

VOLUNTEER



VOICE OF REPUBLICAN DERRY

Iml. 1. Uimhir 6.

10ú Samhain, 1972

LUACH 5p



The Bearna Baoil

TO SOME the cause of Irish Freedom is but a myth, a romantic's dream. For many it is a determination to cast aside the chains that have held the Irish Nation in centuries of bondage.

Every generation of Irishmen has given birth to those who would rather die than live as England's slaves.

The history books are filled with the names of Patriots who heedless of the danger, rose with a fury in their hearts and struck back at the invader. And as each generation reflected on the failures, the miseries and the deaths of those before them, it did not deter them. Rather it only strengthened their resolve to avenge their

Glorious Dead and defeat the English tyrants.

The 1916 Rising was the most significant and most heroic of all the uprisings in Irish History. It created a new feeling of nationalism and desire for complete freedom among the people of Ireland. Even to this present day, the spirit of 1916 remains as strong

as ever in the hearts of Republicans.

The Republicans of to-day have not faltered in stepping into "the gap of danger." They have not stopped to think of their personal safety or desires. They think only of the defence of their

people and the rights of their people to control their own destinies. They think only of breaking the strangle hold of English domination and oppression. They seek only Freedom, Justice and Unity among our now divided people.

There was no easy way in the past. There is no easy way in the present.

To ensure that this time, the dreams, the desires and the hopes of past generations will be realised many Irishmen and Irishwomen tonight man The Bearna Baoil.

THEY STOOD BY OLD IRELAND AND NEVER FEARED DANGER

EDITORIAL

THOSE who expected that the British "Green Paper" would produce a magical formula to end the strife in the Six occupied Counties must be very naive indeed. The only people to derive any degree of satisfaction are the reformist groups, namely the S.D.L.P., the Alliance, the N.I.L.P. and of course the 26 County Government and opposition party.

The "Green Paper" simply leaves the way open for those parties who wish to remain under the control of the Westminster Regime in a position of power. The Alliance and S.D.L.P. are typical of such political groups. Their sole interest is to reform the old system, establish their personal positions within their proposed reformed system, yet do nothing to unite the two Communities in the Six Counties. They are too eager to grasp the English rose which conceals its thorns.

One statement that everyone who desires harmony in the Six Counties, can agree with, quote: "the people of Northern Ireland need each other, and that to squander their great talents in bitter conflict is to diminish the prospects of them all."

The people of the Six Counties do need each other. We do not need the British, nor can we ever hope or expect the British to come up with a solution to the problems they so ruthlessly created.

The sooner Britain ceases to interfere in Irish Affairs the sooner the Irish Nation will have harmony and peace.

'Jack' Redmond

IN 1914, ON THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, JOHN REDMOND LEADER OF THE IRISH PARTY PLEDGED IRELAND'S FULL SUPPORT TO THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT. FOUR YEARS LATER THE IRISH PEOPLE REPUDIATED BOTH THE PLEDGE AND ITS MAKER SWEEPING THE IRISH PARTY AND ITS LEADERS INTO THE POLITICAL DUST BIN SPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ALLOW THEMSELVES TO WANDER TOO FAR AWAY FROM REALITY.

History has dealt harshly with Redmond and the Irish Party and no one, certainly no Irishman would quarrel with its verdict. Yet Redmond merely offered his support to our implacable enemy against a foreign country. What can we think of Jack Lynch and his government (and indeed all the Dail parties) who have offered and are giving their full support to the same enemy, in a war against their own people.

In Lynch's effort to preserve Partition he and his government have gone to lengths that in spite of the tragic circumstances in

which we write, strike the observer as ludicrous. He has banned all patriotic songs from Radio and Television. Roddy McCortley still goes to die on the Bridge of Toome but R.T.E. may not record the event. "God save Ireland" is a prayer that may not be uttered in Lynch's Republic. Even the President may no longer lead the "Legion of the Rear Guard on Irish Air. The British banned the wearing of the green but Lynch has gone further and forbidden us to sing about it.

It seems as if R.T.E. has been commandeered (if we may use such a military term) by the

An Ghaeilg i gCathair Doire Cholm Cille

AG TÚS na h-aoise ní rabh Connradh na Gaedhilge ach ina naoidheanacht. Ní rabh sé ach seacht mbliain d'aois. Ach de réir an Craoibhín Aoibhín (an Dr. Douglas Hyde) an céad Uachtarán de Chonradh na Gaeilge, ba é Doire an áit a ba fhearr i dtaca leis an Gaeilg i gCúige Uladh. Ní ábhar iontais sin, nuair a smaoincann tú comh comhgarach atá Doire do Tír Chonaill. an áit a bhfuil na cainteoirí Gaeilge is fearr sa Tír. Ach faraor, ní mar sin atá sé i gceathar Cholmille sa lá inniu. Is beag Gaeilge atá le cluinstitín ar shraideacha. Dhoire inniu gídh go bhfuil daoine ann go dtí an lá inniu atá ag iarraidh an Gaeilg a chur a labhairt agus ag coinnéil beo sa chathar go dtí an lá atá inniu ann.

I láthair na h-uaire tá ranganna ar fáil ag daoine fásta agus ag páistí sa cathair i Sean-Talamh (Shantallow) agus sa Creagain, i Sean-Talamh bíonn na ranganna ann sa "Community Centre" agus sa Creagain, bíonn siad ins an Naoidhean Naomhtha (The Holy Child School.) Muna bhfuil tú féin a dhul chuig na ranganna, ba cheart duit na pháistí a chur chuca. Ar feadh m'eolais bíonn siad ann dhá uair sa t-seachtáin. Ní bhéadh sé doiligh agat fáil amach an t-am a mbióinn na ranganna ann. Is ceart do gach athair agus máthair seans a thabhairt do na teaghlach an Gaeilg a fhoghlaim. Na déan-imis dearmad go bhfuair ár sinnsear bás ag troid ar son saoirse agus ar son na Gaeilge. Éire saor agus gaclach.

Orange Order. From early morning to close down the voices of Faulkner, Craig, Paisley reproach the sectarianism of the 26-Counties, lecture us on the true meaning of Democracy and mourn the injustices from which Protestants in the Six Counties suffer. At regular intervals they make plain what they expect Jack Lynch to do about the I.R.A. and the Catholic Church re divorce, contraception, and segregated education. It is edifying to observe the prompt obedience with which Lynch and Cardinal Conway carry out their requests.

When Orange speakers are not to be heard, we can listen to statements from the British Army (always referred to us "the Army.") These are generally followed by other statements, amending, correcting, withdrawing denying or repeating the original statement all of which are solemnly broadcast by R.T.E. There are of course, the claims of "hits." It is now estimated that the number of I.R.A. men shot by British soldiers exceeds the total male population of Belfast and Derry by several thousands which no doubt, explains why they have begun to shoot women.

It need hardly be said that no Republican spokesman is ever heard. A statement from the I.R.A. that three internees in Long Kesh had gone on hunger strike in protest against the brutality of warders and soldiers was broadcast by the B.B.C. R.T.E. did not include it in any of their News bulletins.

But it is not only on the publicity front that Lynch fights against the I.R.A. and the Irish people. His soldiers meet women protest-

ors with fixed bayonets. They torture Republicans in the Curragh internment camp. His police raid and wreck Republican homes as efficiently as the British Army. They handle their prisoners with as much brutality as if they were anxious to prove themselves worthy successors of the R.I.C. His Special Branch are in close and constant "touch" with the "security" forces in the Six Counties and Britain and men are dead and men are interned because of their activities.

Of course we must not forget that his Special Courts have shown Whitelaw the way to make internment look respectable.

With the example of Redmond's fate before him it is surprising that Lynch should jeopardise his political future, because make no mistake about it Lynch is acting not from any deeply held conviction but from a desire to protect his and his party's existence. Perhaps he doesn't know very much about Irish History. After all one of his ministers recently revealed a striking ignorance of Kevin Barry. Maybe Lynch doesn't know much about Kevin Barry either.

We suggest that it is knowledge which is extremely relevant. Ireland is suddenly alive with the spirit of Kevin Barry. The air vibrates with his sacrificial generosity. Ireland led by her young men and women goes forward irresistibly to freedom. Their song is loud and strong and will grow louder and stronger. Already it drowns the whining of slaves and the blustering of tyrants. There is nothing but destruction for the enemy. There is nothing but oblivion for his native friends.

EIRE NUA

INDUSTRY

The 26-County economy is dominated by a small group of old-established firms; Guinness, Jacobs, Carrolls, Gouldings and Sunbeam Wolsey, typify this group. All have subsidiaries or associates in Britain. Their directorships interlock with each other and with the financial structure. The policy of all these firms, having saturated the home market, is expansion by building factories in Britain (and the Empire in the case of Guinness) rather than diversification within the Irish economy. The Sunbeam Wolsey-Unidare-Pye complex is an exception to this; however, this diversification is in association with British monopoly-capital and is of a secondary nature (research and development is done in Cambridge production in Ireland uses cheap Irish labour and middle-management.)

Some sectors of the Irish economy are dominated by British subsidiaries (Dunlops, Ranks in the flour milling, Fry-Cadbury, the petroleum distributors.)

An appreciable sector is dominated by State owned or sponsored industries; E.S.B. C.I.E. and the Sugar Company being among the largest.

The firms named account for about half of the assets of the 26-

County public companies; they, therefore, may be regarded as the 'commanding heights' of the economy.

Significantly, recent growth rates indicate that following trends:—

(1) Small, nationally owned firms are in decline and are being taken over.

(2) The larger firms of the state sector are barely holding their own.

(3) The British associated or dominated sector is growing rapidly (Guinness, Gouldings, Fry-Cadbury, Rank) as are other foreign-owned firms (Shannon Industrial Zone.)

Thus, the condition for rapid growth at present is to be integrated with the British economy. The trend is towards increasing specialisation under the control of British firms, a process the end-product of which is a Six-County type economy.

Looking at Irish industry from the angle of products, one can make a broad classification as follows: (a) industry based on local raw materials, (b) industries based mainly on skill and technical ability, (c) building and construction. There is also the classical subdivision into producers and Consumers goods.

FRATERNISATION The British way

DURING THE last war, the German Army succeeded in occupying the Channel Islands which are under British rule.

Resistance to German occupation by the islanders took many forms. Refusal by the police to co-operate, cutting down telegraph wires and general harassment of the German Army.

Not all however held the same contempt for the "invading enemy." Many of the local females openly kept company with German officers and soldiers. Some men acted as quislings for the Germans and helped to com-

pile dossiers on those Islanders most opposed to German rule.

The "loyal" islanders had ways of dealing with these fraternisers. The females had their heads shaved, tarred and feathered, covered with paint and in more serious cases they shot informers. The men suffered the same fate as the women.

An occupying army needs the help of fraternisers and quislings. The methods they employ to secure this form of assistance is variable. Inviting girls out for a drink or to attend sponsored dances is one way of meeting the female population. In most cases the "average soldier" is usually a professional intelligence officer in the British Army and even during the course of simple conversation can extract a lot of information from innocent girls.

We are aware of the degrading depths these creatures would go to secure this information.

We have proof that the British

What do we NEED?

THE PLEBISCITE on the border to be held by the Westminster regime is surely the biggest farce that they have produced this past four years.

The questions to be put to the people of the Six-Counties are totally irrelevant to the present issues and offer nothing that might even suggest that any benefits from such a referendum will be gained. The choice of remaining under British control or being swallowed up in Jack Lynch's Tory State is obviously designed to split the people of the Six-Counties into two categories. 1. Those who fear the 26 County laws and regulations and loss of religious identity, and 2. Those who simply want, through political ignorance, to live under the Green.

White and Orange tricolour regarding this as victory over the Unionist and British forces.

The fact that the L.A.W. and Vanguard organisations still insist on U.D.I. must prove that even certain protestants regard the plebiscite as a farce.

Many organisations including the Republican Movement have called for a boycott of the plebiscite. We advocate that instead of a time wasting sectarian vote. Westminster keeps her nose out of our affairs and an all Ireland conference be held. Let the representatives of all parties put their questions and proposals to EACH OTHER and free from English influence, we undoubtedly could arrive at a solution agreeable to all. Not an imposed solution but a solution that we need.



OCTOBER 5th 1968. THE FINAL ATTEMPT BY THE BRITISH INFLUENCED POLITICIANS TO EMPLOY THEIR AGE OLD DIVIDE AND CONQUER TACTICS.

have threatened to blackmail girls who refused to give such information when they realised the true intentions of their British escorts.

Male fraternisers are selected from those who may have a court sentence hanging over their heads. With the aid of the R.U.C. the British are at present blackmailing young men who face prison sentences of between 3 and 9 months unless "they come across with a few names and addresses."

The Irish Republican Army fully understand the capabilities of these thugs in khaki. We fully understand the weakness of human nature. But we must protect our volunteers, our arms and our families.

Like the Channel Islanders we deplore fraternisation. Unlike the Channel Islanders we have taken no action whatsoever against the

unfortunates caught in the British Web.

We make this appeal to anyone who needs our help to escape. If you must fraternise with soldiers, then fraternise with the soldiers of the Irish Republic, the Guardians and Defenders of the Irish People.

Many of them have lost their lives. Many more will loose their freedom and their lives. Don't you in any way be a cause of this happening.

ON SALE SHORTLY

Xmas Cards

PLEASE ORDER NOW AND
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

APOLOGY

THE "VOLUNTEER" wish to offer apologies to a resident of Annz Street following unjust insinuations levelled at them after the name, Anna A., Anne St., appeared in our last issue among a list of suspected fraternisers. Trusting this will be accepted and acknowledged.

INTERNMENT '70 STYLE

I wish it was next Thursday ..

THE FOLLOWING article was written by a man who has spent 12 years of his life in various internment camps and prison ships. He has recently been released from Long Kesh and is a native of Derry.

During a conversation with him, he stated that his period of internment in Long Kesh was undoubtedly the hardest to endure in his 12 years of imprisonment without trial.

We trust that you on the outside will reflect deeply on his words and increase your resolve and efforts to ensure the release of those still held in Long Kesh.

Men who have experienced internment in previous years and who have spent any time in Long Kesh, all agree that conditions in Long Kesh are the worst ever. First before being taken to a detention centre the arrested person is subjected to what they call interrogation in depth. This means torture, deprivation of food and sleep. Many books, pamphlets and letters to the Press by Priests, Lawyers, Doctors and by letters to the Press by parents and relatives of the detained men—I would suggest you read some or all of these. They do not make light reading, but they will give you an insight into the brutalities perpetrated on Republican prisoners charged and uncharged. No prisoners anywhere in the world have had to suffer so much as the men who languish in Long Kesh to-day.

Internees and detainees in Long Kesh are deprived of all the things that mean so much to prisoners (apart altogether of the love of families and dear ones.) No facilities are available for education or physical and intellectual activities.

Men are forced to live in close association 24 hours a day. Privacy is unknown. It is almost impossible to write a letter in peace. Men are subjected to periodic searches by a savage British Army. The usual procedure for them (the Brits) is to arrive when internees have retired and are sound asleep. The B.A. arrive in the huts and shout "Everyone out of bed." They then drive the men out of the huts sometimes with time to dress. I saw men driven in their pyjamas, some men without shoes. The

internees are then kept standing in the cold yard for hours at a time. Whilst the internees are out of their huts, the searching goes on inside. After the search you go back to your hut to discover harps crosses broken, painted handkerchiefs torn, items such as cigarettes stolen, blankets, sheets and wearing apparel strewn on the floor. You can complain, but you get no satisfaction.

Food most times is inedible. If it were not for the food parcels provided by families and friends, most internees would go hungry. At times when the camp is visited by V.I.P.s such as the international Red Cross, a good meal is provided. The international Red Cross is aware of this practice. The camp itself is built on the runway of an old war time airport and when it rains the cages are flooded which makes it impossible to leave the huts as great pools of water 5 to 6 inches deep are spread all over the place. No serious attempt has been made to drain the place. Also during rain water penetrates the side walls, and the zinc roofs leak and beds have to be moved from place to place away from the dripping waters. This then is Internment 70 Style.

We must keep up the pressure, not only for improved conditions but for the immediate release of these. Their only crime is love of country. Their desire is to bring about the New Ireland wherein the Irish people will be masters of their own destiny.

Support every protest called for their release. Make sure that families of all imprisoned men sentenced or otherwise are provided for.

EACH MONDAY MORNING THE POSTMAN DROPS A CARD THROUGH THE LETTER BOX OF MANY HOMES IN DERRY. THIS CARD GIVES "PERMISSION TO VISIT "YOUR INTERNEE" FOR A PERIOD OF HALF-AN-HOUR."

Later that evening you list the requirements "your internee" may need. Razor blades, soap, cigarettes, books and if money allows it, you may manage a few luxuries.

Tuesday you spend shopping for these articles and a hurried to the rest of the visitors to see if they received their "pass" also. That night you "do the rounds" of friends and relatives for messages they might have to send.

Wednesday, the longest day of all, you try to find things to do to lift your mind. You check your list for the umpteenth time to make sure you have forgotten nothing. That night you say an extra prayer that tomorrow you will try and put a brave face for "your internee."

Thursday morning, you wash, dress and gather together "your parcel" carefully itemising its contents for the benefit of the "security guards."

At 11 o'clock you join the others in the Kesh Mini bus and settle down for the trip which usually takes about 2 hours, stop-

ping on the way for a quick meal. The road to Long Kesh Concentration Camp branches off from the Lisburn-Airport road. Your mini-bus at first has to park at the "clearance point" where you transfer into a Police bus. The journey last about 10 minutes. Soon you approach the maze of barbed wire and lookout towers and for a moment your spirits sink. Then begins the ritual of checks and counter checks. The waiting for your name to be called and then the moment when you are "escorted by your warder for your half an hour's visit.

"Your Internee" appears, smiles and soon you are lost in conversation. He asks how you are keeping, how is the family, how are the people holding out. In your half an hour you answer as many questions as you possibly can. A half an hour, thirty minutes out of a total of 10,080 per week. In one year there are 524,160 minutes 522,600 of these are spent in loneliness, praying, worrying and longing for the release of "Your Internee." Your thoughts as they close the gate behind you as you leave "I wish it was next Thursday."



THE MEN WHO SHOULD BE BEHIND THE WIRE.

ON SALE FORTNIGHTLY

AN PHOBLACHT

Organ of Sinn Féin (Kevin St.)

"VOLUNTEER"

The Derry Brigade's own paper

SINN FEIN ARD FHEIS

Extracts from Ruairi O Bradaigh's Presidential Address

ON BEHALF of the outgoing Ard-Chomhairle I wish to extend the warmest welcome to our assembled delegates and friends on the occasion of the 68th annual Ard-Fheis of Sinn Féin.

We gather here this week-end with a great sense of high purpose each one of us deeply conscious of the tremendous responsibility for the future of our country - for the generations yet unborn - which is thrust upon us at this time. As the national crisis deepens and the situation generally continues to open up, the opportunity for effecting a just and lasting peace in our country increases.

In last year's Presidential address it was stated that with regard to the North, "the most desirable sequence is to bring down Stormont by making the area ungovernable; this would be followed by an all-out effort to force British evacuation and disengagement." Five months subsequent to our Ard-Fheis - on March 24th last - Stormont did indeed fall and a prime political objective of our movement was attained. The civil disobedience and non-cooperation campaign to which our

regime of direct British rule headed by Mr. William

regime of direct British rule headed by Mr. William



Ruairí Ó Brádaigh

Whitelaw worked to a strategy of dividing the people from the guerrilla fighters as a preliminary to crushing the resistance. Elements of the Catholic hierarchy and clergy combined with "peace-at-all-costs" individuals to collaborate with the British design. But this new attack was turned, due in no small way to the grass-roots leadership of many of our most dedicated members. The ordinary people - in spite of the terrible price exacted from them by the imperialists - continue to support the resistance fighters and the civil disobedience.

The period of struggle which followed the removal of Stormont culminated three months later in a bi-lateral suspension of operations between British and Irish Republican forces on June 26th last. For the first time since 1921 belligerent status was conceded by the British to the people's resistance in Ireland and with the meeting in London ten days later between Republican leaders and Mr. Whitelaw and his officials political recognition was also forthcoming - much to the dismay of the Leinster House political parties who had sat on the fence for fifty years.

At Portadown on the morning of July 9th and again at Lenadoon in Belfast that evening the British

breached the terms of the Truce and so the bi-lateral suspension to which so many hopes were pinned lasted just 13 days. As a further example of such breaches, two British officers found inside the Free Derry area on July 7th were arrested by a Republican patrol. On the same day Volunteers Boyd and Canavan were arrested by British forces while on vigilante duty in the Markets area of Belfast. The two British officers were released in a matter of hours but the volunteers were recently sentenced to nine and ten years imprisonment.

Since July the struggle has continued with active resistance, civil disobedience and the giving of political leadership. Service is being rendered in heroic measure, on the streets, in the jails and prison-camps and on the hillsides. The men and women, boys and girls and the mass of ordinary people participating in the fight, we assembled here to-day salute as the glory of their generation.

South of the Border during the past year, Mr. Lynch has relinquished his "standing idly by" role for one of total collaboration with the British government and its forces in the Six Counties.

Arrests and jailings of Northern freedom-fighters multiply and the Special Court without a jury set up last May does an extensive trade. It required a 30-day hunger strike in July to force from Messrs. Lynch and O'Malley the political prisoner status that a 36-day strike in Belfast and Armagh jails had extracted from the British government the previous month for the first time in 50 years. More recently the Leinster House establishment showed itself willing to let Republicans at the Curragh die on hunger strike and thirst strike rather than accede to five paltry demands.

Specifically referring to the forcible occupation by police of Sinn Féin head-office at Kevin Street, Dublin some weeks ago, Mr. O'Malley told the London "Times" of October 16th that this action was "part of the general policy of the Government and police here to harass these people to the greatest possible extent." I might add that the notice which remains nailed to the door of our head-office is in the SECOND official language of the State and in that language only.

A vote for Common Sense—

SINN FÉIN delegates attending this years Ard Fheis voted in favour of the following resolution. No person who has taken any Oath of Allegiance to the British or Partition Governments by which Ireland is governed shall be eligible for membership so long as he/she retains the office or position involving such an oath or until he/she in writing repudiates the Oath or Declaration in writing to his/her cumann.

This now leaves the way clear for those people who as a condition to their being employed had been forced to swear allegiance to the British Crown or 26 County Government.

Teachers, nurses, doctors, civil servants, even in some cases road sweepers employed by certain county councils in the North who had found the way barred to joining Sinn Féin before this change can now become members of the Organisation.

We maintain that any "laws" or "regulations" drafted by an "unlawful assembly" are not binding on the People of Ireland. As such any allegiance pledged to these assemblies by persons FORCED to give their allegiance, is in fact self contradictory and is

not binding on that person.

By joining Sinn Féin and being seen participating in the activities of Sinn Féin, those people who have taken such an oath are "publicly" repudiating the oath and in many ways showing their contempt for those to whom their "allegiance" is supposedly pledged to.

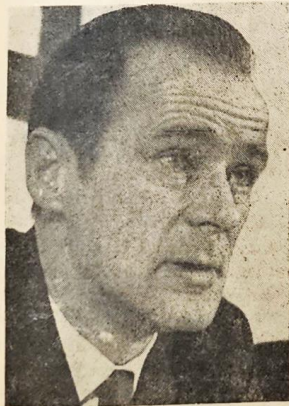
We welcome this decision of Sinn Féin and we welcome those people who so desired for so long to play their part in establishing our Éire Nua.

We agree entirely with Daithi O'Connell who stated at the Ard Fheis "this is a vote for common sense."

JOE CLARKE

VETERAN REPUBLICAN Joe Clarke was given a standing ovation at this years Ard Fheis.

Joe has attended every Sinn Féin Ard Fheis since 1917. A prominent member of the Ard Comhairle, Joe stated in a short address to the delegates "To-days Ard Fhéis is undoubtedly the most important and the most encouraging I have attended this past 40 years."



Daithí Ó Conaill

members gave leadership at ground level, the physical defence of the people by the Irish Republican Army, and the work on a political solution in the form of Dáil Uladh, all combined to bring about the downfall of the puppet parliament in Belfast after 50 years of tyrannical power.

Even "The Guardian" (Manchester) admitted editorially that it was not the S.D.L.P. or the Dublin politicians but the "Pro-

CONTINUING OUR ARTICLE ON THE "SPLIT"

Where Sinn Fein Stands

ABOLITION OF STORMONT

We find absolutely incomprehensible from any Republican stand-point the campaigning in favour of retaining the Stormont parliament in August, September and October '71 when it was in danger of being abolished altogether by the British Government.

In any future struggle for freedom it would surely be preferable to have a direct confrontation with the British Government on Irish soil without the Stormont junta being interposed. In any event, the taking away of the Orange Order's power block would surely be a step forward than backward.

The line of policy adopted at the time was, of course, yet another product of the "policy-makers" who by this time must have felt really secure and able to dictate.

OUR SOCIALISM

At this stage it is necessary to give an indication of our views on social and economic questions, because "extreme Socialism" has been listed as one of the main points of difference.

Our Socialism envisages the nationalisation of the monetary system, commercial banks and insurance companies, key industries, mines, building land and fishing rights; the division of large ranches; an upper limit on the amount of land to be owned by any one individual; the setting up of worker-owner co-operatives on a wide scale in industry, agriculture, fishing and distribution, but still leaving ample room for private initiative under state supervision. The extension and development of Credit Unions is also included.

What the junta which remained in control in the Intercontinental Hotel seek would lead to dictatorship and in this they travel the same road as the Communist Party of Northern Ireland, the Irish Workers' Party and the Connolly Youth Movement.

As an example, they tried to knock R.T.E. cameras during the walk-out and assaulted several of the delegates who were leaving, showing that they would deny free speech to anybody who disagreed with them.

Ours is a Socialism based on the native Irish tradition of Comhar na gComharsan, which is founded on the right of worker-ownership and on our Irish and Christian values. It is hoped to expand and explain this in the near future.

Many of those who left the Intercontinental Hotel and went to Parnell Square have worked hard in Housing Action Committees, the National Waters Restoration League, Land

Leagues and such like and will continue to do so. We believe in the need for an Economic Resistance Movement to arrest the decline and take-over of our country and we will continue on constitutional lines to organise the people to achieve our objectives of Irish freedom, political, economic, social and cultural.

We have played and will continue to play our part in the struggle for Civil Rights in the Six Counties.

We believe in vigorous local government representation and we have the support of the majority of Sinn Fein local councillors in our present stand. We seek to build an alternative 32-County State structure which will draw off support from the existing British-imposed partition system within which our objectives are unattainable.

WRONG ASSUMPTIONS

A number of assumptions and impressions exist in the public mind due to speculative and inaccurate reporting:—

(a) That we are militarists who will promote "border raids" is untrue. We will, nonetheless, support all efforts to defend our people in the Six Counties.

(b) It is said that we are "wild men," whose politics are crude and old-fashioned, while those now in opposition to us are reasonable people. To this we reply that while we adhere to basic principles we believe in forward-looking policies as have been outlined in this statement.

(c) The generalisation that those who intend recognising Westminster, Stormont and Leinster House are "progressives," while we are "traditionalists" is also false. They will at best end up in parliamentary blind alleys as have the other splinters from the Republican Movement—Cumann na nGaedheal (now Fine Gael), Fianna Fail and Clann na Poblachta, not to mention the Northern Nationalist Party. This was the British intention in imposing the "settlement" of 1921 and after 50 years the constitutional framework has failed and frustrated the Irish people. While we take our inspiration and experience from the past we are realistic as to what will strengthen the people's will to resist British Imperialism and what will weaken that will. Participation in the institutions designed to frustrate our people's progress to full freedom is certain to weaken that will to resist.

To be continued in future issues.

Called LONDON'S DERRY, and written and recorded by the Belfast group, THE FREEMEN, this record is now on sale. It can be purchased at Smith, price 50p. The proceeds of the record, as we have stated previously will be donated to the Ballymacarret PDF Committee. The record tells the story of the murder in Derry's Bogside of 13 Civil Rights Protesters on the 30th January, 1972 by the Paratroop Regiment. It also deals with the whitewash job done by WIGERY in COLERAINE.

London's Derry

Come on out you British hunns,
Come on out without your guns,
Show us how you won your medals up in Derry,
When you murdered thirteen men,
And you'll do the same again,
Get out of here and take your English border.

VERSE ONE

In the summer '69 with your smiling face you came,
To show us all your pacifying tactics,
But your true face soon came through,
And you flew red, white and blue,
Showed us all the Black and Tans were back in Ireland.

CHORUS: Come on out you British hunns etc.

VERSE TWO

And of your fists we've had our fill,
And we know you always will,
Make excuses for the torturing of Irishmen,
But we'll fight for our proud land till in unity we stand,
Then from England we will shift our lovely island.

CHORUS: Come on out you British hunns etc.

VERSE THREE

And at your trial Coleraine we all knew you were to blame,
And likewise neither were the hunns of Hitler,
Don't feel bad for those you slew,
For your judge was British too,
And we all know the English are IMPARTIAL.

CHORUS: Come on out you British hunns etc.

Victory for the Hunger Strikers

7 escape from the Curragh

THE HUNGER strike in Long Kesh ended in victory for the men who participated in this desperate form of protest.

Despite the British officials denials that the strike was called off unconditionally, the local Press coverage of admittance by the "authorities" that "certain demands were met" give lie to these denials.

In a letter to "Volunteer" the hunger strikers thank all those who supported their protest, especially those people in Creggan and Bogside who inserted advertisements in the Press.

"We are men and we have our pride," the letter stated, "and Truesdale nor his foreign dictators will ever take this away. Is mise."

THE BREAKOUT by 7 Republican Prisoners from the Curragh prison camp coincided with the Sinn Fein Ard Fheis. We congratulate the men concerned in the escape. This must further prove to Jack Lynch and his cohort O'Malley that even when they are unjustly caged Republicans do not loose their determination to succeed rather it increases their desire to overcome.

ENGAGEMENT

THE STAFF officers and Volunteers of the Derry Brigade, Irish Republican Army wish to congratulate Miss Philomena Mc Naught and Sean Keenan, Jnr., on their recent Engagement.

The fools, the fools, the fools.

Letters to the Editor

TOBIAS MOLLOY

At approx. 2.00 a.m. on Sunday 16th July, 1972, a youth was making his way home from Lifford to Strabane. Earlier in the night he had attended a dance in Lifford, and was returning from leaving his girl friend home.

A short time before he crossed the Border there was a mini-riot at the British Army post, on the "Camels Hump", Lifford Road.

The riot had been caused by the provocative actions of British troops towards the young people returning home to Strabane after the dance.

The eighteen year old youth approached the British post. He was anxious to get home to his mother who was alone at home. As he got within yards of the British troops they opened fire at him with RUBBER BULLETS, one of which struck him below the heart. As he fell to the ground the mongrels in khaki continued to fire at him.

Some of his young friends rushed forward, lifted his body and stopped a passing car which brought them to Lifford Hospital. He was dead on admission.

So was added to Ireland's 'Roll of Honour' the name of another martyr, Tobias Molloy.

Tobias had worked as a machine mechanic in a shirt factory in Castlefin, Co. Donegal. He had been a member of the N.L.F. in Strabane, but approximately four weeks before his untimely death at the hands of the British occupa-

tion forces, he had applied for membership of the Strabane unit, Oglagh na hEireann, Provisional I.R.A. At the time of his death he was attached to the recruits class of the Strabane Unit.

To all who knew him he was a sincere, well mannered and dedicated young man. His political creed was Republicanism, pure and untarnished. On the Sunday evening of his murder, as his Tri-Colour draped coffin was being taken back to Strabane, British troops again showed their lack of Christian standards and morals, when they fired rubber bullets at the windows of the hearse, seeing that this was a failure, they opened fire on the crowd following the hearse.

On Tuesday the 18th July, Tobias Molloy's funeral to Donnyloop, Graveyard, outside the village of Clady, Co. Tyrone, on the 26 County side of the border in Co. Donegal, was one of the largest seen in the area since the late Comdt. John James Kelly.

His former comrades, friends and admirers have now decided to erect a worthy memorial over his grave in Donnyloop graveyard. They feel that this memorial will help to keep the memory of Tobias Molloy fresh in the minds of the people, and that his example will inspire the youth of the area to follow in his footsteps, until his dream becomes a reality with the establishment of a free, Gaelic and Independent Irish Republic.

L. Mac G. An Srath Bán.

(this was the slogan used by the Polish Freedom Fighters in their struggle against the Germans and Russians.)

Democratic Socialist Republic that as many people as possible in Ireland should play an active part. Our fellow-countrymen and women in the 26 counties must be involved in some manner.

We wish, at this point, to say a sincere "thank you" to those patriotic Irish men and women on the other side of the Border who have given so much of their time and talents to support the struggle against British aggression in the six counties. We wish to thank especially our comrades in the Republican Movement there, without whose aid it would be impossible for us to continue.

The British occupation of the Six Counties, internment and the denial of fundamental human

Things they said

Spells out a clear choice.
Roy Bradford.

It's more of an Orange paper than a Green one.
Harold Wilson.

No Comment.
William Craig.

SOME COMMENTS ON WEST-MINISTERS GREEN PAPER.

Many will take up arms.
Capt. Orr. M.P. South Down.

A useful contribution.
Jack Lynch.

A sensible document.
B. Faulkner.

They don't understand.
Sinn Fein

THEY STOOPED TO CONQUER—and lost

Here they are amongst us now who live in the six counties:— 21,000 British soldiers, 6,000 U.D.R. members, 6,000 R.U.C. 6,000 reserve R.U.C. countless minions of bigoted Vanguard and UDA men. All the finest weaponry of modern warfare. The most sophisticated vehicles of transport; a heavily financed propaganda machine; the power of a Special Powers Act; the partiality of a judicial system, and also, what no modern tyrant could do without . . . internment without trial.

All this to beat one tiny, almost minute in comparison, band of men, dedicated to free this island from the repression mentioned above. The band of men are the I.R.A. and behind them, and at times beside them, other times in front of them, a risen people on the march to freedom. Everywhere you look you see

a member of the British security forces, every nook and cranny, every bush and tree hides one of these people, many Catholic schools and social centres have been invaded, every vacant house over-run by screaming, maurauding soldiers. The centre of Belfast is likened to a great army billet. Every Catholic ghetto is beset with barbed wire; all this to serve one purpose and one goal. The denial of a country's freedom, and people's need for peace with justice.

But we know that the British Army and the British Government cannot win in the long run; indeed by their current behaviour they can only fail. They themselves have no stomach for this war, for it is a never-ending conflict, and can only be concluded by British recognition of Ireland as a separate entity, a land and people deserving of their freedom.

No Price for Freedom

It has been the misfortune of the Irish people to have a more powerful state as their nearest neighbour. The British have superiority in economic and military resources. They also have numerical superiority in manpower. The population of Ireland is app. 4 million. It is therefore a tremendous task to win Irish National Freedom, even if every man, woman and child in Ireland could be organised to play an active part in the struggle.

It is vital if we are to succeed in our objects to break the political, economic and cultural connections with Britain and to establish a

A new nationalism for the new Ireland

A LECTURE was delivered to a Comhairle Uladh seminar in Monaghan on Sunday, 6th August, 1972. In its present, published form, it is addressed to everyone who believes that a new Ireland

rights affects the entire Irish nation and should be of concern to all the Irish people at home and abroad.

We call upon our fellow-country folk in the 26 Counties to demonstrate as often as possible your solidarity with us. Remember there is no price for freedom.

means A NEW IRISH NATION, and who wants to help build it in his own way.

Comhairle Uladh seeks the establishment of Dáil Uladh — a Parliament of Ulster — within a New Irish Republic restructured with strong regional governments.

In addition Comhairle Uladh Council for Ulster — promotes co-operation within the Civil Disobedience Campaign in the North, endeavours to co-ordinate the relief of distress and suffering in that area, and works for the release of all political prisoners.

The Coercion Acts

North and South

THE SPECIAL POWERS ACT

Under the Act the authorities are empowered to:—

- (1) Arrest without warrant.
- (2) Imprison without charge or trial and deny recourse to habeas corpus or a court of law.
- (3) Enter and search homes without warrant, and with force at any hour of day or night.
- (4) Declare a curfew and prohibit meetings, assemblies (including fairs and markets) and processions.
- (5) Permit punishment by flogging.
- (6) Deny claim to a trial by jury.
- (7) Arrest persons it is desired to examine as witnesses, forcibly detain them and compel them to answer questions, under penalties, even if answers may incriminate them. Such a person is guilty of an offence if he refuses to be sworn or answer a question.
- (8) Do any act involving interference with the rights of private property.
- (9) Prevent access of relatives or legal advisers to a person imprisoned without trial.
- (10) Prohibit the holding of an inquest after a prisoner's death.
- (11) Arrest a person who "by word of mouth" spreads false reports or makes false statements.
- (12) Prohibit the circulation of any newspaper.

- (13) Prohibit the possession of any film or gramophone record.
- (14) Arrest a person who does anything "calculated to be prejudicial to the preservation of peace or maintenance of order in Northern Ireland and not specifically provided for in the regulations."

OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE ACT

Under the Act the authorities are empowered to:—

- (1) Arrest without warrant.
- (2) Imprison without charge or trial.
- (3) Enter and search homes without warrant and with force at any hour of day or night.
- (4) Censor or ban any newspaper or publication.
- (5) Punish or torture internees.
- (6) Deny recourse to Courts and arraign before a Military Tribunal.
- (7) Intern under military control.
- (8) Ban organisations and seize their property.
- (9) Throw out of their jobs people working for the Government or for local Authorities.
- (10) Arrest persons it is desired to examine as witnesses forcibly detain them and compel them to answer questions under penalty of six months' imprisonment.
- (11) Fingerprint any person without warrant.
- (12) Suspend all rights under Law.

Felons of our land

A short profile on famous men of the past, who gave their lives for Irish Freedom.

JAMES Napper Tandy leader of the United Irishmen in Dublin, was born in Dublin in 1740. In 1793, having discovered that the English were about to take him prisoner, he escaped to America. In 1798, he went to France, where he sought help for Ireland from the French Government, then at war with England. He was given the rank of general in the French army and came in a French warship with a small body of Irish exiles to Donegal in September, 1798. But it was too late. The Rising had been suppressed.

Tandy set sail for France again, sinking an English warship on the way, and capturing two English merchant ships, one of which he

brought into a port in Norway. He made his way to the city of Hamburg, which was supposed to be neutral in the war between England and France. In Hamburg he was betrayed into the hands of the English who brought him back to Ireland, a prisoner. He spent two years in jail, mostly in Kilmainham. Sentenced to be hanged he was saved from the gallows by Napoleon, who threatened to take the life of an English prisoner of equal rank. He was released on condition that he would leave Ireland. He went to France and there he died in 1803.

No Comment

The Derry command of the U.D.A. stated that it was the I.R.A. and not them who blew up the Lemonade factory at Muff. Their statement reads, "It was a deliberate attempt by Republicans to stop the supply of Orange-aid to the North."

Ard Fheis '72

LARGE ATTENDANCE FROM SIX COUNTIES

LIBERTY HALL. DUBLIN WAS PACKED TO CAPACITY WITH DELEGATES FROM ALL OVER IRELAND DURING THE SINN FEIN ARD FHEIS WHICH LASTED 2 DAYS. THE 6 COUNTIES WERE EXTREMELY WELL REPRESENTED, DERRY HAVING HAD 17 DELEGATES ATTENDING THE ARD FHEIS.

In all 237 resolutions were discussed and as expected the most controversial of these concerned the Oath of Allegiance. After a lengthy discussion it was decided by a majority vote that people who had taken this oath could become members of Sinn Fein if they left the office they held, or alternatively, if they repudiated the oath in writing to the Sinn Fein organisation.

There was strict security during the 2 day convention and on Sunday the building had to be evacuated for a short period of time because of a bomb scare.

Ruairi O Bradaigh was unanimously re-elected President of Sinn Fein unopposed. Mrs. M. Drumm and Daithi O'Conaill were elected joint vice president.

Sean MacStiofain, Chief of Staff, Irish Republican Army addressed the Ard Fheis. In his speech, Mr. MacStiofain expressed

concern at the lack of effort by Sinn Fein in helping to provide funds for An Cumann Cabrach. Mr. MacStiofain also commented on the events of the past year laying stress on the military campaign at present being waged in the Six Occupied Counties. "There will not be another truce," he said "unless Britain states beforehand that she has something meaningful to offer the I.R.A." After his speech the Chief of Staff received a standing ovation from the audience of delegates and visitors.

Re-elected as treasurer, Tony Ruane stated, "We would not want the people of the Six Counties to join this system down here when we ourselves are trying to escape from it."

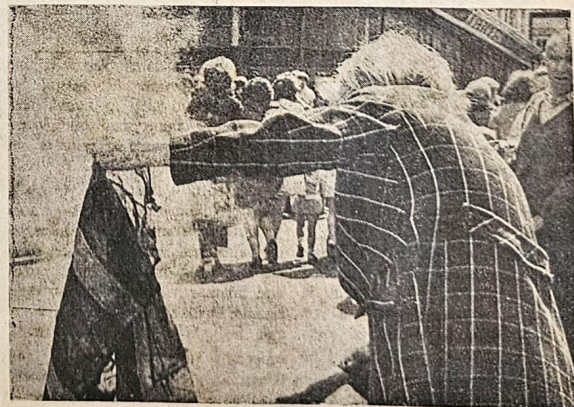
Attendance at the Ard Fheis was the largest for over 30 years and delegates pledged themselves at the close to strive harder to achieve the "Eire Nua."

MINISTER FOR INJUSTICE

When are the people in the 26 Counties going to "wake-up." Instead of giving sympathy to their "beleagured North," they might go one further and chuck O'Malley out on his ear. Never was there a more capable and willing British lap-dog than the present 26 County Minister for Justice. By any vile means at all, this person has become obsessed with the vain desire to smash Repub-

licanism. All to please his British Masters.

Criminal courts, special courts, internment by remand, arrest and detention of Republicans and their Leaders, arrest of Easter Lily sellers, (who are only being charged now,) the closure of the Sinn Féin offices, his increased use of the Offences against the State Act and now he intends to "curb" the I.R.A.



A Flamin' Liberty