

# republican NEWS



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THE VOICE OF REPUBLICAN ULSTER

# MOBILISE

Should the Paisley-Baird controlled United Unionist Action Council order its men out of the Power Stations beginning next Monday, the leadership of the Republican Movement in view of the gravity of the situation intends to mobilise organised sections of the population for this contingency.

Work committees to take control of refuse collection, to set-up milk deliveries, medical supplies and to take care of the aged or infirm will be organised along street and area lines, with a large degree of spontaneous leadership expected from the People.

The Republican Movement feels confident that the mobilised population will fall in behind its co-ordination, and in the event of mass-defence it is known that the entire auxiliary section of the Irish Republican Army will be on stand-by.

The power-station walk out will be the first step in the long threatened loyalist general strike. The aim of the strike is to force the British Government into implementing the 1975 Convention Report which calls for the

Loyalists' major reactionary demands-a return of the old Stormont Regime (the "Protestant Parliament") and a complete handover of arms and ammunition and control of security to loyalists.

Despite disunity in the Loyalist ranks for support for the strike the Republican population must REMAIN ON THE ALERT. The last UWC strike commenced with much the same appearance of disunity, but as the strike gained momentum and commanded widespread loyalist support reluctant politicians eventually backed it up.

Republican areas adjacent to the Free State are confident that in the event of a major crisis they can control their local situation.

Derry Brigade IRA and border commands have relatively easy access for essential food and medical supplies.

We strongly urge that people take precautionary steps to ensure they have an adequate stock-pile of tinned foods and powdered milk. Should the strike become generalised and take on permanence local

shops are bound to run-out of supplies. The Irish Republican Army have issued a directive of a price-freeze on present prices, so that no-one exploits this emergency for profit. Any shops infringing this directive will have its goods expropriated and redistributed to the public.

If there is a food shortage the Republican population can be assured that the Irish Republican Army will take steps to maintain supplies; and an emergency daily publication of REPUBLICAN NEWS will be issued, for the Belfast area.

The United Unionist Action Council was set up a year ago by loyalist extremist Ernest Baird. Paisley and his Democratic Unionist Party, the Ulster Workers Council (more or less under Paisley's control), and the UDA and the Ulster Service Corps later joined the council.

Before the Ulster Service Corps road checkpoint operations began on the 25th May 1976, Paisley and Baird said in a joint statement: "In a matt-

er of hours the world will know that Ulster Loyalists are determined to not only defend themselves but save their Province."

REPUBLICAN NEWS warned at the time: "It would be foolish to judge the subsequent poor response to this call to service as representative of present loyalist capabilities."

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## THE UACC

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## HUNGER STRIKE ENDED

The Republican Movement in Belfast are relieved to hear of the end of the hunger strike in the Curragh Military camp. The hunger strike was called to highlight the inhuman conditions now prevailing in Portlaoise prison which is known as the worst prison in West-

ern Europe; the one basic demand was for an impartial inquiry to be held into these conditions.

The Republican movement once again call on all those individuals and organisations who have made calls for the Free State Government to have an impartial inquiry into

Portlaoise prison conditions to intensify their demand. If conditions in Portlaoise remain as they are, prisoners will be forced once again to consider the best means of non-violent action which is open to them in their demand for better conditions in Portlaoise.

Pictured right is the firing party at the funeral of Staff Capt. Brendan O'Callaghan, 1st Batt. Belfast Brigade, killed on active service 23/4/1977.

Staff Capt. O'Callaghan was on one of the Republican Army's special patrols to counter recent bombings of Nationalist Ghetto areas in Belfast. He died defending the people he loved and in whom he had put so much faith.

Despite the tragic loss of Brendan O'Callaghan, the Republican Movement in Belfast will continue to operate "on the ground" to combat the efforts of the British War Machine.



Throughout the western world every capitalist democracy is showing a keen interest in Britain's handling of the war situation in Occupied-Ireland, which is the first internal war fought in Europe in modern times. They have not only eagerly watched like vultures on the trees as the savage imperialist prey ravages its victim - but in some cases even sent its security chiefs to observe at first hand, returning to hold national and inter-national conferences to report on "the progress" being made.

All of them fear the moment when consensus will be replaced by confrontation, and each is aware of the dangers posed by prolonged economic crisis. They see the main danger to modern democratic governments as "the threat from within", which assumed new proportions with the mass movements of the 1960's, which adopted direct action tactics in pursuit of their aims. In the U.S.A. civil rights for blacks, the Black Panthers, and the anti-Vietnam War agitations proved the strength of popular struggles. France witnessed the occupations of the universities, students in street clashes, and workers on general strike in the upsurge of May '68. Strikes followed in Germany, Italy and Britain, and all these governments thereby realised that they had been ill-prepared to deal with urban riots and civil disobedience on a large scale. Ireland has become their guinea-pig in what is being described in tropical polite language as the technology of political control, within the higher echelons of the capitalist state-machines.

At a time when we hear so much about 'dissidents' in the Soviet Bloc from the hypocrites of Fleet Street who almost daily shed their crocodile tears on this issue, it is indeed refreshing to come across the publication of the latest Penguin, (March 1977) entitled; "The Technology of Political Control" which deals with the growing array of techniques and equipment employed to contain Britain's 'dissidents' in Ireland.

Certainly the authors of this work are to be congratulated for the way in which they have approached this sensitive topic, and it is a must for every Irish revolutionary's book shelves which should be grabbed without delay, before the establishment realise its potential and withdraw such from publication as they have done in certain cases in the recent past. The work places the new technology firmly in its political context - the decline of British capitalism in general and the Irish war in particular. Its authors, Carol Ackroyd, Karen Margolis, Jonathan Rosenhead and Tim Shallice, eschew the neutral approach of merely record-

# IRELAND —

## A guinea pig in the technology of political control

ing the various means the authorities use against those who threaten them. The barbarisms therein recorded, from bugging to torture, from CS Gas to infra-red viewers, bears out the conclusion that "Socialism or Barbarism" is the choice facing humanity. After re-reading Orwell's 1984 it has a frightening relevance.

The recent cases of Phil Agee and Mark Hosenball, together with the sharp rise in the usage of D-Notices to the press, the arrest of journalists under the Official Secrets Act, all show the state's desire to keep its activities under cover. It reveals a frantic ruling-class which has already demonstrated its power to eliminate and silence its critics, or those who know too much; as E.G. Kenneth Lennon and the ex-sas bomber David Seaman, both found dead in mysterious circumstances after they made their activities public.

minded population; local and world opinion had to be courted, to persuade people that the army was on the side of peace and right, and that any repressive measures it took were justified.

As it became clear that the majority of anti-unionists and not just a handful of 'terrorists' were hostile to the army, psychological operations ('pysops') were stepped up in order to win the hearts and minds of the disaffected. The RUC organised 'Blue Lamp' discos for the unemployed youth to keep them from gravitating into the ranks of the guerrillas. Black propaganda tactics were employed to attempt to split various political movements. This new technology is the product of the application of science to the problem of neutralising the state's 'internal' enemies. It is directed at civilian populations and is not intended to kill (and

rarely does). It is aimed as much at hearts and minds as at bodies.

'Bloody Sunday', the book tells us, was a watershed for the British military and political theorists. After the coffins were laid to rest on Greggan Hill, the generals took stock. They had hoped to shoot the people off the streets, and to keep them off the streets, but had brought about a general strike and greater world sympathy for the republican cause. Their operation had been a disaster, and they realised that this was no short sharp campaign in which the insurgents could be rapidly quelled and the status quo restored. The Catholics had little to lose by fighting on, and that they were determined not to return to the pre-1968 position of being on their knees. At this juncture new priorities were adopted, viz; better intelligence, the need for community relations to restore people's faith in the government, the buying over of prominent Catholics in the political and legal profession, and above all the need for an

effective police force which could penetrate areas where the Army was not enough to cause popular upsurge.

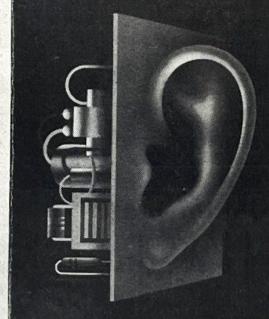
The authors outline some of the new weapons of riot control which are currently being developed. These include the electrified water jet, a "mobile unit like a water cannon, only the water carries a high electric voltage", and the cold brine projector which 'fires a slug of icy liquid... on impact the shock of the cold blow incapacitates the body'! All 'the old favourites' also appear. The repressive technology theorists such as Kitson, Robert Moss and Major-General Clutterbuck are recorded and discussed, and the relevance of control techniques in America and other countries are also analysed.

In conclusion, "The Technology of Political Control" is not just a fantastic book to be read by every Irish 'dissident' but it is a weapon in the hands of revolutionaries as it gives us a detailed insight into the thinking of our military and political oppressors.

### The Technology of Political Control

Carol Ackroyd, Karen Margolis, Jonathan Rosenhead, Tim Shallice

BY  
SCOPOLI  
(DERRY)



The aftermath of the recent car bomb in the Ardoyne area of Belfast



## ATTEMPTS TO DIVERT IRA FAILS

British agents carried out another sectarian attack in West Belfast last week. On Friday night (22nd) at 10.30 p.m. a Ford Cortina containing three men drove up to a house on the corner of Finaghy Road North. One man alighted from the car, lit a fuse and tossed a small

bomb at the front of the house. The car then drove at high speed towards the Lisburn Road. Though the damage was slight and no one was injured the attack forms part of a pattern in recent days to foment sectarian or feudal strife in Belfast. In a sectarian attack in Ahoghill, Co. Antrim in which a Catholic was shot dead Loyalists were quick to claim responsibility. However, for the Beechmount bombing and the Etna Drive car bombing, in which two youths and a child were killed there was oddly enough no Loyalist claim.

Such bombings in the heart of Republican areas would have added considerable prestige to the likes of the UDA or UVF. Since there have been no claims of responsibility many Republicans believe that the bombings are the work of British agents seeking to divert the Irish Republican Army away from its recent series of highly successful military attacks on the Brit

The tactics of the British Army of occupation are gone into in great detail, with their overall objective being to 'contain' the conflict, to prevent it spilling over into the south and Britain, and to create favourable conditions for a political solution. The classic method of achieving this, based on the experience of its fifty-three counter-insurgency campaigns fought since the end of World War II, was to separate the 'fish' of the IRA from the 'water' of the Catholic population in which it swam so effectively. The urban guerrillas had to be isolated and made to appear unrepresentative of the mass of the nationally

# JAMES CONNOLLY

## MAY DAY

by Laim Mac.

"The whole of Ireland for the people, their public property to be owned and operated as a national heritage, by the labour of free men in a free country. That is our ideal, and when you ask what are our methods, we reply, "Those which lie nearest our hands". (Connolly Workers Republic 5th August 1898)

The first May Day was held as a demonstration of international working-class solidarity in 1890. In 1889 the French, American and Belgian trade union congresses had discussed a one day stoppage of work to demand an eight hour day. The Americans decided to hold their demonstration on May 1st 1890 and other countries followed suit. So on that first May Day we had the American and European workers stopping work and taking to the streets. Northern Italy ground to a halt, as did 139 French towns, 100,000 workers in Barcelona, 120,000 marched in Stockholm. In London 100,000 including Michael Davitt the Fenian leader and architect of the Land League took over Hyde Park. May Day quickly became a working class tradition and Irish workers took their rightful place in that tradition. In 1895 thousands of Dublin workers marched to Phoenix Park.

It was on May 1st 1913 that James Connolly showed his courage and determination in leading a march of textile and transport workers' unions down the Falls Rd along Royal Avenue to the Customs House steps. That same year Connolly had stood as a candidate for the local election in Belfast and in his election address he stated:

"Believing that the present system of society is based upon the robbery

WE ARE TRADE UNIONISTS, BUT WE ARE MORE THAN TRADE UNIONISTS. THE TRADE UNIONIST WHO IS ONLY A TRADE UNIONIST IS TO THE SOCIALIST WHAT THE BELIEVER IN CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHIST IS TO A REPUBLICAN. THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHIST WISHES TO LIMIT THE POWER OF THE KING, BUT STILL WISHES TO HAVE A KING. THE REPUBLICAN WISHES TO ABOLISH KINGSHIP AND PUTS HIS TRUST IN THE PEOPLE. THE TRADE UNIONIST WISHES TO LIMIT THE POWER OF THE MASTER BUT STILL WISHES TO HAVE MASTERS."

(James Connolly "Workers Republic"  
August 7th. 1898)

of the working-class and that capitalist property cannot exist without plundering labour, I desire to see capitalism abolished and a democratic system of common or public ownership erected in its stead. Only by this means can we secure the abolition of destitution and all the misery, crime, and immorality which flows from that unnecessary evil. As a lifelong advocate of national independence for Ireland, I am in favour of Home Rule and believe Ireland should be ruled, governed, and owned by the people of Ireland."

Being beaten in Dock Ward in January did not upset Connolly—it was all part of the struggle to get the Belfast workers to get up off their knees and stand up to their masters both industrial and political. To the women who slaved in the sweatshops of the linen mills he appealed to them to organise and fight. "Many Belfast Mills are slaughterhouses for the women and penitentiaries for the children. But while all the world is deplored your slavish and servile nature in submitting to them, they unite in wondering of what material these Belfast women are made, who refuse to unite together and fight to better their conditions. Irish men have proven themselves to be heroes in fighting to abolish the tyranny of

landlordism, Irish women fought heroically in the same cause. Are the Irish working women of Belfast not of the same race? Can they not unite to fight the slavery of capitalism as courageously as their sisters on the farms of Ireland united to fight the slavery of Irish landlordism?"

During the years 1911-1913 James Connolly was



James Connolly (left) pictured with members of the National Executive I.T.U.C. 1914

organiser of Irish Transport and General Workers Union in Belfast fighting to organise the mill girls and the dockers, the unskilled and semi-skilled into the union to fight against the terrible working conditions then existing and most important to educate them not merely to become trade union conscious but to build up a movement which would someday help to

abolish capitalist exploitation. He was the type of leader who not only wanted better conditions for his class but

wanted the people of Ireland to have the right to the ownership of the wealth of the nation. What a tragedy the generations of trade union organisers since Connolly have never even attempted to travel along that same

road. Today capitalism is able to retain its existence with the help of present day trade union leaders, who by wheeling and dealing with their industrial and political masters in governments have frightened the workers into accepting wage restraint in the face of high inflation and massive unemployment.

They see no alternative to capitalism because it has paid them well for their services. What a man Connolly was, after a life of fighting against the exploitation of the people of Ireland by both native and imperial masters, he took his rightful place among the leaders of Easter Week 1916. He was murdered by British Imperialism on May 12th. Remember Connolly the next time you hear an Irish trade union official or a Labour leader being patronised by a government with a medal or an 'honour'. You will then recognise the difference between Connolly the Republican Socialist who died trying to change the system, and the lick-spittle who is living in fear that the followers of Connolly will one day see his dreams come true and Ireland will really belong to the people and be free from imperialism.

## PEOPLE'S CO-OP

Ardoyne People's Co-Op.

"Oh Maggie dear did you hear  
The news that's going around,  
They've opened a co-op to  
Give us more for our pound  
Sure we'll dander round to  
Herbert Street, sure it isn't  
very far,  
No more big profits for  
Stewart or that Bloomin'  
Spar."

Co-operatives are a practical way of helping people - one has only to consider the cuts it brings in weekly food bills by shopping at the People's Co-op in Ardoyne.

The Republican Movement has always encouraged these self-help co-operatives, and sincerely hope the people of Ardoyne and Ballymurphy support their Co-op, and we look forward to seeing many more People's Co-ops.

Ardoyne People's Co-op  
Will Remain Open For Late  
Night Shopping Every  
Thursday And Friday Until  
8.50p.m.

## BRITS ATTACK

## BALLYMURPHY WOMAN

In a statement supplied to "Republican News" the Laim McFarland Sinn Fein Cumann from the Ballymurphy area of Belfast condemned the recent attack by the Royal Anglian Regiment on a local resident Mrs. Genna McGettigan. The Cumann said that in the wake of recent increased harassment they intended to mobilise the local people on the lines of the resistance groups in the Turf Lodge and St. James's areas. Quoted below is a statement which Mrs. McGettigan supplied to Sinn Fein regarding the unprovoked attack.

"On Thursday 21st April at 6.a.m. I was in bed and was awakened by voices outside my front door, I looked out the window and saw soldiers outside. My next door neighbour, Mr. Johnny McCullough

was lying on the ground, and his daughter was in my garden screaming. I went out to see what was the matter. When I got to Mr. McCullough's path, the soldiers were coming out of his garden. When I was going towards Mr. McCullough, to see if he was alright, one of the soldiers hit me on the face with a rifle butt. The force of the blow knocked me into the hedges, I was brought

into the house, and someone sent for an ambulance, which brought me to the City Hospital. They x-rayed my face and gave me some pain killers. I didn't report this attack to the R.U.C. but the hospital must have as the R.U.C. visited me in my home on Saturday morning. I have now put the case in the hands of my solicitor."



Mrs. McGettigan pictured above bearing the marks of the attack made on her by the Anglian Regiment.

# WE SALUTE OUR COMRADES

The largest parade in the North Armagh area on Easter Sunday was at Lurgan where about 5,000 paraded from Francis St. to the Republican Plot in St. Colemans Cemetery. The parade was headed by a fifteen man colour party followed by uniformed members of Na Fianna Eireann. The main speaker here was also Mr. Walter Lynch. A total of twenty-four wreaths were laid on the plot including wreaths from all Branches of the Republican Movement. In the course of his speech Mr. Lynch reiterated the three demands of the Republican Movement.

(1) British Declaration of intent to withdraw from Ireland.

(2) An amnesty for all

Political Prisoners.

(3) The right of the Irish People as a nation to decide their own destiny.

He went on to criticise the British Government for their old tactic of divide and conquer. He said "On the one hand you have the loyalists who are easily bought and on the other hand you have people who call themselves Nationalists and some who call themselves Republicans." The so called Nationalists being the S.D.L.P. and the so called Republicans being the Stickies. And said it was these people that prolonged the war with the British, instead of being on the side of the Brits they should support the freedom fighters and bring the war to

THE COLOUR PARTY  
LEADING THE LURGAN  
PARADE THROUGH  
CHURCH PLACE.

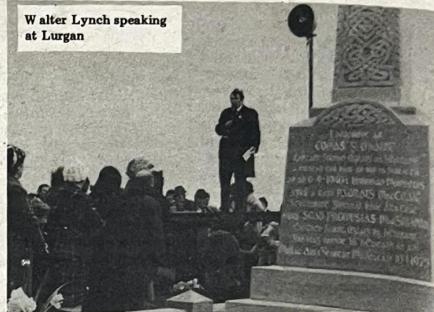
a speedier and successful conclusion.

Then and only then could there be a true and lasting peace based on justice and freedom when Ireland as a thirty-two county unit decided its own destiny, free from foreign interference.

Other commemorations in the North Armagh area were held at Maghera and Portadown. Local members of Sinn Fein addressed the gatherings and again wreaths were laid on behalf of various organisations.



Walter Lynch speaking  
at Lurgan



A section of the parade moving up Edward St. en. route to St. Colman's cemetery Lurgan.

## CROSSMAGLEN

A FURTHER warning was given to the Brits by Oglagh na hEireann in Crossmaglen last weekend that the war would be "continued and intensified in the region so long as a British presence remains in South Armagh".

It came in the course of a statement from the Crossmaglen 2nd Battalion which claimed responsibility for the sophisticated bomb blast which seriously injured one Brit soldier who was part of a foot patrol of 100 men crossing the village Square near the derelict Town Hall, which was burned by the Brits two years ago. The bomb was set off only 100 yards from the new monstrosity of a spy-post erected by the Brits in Crossmaglen!

The British propaganda machine tried to tell the world that the bomb had caused risk to people waiting at a nearby bus stop—a statement that was laughable to the people

of Crossmaglen in view of the fact that the entire village Square was deserted when the bomb was triggered off except for the presence of the Brits.

Incidentally, as soon as the bomb went off in Crossmaglen one report tells us that two soldiers in the Brit patrol disregarded all orders and ran helter-skelter back to the rocket-mortar riddled barracks 200 yards away!

### PETTY CRIMES.

Oglagh na hEireann's 3rd Battalion in South Armagh has lashed out this week at those responsible for some petty crimes in the area.

A statement has warned that the identity of some of the individuals involved in "local thefts and general degradation" has been established and action will be taken against them unless they cease such irresponsible behaviour.

Similar warnings have

## Easter commemorations

### in Lurgan and Derrymacash

Approximately three hundred people paraded from Ballinamoney Cottages to the Republican Plot in St. Patrick's cemetery on Easter Sunday morning to pay tribute to the grave of Ireland's dead. The parade was headed by a colour party bearing the Tricolor star plough, flonna flag and the four provincial flags. At the Republican plot the new monument was unveiled at the grave of 1st Lt. Michael Crossey, North Armagh Oglagh na hEireann. The oration

was given by Mr. Walter Lynch Joint General Secretary of Sinn Fein. Wreaths were laid on the plot from many individuals and organisations including Oglagh na hEireann, Sinn Fein, and Republican Prisoners of War.



Proclamation of 1916 is read at the monument at Derrymacash, outside Lurgan. The monument was unveiled at Easter and is in memory of Lieut. Michael Crossey, North Armagh, Oglagh na hEireann

gone out recently in the South Down region.

### INCURSIONS STILL ON.

Reports are in hand of more blatant incursions by Brit patrols into the Free State-in full uniform after dark!

Oglagh na hEireann units have recently established that some of the Brit units have been monitoring Free State Army radio networks in counties Monaghan and Louth and thereby get themselves unhampered access to

houses south of the Border.

It seems the Brits don't even trust their partners-in-thuggery in the Free State any longer to do the job well enough!

### STAFF CAPTAIN'S DEATH RECALLED.

THE murder of Staff Captain John Francis Green from Lurgan near Castleblaney in the Free State on January 10th 1975 was recently recalled in a statement from South Armagh Oglagh.

The statement claimed responsibility for the execution of William Clarke,

a Newtownhamilton contractor, and alleged that the operation was carried out because of his involvement "along with two others, who identities are known", in Green's murder.

CROSSMAGLEN  
Continued on page 5

## Brits at depraved level in Crossmaglen

The depravity of the Brits at Crossmaglen was exposed last week-end by the local Oglairh na h-Eireann Battalion which publicly accused them of using the water system on the roof of

St. Joseph's Intermediate School as a toilet, thus posing a serious threat to the health of some 400 children and their teachers. The exposure caused a big outcry in the area and the

school management confirmed that deleterious matter had been found in the school's water supply.

Sanitary officials were called to the school and a strong protest was made to the Brits over the despicable behaviour of the soldiers while using the school roof for surveillance purposes.

In their statement, which brought the matter to light, the Crossmaglen Oglairh said: "We refrained from

taking action against the troops at the school because of the danger to the children and the teachers, but if they persist in using the building, we will have to consider taking action."

The Oglairh statement said that local A.S.U.'s were aware of the presence of the Brits on the school roof for varying periods over the past eight weeks.

"They deliberately contaminated the water supply, therefore posing a serious threat to the health of children and teachers at the school. Their use of the school water tank as a toilet, reflects their gross depravity", the statement said.

Parents, as well as local clergy, are horrified over what happened in Crossmaglen. And the local Civil Rights Association has called for a "full investigation."



## VOLUNTEERS ESCAPE SOUTH

## DERRY DRAGNET

One of the most successful and daring escapes during the last seven years occurred over the Easter week-end and after an IRA active-service-unit wiped out an RUC patrol

on Good Friday in South Derry.

The Volunteers' car got jammed in a ditch and the three lads had to take to fields as over 2,600 RUC Reservists, British

soldiers and UDR men were drafted into the area for

a dragnet of South Derry. Civilian USC patrols set up more checkpoints. The Volunteers engaged two more RUC patrols before they cleared the area, taking back to their base their weapons and ammunition.

The Brits and RUC can't beat the IRA Volunteers whose knowledge of the local terrain, coupled with the sympathy of the population is a prerequisite to victorious rural guerrilla warfare.

## News from the U.D.R.

Evenin' all, it's your old recruiting officer the Brigadier here again. Appalling! That's all I can say! I refer of course to the info given in the House of Commons recently that between July and October of last year 323 applicants for the UDR were turned down. What a waste! And for why?

Just because some of them had criminal records, some had paramilitary links with the UVF/UDA, some were alcoholics and wife beaters and a host of other petty reasons. How ridiculous. Having a prison record or being a psychopathic thug was no bar to joining the Black and Tans, so why should it disbar a good Loyalist from the UDR. Pull your socks up, Mason! (Mind you, quite a few so called "rotten apples" have already got through this vetting net so, don't worry, my roll call of

arms charge. A search of my files reveals that he's the same Billy Horner who was "kidnapped" by the UVF in 1972 and "held" for 4 days before being released. And praise too for Pte. Alan Ali Mohammed Aziz (20) described by the C/o as "one of the King's own Borderers' better soldiers." He got fined £30 for punching a 16 year old on the Glen Road, Belfast, last August "because he felt like it". Black mask for R.M. McDevitt who described his conduct as "disgraceful". And black marks too for the Armagh SPG who beat up and tried to frame Ronnie Stinson (25) of Portadown in Armagh last July. Sloppy work, lads! Ronnie's a screw you idiots, not your ordinary passing teague - sorry! civilian. Private Arthur Case (25) is another one on my list, Arthur's a bit of a gourmet - who isn't? And when strolling down the street in the picturesque slum of St. Helen's, Lanes, a couple of months ago, stopped to purchase a tasty hot dog from a passing vendor of such esculent comestibles. Two bites sufficed to tell him that the quality was not up to that of the Naafi and, sound man of action that he is, with 2 tours in Ireland under his webbing, Arthur went into action. His lightening reflexes giving him almost supernatural power he tipped the hot dog stand over, kicked the vendor senseless and then poured tomato sauce over him. Nice one, Arthur! Pity the judge who fined him a savage £68 had no sense of humour.

But now to more serious business. I must appeal for more money for our boys and girls in Khaki. It's just not good enough, Mason!

The chronic poverty and malnutrition endured has led men beyond their tether. How else can you explain Staff Sgt. Norman



Stewart and his 12 apostles on the bomb Squad, convicted this month of looting. They took cameras to photograph starving comrades, shirts to clothe their nakedness, cigarettes to calm their nerves and money, doubtless for the messhall benovolent fund for mentally defective Paras!

So come on all you RMs, stop giving out these savage suspended sentences. If 12 members of the bomb squad steal and loot, there must be a pretty good reason for it. Just as there's a very good reason for the soldiers stationed at Brown Square barracks, Shankill to strip the place of lead, copper and brass and flog it to local scrap merchants. I see Councillor Millar has been complaining about them selling several thousand pounds worth of metal. Well, Mr. Smarty boots Millar, there's a word for it - recycling. We in the UDR do a bit of it too. We take an ordinary common or garden local thug/idiot and recycle him. And what do we get - cannon fodder and the greatest little regiment in the world. Remember, join the UDR and you too can serve your country like John Haveron - 3 years in UDR, 1 year interned and now serving another ten years for his country. Cheorio, and keep on patrolling like the USC.



The para-military R.U.C. and the British Army take a break during their futile search in South Derry.

## MILITARY RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES

This article is a follow-up to one published in Republican News last year on the involvement of both US Army and British Ministry of Defence (MOD) in research projects in UK Universities and Colleges. Such is the concern aroused in student circles that pamphlets and reports have been written and a special probe is detailed in the current issue of 'National Student', a NUS paper.

In Britain, chemical and biological weapons are developed at Porton Down, the same centre where anti-riot and anti-personnel equipment are put together for use in occupied Ireland. But what many people, including students, do not realise is that a very significant amount of research work of this type goes on within our universities and colleges.

The British Government

spends well in excess of £2 million each year on military research in universities ... the bulk of which they admit to being 'classified' and 'secret'.

And talking of Brits, the Ministry of Defence finances work on explosives at Cambridge, Hull and Bradford. At colleges in Glasgow, Liverpool and others the US Defence Department has a research project on malaria, and at a top London hospital to the same ends it sponsors work on drawing maps showing the worldwide distribution of blood groups. All pretty innocent sounding - but you see military powers can exploit genetically related susceptibilities and weaknesses to germ and chemical weapons. For there is evidence that some groups, for example in South East Asia, are identifiably more susceptible to malaria than others.

This information can be used against revolutionary movements all over the world with the most alarming effects. In Vietnam such technology was used against Liberation groups.

As a matter of interest Queens University, Belfast house a DEUCE computer which was a gift from the US Navy for work carried out there.

The British student paper concludes 'More sophisticated, more accurate, more effective weaponry - whether conventional, nuclear, chemical or biological - can, in the end, have only one use. And as the experience of Northern Ireland has taught us, the army also has a domestic role. Much of the work on "sensory deprivation" techniques were pioneered in British Universities.'

Q.U.B. Notes.

## U.S. BACKS WAR IN IRELAND

United States tax monies are being used to aid British Army occupation of Ireland, according to Bridie O'Hare, spokesperson for Friends of Ireland, a group of Southland sympathizers with the Irish cause.

O'Hare, a native of Belfast said in an interview last Sunday, "We accuse America of complicity", because the U.S.:

-Manufactures warfare instruments for British soldiers to use in Ireland, (namely - rubber and plastic bullets).

-Supplies British troops with M1 rifles.

-Sent to Europe, in 1972, 4,000 American troops which replaced 4,000 British troops sent to Ireland.

"Taxpayer's money is supporting that," she said.

According to O'Hare, the United States Goodyear Corporation manufactures rubber bullets (six inch long, one and a half inch wide torpedoes of solid, hard rubber), as well as the new plastic ones (embedded with steel), "which are even worse" she said.

A January article in 'The Irish People' a U.S. Irish newspaper, reported, "The plastic bullets are designed to be fired directly at rioters, while the rubber is supposed to be fired at the ground for purposes of ricochet.

"The British army say their bullets (not the lead ones) are fired at proper ranges, which are for rubber 25-30 years and 36-72 yards for plastic.

"Yet more than half of the injured treated at Royal Victoria Hospital (in Ireland) have been shot from less than 5 yards.

"One patient gave a vivid description of a soldier pressing against her and firing. She had been struck by a rubber bullet at point black range."

"NEW Scientist," a British scientific magazine, documented details of injuries sustained by Irish citizens in riot situations. These include ruptured eye globes, fractured skulls, brain damage and lung injury.

In October 1976 a 13-year-old Belfast boy, Brian Stewart, was shot by a British army plastic bullet. He died a week later.

"Some British troops have been trained in the United States," O'Hare said. She explained that in 1972 British soldiers were taught "more sophisticated methods of riot control" at Camp Le Jeune in North Carolina.

Sen. Ted Kennedy, in reply to a query about this situation from Mary Humphrey (representing

the Friends of Ireland) wrote the following in 1973.

"To me it raised extrem-

ely serious questions with respect to American involvement in British policy toward Northern Ireland. These British marines had been on duty in Ulster last year and they are scheduled to return to

Ulster for another tour of duty this spring. Yet, here they were in North Carolina in circumstances strongly suggesting a relationship between the training programme at Camp Le Jeune and the marines return to Ulster.

"So far the Department of Defence has declined to reveal the specific types of training the British marines received at Camp Le Jeune. It has declined to reveal why these facilities were made available at this particular time to Britain and it has declined to reveal why Britain chose to send marines en route to Ulster as the forces to receive this special training.

"The Department of Defence and the British Government maintain that these circumstances are just coincidental. I believe the American people are entitled to know the full details in this unusual



## AUSTRALIAN MILITARY POLICE HELP BRIT WAR MACHINE

The Republican Movement in Ireland is dismayed to learn that a platoon of Royal Australian Military Police have made a positive contribution to the war and suffering inflicted on Irish people by the British interference in Irish affairs.

"Evidence of the use of ramp's came to light in a story in the British Army journal 'Soldier', April 1977. To quote: 'The platoon, drawn from all over Australia, came to Britain on an accompanied posting to relieve British colleagues for service in Northern Ireland.'

"The Republican Movement wishes to point out to the Australian people

that the 'British colleagues'

referred to were those very British Army personnel who have been convicted before the International Court at Strasbourg for torture. When indicated to appear at the court these torturers refused, snubbed international protocol with derision and had the sanction of the British Government.

"The Irish Republican movement appeals to the Australian people to condemn this degree of collaboration. The British Government will use the name of Australians in support of its murderous policy and role in Ireland."

chapter in the relations between the United States and Great Britain."

A spokesperson for the Friends of Ireland said subsequent inquiries directed to the Department of

Defense brought no further enlightenment.

The United States has a definite stake in the outcome of the war in Ireland, according to Jim Darcy, a Los Angeles resident who last visited his Southern Ireland homeland in 1971.

An ex-officer (name withheld) of a prestigious British regiment said the United States will not allow the British to withdraw from Ireland. He said America wants the Irish harbours of Belfast and Derry "at least until it has

established all the bases it wants on the Shetland Islands."

The Shetland Islands lie about 50 miles off the coast of Scotland.

Belfast's harbour is the third best in Northern Europe and has its own shipyard. Derry harbor has its own naval base.

Congressman Silvio Conte (Mass) recently presented a resolution to the House Committee on International Relations which would have the committee "conduct hearings to determine if any officials, agencies, or indirectly involved in the hostilities in Ireland and to determine the nature and extent of any such involvement."

(Courtesy 'Daily Titan').



**O'CALLAGHAN**  
THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT  
IN BELFAST  
(comprised of)

OGLAIGH NA HIREANN  
BELFAST BRIGADE (1st, 2nd, 3rd  
and 4th Batt.).  
CUMANN NA MBAN  
FIANNA EIREANN  
BELFAST BRIGADE AUXILLIARIES  
CUMANN NA gCILINI  
SINN FEIN  
NATIONAL GRAVES ASSOC.

Deeply regret the death of Volunteer  
Brendan O'Callaghan, 'B' Coy, 1st Batt.  
Belfast Brigade, killed on active service  
April 23, 1977, by British Occupation  
Forces.

# RAIDS CONTINUE

Continuing its pattern of systematic raiding in Nationalist areas of West Belfast, the Clonard area got raiding and arrests in full measure in dawn raids on Wednesday, 20th April. Eight homes were raided, and 6 men were arrested. Two members of the Clonard Martyrs Cumann, one being the chairman, were among those arrested.

Two of the homes were badly damaged: in one the walls were pulled out, the yard dug up. The raiding parties consisted of members of the Royal

Anglian Regiment, accompanied by uniformed police women and plainclothed Special Branch men.

It is noted in these current raids (St. James, Beechmount, Whiterock), that each area is being selected separately and that large volumes of soldiers are doing each area in turn, because troops levels are such that more widespread raids cannot take place. Last week it was the St. James' area which came for the raiding when 36 homes were raided and very young people taken

away, beaten, interrogated and then charged.

We have come to expect such treatment in our area which has had its fair share of brutality, murders and arrests in the past 8 years. The hated thugs of the R.U.C. who were much in evidence in these raids are not acceptable to the people of this area and never will be. The only way they will ever be permitted to enter our districts is hanging behind the British Army.

PRO  
Clonard Martyrs  
Sinn Fein Cumann.

## Long Kesh Comment

In a recent speech dealing with violence in the 6 counties and its effect on the economy of the 26 counties, Liam Cosgrave said: "At least one in the five of those now unemployed in our country have the men of violence to thank for their misfortune."

Throughout the last 7-8 years of violence in the 6 counties successive British governments and local politicians have attempted to establish a connection between violence, and unemployment and social deprivation. One after another British ministers etc have claimed, not that violence is bred by social inequality and poverty, but that it, violence, is the major factor responsible for low foreign and domestic investment in new busi-

nesses etc and thus for unemployment and the other social evils which plague our society.

By laying the blame for lack of job opportunities, poor housing, inadequate welfare facilities etc on the violence, those politicians have attempted to take the limelight off the real reason for the 6 counties poor economic position i.e. British political and economic domination and their subservience to that control.

Now in the 26 counties we have Coalition ministers making exactly the same noises as their counterparts in Stormont. They too are now busy blaming "the men of violence" for poor unemployment figures etc and yet, is it not the case that unemployment, poor social welfare

schemes, inadequate wages, bad housing have always been a considerable problem in the 26 counties? Is it not true that the economic problems of the 26 counties are the legacy of many years of British occupation, a legacy which despite 55 years of so-called independence successive administrations in the 26 counties have consistently failed to tackle adequately? A Dublin priest in a recent news paper article on conditions in Dublin said: "The conditions of life which people in the inner city have to put up with are scandalous and they are caused by the unjust structure of our society. Nothing has been done about it for 50 years and if nothing is done about it soon it will last for another 50"....

In both parts of Ireland the establishment has tried to conceal its own sins and inadequacies by attempting to make the war against Britain the scapegoat for public anger and frustration at continuing poverty.

Ireland as a whole suffers from these social and economic problems not because of the violence but because of the political structures and the economic system which operates north and south. If we are to solve the problems of poverty and unemployment we must tackle the real causes and not allow ourselves to be fooled by the distorted beliefs of politicians such as Liam Cosgrave.

ON THURSDAY the 14th April at 11.55pm a young man in the Short Strand area of Belfast was stopped by two members of the British Military Police.

At no time was he 'arrested', but was brought to nearby Memel Street complex which is a loyalist area. Here he was punched and kicked.

While doing this the military police made sure that the residents of the loyalist area knew that the young man being kicked was a Catholic. There is no doubt that this was an attempt to add another innocent to the loyalist assassination list. The young man was able to make his own way back to the Short Strand.

## Political Status

Protests in support of Political Status continue in Derry City. The most recent was held last Saturday afternoon in the centre of the town, and was organised by the Eamonn Lafferty Sinn Fein Cumann.

## Harassment in Derry

A youth playing handball with friends in the Foyle Road area was arrested by a passing Brit patrol for no reason at all. He was taken to Strand Road Barracks where the Brits handed him over to the Special Branch. The Youth who is mentally retarded was threatened that if ever he was brought in for interrogation again he would be charged. As a result of his ordeal the youth is now afraid to go out alone and he has to be accompanied by a member of his family.

ASSISTANT PRO.  
Derry Sinn Fein.

