

An Phoblacht

Iml. 5. Uimhir 46 7p Samhain 15, 1974



LATEST WAR NEWS

The following is the list of operations carried out by Óglaigh na hEireann during the first week of November — as compiled by our Northern staff from supplied statements.

FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER

Lisburn: In a daring daylight operation a five man A.S.U. hijacked a mailvan at Bridge St. The operation, carried out by a Special Intelligence Unit netted reams of information on enemy personnel, supplies, recruits and suspect informers. The haul also included ten thousand pounds in cash.

Belfast: Two R.U.C. men were shot and injured when a sniper opened up on a mobile patrol at O'Neill Ave., Newtownabbey. No fire was returned as the patrol left the area immediately. Oldpark R.U.C. station came under heavy fire from a number of positions during the night. No hits could be positively claimed.

Derry: Snipers fired on patrols at Lone Moor Rd. and in the Shantallow estate.

Armagh: A large hardware store at Scotch St. was destroyed following an incendiary attack.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 2nd and 3rd NOVEMBER

Derry: A sniper engaged a British Army foot patrol at the junction of Lislane Drive and Arranmore Ave in the Creggan estate. One hit was reported by eye witnesses.

Newry, Co. Down: A British Army mobile patrol came under fire from an A.S.U. in the Derrybeg estate. No hits were reported.

Warrenpoint, Co. Down: The R.U.C. station came under fire from a number of positions. The A.S.U. returned safely.

Newtownabbey: A British Army post which was unoccupied at the time was destroyed by fire on the Shore Rd.

MONDAY 4th NOVEMBER

Derry: In a carefully planned operation the R.U.C. station at Rosemount came under fire from several positions. Two hits were recorded by the A.S.U. before they safely withdrew.

Lurgan: Two British soldiers were seriously injured by a booby-trap in a vacant house in Mary St. The British were acting on information received from the local A.S.U.

TUESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER

Killea, Co. Derry: The local customs post was destroyed by a small charge planted by A.S.U.

Castlewellan, Co. Down: Shaws furniture store in Main St. was wrecked by a suitcase bomb and several other buildings were extensively damaged. No one was injured as a warning had been given.

Belleek, Co. Fermanagh: The British customs post at Corry was destroyed after the local A.S.U. planted an incendiary type bomb in the post.

Portlengone, Co. Derry: A landmine was detonated as a British Army patrol was passing. The British, as usual, denied that they suffered casualties, despite eye witness reports.

Draperstown, Co. Derry: Offices used by the Post Office were destroyed after a bomb exploded in the building.

Lurgan: An enemy patrol was ambushed in the Teagavin Estate. The A.S.U. withdrew safely and one hit was reported.

WEDNESDAY 6th NOVEMBER

Long Kesh: Vol. Hugh Coney was murdered by the British Army while he was attempting to escape from the Long Kesh Concentration Camp. All the prisoners involved in the escape were later recaptured.

Crossmaglen: Two British soldiers were shot dead and another injured when a foot patrol was ambushed in the square by an Active Service Unit, Óglaigh na hEireann. The ambush came within hours of the news of the murder of Hugh Coney at Long Kesh.

Dungiven, Co. Derry: The local bus station was destroyed by fire.

Belcoo, Co. Fermanagh: A British Army Land Rover was fired on as it left the local barracks.

Newry: The R.U.C. station at Canal St. came under a sustained attack.

Derry: Enemy positions at Letterkenny Rd, Coach Rd, Brandywell and Rosemount R.U.C. station came under fire.

Dungannon: Enemy troops were fired on at several positions around the town.

Magherafelt: A car bomb was detonated as a British Army patrol was passing.

Stewartstown: An electricity transformer was destroyed by a bomb.

Killeen: An R.U.C. patrol was ambushed following a hijacking on the main Dublin-Belfast Rd.

Belfast: A huge bomb destroyed a block of business premises in Ann Rd.

Musgrave Rd. Police station was extensively damaged. Several cars owned by R.U.C. men were destroyed.

THURSDAY 7th NOVEMBER

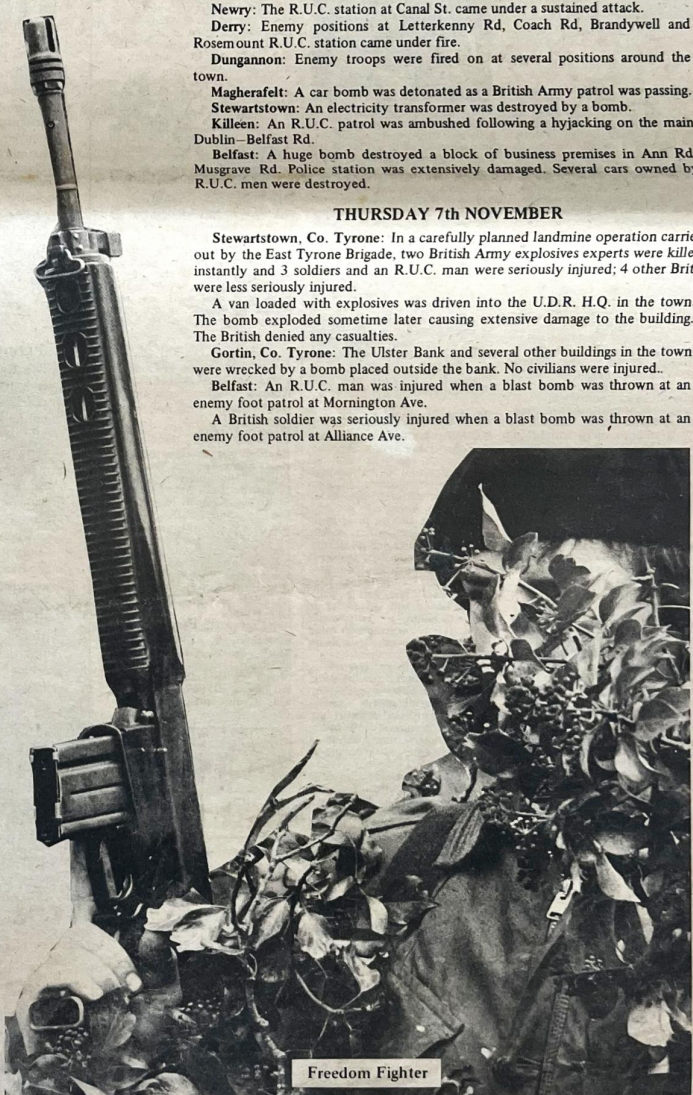
Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone: In a carefully planned landmine operation carried out by the East Tyrone Brigade, two British Army explosives experts were killed instantly and 3 soldiers and an R.U.C. man were seriously injured; 4 other Brits were less seriously injured.

A van loaded with explosives was driven into the U.D.R. H.Q. in the town. The bomb exploded sometime later causing extensive damage to the building. The British denied any casualties.

Gortin, Co. Tyrone: The Ulster Bank and several other buildings in the town were wrecked by a bomb placed outside the bank. No civilians were injured.

Belfast: An R.U.C. man was injured when a blast bomb was thrown at an enemy foot patrol at Mornington Ave.

A British soldier was seriously injured when a blast bomb was thrown at an enemy foot patrol at Alliance Ave.



Debe

Truailliu eile ó Theach Laighean

BA É a ráirt na nuachtáin is eile ar "dúrá" na bhí ann. Ní hea ach broim phoiblí oifigiúil an stáitín: tá siad le buille an bháis a thabhairt don Ghaeilge, má ligtear dóibh.

Céard é a lig an bhroim? Tá an iomarca trioblóide ag bagairt ar an mbúrcach breán agus ní móide go gcuirfeadh seisean fáilte roimh a leas, faom an seo.

An Briannach bradach: b'fhéidir é nó tagann sé an-leanúch ar fad, ar an gcant talcainneach a thug sé uaidh i gCúil Laighean ar na mallabáir i dtuaisle na teanga.

Ach bhí dhúine éicint an broim a bhailiú, (nó a imhroinnt) agus go gcuirfeadh faoi phoiblí lucht scéithe na nuachtáin, faoin nós nua, tá: "not to be attributed."

Ní fhios agam céard é a dhéanfa Múiris Mac Conghail, anois, fear a tógadh leis an nGaeilge, fear a bhí ag cur leabhráin nua Gaeilge i gconair lena chéile, fear a bhí sé amuigh ar go bhfuil sé go láidir ar na Gaeilge.

An bhfuil, anois? Feasta, muna ndéanann sé an rud fearúil ionraic, ní i ndán dó ach máireachtáil leis an mbroim go deireadh a shaoil. Ach tá go leor eile sa chontúirt chéanna, Séan Mac Réamoinn, ina measc.

Cé a sheasfa feasta leis an nGaeilge agus i dtuaisle chun báis? Tá an ocht orcha agus ní sí fua. Anocht, is uaigneach Éire. Ina meidreacht?

Éirigiú as CURTUIRE

IN IÚL dom go bhfuil na daoine is mó le ré i measc Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, i gComh-radh na Gaeilge agus i gComhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann buartha go math faoin scéal.

Céard é bhí beartuithe acu an tseachtain seo caite? Tá dá a labhairt le Liam Mac Cosgair faoi 'Níl an chaint, go fóill, ar aon chuma, faoi dhíliú do dhéantáir na fínníteachta; ach, ar ndóig, tá postannáir móra, and ioncais go math.

Níor aithis mó go bhfuil Donnall Ó Mórán chun éirí, as na nuachtáin. Tá aige faoin stáitín aithis mó, ach oiread, go bhfuil na stáitínéirigh móra, tá chomh báilí le Gaeilge, dar leo, chun éirí as an bhfóir postannáir móra.

Ach fóill, níl ann ach an bhroim go fóill. Níor cuireadh an cas - nó an bhruinneach? - ar thochtáir féach go bhfuil sé le fíneáil ó bhéarsaithe Gheaird go mb'fhéidir sin ar ársa i bhFáiche Stábhanna a bheas sé le feiceáil, ar ball.

Cac - nó buinneach - é seo a bhí ar an mbealach amach le roinnt mháth bílan ach bhí sé soléir, beagan i ndán don chomhradh a bheith bunaithe go raibh sé le tócht, ach is beag a rinne Gluaiseacht na Gaeilge faoi.

"Dá m'áir siad leob orainn," ársa fear Chonartha liom le déanaí, "nuair a chloileadh an Ghaeilge i gcoras na scoilacha. Bhí sé de cheart againn an raic a thosa againn a chait go leor."

Céard a dhéanfa siad, an baba seo? Rudáí uaisle agus rudáí gránna, a deir fear an Chonartha liom. Ní raibh sé sásta a thuilleadh a rá.

Ráth Cairn

LE BREIS is mÍ, anois, tá áras an phobail oscailte i Ráth Cairn; ach toisc go bhfuil Roinn na Coe-dactha tar éis dhul síar ar a bhfuil geallta go poiblí agus sin i gcóir aic - go bhgráidh gach halla Coe-dactha 30 faoin gcéad den chostas - tá slam mór aird le n-íoc fós ag Comharcumhann Ráth Cairn.



Beirt de ghasúir na háite (thuas) agus (ar chlé) Pádraic Mac Donncha, agus Treasa Ní Chonghaile as Leitir Móra.



I. deas an foirgneamh é, ón taobh amuigh, ar aon chaoi. An halla mór istigh, tá sé iontach lom agus tá an éisteacht go fíor-dhona ann, i "naimhdeach don ghuth daonna," mar a dúirt Deasún Ó Fionnghaile liom.

Is dócha gur féidir a lán a dhéanamh le curtúir agus le healaíon. Obair í sin do shainleathaithe. Ach is ait liom gur chéadúigh Roinn na Gaeilteachta na pleannána agus an éisteacht chomh dona agus atá.

Táim geall le bheith cinnte, mar sin féin, gur féidir na lochtanna a leigheas. Ach chostóidh sin tuilleadh aird.

Is fada ó bhí fáiltiú chomh fial ag ócáid Ghaeilge is a bhí i Ráth Cairn ag an oscailt oifigiúil. Chodhóidh cúrsaí i bhfad níos mó ach gur bhronn oúistéirí san áit maguaird foil sear in asce ar an nComharcumhann.

Mná den scoth

TÁ MNÁ Ráth Cairn le maldh thá dhream eile ar bhí. D'obruigh siad go dtí go raibh siad ina gceoladh ar an dá chaoi, nach mór. Níl mórán díobh ann. Agus níl mórán ball in Éirinn a dhéanfadh a ndearna siad.

Rud mór amháin tá ag déanamh buartha dom, agus dúirt mé le Mairceas Ó Curraoin, Gíll Bhríath, Lubhlaí, fear an tí ag an oscailt, a shaindhícheall chun cinias fháil do na hamhránaigh. Ach theip air.

Bhí sé de chluí aramh ar an gcine 'sáinne go raibh muid béasach agus go gcuideadh muid leis na hamhránaigh trí bheith mairtúist.

Le blianta beaga tá meath ar teacht ar na béasai sin. Cairthí dhuinte Ráth Cairn - agus dreamanna eile ar fud na tíre - b'fhéidir maingear faoi sin. B'fharr gan éinne ag déanamh ceoil nó ag casadh amhráin mura bhfuil an áit éisteachta siad bheith ag éisteacht.

Uaireanta is ar fhear an tí anocht, nuair nach dtuigean sé mian na ndaoine. Agus ar vuiribh, léis ionn an tsíoráimháocht ar siúl, gan deis thabhairt don slua dreas beag caime a dhéanamh.

Arís, sa chás seo, meastaim go bhfuil éisteacht ar an scéal - seachtáin, tuisicint agus fear a' tí den scoth i gceannas.

Ní honann. Ní hionann sin uile agus an míleán de chur ar Dhnáil Ó Lubhlaí. Rinne sé ar fhead sé. Ar an lucht éisteachta nar éist leocht. Cuid mhór den dream a labhairt agus amhrán a chasadh. B'as Baile Atha Cliath dh.

Darach thar n-áil

IS BREÁ liom go bhfuil Darach Ó Cathain, an t-amhránaí chluí-

teach, thar n-áil in Éirinn, chun fanacht mar mheic, mas féidir. Tá sé ag siúl le go bhgráidh sé post buan, cé gur dona an t-am chug sé i láthair na nuair.

Beidh cearnán dá chuid ag teacht gan mórán mólle ó Ghael-Linn. Ní dhearna sé ach ceann amháin eile, faoi stiúir an Ríad-áigh, mar atá "Reacaireacht an Ríad-áigh."

Bhí ardmeas ag darach an Sheán Ó Riada agus ardmeas ag Sean ar Dharach. Tá an meas sin le tabhairt fáir deara san amhrán a chum Darach fáir Shean, an ceann a chas sé i Ráth Cairn ag an oscailt oifigiúil ach nach bhfuil mórán éisteachta.

Ní mé an mbeidh sin le cloisteach ar an gceirnín nua. Tá siúl agam go mbeidh.

I Ráth Cairn a bhí cónaí ar Dharach sul má chug sé go Sasana, i Ráth Cairn fós tá cónaí ar a dhéirí, Bríd, atá posta ar Mharceas Ó Curraoin. Tá guth álainn aici féin, leis, agus sábháil na n-amhrán ar a foil aici.

Síil agam go bhfuil siad ar ceolas ag a cuid páistí nó, ar a laghad, go mbeidh, mar tá guth binn ag gach duine díobh, ball ó Dhuibh orthu.

Cén fáil, meas tú, gurb éigin do na hamhránaigh is fear dá bhfuil agam bheith ag saothú a gceol thar lear? Níl habair nach bhfuil le Gluaiseacht na Gaeilge postannáir fear ar fáil dóibh?

Rinné fóirne

REINNE a dteastáin uaidh na rinne fóirne (sear) a fhothlam, fearfar fáilte roimhe i gClub an Chonartha, Baile Atha Cliath (Sr. Fhearchair 6), gach oíche chéad-ann, ag tús ar a 20.30. Agus níl an oíche le n-íoc.

Is é Pádraig Ua Maeloin, an t-údar, tá ina ardháistí ar an scoil seo agus is é atá i ndán dó. Rinne fóirne Chiarraí atá an, faoi láthair, ach, ar ball, beidh deis ag na daltaí na rinne uile a fhothlam, is costail.

Is iad na rinne fóirne is mó a chleachtáin comhuintir na hÉirinn agus tá áilleacht is ealaíon ag baint leo - ní airíonn an t-údar, nuair a dhéantar gearr creach - nuair a dhéantar gearr creach. Cuid dhír n-oigheacht iad agus is cóir iad a choinneáil beo.

Níl fhios agam ar thug muid

Níl fhios agam ar thug muid nuair a thosaigh an bholsaireacht faoin nComharcumhann, go gcuirfeadh sé na bhfear is í-íochlaíir i láthair na huairse sa mBreatain Bheag.

Is doiligh an scéal é nuair a bhíonn feirmeoirí ó Éirinn agus ón mBreatain Bheag ag comhlíonáir i nEanáir darbháir agus áir in eadán a mhic ar mháth leis an mbrabús-stuarach.

Siucra agus turcaithe

SCANNAL MÓR eile atá i ngeann-tanas an tsuicra. Tá fhios ag gach éinne go bhfuil sé ag imeach go tugh thar teorann agus thar chuan amach ach ní féidir leis na húdaráis aon cheo a dhéanamh chun ó stopadh.

An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 5. Samhain 15, 1974 Uimh. 48 44 Cairnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire. Guthán: 747811

After withdrawal

THERE may be some confusion - planned or unplanned - in the public mind as to the Irish national objective in 1974 and, indeed, in 1975 and every year until such time as it has been accomplished. That objective is the independence of Ireland, the entire 32 historic counties, the entire four provinces, together with all the islands around our coasts, as well as Irish sovereignty over the seabed, as far as and including Rockall.

In our Movement such confusion may arise in thinking that the demands of the leadership of the Republican Movement for the withdrawal of British troops is an end in itself; or that, as soon as these troops withdraw, the necessary conditions will be created for Irish independence. This is not necessarily so. For the British could withdraw their troops and still maintain the economic stranglehold, possibly even more effectively, in a camouflaged presence, termed "neo-colonialism."

It must be obvious even to the Vichy-like politicians, north and south, that the so-called "Treaty" has failed. In fact, of course, it was never a treaty, for such an agreement is signed between two sovereign powers: the British never recognised Ireland as a sovereign power. On December 6, 1921, Irish and British delegates did sign "articles of agreement between Great Britain and Ireland," despite instructions to the contrary from the chief Irish executive of the time and in defiance of the will of the mass of the Irish people, as expressed through the ballot in the general election some months before.

Little publicity has been given to a significant plaque set in a table in the former Country Home, south London, now the headquarters of the Pinewood Studios: "In this room, November 3rd, 1921, the ratification of the Irish Free State Treaty was settled by the Rt. Hon. Earl of Birkenhead (then Lord Chancellor of England), the Rt. Hon. Viscount Long of Wraxcoll, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Younger of Leake, Chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Party, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Bart., Principal Agent, the Conservative and Unionist Party, Lt.-Colonel W. Grant Morden, J.P., M.P." Note, carefully, the date.

Whether another, real treaty, is desirable, is a mute point. Perhaps all that would be needed would be the depositing of a document with the United Nations by Britain to the effect that that state renounces all alleged rights in Ireland and recognises the sovereignty of the entire people of Ireland to rule and administer their country without let or hindrance. But the exact wording can be left to the constitutional lawyers. All we are concerned with, here, is that the objective be clear to the people of Ireland and abroad: we want our country, physically, politically, culturally, economically, to be completely independent, unconditionally.

The withdrawal of British troops, preferably phased and in agreement with the leadership of the Republican Movement, is merely the means to the end. But it is not the end, which is complete freedom for our people to decide their own destinies, Irish speaker and English speaker, Catholic, Protestant, Dissenter, Jew, and those who subscribe to no religion.

Charles the sleight

ACCORDING to information received, the bogus letter, purporting to come from Fine Gael, and designed to influence voting in the Cork bye-election, emanated from friends and associates of Mr. Charles Haughey, who made an interesting speech in defence of Republicanism in the area recently. As the story goes, this politician's friends are doing what they can to get as low a Fianna Fail vote as possible so as to weaken the Fianna Fail leader, the apparent objective being to strengthen Mr. Haughey's bid for party leadership.

On too many occasions in the past, the Fianna Fail party has moved to power on the backs of Ogláigh na hÉireann. It looks very like another, similar bid by the Haughey adherents and Republicans need to be on their guard and to put the people, in general, on their guard, also, against this sleight of hand.

When Charles Haughey was Dublin Minister for Justice he re-opened the Curragh Concentration Camp, in the late 'fifties, imprisoning many Republicans, in obedience to the British ambassador of the time. There are no sure indications that, since then, he has become converted to the true interests of the Irish people.

Mr. Haughey, like Dr. Garret FitzGerald, realises that the tide is turning in favour of the liberation movement, in the 26 Counties, even if slowly, and is trimming his sails accordingly. It would be tragic and a bitter blow to the fighting men in the Six Counties if the nationally minded people in the South were to be deluded, once again, by Fianna Fail led by Charles Haughey. Sinn Féin has an urgent obligation to keep the people informed and to strip Haughey and his cohorts of their spurious republicanism.

Comhargadh a chuir ag troid muid

AN tseachtain :: le Cunla

Níl taise ná trua aige Aráidín léidir is cae e sin ar son an bois-lalachais.

Is trua go mór liomsa nach ar bhonn an tsóisalachais atá Plead Cymru, páirtí náiseanta na Breataine Bige, bunaithe, nó -bheadh dóchas éicint agam go sárfaid na fadhbanna tá ag an dá thír faoi chaipiteilchais agus faoi imprúalachais.

Amach anseo, chuide sheas, cuirfeadh pobhlereith eile, faoi bhallaíocht C.G.E. ar bun. Ba chóir dúinn ullmhú chug sin láithreach bunna.

Bí sínte de go mbeidh na rianseirí, na Leinte Gorma agus eile ag iarraidh fanacht faoi smacht na Bruiséile. Scéal eile ar

fad an feirmóir bocht, an t-iascaire, an choismhuintir i gceitinn.

Ach éin áit a fhágas tú mná na Gaeilteach agus cuid mhath bhán sa nGaeilteacht bhí ag brath i gconair a chúlpa seilling shaothú ar na turcaithe?

Tá deis an-mhór ag Sinn Féin anois an pobal a thabhairt leis-Má leannan an C.G.E. ag brú ar na daoine bochta, níl i ndán dóibh ach an dtóth. Is féidir sin a mhíniú, le fíricí, go han-simplí. Is féidir eagar chur ar an bpobal.

Loch Garm an ar an deis-shampla a thabhairt don pháirtí. Molaím Cumann S.F. Leoch Garm an ar an deis-shampla a thabhairt don pháirtí.

BRITISH MURDERERS KILL INTERNEE

from
Our Northern Staff

A mass escape attempt by Republican internees in Long Kesh ended in tragedy when one of the escapees, Hugh Coney, was shot down by the British troops alerted when the breakout was discovered.

Using trackerdogs and helicopters fitted with powerful searchlights, the Occupation Forces succeeded in re-capturing all those who had got outside



▲ The mouth of the tunnel through which Republican prisoners-of-war attempted to escape from Long Kesh.

Long Kesh through a tunnel leading from a Republican compound.

Coney, a Lieutenant in "A" Company, East Tyrone Batt., Mid Ulster Brigade, Irish Republican Army, was fired on by British troops and killed in circumstances which have been described as "cold blooded murder" by such as Frank Maguire, M.P. and Fr. Denis Faul.

Lieut. Coney had been interned in Long Kesh for over 17 months and had been tortured by the R.U.C. before being transferred to the only concentration camp in Western Europe.

The staff of AN PHOBLACHT on behalf of all branches of the Republican Movement offer our deepest sympathy to the family and comrades of Lieut. Coney.

But while we grieve at his loss, we derive comfort from remembering that "life springs from death, and from the graves of patriot men and women spring living nations".

Go ndéarna Dia trócaire ar a anam.



Lieut. Coney - murdered by the British.

Victory for Stagg

Frank Stagg has ended his hunger strike - all his demands as to his status as a political prisoner have been granted by the Home Office.

We reproduce here a letter received from Frank's brother, Joseph. It speaks for itself -

9 Turret Road,
Palmerstown,
Co. Dublin
7/11/74

A chara,

The family of Pronnis Stagg, who has come off his hunger strike at Long Lartin prison, having been granted all his demands by the prison authorities, wish to publicly tender their sincere thanks to all organisations and individuals who fought so hard and so unceasingly throughout the hunger strike, to make a complete victory possible for my brother. In particular our deep gratitude is extended to the Association for Legal Justice (Dublin Branch), Sinn Féin - Irish and English Branches, The Irish Civil Rights Associations, M.P. Frank Maguire M.P. (Fermanagh/South Tyrone), the workers who marched to Leinster House in protest on Tuesday November 5th, the ordinary prisoners at Long Lartin who supported Pronnis during the strike and the staff of An Phoblacht.

It is regrettable to have to record, that despite generous publicity given to the hunger-strike and the reasons for it, no member of Leinster House can be included in the above list of people who were prepared to stand up and be counted on this issue of man's inhumanity to man.

While the hunger-strike is still at an end, Pronnis is now on the danger list, having been allowed to go to death's door for the second time in nine months, before the Home Office restored the right of human dignity, that they must never again be allowed to take away.

Conradh hits at O'Brien

In a recent statement, Conradh na Gaeilge said: "Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien's choice of terminology in his reference to Conradh na Gaeilge is reminiscent of a colonial administrator who has become exasperated with the natives who fail to think and act as he does."

On at least six occasions during the past seven months the editor of our magazine ROSC has been promised an interview with Dr. Cruise O'Brien to ascertain and publicise his attitude to our policies, but to date the interview has not materialised. In the circumstances it is a little disappointing that Dr. Cruise O'Brien should describe our mode of controversy as "uncivilised". We suspect his reference is to our insistence over the past seven months that Dr. Cruise O'Brien should explain what he really meant when he was reported by the "Irish Independent" of February 25 to have warned R.T.E.'s "language sympathisers", "You're not going to run the show", and to have said further that R.T.E.'s Irish language policy was "Over-bearing, domineering, and no longer acceptable".

We have pointed out that the "domineering" language policy of R.T.E. allows a miserable 2.2% of total T.V. broadcasting time to programmes in Irish; that the scope of these programmes is extremely limited and that they are broadcast mainly at off-peak times, sometimes close to midnight.

We also draw attention to the practice of cancellation of Irish-medium programmes to make way for English ones. As an example, the programme "Gairm" due to be transmitted last night was cancelled.

Our statements have contrasted the position of Irish on R.T.E. television with the established fact that almost 19% of the adult population of Dublin regularly watch and listen to Irish programmes on T.V. and radio. There are reasons for believing that the percentage for the rest of the state is much higher.

The demand is there, the ability to produce in Irish is there. All that is required is the political will on the part of the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs. Clearly that will does not exist. We have also taken issue with Dr. Cruise O'Brien on his plan to rebroadcast

British TV services in competition with R.T.E.

Our organisation has no desire whatever to prevent people who wish, at their own expense, to provide themselves with the means to receive British TV services. Censorship of opinions and information may be part of Dr. Cruise O'Brien's function, it is not ours.

There can be no argument, however, for State subsidisation of dissemination of British TV programmes.

We have argued on the basis of well documented evidence that rebroadcasting by the State of British TV channels can result only in a deterioration of the present R.T.E. service, with vast increases in canned Anglo-American material, reductions in home produced programmes, particularly programmes of minority interest, redundancies, reductions in opportunities for Irish broadcasters, increases in licence fees and, eventually, exchequer support to maintain some semblance of a national service.

The alternative which we have suggested involves a second Irish-controlled channel which would concentrate upon providing genuine regional TV services from studios in Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Galway, Derry and Belfast. It would deliberately choose its foreign material from the widest possible sources, building up a relationship with producers of TV material from Finland to China and thus help to widen our horizons beyond the Anglo-American cocoon.

In co-operation with the present R.T.E. channel the second Irish-controlled channel would also contribute to the provision of a full spectrum of programmes in Irish, including all the categories from regular children's programmes to farming, which are not included in the present R.T.E. service.

This we believe can be done at a cost which would be of similar dimensions to the cost of rebroadcasting a British channel.

Our case against "Open Broadcasting" has been denounced by the Minister as "left-wing sociology". Now he says we are uncivilised. At tampa na-n-each tagann a thuca!

Finally, Dr. Cruise O'Brien's suggestion that we regard the Irish language as our exclusive property, is purely a cliché. Our ideology regards the Irish language as the heritage of all Irish people.



▲ The head of the funeral cortege of Lieut. Coney. Over 8,000 people attended the funeral as a mark of respect to the murdered soldier.

▼ Anti-internment demonstrators show their feelings towards the murderers of Lieut. Coney.



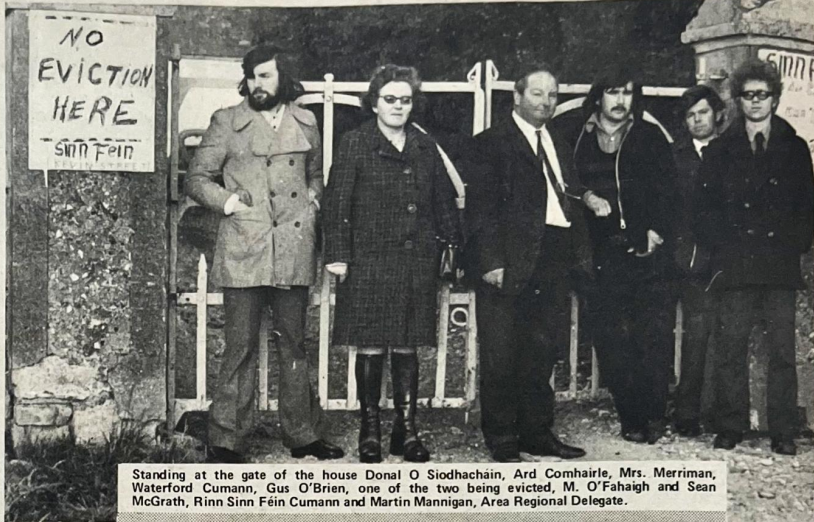
MANCHESTER MARTYRS COMMEMORATION 17th November 1974

Birr, Co. Offaly at 1.00 p.m. sharp. Assemble at St. Brendan's G.A.A. Grounds. Colour Party by Na Fianna Éireann. SPEAKERS: Gerry Ó Danachair, Michael Kennedy U.D.C. and other Republican speakers.

COME AND HONOUR THE NAME OF MICHAEL LARKIN



Miss Maloney and Gus O'Brien



Standing at the gate of the house Donal O Siodhachain, Ard Comhairle, Mrs. Merriman, Waterford Cumann, Gus O'Brien, one of the two being evicted, M. O'Fahaigh and Sean McGrath, Rinn Sinn Fein Cumann and Martin Mannigan, Area Regional Delegate.

EVICITION RESISTED

ONCE again, Sinn Féin is in the vanguard of the struggle for social justice as is proven by this report from Waterford.

In 1939, Miss Maloney took up resistance with a farming family at Ballinacourty, Co. Waterford. As so often happened in similar cases, the family became in effect "her family" and the house her home.

In 1943 Gus O'Brien began working on the farm and as with Miss Maloney he settled in. Both over the years had to assume an increasing share of the responsibility for the running of the farm and by the early sixties they were the sole workers.

Two members of the family were by now dead and the remaining member was virtually invalidated. Miss Maloney cared for this man in a way that expert medical help could not equal. Often he assured her that "Gus and herself would be well cared for".

In 1972, this man died and the Bank of Ireland in Dungarvan were made the executors of his will. The farm and property under the terms of the will were to be sold and the proceeds divided between the two sisters of the dead man, who were living in Dublin and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

Miss Maloney and Gus were cared for to the extent that each got £200 in the will. This amounted to £5.71 for each year of her life that Miss Maloney had given and Gus got £6.06 a year for his long years of toil, sweat and hardship.

The farm effects were off first including the house furniture. Both had to buy back enough to provide the bare necessities. The land was then sold and the money realised in addition to the known cash transactions of the family would, add up to approximately £80,000. The real figure may be far in excess of this.

The bank needed vacant possession of the house and so got an eviction order against the couple. Rumour was rife that the house and out offices were to be demolished and replaced by luxury dwellings.

A full awareness of their predicament dawned on the couple only when they were served with a court order. They frantically sought out their local councillors but were put off, being told that "the law was the law". Both left the house and while staying with friends approached Sinn Féin in the Rinn. The Cumann got the couple to move back in. Since then the house has been protected by Sinn Féin members who will resist any attempt at eviction.

A public meeting was held recently in Dungarvan to place the facts before the people. The Chairman of the Rinn Cumann opened the meeting and after a few brief

remarks handed over to Tomás O Ceallaigh.

Tomás explained why Sinn Féin had become involved. He told of the rejection of the couple by the local politicians. He bitterly attacked the local independent councillor who pledged his support but did not show up to support the couple. He concluded by appealing to the people not to let the eviction take place.

Mrs. Merriman from Waterford stated that "The days of the battering ram were over" and asked that these people get Christian justice which was their due. She condemned those who ignored the plight of the people in need.

Donal O Siodhachain, Ard Comhairle, spoke briefly in Irish and then went on to say: "It gives me little pleasure to come here from Cork to address you. You have local representatives of your own who were elected to 'speak' for the people and it's these people who should be standing up and demanding that justice be done. Liam Mellows' bitter cry from his prison cell shortly before he was murdered: "that the people with a stake in this country were never for revolution", rings out accusingly today. We do not demand that they support

revolution here today but we insist that they stand up and speak for those they are supposed to protect. We ask no more of them than that they give living witness to the Christianity they professed in church this morning.

"These same people" he went on to say, "will be first to accuse us of jumping on the band wagon. They can be seen for what they are and as to their accusation I state without qualification that Sinn Féin's stapd is with the weak, the defenceless and the unprotected in our society. We make no apology to those whom this stand will bring us into conflict with: Its our traditional stand, by choice and right.

"We can well imagine the protests that would follow if these people lost their jobs and had the backing of a powerful trade union. We can imagine the compensation they would get. If a small business was shut down after 35 years we can well picture the Chamber of Commerce delegations to Leinster House. Yet because these two elderly people are abandoned and alone, their usefulness to society ended, they are to be turned out on to the side of the road to go where they will.

"We in Sinn Féin pledge them our continued support until justice is done".

Donal O Siodhachain, addressing the public meeting called in Dungarvan.



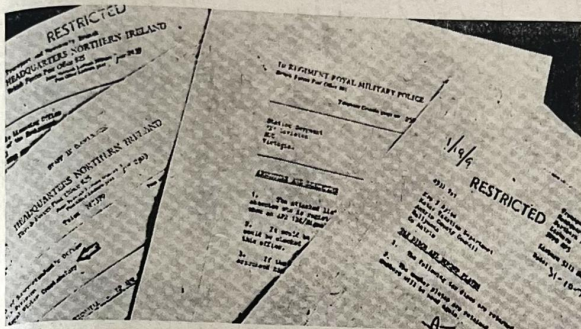
Some of the people who volunteered to help after the meeting giving their names to a cumann member of Rinn Sinn Fein.



le
Donal O Siodhachain

TOP SECRET BRITISH DOCUMENTS CAPTURED

OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN HAS captured confidential letters and documents from the British army in a mail robbery in which it also netted £10,000 in cash. Also captured was a considerable amount of information which has not been released to the press. "We are at present examining it and we will be taking action on a number of things we have learned".



Some of the confidential documents which the IRA have captured from the British army.

Informers Exposed

Oglai gh na h-Eireann Intelligence stated that giro cheques found in the raid were payment to informers and that they will be carrying out investigations into the people concerned.

The documents, some photostat copies of which were delivered to AN PHOBLACHT, related to money orders sent to individuals in many areas of the north and the IRA say that from these they now have a clear picture of who is supplying the British army with information.

Long Kesh plans

The copies of the documents given to AN PHOBLACHT includes a report to the army, the Department of Finance in the North, and prison personnel on a meeting on October 30 concerning the reconstruction of Long Kesh following its burning. It gives in detail the plans and timetable for the rebuilding

programme.

The document copies bore headings and crests used by various British Army sections such as the Royal Military Police, the Transport and Movements Branch of headquarters in the North, and the 36 Engineer Regiment who are carrying out work at Long Kesh.

No heating

The document relating to the work at the camp says that because of an industrial strike (clearly the road haulage dispute which has blocked northern ports) there is a critical shortage of sectionalised, wooden electric cable and mesh fencing. It also says that initially the huts will only have minimal lighting. From the compound fence, and no electric heating until the sub-station is reinstated.

The documents from the Transport Branch are marked "restricted" and relate to tax numbers. In a letter from the Transport Controller of the Motor Taxation Department at

Ballymena he says: "The following tax discs are returned to you. The number-plates are retained by this H.Q. and will be used again".

It is followed by a registration number and the letter is accompanied by a document addressed to the local vehicle licensing office at the Department of the Environment in Ballymena.

In confidence

Another document marked "staff in Confidence" was from army headquarters to the chief superintendent's office of "K" Division of the R.U.C. It related to a helicopter crash at Richill on April 12 this year. It is signed by D. Rigsdale, Capt., for the Commander, Royal Military Police.

The British Army said in a statement that they had no report of mail having been captured. The R.U.C. confirmed that a post-office van was hijacked at 6.30 p.m. last Friday by five armed men near Lisburn Irish Army Headquarters.

THE following statement was issued by the P.R.O. Republican Internes, Long Kesh Concentration Camp on 28/10/74.

The statement in the Irish News on Saturday, 26th inst., regarding conditions pertaining to this concentration camp at present, contained some inaccuracies and significant omissions. No doubt they were unintentional and are probably due to a superficial assessment gained on cursory visits to the camp. The statement contained only the shadow of the reality. Although now our demands are not now concerning conditions, since we do not want a palatable Long Kesh but rather our liberty. It is necessary that we merely set the record straight and add some substance to the shadow referred to.

(A) We are not so much concerned about the medical attention given to our comrades. We are more concerned with the lack of medical treatment given to our numerous injured comrades eg. The authorities have removed the hot water and heating facilities from the camp hospital. Only superficial treatment is given to even potentially serious cases.

(B) Gas heaters were supplied on 25th (per cage) these heaters can only be used in cages where

there is some sort of hut intact. They are of no use whatsoever in men living in tin shanty towns or lean-to built by ourselves and holding only four men each. There is an average of 80 men per cage.

(C) One gas ring, for cooking purposes, has been supplied to each cage but as yet no containers have been supplied to use on the ring. Water is boiled in old tins on a fire built from scraps of wood.

(D) It is time that no man is without a roof of some description over his head. This is so in spite of the authorities and not because of them. The definition of "roof" should be interpreted in the widest possible terms. Perhaps a clearer definition is that no man is without a shelter of some sort but in most cases a hardly adequate shelter.

(E) Portacabins have been supplied, generally, one per cage acceptably two. These cabins are 20 ft by 8 ft and although they have electric lights and heaters in it, in some cases the authorities connected an electrical supply to these cabins. Their value thus is minimal. At any rate each cabin could only at most

LONG KESH THE INSIDE FACTS

sleep five men.

(F) Some indication of the true position re accommodation can be gauged from the fact that it took formerly 2 1/2 huts to house the men in each cage. Now the position is that one salvaged hut renovated by the men themselves to the best of their ability houses everyone and also serves as canteen, church, etc., and even cages where one hut could be salvaged are the lucky ones. In cages where all the huts were destroyed men have to sleep in their crudely erected shanties. We all sleep on the supplied

mattress on the floor. These mattresses were issued four days after the fire.

(G) One 'Portalo' (portable toilet) was supplied to each cage on 24th inst., no accessories were supplied with it. This portalo backs onto an open sewer. Prior to this two chemical dry toilets were supplied to each cage again four days after the burning. An open sewer served as a toilet prior to these.

(H) Queating utensils consist of one 3/4 pt bakelite container and spoon of wartime vintage per

man. One must eat all ones meals from these, from tea to stews. At any rate these containers are very brittle and thus now most men find themselves eating out of discarded milk cartons.

(I) The food ration consists of stew, soup, potatoes (two per of sectionalised wooden huts, man) tea, bread and margarine. The quantity is half a bowl each. Insufficient supply of margarine, means that most bread is eaten dry. The prison chaplains statement spoke of bags of potatoes and onions being supplied. We have certainly never seen them and at any rate to supply us with such would be futile since we dont have the means of cooking them. The chaplain must have been misled.

(J) No soap, toothpaste or washing powder has been supplied to enable us to wash adequately. This lack of essential personal and clothing washing material will inevitably lead to the outbreak of a disease of a serious nature. Flut has already taken its hold in Cage 8. It will not be long before various diseases strike at our vulnerable constitutions.

(K) No electrical light has been supplied. The cages are in darkness from nightfall til daybreak.

(L) This camp is now under the direct control of Rees army. Patrols constantly parade within the confines. As these soldiers pass the cages they hurl abuse and obscenities at us. At night-time they shower the corrugated iron with stones ensuring thus that one does not get unbroken sleep.

(M) There is strong evidence to suggest that incoming and outgoing mail is being tampered with maliciously.

These are just some of the realities of life in England's concentration camp in October 1974. Much effort is being made to conceal the facts and break our spirits. It will not succeed. We will do without our visits and parcels so long as our fellow-prisoners are being denied theirs.

Our appalling conditions only make us more determined in our resolve. The magnificent response of you the people to our plight has been our inspiration. No thanks or tribute is great enough for your efforts. We will take the hardships since with your help Long Kesh can be made a memory. This is the deep desire of us all!

Courtesy: The Irish Republican Information Service.

"INTIMIDATING SEARCHES"

THE HENRY JOY McCracken/Louis Scullion Sinn Féin Cumann have called for an immediate halt to the "intimidating searches" of Unity Flats by the British Army.

Like the RUC, the Army, because of their intimidating actions in the area, were totally unacceptable to the people.

The Cumann say that the search and arrest operations were directed against a selective group of people and were obviously intended as a "war of intimidation". "These houses have been raided by the British Army so often that it is difficult to see how they hope to gain any further information about the residents", the Cumann statement added.

The statement referred to a recent incident in which two young married women,

one with her infant child, together with a semi-invalid man awaiting treatment from a health visitor were taken for questioning and not released for several hours.

SEVERE REPERCUSSIONS

IN a supplied statement, Oglai gh na h-Eireann said:

"The savage sentences meted out to Miss Judith Ward today explodes the myth of so-called English justice.

"Over two weeks ago we stated that Miss Ward was not a member of Oglai gh na h-Eireann and was not used in any capacity by the organisation. She had nothing to do what-so-ever with the military coach bomb, the bombing of Euston Station and the attack on the Latimer Military College. These acts were authorised operations carried out

EIRE NUA - LAVEY TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION (Manchester Martyrs)

Sat 23rd Nov., at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Followed by Concert in Gulladuff Hall featuring LONG KESH RAMBLERS and other well known Artists. Adm. 50p.

by units of the Irish Republican Army.

"More than 50 successful operations have been executed by the Irish Republican Army unit against military, political, economic and judicial targets. The British Government has been under no illusion as to who was responsible and the reasons for the operations. The British public must now realise that the unjust war their forces wage in Ireland will bring severe repercussions to their own country".

The statement was signed P. O'Neill, Runai, I.R.P.B.

BURNED BY UNIONIST TERRORISTS



Following the Unionist terrorist threat to the young Catholic family allocated a Housing Executive House near Maguire's bridge, on the Lisbellaw road, as our picture shows, the dwelling was gutted by fire rather than that it should be occupied by a needy Catholic family.

PURGING THE SEPARITIST MENTALITY

NOTEBOOK

IN the course of its history, and while maintaining a basic continuity of principle, Irish Republicanism has changed in theory, form and strategy. This is simply another way of saying that Irish Republicanism has been a living, struggling, learning movement, and not a dead relic passed on reverently from generation to generation.

From the start, the essential goal has remained the same: a sovereign, independent Ireland, with a republican form of government. Moreover, the original invitation to all Irishmen, irrespective of origin, to share in the new nation, has been upheld.

But almost everything else has changed. Irish Republicanism began as a colonial independence movement, similar to the American independence movement of some years previously, except that in the Irish case the "Indians" were invited to take part and offered a share in the projected nation. Later, in the hands of the Fenians — the choice of name speaks for itself — it became the full-blooded nationalism of the native nation, with a hand extended to the descendants of the colonists.

I say "full-blooded nationalism" because the primary function of the word "Republican" from this time on was to distinguish the movement for a sovereign, independent Ireland — the Irish counterpart of normal European nationalism — from the semi-nationalism of the Home Rule movement.

Again, in the matter of uniting the different elements of the nation, strategy changed. Originally, Republicanism — in theory at least — sought to unite Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter as a means of ousting the English. Later, the aim became to oust the English so that Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter could be united. This is still the Republican strategy today.

However, by far the profoundest change in Irish Republicanism is its transformation, in the present century, from a bourgeois nationalist movement to what it now is: a humanist, socialist movement of national liberation.

Though many rank-and-file Republicans were unaware of it at the time, this change began to take place in the first 20 years of this century, and the new humanist, socialist Republicanism was born in 1916. The execution of most of the leaders of the Rising and the First War obscured it further. It is only now, in the last few years, that the new consciousness has come to the top and begun to shape the mind and the policies of the Republican Movement definitively.

Probably the IRB's acceptance of the Treaty marked — insofar as a single act can mark — the end of the old bourgeois Republicanism. And probably, the real, though unconscious issue, about which the Civil War was fought was bourgeois nationalism v. humanist nationalism, the

nationalism of the state for the state's sake against the nationalism of the nation and of Irish man. Certainly, it was not fought about Document No. 2.

One consequence of this profound change in the nature of the movement is that the inherited Republican doctrine and mentality must be purged of everything that is "bourgeois". Take, for example, the mentality of "separatism".

There is a world of difference between wanting a sovereign independent Ireland, in which we can rebuild our national society, and subscribing to the separatist mentality.

"Separatism" does not merely indicate the desire to have that sort of Ireland: it is a whole philosophy, a bourgeois philosophy, an anti-socialist philosophy, and a great hindrance to realistic thinking about how to achieve our goal.

"Separatism" expresses, in the national sphere, that sick and illusory bourgeois individualism which sees the good life in shutting oneself off from other people and making oneself secure against them. As a guiding mentality for a nation, a nationalist movement or an individual person, it leads to a crippled humanity defying the social reality of the world and of human nature. Men and nations are not made to live "separately" or alone, and the attempt to do so does not make them free.

An intrinsic part of the separatist mentality was the bourgeois unitary state, the political expression of the "unitary" bourgeois personality, all tied up into a knot at the centre, under strict control of the head, and living in dread of losing control. We have abandoned it in favour of the social state i.e. the state which is an association of self-governing communities, and therefore not really a "state" in the sense in which this is usually understood.

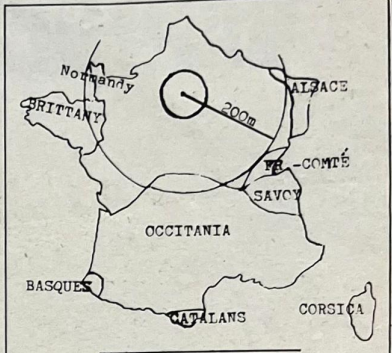
We are fighting not for the freedom of an imaginary unitary entity called "Ireland", but for the freedom of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connacht, and for Irish freedom as the sum total of these freedoms.

"Break the connection with England" said separatism. Here again, the negative, isolationist passion. What was actually meant was merely the political connection, and not even that — for we would exchange ambassadors and conclude treaties — but the political domination of England or, more correctly, of London, Yorkshire and Devon play no part in Irish affairs.

But it sounded much better, and felt much better — more satisfyingly isolationist — to say simply "Break the connection with England" and leave it at that.

What of our political, or any other connection with Wales and Scotland? Separatism was silent. Though they were nearer to us than England, they did not exist.

What we now aim at, much more realistically, is not to



NOTE TO FREEMAN

THE Parisian Empire, otherwise known as France. All the peoples of the periphery, from Brittany southwards round to Alsace, still have their own languages — languages other than French.

CORRECTION: In last week's map of the British Isles, the line indicating the inner boundary of the periphery was 150 miles from London — not 200 as stated. I'm sorry about that.

separate ourselves from any people, but to change our relationship with England, Wales and Scotland from one that is dominated and controlled by London to one that is free and under our own control.

Or rather, we seek to change the relationship of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connacht, and of Ireland as a whole, to England, Wales and Scotland, in that manner.

We seek a new set of relationships — free relationships — within Ireland, and between Ireland, on the one hand, and England, Scotland and Wales, on the other.

FREEMAN

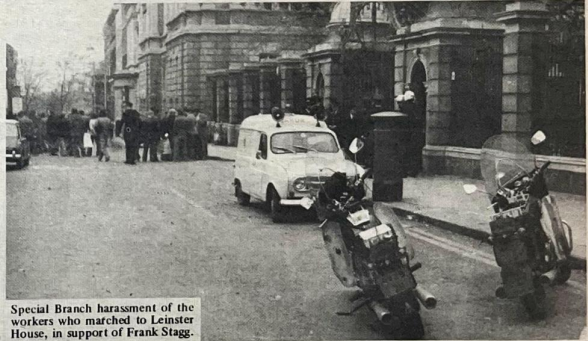
NEWS IN PICTURES



Bantry Bay — and Leinster House still sits idly by.



West Germany Ireland Solidarity Committee stand in Frankfurt.



Special Branch harassment of the workers who marched to Leinster House, in support of Frank Stagg.



A section of third Commemoration Parade for Martin Forsyth, killed in action 24th October 1971.

Cruise O'Brien slammed

a chara

CONGO Cruise O'Brien has spoken again! His latest exercise in the betrayal of his country and his self-avowed socialist philosophies, is his puerile attack on what he terms the 'fake Liberals' of Ireland. He attempts to assure the people of this divided country that those who condemn repressive legislation are thinly veiled members of the Republican Movement.

The core of this movement, the Minister asserts, "is and has long been an authoritarian military elite, a structure totally opposed by its nature to all liberal and democratic values."

The betrayer of the people of the Congo has a short memory. He forgets that it was such a military elite that shook the British superstructure to its foundations. He forgets, or chooses to forget, that the constitution of the Free State which attempts to guarantee freedom of speech among other things is built on a foundation of the blood of Irishmen who could not possibly have foreseen in their wildest dreams the total abrogation and denial of all they shed their blood for through the Anglo-Saxon rantings of Dr. O'Brien.

Poor Dr. O'Brien, who by the way, appears to be in the latter stages of paranoia, seems to think that all legislation should be repressive. We have always been given to understand by sociologists and legislators alike that laws against "crime" should be corrective and rehabilitative. The learned doctor obviously has his own theories about this. He also has some grandiose theories concerning the Posts and Telegraphs system of this state and we all know just how absurd that has proven itself to be.

At a certain stage one begins to detect a frustrated Foreign Affairs Minister in the person of Dr. O'Brien. Mr. Cosgrave should really take the final step and appoint the Congo refugee to that Ministry and finally plunge the country into civil war. Of course, it is interesting to note that the unholy alliance between the Marxist upstarts of the Labour Party and the Sighe Helling fascists of the Blue Shirt Party yielded only minor ministries to the former.

When Dr. O'Brien talks about the "Congo of armed conspiracy," one cannot help but recall another such conspiracy (which

inadvertently provided the doctor and his fellow-Quislings with safe, rewarding livelihoods) that occurred in 1916 and brought the almost legendary British Empire to its rotten knees.

Dr. O'Brien, who is not fooling the people of this 32 county country any more than you fooled the people of the Congo, Sieg Heil!

— Donald McHugh, Dublin 12.

INEXCUSABLE

I WAS shocked to see in the Advertisement section of the paper (Deireadh Fomhair II) an advertisement by a New York couple requesting the adoption of a 6 County child. I have no doubt that the couple are well-meaning but the arrangement specifying that the child must be a Catholic girl aged between 1 and 4 was inexcusable. Perhaps it is the latest American fad, to adopt Irish children from the troubled areas of the 6 Counties of N.E. Ulster, just as in 1914 it was the fad of well-to-do English "gentlemen" and "gentlewomen" to adopt Belgian children to prevent their corruption by the violent times. Carl M. Muldoon not only appreciate the hardship that would be inflicted upon an Irish child to be removed from her homeland at such an early age. To be removed from a land so near to achieving freedom and placed in a home in the world's most reactionary and anti-revolutionary state.

I am not a child psychologist but merely a devote socialist and republican and as such I can only advise that I believe, which is that it is morally wrong for you to adopt a 6 County Catholic girl from 1-4 and remove her from a society which will soon be free. Surely you can satisfy your conscience by adopting an underprivileged child in America!

Please don't deprive an Irish girl of the chance to grow up and live in a 32-County Republic.

— Lee Marsden, Ipswich, Sasana.

Editor's Note: In publishing this letter, we wish to point out that advertisements in "An Phoblacht" do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the paper. There must obviously exist a policy line in the acceptance or

rejection of advertisements and the advertisement in question was considered in the usual way.

READERS' COMPLAINT

I WRITE to complain about the carelessness and lack of any coherent analysis of society which is increasingly evident in your paper. Almost every article you publish, excepting of course the straight news reports, is open to criticism, and indeed I sometimes wonder whether those who write for "An Phoblacht" are conscious of the large readership of the paper, and their consequent duty to educate and develop the political consciousness of your readers. I have space here to take just a couple of examples.

The desire to extend co-operation with the Protestant working-classes in the 6 Counties is one which all Republicans share. It should not, however, blind us to realities. The armed organisations of the Loyalist population were expressly set up with a view to attacking the Republican Movement, and resisting its objectives; for this reason alone do they exist. It is clear that many of their members, unable or unwilling to engage the I.R.A. militarily, have decided to vent their frustration on the innocent civilians of Belfast. Since 1972, about 300 people, Catholics in the majority, but including quite a few Protestants, have been most foully done to death—in their homes, on their way to work or at work, even during their hours of recreation. In the absence of solid proof to the contrary, we must conclude that those responsible for these vile and senseless slayings have been the personnel of the various Loyalist paramilitary organisations.

Murder gangs would be a more accurate term, since we cannot accord the epithet 'military' to atrocities such as the bombing of Kelly's Bar in Ballymurphy, the Top of the Hill attack in Derry, the Newtonabbey or Rose and Crown slaughters etc. etc. The campaign even now continues unabated; between the time of my writing this and the publication of your next issue, it is certain that new horrors will have been perpetrated, or at least attempted.

These men are dangerous. They do not attack the British Army or its allies. Who else, then,

but the civilian population, especially the Catholic section of it? What evidence is there of a change of heart by those Loyalists who have had the opportunity to reflect in prison on what they have been doing, those men who of all should have begun a fundamental rethink or previously held assumptions? None whatsoever. I would say, though I would be very happy to see proof to the contrary. From the few copies of the publications of these groups which I have managed to read, I would classify all of them as having Fascist tendencies. I do not do so lightly: I am convinced that, with their mistrust of big business, their resentment at the loss of a privileged position, their fear of an international Marxist Conspiracy, and their hankering after a lost "golden age" of order and strong government, to mention but a few of their recurring themes, they have much in common with those workers who made up Hitler's Brownshirts, or even more lately, with the 'poor whites' of the U.S. and of Mozambique, who attack, not the bosses, but their black fellow-workers.

The fact that one is a Catholic is now a possible death-warrant in many areas of Belfast. Squads, either under the control of, or with the connivance of, the U.D.A. and U.V.F., roam the streets, terrorising, torturing and murdering harmless Catholic workers and unemployed. Yet we read the words of wisdom of your correspondent 'Traolach' in last week's "An Phoblacht":

"The divides forced on them by spurious leaders are being bridged. Re baptised in the shared knowledge and indignities of the prison cage and compound, they will emerge to spearhead the struggle for true liberty!"

"The divides forced on them by spurious leaders are being bridged. Re baptised in the shared knowledge and indignities of the prison cage and compound, they will emerge to spearhead the struggle for true liberty!"



Miss Mary Lawlor, who has been co-opted to the Sinn Féin Ardchomhairle.

in our affections. It is obvious that 'Traolach' does not have to walk down the Falls Road to work every morning; if he did he would be more concerned with watching out for Loyalist killer-gangs at the very peril of his life, than with indulging in his naive, childish, and fundamentally stupid dreams of uniting with these creatures.

This is not to say that your newspaper should refrain from urging Loyalist-Republican co-operation. Of course you should, but for God's sake have some sense of proportion. There are many Protestant workers who have no time for U.D.A., U.V.F., etc. Why is it that you ignore these, but instead laud the very men who have armed and trained themselves in order to attack and kill us? Words fail me when I think of the stupid, superficial, opportunistic 'thoughts' outlined by our anonymous 'Traolach'.

Each week writers such as 'Traolach' and 'Freeman' seem to have unlimited space to expound their own obscure ideas. Some of what they write is laughable in its irrelevance to reality. For instance, 'Traolach's' point in this week's issue that the 'moral work' (whatever that is) for the Republican military campaign in the North stems from Articles

2 and 3 of the 1937 Free State Constitution. I would have thought that no true Republican would look to any Free State institutions for authority, but would rather base his conduct on the moral sanction provided by the only Republican Legislature we have ever had in Ireland, — the First Dail. Similarly, the whole capitalist system could be on its death-bed, workers could be everywhere taking over their factories, and I believe 'Freeman' would still be using his generous allowance of space to inform his eager readers of the activities of Manx, Piedmontese, Occitanian or Sardinian separatists.

Accordingly, I would suggest that stricter editorial control should be exerted over your correspondents. If 'Freeman' and 'Traolach' have nothing to say of relevance to the ongoing economic, cultural, and military struggles of the Irish people, fire them, and give someone who has something to say the chance to say it. As it stands, your paper is not worth tuppence, never mind the recent increase. A person who pays 7p has a right to expect better value for money, not to mention a little bit of down-to-earth proletarian common-sense.

—The Rights of Man.

CUMANN CABHRACH — ATH CLIATH

IRISH MUSIC AND BALLADS

POPULAR ARTISTS

at

THE PARKSIDE HOTEL

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21

8 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

TAILLEE 50p.

(BUS ROUTES 10 AND 14)

MANCHESTER MARTYRS

A service and Commemoration will be held at Ben Briery, Moston, Manchester, on Sunday 24th of November, 1974, at 2.30 p.m. to honour the memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

These Irish patriots gave their lives for Ireland on a Gallows tree in the City of Manchester over a century ago.

We remember them as the Manchester Martyrs. We appeal to Irish people everywhere but especially to people resident in England, Scotland and Wales to attend.

Republican Function

Grand Supper, Ceili & Cabaret

in

OSTA JOHN DEVOY

Johnstown, Co. Kildare

on

SATURDAY 16th NOVEMBER, 1974

8.30 p.m. to 1 a.m.

FULLY LICENSED

TICKETS (payable in advance) £1.75

Buses (extra) leave 44 Parnell Square at 8 p.m.

Raffle for Round Tower during Ceili.

NATIONAL DELEGATE CONFERENCE

The National Federation of Shop Stewards and Rank and File Committees is holding a National Delegate Conference on December 7.

The purpose of the Conference is to bring together trade unionists throughout the country to find ways of defeating redundancy. Also to discuss how to defeat the threat of wage restraint. The aim is to work out a policy of action.

If you wish to attend this Conference, you will have to be delegated by your appropriate trade union organisation, i.e., Union Executive, District Committee, Trades Council, Branch, Shop or Section Committee, or Shop Steward.

So if you want credentials, get the organisation which will be delegating you to fill out this form and send it to 12 Montague St., Dublin.

Name of Trade Union Body

Address

PLEASE SEND US CREDENTIALS FOR DELEGATES AND FIND ENCLOSED

FOR CONFERENCE FEES. (50p PER DELEGATE).

Anach na Nollag

The annual Anach na Nollag (Christmas Fair) in aid of the Republican Prisoners' Dependents will be held in the Mansion House, Dublin on December 6, 7, and 8.

We appeal for gifts of any kind for the following types of stalls:

Groceries, toys, books, vegetables, bottles, wheel of fortune

Gifts should be delivered to Máire Ní Chéarnaigh, 16 Harrington Street, Dublin or to 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

SUPPORT THE PRISONERS

Send a subscription today to: An Cumann Cabhrach, 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath, 1, ÉIRE.

AROUND THE COUNTRY

le Maire Ni Bhaoil



Sinn Féin meeting in Carrigart

On Saturday a well-attended open meeting of Sinn Féin was held in the North Star Hotel, Carrigart, recently.

The purpose of the meeting was threefold: to explain Sinn Féin policy and to invite questions from the people present; to expand the membership of the existing Cumann; and to establish a Cumann Cabrach Committee in aid of political prisoners' dependents. The meeting was chaired by Patrick Doherty, a member of the local Sinn Féin cumann. Mr. Joe O'Neill, Sinn Féin member of Bundoran Urban Council, and Mr. Anthony O'Malley Daly, Sinn Féin member of Ballyshannon Town Commissioners and chairman of Donegal Comhairle Ceanntair, were the main speakers.

After Mr. Daly had explained at some length the principles and policies of Sinn Féin, there were many questions from the floor on Ireland's entry into the E.E.C. and on Sinn Féin policy on Associate Membership. The small farmers showed keen interest in what Commissioner Daly had to say on the E.E.C. and its adverse effects on Irish agriculture, particularly with reference to the cattle

trade. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the Government's inaction on the encroachment of our fishing waters by foreign trawlers and factory ships. The people were interested to know the views of Sinn Féin on this ever increasing threat to the livelihood of our fishermen.

In reply, Colr. O'Neill said that first and foremost the fishermen would have to organise themselves, and that Sinn Féin policy in relation to this was clearly defined in their policy document, "Eire Nua", that the resources of Ireland belonged to the people of Ireland and are not open to exploitation and plunder.

The question of a Citizens Advice Office was discussed. The local Sinn Féin Cumann members said they were looking into the possibility of setting up an Advice Bureau in the area. The establishment of a Cumann Cabrach Committee was discussed and six people came forward and gave their names.

There were substantial sales of Republican literature, which was on display.

Co. Mayo

After mass meetings were held in Raheen and Roundfort in support of Proinnsíus Stagg, Colr. Gerry Ginty who addressed both meetings described the deplorable prison conditions which had led to Stagg's two hunger strikes. He condemned the 26 County politicians for their cowardly silence

and urged all present to send telegrams to the British government demanding decent conditions for him.

Another speaker, Séamus Ó Mongáin, said that Proinnsíus Stagg was a neighbour's child and a comrade of many of the young men who were present at the meeting.

He had been sentenced for trying to help his countrymen in the Six Counties, who had been driven to revolt by British misrule and oppression. At the end of his first hunger strike, lasting 70 days, he was so weak that his chin had to be held up by a bandage like the marth thaise tied on corpses long ago, said Mr. O. Mongáin.

The meetings were organised by the Mayo Comhairlecheantair, Sinn Féin.

Cobh News

On Saturday, November 2, signatures for a petition calling for the immediate granting of all Proinnsíus Stagg's demands, was taken up in Cobh. The petition, which was organised by the Republican Movement was well supported.

Sympathy

At a recent meeting of the West Kerry region of Sinn Féin, held at Dingle, votes of sympathy were passed with the O'Dowd and Russell families on the death of their brother-in-law, the late Tom Ahearne of Limerick.



le Macalla

EXPLOIT AND WELCOME

Some German friends recently sent me an advertisement which appeared in German business and financial journals while the now defunct Stormont Executive was still in office.

The advertisement showed an over-groomed and obviously posed John Hume inviting German businessmen to "invest in Northern Ireland".

But most revealing of all was the final punch-line — "Nordland-Das Bedeutet Gutes Gerchaft", or, in English, — "Northern Ireland — that means good investment for you". Yes, indeed, the good old 'come, exploit, get rich and exit' theme. I trust that the 'Social' and 'Labour' tags of the S.D.L.P. will be seen for what they are worth.

And in another similar advertisement, Billy Bleasie, General Secretary of the Northern section of the Congress of Trade Unions, assured German industrialists that the workers of the North were not prone to strike and were accustomed to smaller wage packets than their German counterparts. Yes, "comrades", the 'revolution' is surely at hand.

'SÓISIALACH' MÓR

Le déanaí dhíol Dr. John O'Connell a chuid sin den Iris, 'Irish Medical Times' le comhlucht Sasanach, Haymarket Publishing Ltd. Tuairiscítear go bhfuair sé suim mhór airgid de bhri to raih an méid sin próifíol le fáil as an Iris cheana féin.

Mar mhíniú ar an scéal dúirt sé, "When you're out in the ocean in the middle of a hurricane you shouldn't be on a rowboat. You need to hop on a liner." Is spéisiúil an deacadh atá ag an dochtúir ar na hollchomhluchtaí agus ar shaoirse eacnamaíochta-don tír seo ón mBreatain.

Ar ndóighe seo smaeoineadh atá go smior sa 'Labour Party', Díreach mar an geóanna chuaigh baid ráimha an 'Labour Party' ar bord long Fine Gael. Tá a phraghasaí féin ar gach 'prionsabal' de chuid an drama seo.

HYPOCRITES

When the CHAIRMAN of the Dublin Branch of the N.U.J. issued a statement condemning the conviction of Eamonn Mac Thomais for possession of a document relevant to his profession, it is interesting to note that it was published by only the Irish Times, Irish Press and An Phoblacht. The Irish Independent did not use the statement and R.T.E. mentioned it only on their early news bulletins.

My enquiries into the matter have revealed that members of the Irish Independent Chapel of the Union (whose names I will release at the opportune time) insisted that their newspaper refuse to carry the statement.

These individuals, who packed the last branch meeting at which it was decided NOT to take action in support of their imprisoned colleague and fellow union member, also contacted certain individuals in the N.U.J. chapel in R.T.E., asking that they follow suit. These 'gentlemen' co-operated.

Members of the Irish Independent Chapel who (in conscience) felt compelled to support the motion calling for action in the Mac Thomais case, were and continue to be victimised by executives and even some of their immediate colleagues.

The ghost of William M. Martin Murphy still stalks the gloomy corridors of Independent House. It would appear that 'The Exorcist', which was showing just down the road for so long, changed nothing. Only a public outcry ever will.

S.F. picket withdrawn after "meeting" agreed.

SINN FEIN members picketing Dr. Garret FitzGerald, Free State Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Tully's Hotel, Castlereagh, on Sunday, October 27, were withdrawn after Dr. FitzGerald agreed to meet a deputation. The meeting was arranged after discussion between Mr. Paddy Concannon, Chairman of Roscommon County Council, and Mr. Larry Noone, Chairman of the County Roscommon Comhairle Ceanntair, Sinn Féin.



Mr. Larry Noone, Chairman, Roscommon Comhairlecheantair, Sinn Féin.

for organisations such as Irish Northern Aid, which he claimed were a front for the I.R.A.

"We pointed out to Dr. FitzGerald that Irish Northern Aid had made their books available for inspection on many occasions and no prosecutions had taken place as a result.

"We also drew Dr. FitzGerald's attention to the fact that Green Cross '73, Belfast had offered to have their books investigated by anyone to prove that monies collected were, in fact, used to attend to the needs of the dependants of internees."

Mr. Noone said he placed on record his thanks and appreciation for the assistance and courtesy shown by Mr. Concannon during a previous visit about the detention of Mr. McGill and for arranging the meeting with Dr. FitzGerald.

A letter handed to Dr. FitzGerald by Mr. Noone read as follows:

"We wish to protest in the strongest possible manner at the lack of concern shown by you and your Government at the recent events which occurred in Long Kesh and Magilligan concentration camps, Crumlin Road, and Armagh prisons. Your Government's silence in this matter is to be deplored.

"Many men and women have suffered severe injuries as a result of the brutal behaviour of the British Army, R.U.C. and Prison guards.

"In particular we wish to draw your attention to the case of Comhairle John Joe McGill, who was severely beaten in Long Kesh and who had to receive hospital treatment. As you are aware, Mr.

McGill is an elected representative of the people, having headed the poll in the recent Local Government election in Co. Leitrim for the Ballinamore area.

"You and other Ministers have on many occasions urged Sinn Féin to put their policies before the people at the 'ballot box.' Mr. McGill is a member of the Ard Comhairle of Sinn Féin who did just as you have urged, and from behind the wire of the hell hole of Long Kesh at that. He was elected.

"Where stands democracy now? What do you say about the 'ballot box' now? Will you now call for the release of this elected representative? We demand that you make immediate representations to the British Government for his immediate release.

"We deplore your recent remarks made during your American tour when you called on Irish-Americans to withdraw their financial support from organisations like Noraid. These funds are channelled through voluntary groups like Green Cross '73, Belfast. Mr. Kevin Rooney, a committee trustee, invited you to inspect their books for yourself, will you accept his offer?"

"This committee looks after the families of internees and those sentenced to inhuman conditions in Ireland and England. Do you want the five Kennedy children whose mother is in Armagh prison and whose father is in Long Kesh to starve to death? How do you expect the wives and children of men who are thrown in concentration camps without trial, to survive?"

"These questions should be answered by you."



Sláinte

It is interesting that it was he who ordered the U.N. forces (including the contingent mentioned above) into Katango to prevent the partition of the Congo at the whim of a minority within the area as a whole. Who approved of physical force to solve a national question then? Who approved of physical force to prevent the usurpation of the national democratic will then? Hardly consistent, Dr. O'Brien?

RELEASE MAC THOMAS!
Freedom For The Press!

★ **PUBLIC MEETING** ★

MANSION HOUSE, MONDAY NOV. 25
Full details next issue.