irish nationalist people had no one to defend them, but now it is different.

It is laughable that on the day when all British and Irish newspapers had the sensational news of the R.U.C. man arrested

for gun running our Cowan was so embarrassed he hid the news away back in page 6 almost hidden by the page of adverts.

Yes Cowan is in his own lights a good Christian, . . . I have another name for his type.
(See Newsletter 2/5/72.)

OUR COMMON INTEREST

"We must get our priorities right and ask for parity in wages because we are £4 behind the average earnings of the British worker . . . if the folk on the mainland receive a specific sum of money for a particular job it would be completely un-British for us to do that job for less, as this act could be construed as being scab labour."

(The Orange Cross Magazine, May 1972.)

"The average wage for male manual workers in N.I. in October 1971 was £27.48 compared with £30. 98 in the rest of the U.K."

(Minister of State, Mr. Channon in the House of Commons 5/5/72).

This surely is one very important point of interest for both Catholic and Protestant worker . . . we suggest that all workers should unite and fight inside the Trade Union Movement

NEWS—BY HEADLINES

"UNIONISTS GIVE EACH OTHER JOBS." (Telegraph 3/5/72.)

No not a cure for the unemployment problem, just our old friends the Unionist M.P.'s at Westminster sharing out their 'shadow' responsibilities. What a collection of little boys playing games.



"ENGLISH JUDGE LENDS EAR." (Telegraph 3/5/72.)

A pity he hadn't loaned it to Widgery or Scarman.



"UNIONIST AIM IS A 'PROPER' STORMONT."

(Telegraph 3/5/72.)

I always knew they would come round to our way of thinking, that Stormont had always been improper.

NEW LODGE RESISTANCE COMMITTEE

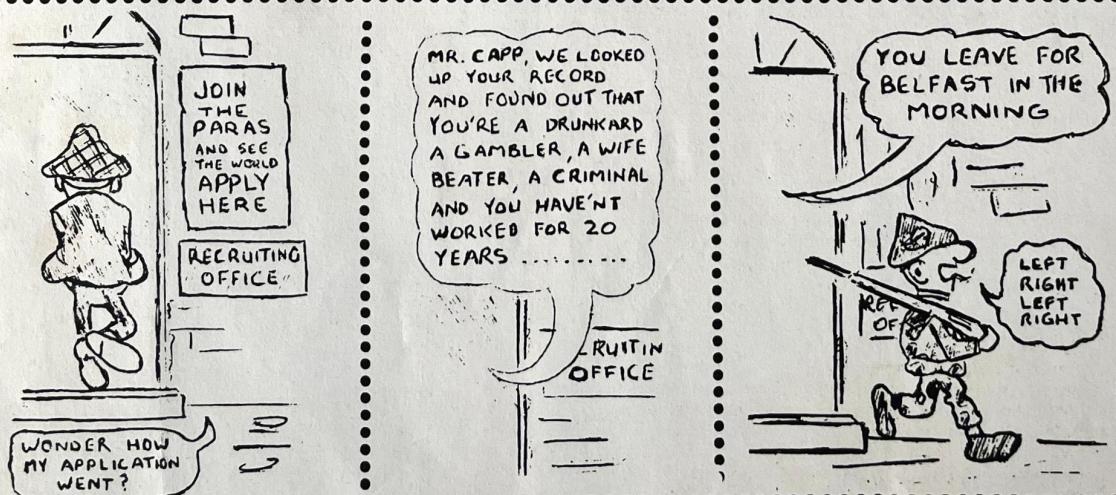
SUPPORT

PICKET AT RUC STATION

GLENRAVEL STREET — SATURDAY, MAY 13th

AT 11.00 a.m.

Protest against inactivity of the R.U.C. —
Against the Tartan menace!!



How the war is being won

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

the IRA destroyed the centre of Belfast. Nevertheless, this bomb was rarely used in small towns for the obvious reason that men on foot doing this type of job would have no chance of escape. Consequently apart from Belfast, Derry and Newry there was little or no IRA bombing in any other town. However, since March nearly all major towns in Northern Ireland have been badly hit by the new car bomb.

It is not clear yet whether Lisburn or Shipquay Street. Derry was the first target of this new bomb early in March. The Lisburn bomb destroyed eighty shops and the Derry one destroyed an entire street. Two other

bombs were left in Lisburn, then it was the turn of Bangor, Carrickfergus, Enniskillen and of course the centre of Belfast. Tuzo, Forde and Kitson were dumbfounded. The British Government were immediately informed of this new lethal weapon. Militarily it was the most staggering blow the army had received and this was communicated to Heath who decided to move fast. He would have to introduce a more radical reform and he would have to appease the IRA without at the same time appearing to do so. He dispatched Wilson to meet the IRA in Dublin. It is now generally believed that Rory Brady considered it better not to meet Wilson himself and sent instead a delegation headed by David O'Connell. It must be remembered that when Wilson visited Ireland in November he denounced the IRA and confided in all of us on TV that their defeat was imminent based on briefings which he had from the Privy Council. Like Heath, Carrington, Maudling and the rest Wilson was now eating his words. This must have been the finest hour, or was it four and a half hours, for the Provisionals.

Since the advent of the block buster the tactics of the British Government have changed dramatically. The British army has told the British Government that there is

no real or effective answer to this bomb. Sealing off towns and preventing cars, etc., from parking on the streets or worse still preventing cars from going into town centres or shopping centres as is happening in nearly all major towns and cities at the moment, cripples the commercial life of the Statelet.

Consequently, we have ghost cities and ghost towns. Not only do these restrictions stifle the industrial and commercial life of the province, but it does not in fact prevent the car bombs getting through. All in all the net result of all this is exactly what the Provisionals publicly stated they set out to achieve, namely to sabotage the commercial life of the area. They argue that the people who maintained and nurtured the tyrannical system in Northern Ireland were the big business people who voted Unionist, condoned tyranny, would not admit that injustice existed. These people spoke sweetly of good community relations but were the chief buttress of the Unionist system. Their power and position could have ended tyranny overnight. Alongside this Unionist group who are mainly Protestant was another semi-Unionist spineless Catholic middle-class body who played ball with their Unionist masters and gave a veneer of respectability to the system. Both these groups have been the targets

of the present campaign. These people who control unionism have had their shops and offices and factories attacked and destroyed. They could have prevented the events of the past two years had they spoken out. It should not have taken the roar of the bomb and gun to make them listen. Lloyd George when in a position of strength 50 years ago used this strength to impose his will and perpetrate a grave injustice. He threatened war and horrible war. Now 50 years later it is the turn of the Irish; the Provisionals knowing that they cannot now be defeated are laying down their conditions for a truce with all the confidence in the world. What they are saying in effect to Whitelaw and Heath and the people who trampled the people for so long is: RELEASE OUR MEN AND WOMEN - ALL OUR MEN AND WOMEN - WITHDRAW YOUR TROOPS AND GIVE US A DECLARATION OF INTENT OF COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OR WE WILL AND CAN DO THE LLOYD GEORGE.

George made his threat in defence of an injustice. How much more justified is the Provisionals threat when used to undo that injustice.

The British Government knows now that it must have discussions with the Provisionals. Since the car bomb was introduced they have stopped calling the guerrillas

"Terrorists etc". Could you guess why? Because soon they will be talking to the IRA and the British as you know, never talk to "terrorists".

CLONARD RESIDENTS CHASE R.U.C.

The following is an eye-witness account of events in the Clonard Gardens-Kashmire Road area last Tuesday 9/5/72. At about 3 pm a white Hillman Avenger (Reg. No: SLF 900K, parked at the junction of Clonard Gardens and Kashmire Road. One of the two occupants then put his hand out of the window and fired two shots down the Kashmire Road where several children were playing. The car then sped off but finding its way blocked by the residents who had come pouring from their houses it turned up towards the peace line at Cupar Street. The driver had no choice then but to reverse down Clonard Gardens. At that time a military foot patrol accompanied by a uniformed R.U.C. man, Constable Jas. Hunniford was proceeding up Clonard Gardens but despite the tumult and the shouts from the incensed people no attempt was made to stop the car.

This is not surprising since one of the occupants of the car was recognised as a Special Branch man from Springfield Rd., Barracks and it is certain that Const. Hunniford who is also stationed there must also have recognised him. Fully detailed descriptions of both men were given to the commanding officer 1st Kings Regiment who promised that something would be done. And something was done! About 9 pm on the same evening the British soldiers and Const. Hunniford returned to the area—NOT TO MAKE OFFICIAL ENQUIRIES ABOUT THE EARLIER INCIDENT—but to raid the Kane St., home of Francis Card who has been in the Crumlin Road prison for over a year. Well that was the last straw. The residents really saw red and stones, bottles and other missiles were rained on the British Troops. The RUC man was told by the soldiers to run for his life. He and at least two soldiers were injured before they succeeded in fleeing from the wrath of the people. However they left behind them one walkie-talkie radio set and several of their batons (see picture) in their frantic bid to get away.

THE SPOILS OF WAR

