

# An Phoblacht

Iml. 8. Uimhir 19. 10p. Bealtaine 18, 1977.

It shall be the duty of the government of this Republic to make provision for the physical and mental well being of the children, to secure that no child shall suffer hunger or cold from lack of food, clothing, or shelter, but that all shall be provided with the means and facilities requisite for their proper education and training as citizens of a free and Gaelic Ireland. (1st Dail Eireann)

YOUR SOUVENIR (1968-77)  
PAPER TIGER



A00

(With apologies to Rowel Friers, Irish Times, May 4).

## Paisley blows gaff on that Loyalist veto

PAISLEY was only a "paper tiger," to apply one of Mao Tsetung's apt word pictures to the Irish situation. But the question which is being asked by thinking people throughout these isles this week is: "Was the Loyalist threat to secede from Ireland, if Home-Rule were granted, not another 'paper tiger', one planned, created and flaunted so successfully by the Crown in 1914, in 1919 and in every generation up to the present day?"

The evidence available to historians today goes a long way to make this accusation the strongest of possibilities. The so-called "Curragh Mutiny", when, allegedly, some of the most important people in the British officer class refused to "coerce Ulster" into Home-Ruled Ireland, now is recognised to have been a carefully planned Crown conspiracy, though it fooled Redmond and his "Irish Party," as it fooled

also some of the Republican leaders, particularly in the north-east itself.

Even those who prefer to be known as the "constitutionalists" (the politicians, lay and clerical, who believe in "playing the game" according to Crown rules) must be forced, now, to take a new look at the history of Ireland from 1913 and, regardless of their bias, to take more seriously the proposition that the strategy of the Irish Revolutionary (or Republican) (Ar leanúint ar chúil)

## KIDNAPPED BY S.A.S.

— and no Cardinal pleaded

Le GEAROID O HEITHIR

IF THE Dublin regime had acted as vigorously in the case of the kidnapping of Sean McKenna from his Co. Louth home by the SAS in March of last year as it did to try to save the life of a SAS spy, executed by Oglagh na hEireann in Co. Armagh this week, Sean might very well be free in Co. Louth today.

On August 9, 1971, the McKennas, father and son, both named Sean, were arrested in Newry and interned. The father was one of the "hooded men" who was tortured for 10 days by the Crown forces.

His was one of the cases brought by the Dublin regime to Strasbourg where the Crown was found guilty of torturing him. He never recovered from the effects of the torture and, as a result, died in June, 1976.

His son was released from internment in March, 1976 and, like many other ex-internees, was harassed so much by the Crown that eventually he was forced to go on the run. Soon after the father died, he and his mother decided to move to the Free State. They rented and lived in a cottage some 250 yards from the Border, in Edentubber. There they lived peacefully for four months until the morning of March 12.

The night before, young Sean went for a quiet drink in the Old Border Inn, not far away, then went home, ate his supper and went to bed.



Sean McKenna

### GUN TO HEAD

Well after midnight an aged looking Volkswagen car with three men in worn clothes inside crossed the Border and headed for the rented cottage. The first thing Sean knew about them was when he was awakened by two of them, one holding a gun to his head, the other shining a torch into his eyes.

The man with the gun said: "Don't fucking move or I'll blow your head off." In court last week in Belfast Sean described the man's voice as a "refined English accent."

He was asked where he had left his gun. He denied having any. Then he was made get up and dress. The gunman spoke again: "Do you want to put up a struggle? If you do we'll shoot you. We don't have to take you with us."

For the sake of his widowed mother and because resistance would have been pointless, anyway, he agreed to go with them. Outside his front door was the third man, holding a machine-gun at the ready.

He was bundled into the Volkswagen and taken across the Border where he was beaten up by the SAS men before being handed over to the R.U.C. in Newry, where he was tortured for four days and forced to sign a "confession," used against him at Belfast City Commission on May 13, and accepted by the judge, despite his protestations that it had been obtained under threat and following torture.

### 25 YEARS IN JAIL

He was sentenced to 25 years in jail, having been found guilty of 25 charges, including two of attempted murder, two bombings, hijacking, kidnapping, possession of firearms and explosives and membership of Oglagh na hEireann.

In court, SAS members denied the kidnapping charge. They said (Ar leanúint ar chúil)

# Bodenstown

Sunday  
June 12

# An Phoblacht

Inlambhar 8. Bealtaine 18, 1977. Uimhir 19  
44 Casnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Eir. Guthán: 747611

ON THE date of publication of this issue May 18, local government elections will be held throughout the Six Counties. The matter was considered some weeks ago by Comhairle Uladh (Ulster Executive), Sinn Féin, and it was decided that Sinn Féin would not present candidates.

The decision is not difficult to defend. Some years ago a Minister of the Crown, Reginald Maudling, declared war on the Irish-orientated people. Or perhaps we should say "re-declared war," for the war has continued since 1169.

Maudling's statement, anyway, put a more or less honest face on the Crown aggression in Ireland. It called the spade a spade, unlike those timid creatures who prefer the euphemism for the stark reality and refer to the Irish war as the "troubles".

The war continues. One of the Irish objectives is to deny the right of the Crown to administer Ireland at any level and to prevent it from doing so as far as possible. In such a war situation it would be foolish, and would appear ludicrous to our own people and the world, if Sinn Féin were to help in Crown administration by presenting candidates for these elections and where elected, to fill the seats offered.

Sinn Féin and the Republican Movement in general have no cause to apologise for this decision or to waste many words in explaining it. The logic should be obvious to all.

For us these elections are irrelevant. They cannot hasten the achievement of the main Irish objective, to get the Crown forces out of Ireland and to end interference from the neighbouring island in this country forever.

However, we cannot hope that they will be so irrelevant to others, not just yet. Candidates for local elections often are looking farther than the local council, even though that can bring a measure of prestige, power and even money to ambitious but bankrupt (in more senses than one) politicians.

Some suspicious people believe that Paisley's power bid, by means of the Action Council's strike, was a double-barrelled political shotgun, even if somewhat sawn off in the latter stages.

One barrel was aimed at supreme power in the Six Counties; the other, at the local elections. Or so the talk goes in the Shankill, Sandy Row, the Waterside and elsewhere. Paisley and his D.U.P. may do well in these elections for there must be many who lacked the

courage to back him by putting their jobs at risk but who would give him a vote, nevertheless.

Paisley's obvious slogan for these local elections is "Brits Out." But we doubt if he will have either the courage or the honesty to use it even if his intentions are so well understood in both Ireland and Britain.

Left there by any misunderstanding, the Paisley "Brits Out" slogan means an "Ulster" (Six Counties) fascist free-state, the Irish equivalent of the satellite South American republics, so subservient to American and multinational capitalist interests.

For the leaders of the Social Democratic Labour Party, the local elections will be very welcome for they may help to reassemble that peculiar assortment of individuals and give it another short lease of life.

Indeed, as the Irish saying goes, the signs are on it already. Lo and behold, Paddy Devlin is showing an interest in the Irish prisoners of war in English jails and demanding that they be repatriated and long-silent colleagues are discovering the excesses of the foreign mercenary troops in our midst.

It is difficult to visualise much enthusiasm among the other possible contenders. What remains of the Unionist Party will go into the campaign more or less as a reflex action, the other Unionist Party may very well have less enthusiasm. Between them, doubtless, they will share the middle seats vote, with the S.D.L.P. on the fringes, though Paisley may do them some damage, particularly in rural areas, if the display of obstructing agricultural machinery during the strike means anything.

The Crown is unlikely to be very much interested, seeing the Irish problem, once again, in brute-force terms and even more viciously, if we are to believe what is being said about involving the SAS to an even greater extent and training soldiers to act in cloak-and-dagger roles.

Those familiar with the Algerian campaign will see parallels. Will the UDR finally revolt on the eve of the Crown's withdrawal? Will a "secret army" O.A.S. emerge? Or will Kitson's men manage to retain control to the bitter end? We must wait and see.

Next month will come the general election in the 26 counties. No Sinn Féin candidate will stand and for the same reason: the election is irrelevant as the winning party or coalition of parties will not act as a government of the entire Irish people, asserting their sovereignty and complete freedom.

That will not happen until the Crown has been removed forever from Irish affairs and a convention of the Irish people arranged.

The real politics of, perhaps, the next 10 years, will not be in committee rooms or polling booths but in the streets of Ireland. Regardless of intimidation and assessment - and we are likely to witness an increase for a time rather than a decrease - we must come out more often into the streets and make our protests about the primary national question as well as the bread-and-butter issues.

The greater our protesting crowds the more trouble they will have in harassing us and the greater their failure will be and, very importantly, will appear to be.

It is only a question of a very short time, how, before an inquiry of whatever sort will take place into Portlaoise Prison conditions and we will be proved to have told the truth. Police brutality will be shown to the world in like manner. The stronger and the more frequent our demonstrations the earlier the moment of truth.

Such work is infinitely more important and obviously so that deciding whether tweedledum is more fitted than tweedledee to give a show of democracy to a local government system - or to a "Free" state constituency system - which is the essence of the denial of a real, humane, working democracy, as becomes so clear when we compare the outmoded systems operating on both sides of the Border with the Eire Nua proposals.

## DEARCAD NA BRUISEILE FAOIN TIR SEO AGUS FADHB NA N-EISC



I gCLUB na Gaeilge i mBaile Atha Cliath a casadh ormsa é, mar dhúine des na "Brussels louts," mar a thugann roinnt de mhuintir Bhaile Atha Cliath ar a leithéid.

"Moi, je suis ici de vacances," ar seisean. Ach tar éis tamaill dúinn de bheith ag labhairt le chéile agus ag ol, bhí sé sách soléir dom gur ar thír na fianaise, maidir leis an iascaireacht, a bhí sé in Éirinn.

Faoin dhí é m'ó a labhair sé. Dí é an Chomharadh. Ba chóir go dtuigfeadh Baile Atha Cliath céan rud a bhí ann, mar Chonradh na Róimhe, nuair a síníodh é.

Rinne na feirmeóirí go maith as. Bhí bunáistí agus a mháistir i gceist. Ba chóir go mbeadh muintir na hÉireann sísta glacadh leis an míchóngar chomh maith leis an mbunáiste.

Míchóngar a bhí, dar leis, i gcead a thabhairt d'iascairí an Chomharadh iascaireacht na hÉireann a ghabháil. Ní adhmaigh sé go mbeadh a leithéid mar thoradh ar ghéilladh do thoil na Bruiséil. Ach dá m'ádh, sin an tordh ba chóir go mbeimis sísta glacadh le sin chomh toilteanach céanna is a bhí muid sísta glacadh leis na bunáistí (agus na seisíní).

"Is é tá i gceist, maidir leis an tceirinn 50-míle," arsa mise, "b'áid nó beatha na hiascaireacht in Éirinn."

"Ní dhearna na hÉireannaigh aon thorbairt ar an iascaireacht," ar seisean. "Is 60 bliain agus tá sibh anois ag iarraidh na hiascairí a dhéanadh an thorbairt, a choinneáil amach. Agus maidir le bás agus beatha, níl i gceist in iascaireacht na hÉireann ach cógú faoi gcead den teacht isteach náisiúnta."

Rinne mé iarraidh faoi séal a mhíniú. Bhí grinneal na mara é scríobhadh an na báid mhóra iascaireachta, dar liomsa, sa chaoi go raibh an bheirteach a scríos acu.

Bhí an t-am ann, arsa mise, nuair a d'fhéadfaí éis a mhár ar chósta na Beilge (as an mBeilgé nó).

Bhí, ar seisean, ach fadó fáid. Níl aon chaimhneamh ag na daoine sin, bheith agus an gcoista sin faoi láthair, a d'fhorghair mise dhe. Níl aon bheith aige sin leis an séal, ar seisean, Conradh na Róimhe tá i gceist.

Tá, leoga, arsa mise. Mar ní féidir aon iasc a mhár ar an gcoista sin faoi toise go bhfuil an bheirteach scríos. Agus sin a tharlís ar chósta na hÉireann má féirim liomsa séal a mhíniú. Bhí grinneal na mara é scríobhadh an na báid mhóra iascaireachta, dar liomsa, sa chaoi go raibh an bheirteach a scríos acu.

"Dí na Róimhe," ar seisean. "Cothrom na Féinne," arsa mise. "Justice" Ach is cúisíil nach bhfuil aon teacht le cheile idir cothrom na Féinne agus "la loi" (Conradh na Róimhe).

Bhí athas aon deis sin bheith ag chun léargas a fáil mhé seo agus ar dhearcadh na Bruiséil. Ach, ar ndóig, bhí cuid mhaith den cheart ag fear na Bruiséil.

Ba chuma sa diabhal le lucht sínithe an

Chonartha faoi na hiascairí. Is beag a rinne réimse Bhaile Atha Cliath chun an iascaireacht a thorbairt go dtí an fóirdheán.

Níor thug siad sabhras éiríneach na tíre. Ba chuma leo faoi, le cuma leis (is féin leo). Agus ní a teorainn 50-míle, i ndáiríre, ach beartaíocht pholaitiúil. Más féidir leo dallamulóg a chur ar na hiascairí agus an chumhacht a bhaint amach athuair, déanfaidh sin gnó.

### Rún na gcimí

IS DÓCA go mba chóir dúinn bheith buíoch den ardheis i gCill Chainnigh agus ní rith an d'ádh amháin a chéile, nó ní bheadh aon Chonradh fágha chun an obair t'á thabhairt a chur i gceist.

D'aon thobairt a rith síd an rún faoi na cimí. D'éirigh, freisin, leis an rún úd a bhí, dar liomsa, an teachtáint seo caite, ar na cinn ba thábháta, mar atá plean cinnte a cheapadh chun fáil leis na deontais síta.

D'éirigh, freisin, le Billie na gCearta. Cailfhídh Conraitheoir éicint D.Í. ceannuife éicint a' áimisiú anois, chun go gcuirfeadh seisean an Billie faoi bhriad Teach Laighne, chun dífa a dhéanamh de.

Ní éiríodh leis an iarracht, B'héidir gur féidir teacht ar theachta "Dála" chun an Billie a chur faoi bhriad na dTeachtaí i "private members' time."

Ach ní éiríodh leis mar ní na teachtaí "Dála," cuma céad é a deir sad faoin teanga, ag iarraidh t'á athréimí.

Tugtar faoi deara nach bhfuil oireadís á dhéanamh dóibh a úsáidann leagan Gaeilge dá ainm agus dá shloinne go hoscailte agus de ghnáth. Sin an áit a thosóinn dáiríreacht, fé mar a bhionn á' ágam de shíor le Poblachtóirí dáiríre.

Ba chuma, ar bhealach, ach gur rith Sinn Féin rún t'á blanta fada ó sin, in ainneoin na n-áineoin, ach corruidhe dhíla, mar Ruairí agus Seán Ó Braídaigh, Risteard Behal, Diarmuid Ó Súilleabhain, Aindriás Ó Ceallaigh agus roinnt beag eile.

Ach coidéidh an Billie úd de chuid an Chonartha leis an oideachas t'á a dhíth ar mhuintir an Chonartha; agus déanfaidh sin cúis.

### Caint Uí Shnoadháin

ATOUGHADH Pádraig Ó Shnoadháin uaachtarán ar an gConradh. Níor míneadh. Ba dheanach aon duine eile t'á inchoimhdeas leis i bhfad na huair a shamplú cé go bhfuil meas agus i gcofán ar an gCaba (Gaeilge). Thug sé caint bhreá uaidh don Chonradh agus t'á cuid mhaith di sin i gceol ag "Inniu" (eagrán Bealtaine 13).

Nuair atá an córas, mar atá úd i dtreo náimhdéas oscailte don Ghaeilge, is míthúil do ghluaisneacht ar seisean i féin a chur in oiriúint dom stad sin, ar Gaeilge.

Chuirge sin an t'bhácht atá leis an bhcheartaíocht cearta, leis an mbonn tuiscéanna agus gnómhofachta atá a chur aige faoi iarracht ar ré agus leis an mBillie Cearta a bhí á fhóilsiú ag an gConradh an lá sin, a

thabharfaidh, tá súil acu, "beartaíocht in áit na cáirfeacht agus dífa in áit an 'aspiration" sa chaoi is go láidreofar, go dtacófar is go meadófar pobal labhartha na Gaeilge."

Bhí sé buartha faoi thánaíocht Ghaeilge nua caighdeán ag ísliú chomh tapadh sin le cupla bliain agus go bhfuil glúin scoile ag imeacht agus glúin imithe agus gan ach garbheolas acu ar an teanga."

Chomh dóna céanna atá cúrsaí eile scoile a fhágnán na dátaí dall ar a géilra agus ar thermal i gceist a staire agus a bhféiníochta. Tá ábharíobh na staire idir lámha ag polaitiúirí, d'oingnó, agus le linn dóibh beag ag caineadh an "ro-náisiúnachta" t'áid go tolladh freisin, go comhiodach, faoi bhonn á' náisiúnachta.

Toghadh beirt nua do Choiste an Airgid, an coiste is cumhachtaí sa Chonradh, mar atá Seán Mac Stiofáin agus Seán Ó Drisceoil, beirt a chruithigh go bhfuilfidh fiúntach.

Cuirfidh muid an-spéis go deo sa plean a chaitheas Seán Mac Stiofáin agus a chomraíte a chur os comhair an Chonartha agus a dhéanfas an t-eagaras beag beann ar dhéontais an stát. As Baile Ghaeilge a tháinig an rún úd, cuid beag ach t'ábhachtach don Ghaeilge.

Bail ó Dhia ar an obair sin.

### Dushlán don Dálach

CÚIS ATHAIS dom, i mbliain seo an tógachán sna 26 Chontae, ní eirigh le Tomás Ó Domhnaill teacht slán ón ardheis, go mór mór maidir lena chaimhíreacht faoi Udarás na Gaeltachta, rud a bhí, dar dó, dá gceirfeadh muid fhocail, a bheith bunaithe roimhe an Nollaig anuaidh.

Tá dushlán fáite ag an Dálach, anois, tá a cheachtú nach Gaeltarra Éirinn i mbreagóirí a bheith ag Udarás úd, Iarrann an Chonradh, freisin, ar an Dálach a chruithú don saol Fodhla go bhfuil an fhírinne é hinseacht aige nuair a deir sé nach aon Udarás tofa t'á a dhíth ar mhuintir na Gaeltachta.

Ar ndóig, dá mbeadh an ceart aige bheadh an stát sin an-áit ar fad. Níl aon phobal in aon áit in Éirinn, go bhfuil dom, nach deastáinn uaidh guth bheith aige i dtogha an rialtais áitíla.

Cén fáth go mbeadh a mhalairet de phort ag muintir na Gaeltachta Cén fáth nach mbeadh an deis chéanna ag muintir na Gaeltachta is áit na pobal eile na tíre?

Muna bhfuil sé i gceist go mbeadh an cumhachtaí céanna ag an Udarás nua is atá ag na comhairtí coandae (agus is beag de chumhacht t'á fágha acu) ní fiú cac an diabhal é, mar Udarás maide.

### Seán Ó Ríordáin

AR NA tráidrí is mó a bhaineann leis an náisiún Achóit seo, le 100 bliain, b'héidir, lá, gur féidir le scríbhneoir mór, ar chaighdeán domanda, a bheith ag scríobh níll measc agus aig b'heith in aithne ag formhór mhuintir na tíre.

B'amhlaidh a tharla do Mháirtín Ó Cadhain. B'amhlaidh a tharla do Sheán Ó Ríordáin. Is

amhlaidh atá an seall faoi Mháirtín Ó Direáin. Ach, ar laghad ar bith, thug dá ollscoil aitheantas ar leith do bheith dóibh.

Ní bhfuair Seán ach ómós na bhfríon a léigh a chuid filíochta agus a chuid próis. Agus, leoga, is gann na fríon a léann rud ar bith in Éirinn ar na soalta seo, i gceachtar den thánga.

Tá an rud ceart déanta ag an iris mhíofúil úd, "Comhar," mar bhonn don ómós. Eagrán speisialta tá i gceist, eagrán Bealtaine, a chostáinn 50p (agus d'admharadh t'á ann agus atá ar fáil maille postas, ó Comhar Teo., 86 Sáid Ghardnaíochta, Baile Atha Cliath, 1, nó an Siopa Leabhar, 6 Sáid Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath).

Proinsias Ní Dhoroche tá ina heagarthóir ar an iris seo agus rinne sí cion oibre. Ar an scríbhneoirí tá: Máirtín Ó Direáin, Seán Ó Direáin, Eoghán Ó Hanluain, Alan Mac an Bháird, An Ghabha Gaeilge, Ríobárd Mac Góráin, Séamas Ó Coiligh, Seán Ó Tuama, Seán Ó Curraoin, Gabriel Rosenstock agus an tAthair Pádraig Ó Fiannachta.

### Céard faoi Dhonnall

NÍLLM CINTÉ: an bhfuil Donnall O Lubhail i measc na bpoblachtóirí go fóill. Níl fhios agam céad é tharla dó ó rinnadh uaachtarán ar Chomhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge de.

Ag smaoineadh go háirithe atáim, anois, ar an bPáirt bhí ag Donnall i gclár na teilifíse úd, "Trom agus Eadrom," ceann deirdh an an tseasúir, agus é chomh mór sin leis na Stáitáir.

As bhí an rud é gur chuir sé dallamulóg orm nó nár thug mé cearta i gceart tá suil gan go bhfaighfidh mé nóta gearra uaidh chun an séal a chur ina dhéant.

Rinne Donnall a chion (féin ar son an náisiún ach is amhlaidh is mó, dá bhri sin, an duaglas ar gan dátoine a chur am, gan drochshampla a thabhairt.

### Bunscoil Nua

B'FHÉIDR go mbeadh bunscoil nua Ghaeilge againn i Pringle, Baile Munnis, in Inse Chaoi, I halla an Chonartha sa mbaile sin, ar an mBaile.

S'ionádháidh crúinní, fáicant an raibh éileamh ar a leithéid ó mhuintir na háite.

Bhí tuistí i láthair agus is cúisíil go raibh an t-éileamh ann. Ar na tuistí sin bhí daoine a bhfuil leanaí acu ar freastal ar an nBaisc t'á bunaithe sa hAlla le gá bhliain nó mar sin faoi chárman Chláir Bean h'ic Dhonnaháil agus an t-ádh Beann Uí Raghallaigh. Toghadh coisic chun an séal a iniúchadh agus tuairisc a thabhairt. Ar na daoine bhí i láthair ag an crúinní bhí Tomás Mac Gabhann, rúnáir Ghaelscoiláin; Míchéal Gear, Tionó; Helen Bean Uí Mhurchú; Proinsias Ó Tuathail, Breandáip Pringle; Baile Munnis; agus, ar ndóig, Seosamh Ó Broin, Conradh na Gaeilge, Inse Chaoi.

Einne a bhfuil séis ar leith sa rún seo scríobhadh sé chug: Tomás Mac Gabhann, Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, 86 Sáid Ghardnaíochta, Baile Átha Cliath, 1; nó chug an gConradh.

A NEW FEATURE

# POWER IN THE NEW IRELAND

KNOW YOUR EIRE NUA

By Christene N. Elias

EVEN a cursory examination of the question of power in Ireland today is a very depressing exercise. Indeed, so enmeshed have we become in the centralised Brussels power machine, so manipulated by the economic enterprise of London and the multi-nations so overcome by socio-economic and cultural influences from abroad, that the very existence of such a phenomenon as "Irish power" or "The power of the Irish state and people" is debatable.

In the colonial Six counties, the fall of Stormont, unrepresentative and ineffective in the sense of real power though it was, has clarified the power situation to a great extent.

Supreme power over all aspects of Irish affairs rests with the Northern Ireland Office Officials, who are suitably grateful to the native Irish local councils for competently carrying out the powers entrusted to them over such vital issues as bin collections.

This concentration of authority in the N.I.O. is a frightening reality as uncomfortable for the so-called Loyalists as for the Nationalist population.

In the neo-colonial 26 counties, a clique of well-trained marionettes sits in Leinster House and presume to make laws for the

Irish people under the mistaken impression that, because there are no longer British troops actually roaming the streets and because a Tri-colour flies over the GPO, they are, in fact, exercising real power over the affairs of this state.

Granted, they revel in the "trappings" of independent power but this spectacle only makes their basic impotence all the more ridiculous.

### Complete Break

Supporters of Eire Nua recognise that the problems associated with power (the extent of power, who should wield it, what controls should be placed on it) are of fundamental importance and urgency in any political structure.

Expressions of Eire Nua policy regarding power are familiar to us: "Power to the People! Power to the Provinces! Devolution of Power! Workers Power!" but what is the significance of these demands?

The priority of Republicans is to achieve a complete break with foreign political control and foreign economic exploitation of this island.

The power necessary to exercise Irish sovereignty will be restored to the dispossessed Irish nation. The Irish people, and only the Irish people, will have the right to decide issues influencing our affairs, the only sure

guarantee that such decisions will be in the best interests of the Irish people.

We are not dissuaded by the desperate propaganda that small countries can never enjoy real power in the Modern world, even over their own affairs, and must, of necessity, bow to the intrigues of the world's great economic power units.

Iceland, Norway and Malta are examples to us of comparatively tiny countries standing up for their inalienable national rights.

### Profits of Labour

By restricting foreign interests, power over the country's economic growth will revert to our own commercial interests and Irish economic enterprise, for the first time, will have the opportunity to develop independently, no longer crippled by the present system by which the profits of our labour and resources are creamed off by outside interests.

Political power will be devolved to the people in their own communities by means of Eire Nua's four-tier federal programme of regionalisation. The most important link and the focal point of this decentralisation of power is the District Council.

Regional councils, among other things, will deal with the

collection of taxes and will thus not only have decision-making authority but the finances to implement their decisions. The introduction of provincial levels of power is significant in the present turmoil of differing traditions striving for a political machinery to adequately express their sense of identity.

Power at national or federal level will be essential for problems that necessitate all the Irish people acting as one nation.

### No Centralisation

In economic life, our programme for a combination of methods of economic development will ensure that total economic power is not concentrated in the hands of state bureaucracy.

Workers' power is the ultimate object of our policies for worker-controlled, state enterprises, worker-owned co-operative units and the guaranteed effectiveness of workers' participation in limited private enterprise activities.

The Republican Movement is abundantly aware that all power is a trust and is adamant that no man has the right to wield power over this country in the interests of anyone but the Irish people.

Entrusting authority to foreign interests and centralised political chieftains in Belfast and Dublin can only hasten the ultimate result of that, the final destruction of our people as a separate, sovereign nation.

## Full occupation of the Irish political arena

James Connolly.

TOO frequently, because of the impact of tradition, Irish Republicans have failed to take advantage of the openings which the exploration of political avenues can create. Politics are not for them. Many of them who might develop into great political thinkers avoid them. They are an occasion of sin..

The Land Annuity agitation, which Peadar O'Donnell developed almost single handed from 1926 onwards, was a great political opportunity, but Republicans of those days allowed De Valera to take it up and use it as a crutch on his way to power in 1932.

It would take too long to explain that now. Let it suffice to say that the IRA if its nature was not the body to make use of it, Sinn Fein was extaragated and in retreat: it too was incapable. Eamonn De Valera, political animal that he was, waited ready in wings and, in 1930, joined an Annuities platform in Ennis and virtually took control of the movement.

It had, of course, happened before, and holding off in the early weeks if civil rights in 1968 until the band-wagon could be seen to roll.

As O'Donnell expresses it about the Thirties, at any time the IRA choose it could have put itself at the head of the whole Republican movement, pushing past Fianna Fail, De Valera, and all, to reach the 1919 position at one stride.

### 1918 Miracle

Have we ever considered the political miracle that the 1918 general election was? An entire nation (excluding the Unionists of Ulster) gave the hands down signal to John Redmonds Irish Party; a party that their fathers and grandfathers had voted for.

They gave this at the behest of unknown neophytes, standing on a platform of obstenation and with but two members, Joseph McGuinness in Longford and Eamonn De Valera in Clare, elected the previous year.

More, than 70 per cent of those voting supported Sinn Fein.

BY JAMES HOPE

As the "Freeman's Journal" leading organ of the Catholic establishment expressed it:

"The meaning of the Irish vote is as clear as it is emphatic. More than two thirds of the electors throughout national Ireland have endorsed the Sinn Fein programme. They invited the people to join to the demand for a Republic as something immediately obtainable and practicable as well as desirable, the declaration that they would accept nothing else and nothing less".

When we consider that almost all of them were "men of violence", many of these going forward were still gull birds, and above all that, that the World War ended a month before, the threat of Conscription - which had so aided the Volunteers in May 1917 - was now permanently lifted, we have some insight into the extraordinary political somersault they wrought upon the electorate.

Youngsters who had never taken part in an election, ill-equipped, lacking political experience, and with a poorly working central office, took on the sly gamblers of the redmondite Party.

The nearest analogy today might be for one of the lesser known left-wing groups to take on Fianna Fail, and the Coalition, and walk away with 80 seats.

### Different Tactics

It is obvious that, in the embattled situation that exists north and south today, in same political opportunities do not exist; nor even can the same political tactics be employed.

Inn Fein, for instance, has not contested local elections in the north, though it has in the south.

It has 26 councillors elected upon local authorities here, but, as there are more than 2,000 members of such authorities from county councils to Town commissioners, it is obvious that they should have had many more elected.

A resistance struggle must have a political aim if it will fail to win international recognition. That is one of the great differences between the struggle of the Palestinian Arabs and the Vietcong.

The arabs, unfortunately for them, are splintered in factions, and are represented the world over as mere terrorist groups.

The Vietcong, on the other hand, had not only the established government of North in Hanoi. Consider the added status for the northern brigades if they had a like minded government in Dublin) but they had a studly founded and stronger political arm, the Vietminh, which in many respects was the master of the guerrillas in the five years.

Hence when the time came to negotiate, and a time for negotiation must and will come for us, too) they sent their tema to Paris in the spring of 1968, to meet the US negotiators there, and they remained in truce talks for five years.

But all the time they were in command of the situation, politically and militarily; by fully occupying the political arena they allowed no opportunity for other political infiltrators to take over.

## C.I.E. workers fight against understaffing

ABOUT 100 yards from the labour exchange, CIE employees in Connolly Station are picketing their workplace.

They are fighting against understaffing. Since 1974 there has been a ban on recruitment in the public sector. Those who have left their jobs over these three years have not been replaced. Effectively, this means that staff are being cut-back. The government talks about the "unemployment problem" while in the public sector itself jobs are being lost.

### Cutbacks

The CIE workers say that there has been 35% - 40% cut-back in staffing; And now they have gone on the picket line because inspectors and supervisors are doing the work of porters, while some porters are being sent home. This is the third time in nine months that CIE workers have gone on strike. The issue is the same every time:

Workers in in Heuston Station and The Point (north wall) are on strike in support of the workers in Connolly station. Last week, workers in the Mater Hospital were on strike for the same reason - cut-backs in the public sector resulting in more people on the dole queues.

## Memorial to Mayo heroes

A MEETING was held some weeks ago in McKenna's Hotel, Balla, Co. Mayo to elect a committee which would undertake a fundraising campaign to erect a fitting memorial to the three soldiers of the Irish Republican Army from Mayo who died on hunger strike for political treatment and basic human rights in Irish and English jails during the past thirty seven years.

The following officers were elected to the Sean McNeela, Michael Gaughan, Frionias Stagg Memorial Committee: chairman Jackie Clarke, Ballina; vice-chairman Luke Weaver, Charlestown; secretary, Joseph McElduff, Dromore, West Sligo; treasurer Martin Gill, Balla; trustees Paddy Moclair, Jackie Clarke, Gerry Ginty all of Ballina, P.R.O. Seumas O Morgain, Dooehoma; and a standing committee representative of Republicans of all ages and Republican Organisations in the Republic of Ireland: Frionias Stagg and a Cumann Cabhrach in Mayo.

Present were Sean Fitzpatrick of the National Graves Association and Sean Stagg of Bloomfield, Hollywood in the Republic of Ireland. The three martyred hunger strikers, Sean Stagg, on behalf of the Stagg family expressed full approval of the project and Sean Fitz-

patrick promised the support and patronage of the National Graves Association and in the establishment of supporting committees in Ireland and abroad.

The memorial will take the form of a garden of remembrance situated in Mayo, on the main arterial road from Dublin to Achill. A fitting monument will be erected to the three martyred republicans which will be clearly visible to all who pass by. It is intended that the garden will be sufficiently attractive to entice travellers to stop and rest a while, thus perpetuating the memory of McNeela, Gaughan and Stagg and their supreme sacrifice in the cause of Irish freedom, and defeating the dastardly attempt of Free State Quislings to thrust them into oblivion.

### Appeal

The project will cost quite a large amount of money and the memorial committee appeals to all men and women of Irish race in Ireland, America, Australia, England and other countries to form local committees for the purpose of raising funds. Enquiries and subscriptions should be sent to the trustees named below:

Jackie Clarke, O Rahilly St., Ballina.  
Paddy Moclair, Bridge St., Ballina.

## To build a New Ireland join Sinn Fein

## I.C.R.A. circular to F.F.

The Irish Civil Rights Association are at present circulating all Fianna Fail cuman throughout the country to pass resolutions demanding that Fianna Fail state in their forthcoming election manifesto that if returned to power they will institute an independant public inquiry into the conditions at Portlaoise prison.

## Garda bullying

AT a recent meeting of Sinn Fein Co. Louth Comhairlecheantar condemnation was expressed over recent Garda harassment in the north Louth area. Complaints have been received of the flashing of the beacon on Garda patrol cars in remote areas of the county.

Sinn Fein members have been accosted by Garda's, such as Garda Noone. On at least two occasions, the tyres of a Sinn Fein member's car were deflated.

Recently, the brother of a man who is at present in Crumlin Road Prison was stopped by a patrol car. Sergeant Connolly got out and began to question this young man and his friend, who was carrying groceries home. The Sergeant demanded to know what was inside the bag.

As Sergeant Connolly searched through the bag of groceries he began to make insulting remarks.

At one stage the young man being questioned was threatened that he would be thrown over a hedge.

The mother of the young man went to the local Garda station, met Sergeant Mulany, and complained to him of these incidents.

The Sergeant appeared to be annoyed about the behaviour of his colleagues. He recommended that the document be compiled and forwarded them on to the Superintendent of the Gardai in Dundalk.

These incidents are interpreted by Sinn Fein as an attack on the organisation which is building up in the area. Members will not be deterred by the bully-boys of Cooney's army of political thugs.

A comhairlecheantar statement adds: "We have been asked to highlight the wanton destruction of people's property in the Omearh and Carlingford areas, and the organised crime there."

"Gas cylinders, cooking utensils and other property have been stolen from caravans. Those that cannot be entered easily have been damaged."

There is also the serious problem of robberies, one of the latest being in the Strand Hotel, Omearh. To date no one has been caught. Other robberies also have gone undetected.

"Republicans are being harassed while the criminals go scot free," the statement concludes.

# Irish viewpoint put to delegates in Geneva



TWO PEOPLE representing the Republican Movement, Sean Keenan and Myles Shevlin, solicitor, have returned from Geneva, where they were attending the International conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law. The conference being held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The object was to update the Geneva Convention. New protocols dealing with non-international conflicts and the recognition of extra prisoner-of-war categories to cover members of resistance movements and guerilla fighters are of particular interest to the Irish Republican Movement and relevance to the Irish situation.

## POLITICAL NOTES by Maren

### Who's the liar?

SOMEONE in the civil service hierarchy has been reading Eire nua and there is a distinct possibility that the Leinster House men and women are about to steal all or part of it.

This is the only inference to be drawn from an address given to the Community Movement by Dr. Noel Whelan, deputy secretary, Department of the Public Service, in Dublin.

Dr. Whelan saw only one real draw-back to regional government and it gives the official lie to the claims by Fianna Fail and Fine Gael that there would be no loss of sovereignty when we joined the EEC.

Said Dr. Whelan: Nowadays national parliaments and national government are by no means the top of the decision pyramid in relation to all matters affecting national, local or community development.

In present day circumstances Ireland's membership of the European Communities has brought about for us a fundamental change.

"Our national government itself is now in some respects a middle ground between the decision-making forces of the European Communities and the aspirations of the Irish people."

Didn't Ruairi O Bradalgh, and many others, tell you this at the time of the EEC Referendum? And wasn't it denied emphatically by Jack Lynch and Liam Cosgrave and their cohorts?

Will they now call one of their senior civil servants a liar publicly, as they did the Sinn Fein speakers who warned of this very fact?

#### Another barrier

But back to Dr. Whelan. He saw another barrier to Regional government, although he revealed "the fundamental government enquiry into the organisation and structures of government at sub-national levels which is underway."

He said: "As long as we have, by popular will, a nation-state, with its affairs being handled on our behalf, for a fixed period of time, by a democratically elected parliament and government at sub-national levels which is underway."

He said: "As long as we have, (Ar leann, ar leibh.)"

## in Geneva

Because Britain has repeatedly stated that she is at war in Ireland and also that the Dublin regime has declared an "emergency" based "on the armed conflict in the north east", under the additional protocols all the men and women suffering brutality in Irish and British jails are entitled to P.O.W. status and conditions. Both the Dublin and London governments are deeply disturbed by and resisting these developments.

The Irish delegation distributed literature about the Irish political prisoner issues, in both Ireland and Britain. They delivered a letter from the Foreign Affairs department of Sinn Fein to each delegation met and to embassies and missions visited.

Much sympathy and concern was expressed by the other international delegations at the Long Kesh, and the prisoners in Britain.

#### True Nature

The Foreign Affairs Department of Sinn Fein is determined to continue its work of alerting international political and humanitarian bodies to the true nature of the Irish/British conflict as being a war of National Liberation, according to a statement.

We intend to seek their assistance in alleviating the brutal conditions imposed on the prisoners and, further, to secure their support politically to bring this war to a just and final conclusion, the statement adds.

It is signed by Richard Behal Sinn Fein

Foreign Affairs Department. This is a copy of the letter sent to delegations at the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflict.

"The Irish Republican Movement congratulates the delegates on the progress towards affording status and humane treatment for those engaged in the struggle for liberation, terms of the Protocol.

"In Ireland, north and south, and in Britain, there are over 1,500 Irish prisoners, members of the Irish Republican Movement, jailed as participants in the armed conflict directed at smashing British imperial control in Ireland. The government concerned seeks to brand these prisoners as criminal, and treat them in an inhuman, cruel and degrading manner."

"On behalf of the Republican Movement and on behalf of the relatives of the prisoners, we, the undersigned, request the intervention of the delegates. We respectfully suggest

1 That you have an obligation to inform yourselves of the position;

#### Mercenaries

The two convicted of setting fire to the club are Lance Corporal Peter Terence Cassidy and Private Michael Wilkinson (21) both of the Kings Own

2 That you insist that the Irish and British delegations respect the spirit of the protocol by affording decent treatment to the Irish prisoners in Irish and British prisons and that you supervise the implementation of the terms of the Protocol in so far as the apply to these prisoners, this letter ends. It is signed by Sean Keenan and Myles Shevlin (solicitor for relatives to prisoners).

Moriarty, 1977

At the sign of the swinging baton, at the foot of the gallows' tree, in jail with the unger-strikers: Ar you there, Moriarty?

By canal as workless rested in ragged ranks of three, at that battering of the fifties: Were you there, Moriarty?

When the pensioner lay a-bleeding after pleading to "make us free?" and the Super whispered "nail him": Was it you, Moriarty?

And when Sunningdale was dictated, joining Gardaí with RUC, as Strabough checked on the record: Were you proud, Moriarty?

As the tortured man, demented, tumbled from storey three to the sneers and jeers of his jailers: Did you grin, Moriarty?

When the drunken tinker shouted from his cross on Calvary And the jinks screamed to the thud of a boot: Was it yours, Moriarty?

Sean bhao Bhocht

The arrest that wasn't an arrest, for Paisley, after brief detention, was allowed go free. NOT one obstructing piece of farm machinery was impounded, not one obstructing farmer prosecuted and Westminster told that all this mass of farm machinery had been "Commandeered", making prosecution impossible!

## Wexford petition

A PUBLIC meeting was told in Wexford on Saturday that a total of 3,500 signatures demanding a public enquiry into Portlaoise Prison had been collected in the area in two days. Mr. Philip Kelly of the Padraig O'Peairail cumann of Sinn Fein told the meeting in the Bull Ring that the relatives of the three Wexford men serving a total of thirty years in the prison would like to thank the people of Wexford for the over whelming support given.

Mr. Kelly also thanked Councillor Joe Furlong, Wexford Corporation, Most Rev. Dr. Herlidy, Bishop of Ferns, and all the clergy and the Wexford Co. Board of the GAA for their help as well as the factory workers who had promised to organise token stoppages in support of the demands for an enquiry.

An Tanaiste, Mr. Brendan Corish, was criticised by Mr. Kelly for his "indifference" to the situation. Mr. Kelly said that "his refusal to help in this desperate crisis showed a callousness which has amazed even his most ardent supporters".

And he continued: "But let me inform you, Mr. Corish, that should any of the hunger strikers have died, the burden of responsibility would have fallen equally on your shoulders as it would have on any other of the members of your government, who are the keepers of Europe's worst prison."

## Human Rights in Eastern Europe

...Whatever the dirty wall I lean on I will continue to sing and sing and sing again Because I hate prisons whatever name they have Wherever they be In Santiago or Haifa or in Moscow - my hometown.

NEKIPOLOV, USSR poet of the resistance, surely speaks for all of us. Republicans need no reminding of what prisons are, in or near their hometown. At a recent meeting of Trinity College, Dublin, Young Socialists, two activists from the struggle for human rights in Eastern Europe, described recent events there.

Polish trade unionist, Edmund Baluka, explained that the Eastern bloc states are not Socialist but consist of a new form of state capitalism ruled by bureaucracies, not for the benefit of ordinary people.

For example, the earnings of a skilled shipyard worker for a whole month with overtime buy only a pair of boots. One day's work buys a kilogram of butter.

In December, 1970, a new economic incentive scheme cut by 10 per cent the standard of living of workers. A mere week later the price of basic foods were increased by 25 per cent.

There is no right to strike in Poland. It is against the law to cease production. But one shipyard after another did strike. Police and party buildings were burned.

In the clashes which followed, 3,000 people were killed or died for injuries. The First Secretary of the Communist Party was replaced.

A month later, a three-day occupational strike in Stetin shipyards was accompanied by a general strike in the town.

#### Strikers murdered

The government leaders agreed to meet the Strike Committee of which Baluka was a member, accepted most of their demands and agreed that the Committee should supervise implementation. But there was no price reduction.

Eventually the latter was achieved, by a textile workers' strike. However, of the 40 members of the Strike Committee none now work in the shipyards. Two were murdered by government agents. Many are serving five to eight year jail terms.

Baluka himself has been in exile for five years. During that time Poland has borrowed nine billion dollars from the West and, in 1976 prices soared 45 per cent.

Baluka rejects a return to Western-style private ownership but believes that the future lies in the development of a genuine worker-participation democracy, to which the Strike Committee pointed the way.

Jan Kavan, Palach Press Agency, Czechoslovakia, spoke of the treatment of political prisoners in his country: 22 hours a day in a cell, work which damaged the eyesight, only four hour-long visits a year from one person, complete lack of books and intellectual stimulation.

Movingly, he expressed his support for the Portlaoise hunger-strikers: their struggle and ours are for the same end, human dignity, he said.

#### Typewriters banned

Since 1968, a Czech resistance movement has existed, if underground and unreported. The right to distribute information is denied. Typewriters cannot be owned legally by individuals.

Typewriters are all checked by the secret police. People caught operating duplicating machines get 10 to 15 years. (Cooney hasn't thought of that one yet).

But last year the Czech government signed international pacts of civil and social - cultural rights. The texts were published, sold out, and became the only, state publication to be a black-market best-seller! ... now being confiscated in house raids.

The Charter '77 Movement (Ar leannuit ar leibh)

## EIGHT SOLDIERS GET SUSPENDED SENTENCES

Eight Members of foot patrol were given suspended sentences for the burglary of a safe on the Whiterock Road, Belfast, and two have also been given similar sentences for setting fire to a GAA club off the Falls Road, Belfast, last year.

The two convicted of setting fire to the club are Lance Corporal Peter Terence Cassidy and Private Michael Wilkinson (21) both of the Kings Own

Borders. They were given two-year suspended sentences at Belfast City Commission when they admitted setting fire to the O'Donnell GAA club in Rockmore Road on October 12 last.

Earlier, Cassidy, Wilkinson, Trevor Richard Jones, and Raymond Goulding also for the KOB and Steven Thomas Joyce, Michael Ellis and Stanley Edward Jones from the Second Light Infantry had admitted burglary of the club.

Wilkinson and Private John Robert Dixon also admitted the burglary of a safe on the Whiterock Road on the same night and Joyce and Stanley Jones Admitted handling confectionery stolen from the cafe.

Goulding, Joyce, Ellis, Dixon, Trevor Jones and Stanley Jones were each given six months jail sentence, suspended for two years.

The Brits had decided to break into the O'Donnell Club and steal whatever they could before they

went out on duty that night, the court heard.

But when they hot there there was nothing worth stealing and Cassidy and Wilkinson set fire to some rubbish inside the club.

The court heard that the damage caused to the club cost £4,000 to repair.

Crown counsel said that the Brits had been seen coming out of the club by people from the area and the patrol had later reported this.

Passing the sentences the judge told them: "It is highly

regrettable by your actions, you should have brought discredit on the security forces who are doing so much to protect this community and that fact adds to the gravity of the offence."

He told Wilkinson and Cassidy that their actions were particularly reprehensible.

I accept that you were under strain at the time although I do not consider that it is enough to excuse your conduct", he added.

In other words, another example of British justice in Ireland.

# Black immigrants in S.F. London Rally

A PICKET organised by Sinn Fein, turned into a march and rally in London last Sunday, when police refused to allow Republicans to hold a picket outside No. 10 Downing Street, official residence of the British Prime Minister.

The picket was being held in Downing Street during the visit of American President Jimmy Carter, and other leading politicians from western nations. Among topics being discussed there was the issue of 'Human Rights' and economic co-operation.

Sinn Fein planned to picket the building the conference was being held in to draw attention to the plight of Irish Republican prisoners in British jails where a reign of terror has been imposed with the full knowledge of the British Home Office.

## Police moved in

The demonstrators assembled in Whitehall and were soon joined by members of the Indian Workers Association, the West Indian Defence Committee, Arab Liberation Groups, members of the Trades Union group Against the Prevention of Terrorism Act, the RCG and members of several other British left-wing groups in London.

Having assembled in the Downing Street area, the police immediately moved in and ordered the demonstrators to take down their placards and banners. After remonstrating with the police for some time, the demonstrators eventually decided to leave the area as they had made their point! By this time a large group of foreign and overseas visitors had gathered to watch the spectacle of the representatives of "the Mother of Parliaments" push and shove those trying to hold a peaceful picket, and the visitors were kept busy with their cameras and tape-recorders.

## Newspapers picketed

Having been refused permission to continue, the demonstrators marched to Fleet Street, home of the British press, and picketed the offices of the daily newspapers.

Again, the police moved in and threatened to arrest those taking part. It was obvious that no publicity was going to be allowed during the visit to Britain of Carter and other heads of state. The issue of 'human rights' would only be discussed in Downing Street behind locked doors, with American secret service agents on hand grown in number, so it was decided to hold a rally in Hyde Park.

The marchers set off, and

## Better order in U.S.A.!

AN 82-year-old California Supreme Court judge on May 2 was forcibly retired after fellow judges complained he mumbled and went to sleep on the bench.

A seven-man state appeals court in San Francisco ordered the retirement of Justice Marshall McComb because of senility.

They order things rather better in the U.S.A.

## SIAMSA

CONRADH NA GAELIGE (Liberties Branch)  
SEISIUN CEOL  
19th May  
LIMELIGHT BAR  
Thomas St.  
B.A.C. 8.

ADM 50p. 8.30 p.m.



Demonstrators marching through Fleet Street, London. Sinn Fein acknowledges with thanks the support of coloured colleagues from the Indian and West Indian community who marched in protest against the ill-treatment of Irish political prisoners.

walked through the crowded west end of London, up Oxford Street (which was jammed with shoppers and visitors) carrying placards and banners.

On the way they were joined by a number of people from the sidewalks. On reaching Hyde Park, the demonstrators held a rally in the park adjoining speakers corner. There the crowd was addressed by members of Sinn Fein, who thanked all those who had supported the demonstration at short notice, many of whom had come a distance to take part. The speakers from the West Indian Defence Committee and Indian Workers Association pointed out the similarity in repressive measures brought to bear on both Irish Republicans and coloured immigrants in Britain. The situation in the Caribbean was also mentioned.

"To retain its economic stranglehold on small, former colonial countries, the imperial

British governments supported Quisling type administrations in these countries", the rally was told.

## Support pledged

Pledges of support came also from the RCG, and the "Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist)", for the struggle for freedom in Ireland.

It is planned to establish permanent liaison between Provisional Sinn Fein in England and the political wings of the African, Asian, and Caribbean revolutionary freedom movements in London. Information on the progress made in this field will be published in the republican press as it materialises. There is already some liaison between these movements, and Sinn Fein - which it is hoped to broaden.

- P.R.O. Sinn Fein, England

# Saturday protests for prisoners

DUBLIN Sinn Fein are continuing their Saturday protests against conditions in Portlaoise prison and a demand for a public inquiry into ill-treatment of prisoners.

If you are in Dublin on Saturday next, please join our protest from No. 5 Blessington Street at 2.30 p.m.

## GREETINGS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO Dave in Portlaoise, May 20th. You are the old man now. Can we come to your party? - Love Deirdre, Fergal, Clara, Diog, Grainne, Fitch, Mag and Jim.

## Jackie Griffith Commemoration

This year's commemoration will take place from Ringsend Church, Dublin on Sunday 3rd July. Further details later.

# Long Kesh call for prison probe

THE Republican prisoners in prison have appealed for an investigation into what they describe as "the worst example yet uncovered in the Six Counties of the use of solitary confinement and sensory deprivation."

The prisoner concerned is a young Derryman, Tom McFeeley.

In a statement the prisoners said: "Tom McFeeley is a Republican prisoner of war who has since March 10th of this year been held in the 'punishment block' of Long Kesh prison. He, like many others of his comrades, is steadfastly refusing to accept the British classification of 'Criminal' and is therefore engaged on the 'blanket protest', as it has become known. However, Tom's case is slightly different from his other comrades in that, whereas they at least see each other once a week when they attend Mass in H-Block, Tom has been incarcerated in a small, heated cell, in another part of the prison which is totally isolated from all others. Indeed, it would be true to say that Tom's case must rank as the worst example yet uncovered in the Six Counties of the use of solitary confinement and sensory deprivation.

## 60 days in isolation

"Representation has been made by interested parties to have Tom removed from this dehumanising environment, so far to no avail. It has been pointed out to the prison administration that under Prison Rules and Regulations the longest period of solitary which can be legally given to a prisoner in the Six Counties is 30 days. Tom is now almost twice that length of

time in isolation. However they have brushed aside that argument obviously quite prepared to break their own rules.

## Injury to health

"The detrimental affects to Tom's health, both physical and mental, through being forced to endure this extreme form of isolation has also been pointed out to them. Here we have an individual whose only contact with the outside world is the prison officer who brings his food. He is totally deprived of any human contact, his food is cold and generally inedible, his cell is cold and damp and he himself is unaware of when this will be brought to an end.

"Tom McFeeley is being ruthlessly tortured. His health is by now almost certainly seriously if not permanently effected and there is no end in sight for his torment."

"While there can be no doubt that all our comrades in the H-Block are being held in inhuman conditions because of their refusal to accept 'criminal' status, Tom McFeeley's case is exceptional and urgent. We would therefore appeal to all of you to make representation to the Northern Ireland Office and to highlight in any way possible the terrifying ordeal of this young man from Derry."

# Slogans embarrass Westport Councillor

THE LARGE, well written "Brits Out!" slogans around Westport, though causing concern and embarrassment to some, convey the feelings and demands of those who know that they "represent the only basis for an end to violence and the establishment of a true and lasting peace in our country", according to a supplies statement.

The concern and embarrassment caused to some members of Westport Municipal Council was expressed by the words of Michael Cavanagh, who has the West-a-Wake with his risks calling for the removal of the Brits-Out, Peace-In signs from the high walls of the town.

At a recent meeting of the U.C. (as reported by Mr. McEwen), Mr. Cavanagh said: "Remove the graffiti!" he added: "These slogans have got out of all proportion recently"

Mr. Cavanagh is a returned crank (Yank), it is understood and, perhaps, has forgotten, and does not know that during the War of Independence in 1776, the same slogans "Brits Out!" were hurled through the barrels of guns at the Brits!

then, as now. Anti-British slogans, he concluded, would make British tourists anything but welcome. Such remarks by this hoteller, Mr. Cavanagh, is indeed fishing for business, especially around Westport, where some British touring anglers come and fish in the rivers around Clew Bay.

Mr. Cavanagh's line of thought and words were not tolerated by the vice-president of the Municipal Authority of Ireland, Mr. Mick Kelly, who said firmly: "We have nothing against the British people. We want the British military out of Ireland!"

## Banned on TV

Agreeing with Mr. Kelly, Leo Joyce said: "A lot of the fault lay with the Minister who had refused the people responsible for the slogans the coverage they were entitled to on press and TV"

It would be well for people such as Mr. Cavanagh to inform themselves of the meaning of these slogans.

The leaflet, "Brits Out. What next? Eire Nua," as produced by Sinn Fein, 2a Lr. Kevin St., outlines thoroughly the meaning of the Westport slogans.

# 'Welcome Home' Concert

To welcome home Rita O Hare, recently released from Limerick prison a ballads and variety concert will be held in the BAGGOT INN on Monday, 30th May, 1977 beginning at 8.15 p.m.

GUEST ARTISTS: Claddagh and Gerry Crilly. ISTEACH... 7.5p.

Organised by Casement/Nolan S.F. Cumann Dun Laoghaire.

## GREETINGS

Belated Birthday Greetings to Martin Ferris, Jimmy Usher and Brendan O'Doherty in Portlaoise Jail - from Madge, Mary, Kathleen and Maria (The girls you left behind)

# QUIZ No. 11

A Silver Phoenix Badge to be won each week. Winning entry will be drawn each week from all correct entries. Enclose 10p in postal orders with entry and mark it.



'An Phoblacht Quiz', Box 7, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1. To arrive not later than ten days after date of issue.

## QUESTIONS

- At Ballyseedy Cross nine men were tied to a mine by Free State troops and blown up. Name the one survivor?
- Who was described on a 1932 election poster as "a world famous illusionist, oath swallower and escapologist"?
- On what date did Brit Troops fire on civilians in Bachelors Walk, killing three people and wounding 32?
- How many men escaped from Portlaoise Jail in 1974?

# Quiz Answers

FOLLOWING are the answers of Quiz No 9

- March 7th 1966
- The Peoples Democracy, and Burntloft
- "Sabotage"
- J.B. O'Hagan Seamus Twomey Kevin Mallon

This weeks winner is... Mrs Sarah Malone 43 Hillview Estate, Ballinteer, Dublin 14.

# Cotter - Plant memorial in New York

A VERY well-attended Memorial Service to the honor of Irish Republicans George Plant and Liam Cotter was held on Sunday, April 3, 1977 at the Irish Institute, New York, following a Mass at St. Malachy's Church.

George Harrison, long time friend and close comrade of Liam Cotter, set the tone of the day by recalling that, one year ago, it was Liam Cotter who Eulogized George Plant at a Commemoration. At that time he described the earlier patriot as one of the most important exiles ever to emigrate to the United States, a man who placed the cause of Irish independence before everything in the world — home, family — dear and compelling as they must have been to him. The two men, Plant and Cotter, shared imprisonment in 1941 and the latter would be influenced by the older man's patriotism and selflessness for the rest of his days, sharing the conviction that while England occupies one inch of Irish soil, England's difficulty must be Ireland's opportunity.

Mary Cotter Naughton paid tribute to Liam Cotter as a leader and teacher in the tradition of Tom Clarke, welcoming young Irish-Americans into the Movement, teaching them its principles and its history, and offering by his own life a model of courage and integrity. Michael Flannery praised George Plant as one of the long list of great Protestant patriot leaders, pointing out the absurdity of referring to the Irish struggle as a "Religious War". History shows that, throughout the centuries of British oppression, these great men rallied to the cause of Irish freedom, remaining true despite imprisonment, torture, and death. Citing the martyrdom of George Plant, Mr. Flannery reminded those present of the other men also executed by the Free State Government in the 1940's for Republican activities. Finally, Chris McLaughlin pointed out that in

order truly to honor these two men, Plant and Cotter, their work must be continued and the men who carry on their struggle today must be supported.

Mary Nolan and Matt McNally entertained with appropriate songs in honor of the two patriots.

George Harrison concluded the service by reading a letter from Tom Cox, who recalled his long friendship

with Liam Cotter and who again referred to him as a modern-day Tom Clarke. The letter ended, "Great men both. So let's honor them, and carry on with the same inspiration, for the real freedom and independence of the whole Irish land and Irish people!"

—The Committee

## 'Brits Out' in Mayo

MAYO CO. Manager Michael O'Malley is reported by the Connacht Tribune (May 13) as acting like a Paisley bully-boy.

According to the paper's report of a Council meeting, during which Sinn Fein slogans were discussed, Manager O'Malley threatened to remove such slogans "whenever or wherever they were written."

He threatened: "Irrespective of whether they are on private property or not my attitude will be to have all slogans removed."

Does this indicate an extension of the fascist state in a county which has one of the best national records in all Ireland?

The answer to this descendant of Grainne Ni Mhaile, who did her best in the first Elizabeth's time to enforce the "Brits out" slogan, is for every Republican sympathiser to put "Brits out" stickers in the front window of the house, in the window of the shop, in the bar, in the lounge.

If O'Malley's bully-boys attempt to remove these slogans from private property see a lawyer at once and have them prosecuted for trespass and for conduct likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

Are there grounds for prosecuting O'Malley for conspiracy, incitement, intimidation or other misdemeanours?

## Human Rights in Eastern Europe

### POLITICAL NOTES

by Maren

(Ar leanuio 0 lch 4)

by popular will, a nation-state, with its affairs being handled on our behalf, for a fixed period of time, by a democratically elected parliament and government, decision-taking at community and regional levels will need to be consistent with the best interests of that nation-state."

In other words, to hell with Connacht, as long as the best interests of the nation are centred on the Eastern seaboard.

Of course, Dr. Whelan could be indicating that the "popular will" type of government may not remain with us. Which, in view of the present lot's contempt for the institutions of the state, would not surprise us.

Dr. Whelan concludes with three questions.

How do we integrate and democratise the bodies at each level?

How do we develop for these bodies adequately differentiated roles both on horizontal and vertical planes?

What type of function ought to exist at each tier of administration? In particular, if integration is required below national level and above county level, what are the implications of this?

Perhaps it is time Dr. Whelan called upon the expert in this field Mr. O Bradaigh, to give him a hand in answering these questions.

Eire Nua, your day is night!

(Ar leanuio 0 lch 4)

put together these texts, reminding the government that they signed them, including the right to choose one's work, and offered to draw to their attention cases of violation and suggestions for implementation.

They called for constructive dialogue, merely to enact the laws of the land. The Charter was not an organisation with membership but a statement signed by 242 people, mostly intellectuals embracing an entire political cross-section from Christians, Liberals, to ultra-left.

### Wide support

It was to be an on-going movement and, after circulating in factories, now has many more signatories; three quarters of the total now are ordinary working people.

The government reacted in a frenzy, giving the Charter excellent media coverage by continually and hysterically condemning it!

Signatories face intimidation, harassment, blackmail and loss of job (after which they are unemployed). There is no unemployment, so no dole... and anyone without work for six weeks faces arrest.

The authorities are particularly worried at the expressions of support coming from all the rest of the Eastern bloc with which frontiers are now as tight as with the West.

Kavan also made it clear that this is no comfort at all to western capitalism, which he finds even more unacceptable.

### Genuine socialism

He looks to a genuine grass-roots socialism, as does Baluka. He pointed out that the Western powers are, in fact, helping to maintain the Eastern bloc bureaucracies by their tacit agreement of non-intervention when human rights are violated in each other's "empires". They are hand in glove against the ordinary people of the world.

The greatest help we can give to Czech and other radical dissidents is to "create a genuine socialist society in our own country".

That would mark the beginning of the end for tyrannical regimes everywhere. The struggle for a just society with human rights and dignity can have no frontiers.

Eldrida



The aftermath of the Loyalist no-warning car bomb in which a member of the U.D.R. was killed in Belfast.

# NEWS FROM THE NORTH

## MONDAY, MAY 9

**BELFAST:** A no warning bomb left by supporters of the U.U.A.C strike exploded at Gallagher's Cigarette factory at Henry St.

No one was hurt in the blast which tore a door off its hinges and shattered windows.

A bomb exploded at an electricity pylon at Bloomfield Crescent.

Serious damage was caused to a petrol station on the Crumlin Rd after a bomb exploded. A fire ensued and one of the pumps exploded.

A 30 lb bomb exploded outside McMurphy's drapery shop in North St.

## TUESDAY, MAY 10

**BELFAST:** Pro British elements who supported the U.U.A.C strike were responsible for the death of two people. A third person to die was a Loyalist manufacturing bombs.

City bus driver Harry Bradshaw was shot dead at the wheel of his bus when it stopped to pick up passengers at the junction of Queensland St. on the Crumlin Rd.

A Loyalist got on pulled out a gun and shot the driver from almost point blank range.

A 79 year old man getting onto the bus was hit in the hand.

The second person to die at the hands of Loyalists was a part time member of the U.D.R. John Geddis.

He was filling his car with petrol at the Mountainview Filling station when a no-warning car bomb exploded. He was killed instantly and his wife who was sitting in the car was treated for shock. A total of 13 people were injured in the blast.

John Geddis, ironically was the son of one of the leaders of the U.U.A.C strike. His father Eric is the spokesman for the Independent Orange Order.

The third person to die was believed to be called Humphries. He had been manufacturing bombs in a house at Seagol Gardens Monkstown. The R.U.C. went to the house after reports of a fire.

They found a man's body in the front garden. Another man with serious burns was also found.

**CO. DOWN:** A fire destroyed the Hopelands Hotel at Warren Rd. Donaghadee.

## CO. ARMAGH: A Brit soldier was seriously wounded when a unit of Ogligh ambushed a mobile patrol at Loughgall Rd. near the city.

Brits claimed he was shot from an Armalite.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 11

**CO DOWN:** After two telephone warnings, a bomb exploded on the Belfast Bangor Railway line and a car bomb exploded at the Bangor bus depot.

Nobody was hurt in either incident.

**BELFAST:** An incendiary device was believed responsible for a fire at Bell, Logan and Carswell's stationery store in Queen St.

A blast bomb thrown over the fence of the Irish Bonding Co. in Severn St caused minor damage.

## THURSDAY, MAY 12

**CO. FERMANAGH:** A Justice of the Peace, Douglas Deering was shot dead in his shop in Main St. Roslea.

3 men are believed to have entered the shop and carried out the attack.

**CO. ARMAGH:** A Catholic Ex Services mens club in Edward St was destroyed by fire. A drapery shop on the ground floor of the premises was also extensively damaged.

A unit of Ogligh and a patrol of Brits exchanged fire at the Square in Crossmaglen. No injuries were reported.

## FRIDAY, MAY 13

A no-warning bomb left by Pro Brits caused blast damage to shops in Belfast's Upper North Street.

The bomb, believed to contain about 5 lbs of explosives, was left in the doorway of Tyler's shoe shop shortly before 10 o'clock.

No one was injured. Shots were fired at Oldpark RUC station.

The attack was carried out by three men in a car, which made off in the direction of the Lower Oldpark Rd.

Shots were fired at a Brit foot patrol in the New Lodge Road area of Belfast at around midnight.

The attack took place at the junction of Hillman St and North Queen St.

An RUC Land Rover was stoned by a group of youths at the junction of Springfield Rd and Springhill Ave. shortly before 11 o'clock.

## SATURDAY, MAY 15

**CO. ARMAGH:** A member of the SAS, Captain Nairac was captured by a unit of Ogligh near Forkhill.

He had gone there, according to a Brit P.R.O., to speak to two "contacts". But his movements and description were known to the IRA and as he left to return to his base in Beasbrook he was captured.

Later the 1st Batt South Armagh I.R.A. informed the media that Captain Robert Nairac, an S.A.S. man operating in the South Armagh area had been arrested and executed, after interrogation in which he admitted that he was a member of an S.A.S. unit.

The statement went on to say that the Intelligence Department of the 1st Batt, had a number of photographs of S.A.S. members in their possession and Captain Nairac had been recognised from one of these photographs and arrested.

The statement ended by saying that the execution was in retaliation for a series of incidents in the South Armagh area by the S.A.S., including the murder of Peter Cleary and they stated that the campaign against Occupation Forces will be stepped up in the near future.

## SUNDAY, MAY 16

**BELFAST:** The R.U.C. station at Andersonstown came under heavy gunfire attack. There was no return of fire.

## Meath support

**DURING** the recent Republican hunger-strike in Portlaoise and the Curragh, Republicans in Co. Meath formed a Meath Concerned People's Committee to work for the hunger-strikers and their objectives.

Some 1,000 posters were printed and intensive lobbying took place of public representatives and clergy of all denominations.

Prominent advertisements were booked for two of the Sunday newspapers. These were cancelled when the hunger-strike was called off. The £300 collected to pay for the advertisements has been sent to An Cumann Cabhrach.

The chairman of the Committee was Sean Mac Stofain and the secretary was George Stagg. The chairman and the secretary wish to thank all those who helped the Committee in its work.

VISIT THE

CRAFT CENTRE

44 Cearnóg Pharell, Baile Átha Cliath

# REPUBLICAN POST BAG

I RECENTLY read in your correspondence columns a letter from a prisoner in H Block Long Kesh thanking Fathers Cahill, Murphy and Toner for their untiring efforts on behalf of the prisoners there. They had asked that this letter be published in order to re-assure their families that they were being looked after, spiritually by these very Christian priests.

I wrote as one who is closely associated with one of the boys in the notorious H Block and who therefore knows something of the mental anguish and distress of parents and families whose contact with these prisoners is minimal - often even further reduced by peculiar happenings like the letter which takes 3 weeks to go from the prison to a home in Northern Ireland - so that the families do not know what is happening or why the "one letter a month" cannot operate satisfactorily. I would remind the prison authorities that security can exist with humanitarianism and human rights and that prisoners do not have to forfeit all these as well as freedom.

I would like to voice, on behalf of the very many families to whom I have spoken over the past months, their gratitude to these priests and also to Father Brian Brady for their care for those men and boys in H Block. Would that we had many more Christian men and women, prepared to give of their time and effort to bring some spark of human dignity into the lives of these prisoners.

It is so easy to forget these

folk, locked away in Long Kesh, Magilligan and Long Kesh P.O.W. Camps and also to those in Armaoh Gaol. I think she needs some praise and also her friend in Derry Mrs Duffy.

I would also like to say: "Victory to Daichi and all his brave comrades."

"To have them still alive is a greater victory to us. Eochail, Co. Chorcai.

whereas all this updating taking place? The prisoners in Long Kesh etc., are our fellow country men and they are only there because they believed in a principle strongly enough to try to fight for it. Must their punishment be so harsh that they are denied the dignity of all human beings; to have proper toilet facilities instead of using primitive vessels in their cells? to be served food that is both appetising, nutritious and tasty; to have reasonable with communication with home and family. But above all to be recognised for what they are "prisoner of war" with the political status to which they are justly entitled.

Britain would demand nothing less for sons in similar circumstances - as indeed she did in the '39-45 war. Come off it Britain!

Irish Mother  
Beal Feirste

## Thank You Eibhlin

I would like to thank Eibhlin Ni Sheardin for her great work in getting people to write to

prisoners in Magilligan and Long Kesh P.O.W. Camps and also to those in Armaoh Gaol.

I think she needs some praise and also her friend in Derry Mrs Duffy.

I would also like to say: "Victory to Daichi and all his brave comrades."

"To have them still alive is a greater victory to us. Eochail, Co. Chorcai.

**Buses to Kilkenny**  
NORTH Dublin C.C. Sinn Fein are running buses to the Lienster provincial rally in Kilkenny on Sunday, 22nd May. Book at No.5 Blessington Street, Dublin RETURN TICKETS £1.50 BOOK IMMEDIATELY

**Flat**  
FLAT in Dublin, Southside required for couple and one school-going child, unfurnished or furnished. Reply to  
Craft Shop  
44 Parnell Square  
Dublin 1

## CONCERT TOUR

A programme of revolutionary songs (of the Irish and British revolutions, presented by Peoples Liberation Music and members of Culture and Art for National Independence Study Group will take place at the following venues:

- Cork Connolly Hall, Thursday, 19th May at 9 p.m.
- Limerick Room 108, N.I.H.E., Friday 20th May, at 7.30 p.m.
- Galway Terrapin 5, U.C.G., Saturday, 21st May at 8 p.m.
- Dublin Dixan Hall, Trinity College, Sunday 22nd May at 8 p.m.
- Belfast Andersonstown Social Club, Tuesday 24th May at 8 p.m.

Death to Imperialism

## Buncrana Sinn Fein

The annual dinner dance organised by Buncrana Sinn Fein will be held in the Strand Hotel

Ballyliffin

Friday, 20th May

Tosnu ..... 9p.m.  
Tickets ..... £3.75

Prominent speaker

## Irish Civil Rights Association

Great Ballad & Traditional Night  
in the Baggot Inn at 8.30 p.m.  
on Friday, 27th May, 1977  
Music by Claddagh Plus Guests  
Admission 60p.

**Brits out Peace In - Eire Nua**  
Demonstrations will take place at the following venues:

CORK ..... Saturday, 21st May  
KILKENNY ..... Sunday, 22nd May  
SLIGO ..... Saturday, 28th May  
NEWRY ..... Sunday 29th May  
Leading Sinn Fein speakers at all demonstrations. Sinn Fein Cumann banners and flags to be carried.

## BRITS-OUT RALLY KILKENNY CITY SUNDAY 22 MAY

ASSEMBLY: Railway Station 3 p.m.  
SPEAKERS: Ruairi O Bradaigh and other prominent Republicans.

\* All Sinn Fein members and supporters are requested to attend and bring banners, bands, etc.

SUPPER AND DANCE afterwards in the Newpark Hotel, Kilkenny, featuring The Libertines.

Dancing 8.30 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.

Isteach ..... \$1.50  
£1.50

# REPUBLICAN CRAFT CENTRE 44 PARNELL SQUARE, DUBLIN 1.

## LEATHER GOODS

- Ladies' leader Handbag, made in Long Kesh, shoulder style ..... £20.00
- Ladies' leather Handbags, made in Long Kesh, clutch style ..... £10.00
- Ladies' purses, made in Long Kesh ..... £5.00
- Gents wallets, made in Long Kesh ..... £5.00

## Ornaments

- Miniature Harps; Irish cottages ..... £2.00
- Miniature Round Towers; Wreath of Wells ..... £1.50
- Miniature Rocking Chairs; Horseshoe key holders ..... £1.00

## Whiterock plaques

- Book of Kells, (set of four, 6" x 4") ..... £4.50
- Janet Ansellby (oval shaped plaque) ..... £4.00
- Proclamation ..... £3.50
- Maire Drumm commemorative plaque ..... £3.50

## JEWELLERY

- Silver Phoenix Badges ..... £2.50
- Gold Phoenix Badges ..... £10.00
- Silver Phoenix medallions ..... £7.50
- Gold Phoenix medallions ..... £25.00
- Ladies Silver Phoenix rings ..... £4.00
- Ladies Gold Phoenix rings ..... £6.50
- Gents Silver Phoenix rings ..... £25.00
- Gents Gold Phoenix rings ..... £25.00

## RECORDS

- Long playing records: Those marked with an \* are also available in 4 Track cassette.
- \*Ireland Live On ... by Saoirse ..... £2.50
- \*Hang my country. The story of a Tragedy ..... £2.50
- \*20 Rebel Songs ..... £3.00
- \*The Bloodstained Bandage ..... £3.00
- \*The price of Justice ... by Kathleen Largey ..... £2.50
- \*England's Vietnam ... by the Mean of No Property ..... £2.60
- \*18 Rebel Songs ..... £3.00
- \*Ireland, United, Gaelic and Free ..... £3.00
- \*Best of the Wolfhound ..... £3.00
- \*Freedoms Sons by Wolfhound ..... £3.00
- \*Smash Internment ..... £2.50
- \*Irish Songs of Freedom, Vol. 1, 2 and 3 ..... £3.00
- \*The Winds are singing Freedom ... by the Barleycorn ..... £3.00
- \*Paddy Reilly at Home ..... £3.00
- \*The Life of Paddy Reilly ..... £3.00
- \*The Town I love so well by Paddy Reilly ..... £3.00
- \*Rifles of the I.R.A. ... by the Wolftones ..... £3.50

- \*Let the People Sing ... by the Wolftones ..... £3.50
- \*Till Ireland a Nation ... by the Wolftones ..... £3.50
- \*Irish to the core ... by the Wolftones ..... £3.50
- \*Across the Broad Atlantic ... by the Wolftones ..... £3.50

Singles: (All prices 70p plus 20p post and packing)  
Long Kesh; Up and Away; by the Wolftones;  
My Little Armalite; Provie Birdie; The Ballad of Michael Gaughan;  
Provo Lullaby; Brave Frank Stagg; by the Wolfhound.  
The Town I love so well; by Paddy Reilly.  
Portlaoise Jail; ..... £1.98  
Crossmaglen, by the Freeman. .... £1.00

## BOOKS

- People at War, a pictorial history of events since 1969 ..... £4.50
- Me Jewel and Arlin' Dublin by Eamonn Mac Thomais ..... £4.20
- Gur Cakes and Coal Blocks by Eamonn Mac Thomais ..... £4.62
- (plus 40p post and packing)
- Tomas McCurtain ..... £0.70
- My fight for Irish Freedom by Dan Breen ..... £0.90
- Guerrilla Days in Ireland by Tom Barry ..... £0.90
- Provos, Patriots or Terrorists ..... £1.00
- Glimpses of an Irish Felons Life (Tom Clarke) ..... £0.35
- Tone and his Times ..... £0.70
- Freedom the Wolfe Tone Way ..... £0.70
- The Murder Machine and other essays by P.H. Pearse ..... £1.15
- Short Stories by P.H. Pearse ..... £1.25
- Internment by John McGuffin ..... £0.75
- The Green Flag, a history of Ireland in 3 volumes ..... £2.15 each
- Ireland since the Famine ..... £3.25
- An Atlas of Irish History ..... £2.10
- The Great Hunger ..... £0.88
- Songs of resistance ..... £0.25
- Songs of the Irish Republic ..... £0.70
- The Tricolour by Dora Sigerson Shorter ..... £0.50
- Our own Red Blood ..... £0.60
- Aisling ..... £0.50
- The Sovereign people ..... £0.10
- Tragedies of Kerry ..... £0.25
- Eire Nua ..... £0.20
- Our People, Our Future by Ruairi O Bradaigh ..... £0.20
- The Quality of Life in the New Ireland ..... £0.10
- Mining and Energy ..... £0.10
- Seek the Fair Land, the Silent People; the Scorching Wind ..... £0.77
- The Bogman, Sullivan, Brown Lord of the Mountain; Rain the wind! 77 I am alone ..... 82p
- Quench the Moon ..... £0.88
- all above by Walter Macken
- Resistance Calendars, reduced to 1/2 price ..... £0.25
- \*SPECIAL OFFER! Writings from Fintan Lalor ..... £0.10
- Pictures of Frank Stagg and Michael Gaughan ..... £0.30 ea.
- Proclamations ... Small 10p ..... large £0.30
- Tricolour and Lily pins ..... £0.20

## POSTERS

A large stock of Republican Posters clearing at 5p each. All orders to: The Republican Craft Centre, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

## CASH WITH ORDERS

Personal shoppers welcome. Open all day Saturday.



**maire drumm**

AND COMRADE, SINN FEIN  
Murdered by Pro-British elements 28th October, 1976

"The only great woman of freedom and spirit that we produced in our country."  
As life you were faithful, noble and true. Serving your land in word and in deed. Bravely to die in the defence of justice. Symbol of freedom, honour and truth. In death, these are noble, radiant and brave. Your pure bright hair glows from your dress. Printing on cloth, the most we could find. Deriving our strength from the labour you have shed.  
SEAMUS STILES

Picture above the beautiful Maire Drumm commemorative plaque produced by Whiterock Pictures, Belfast. Actual size 12" x 8" (approx). Price £3.50; plus 50p postage and packing.

IN YET another example of the lying and anti-national tradition of the newspaper group which called for the execution of James Connolly, the "Evening Herald" of May 16 stated (in a report from Dominic Cunningham in Belfast): "The Provisional IRA today admitted torturing and then murdering the British army intelligence officer kidnapped outside an Armagh public house on Saturday night."

There was no admission of either torture or murder in the statement supplied to the media by the First Battalion, South Armagh, Ogligh na hEireann.

The statement said that Captain Robert Nairac, an SAS man operating in the South Armagh area, had been arrested and executed after interrogation, in which he had admitted that he was a member of a SAS unit.

The statement went on to say that the intelligence department of the First Battalion had had a number of photographs of SAS members and that Capt. Nairac had been recognised from one of these and arrested.

The statement ended by saying that the execution

# THE SPY CAUGHT IN THE ACT

was in retaliation for a series of incidents in the south Armagh area by the SAS, including the murder of Peter Cleary. They stated that the campaign against the occupation forces would be stepped up in the near future.

In our issue of March 26 last year, giving the background to the SAS kidnapping of Sean Majella McKenna and of SAS routine on both sides of the Border, we wrote: "The Garda source said that, although the Gardai and military believe that these men belong to the SAS" (men caught and challenged by them) "in fact they carry papers showing attachment to other units."

This needs to be kept in mind in view of Crown denials that Nairac was a SAS man in the interests of SAS morale and the propaganda war.

According to the Press Association, which is care-

ful to present the Whitehall view, Nairac was on a "difficult military operation" and quoted Brigadier David Woodford, commander of the Third Infantry Brigade, as saying that, while Nairac was, allegedly, a member of the Grenadier Guards, he had had "dealings with the SAS and worked with the SAS on occasions."

### Disguised radio

The P.A. states that Nairac had been driving an unmarked, British army issue Triumph Dolomite with a "military radio disguised as a normal car radio" and wearing a "donkey jacket, a pullover, flared grey trousers and

worn brown suede shoes."

As for arms he had had a "concealed nine millimeter pistol" and was based in Besbrook, which is the headquarters of the SAS in south Armagh.

He was reported missing when he disappeared from the car park of the Three Steps public house at Drumintee, Forkhill, late on Saturday night. The P.A. adds that it seemed certain that Nairac had been "engaged in some kind of intelligence work."

The usual fate of spies captured in wartime is execution. This applies to warfare everywhere and is recognised internationally under the Geneva Convention.



SAS Captain Robert Nairac

## Paper tiger

(Ar leannúint o lch 1)

publican) Brotherhood, certainly from the 1916 Rising, was the realistic and the right one, right up to 1920; and that the traditional Republican attitude from 1920 to the present day equally has been founded on a realistic assessment.

Dr. Ian Paisley is likely to go down in history as the man who trumped the "Orange card." But he was allowed to trump that card, it is fair to assume, because it was needed by the Crown no longer.

The Crown, having bluffed many Irish people into thinking that the "Orange card" was the most powerful one in the pack, could play for time, until the "Dublin card" could be flourished to replace it.

### The 'Dublin Card'

Lemass and O'Neill helped manufacture the "Dublin card" after Lemass had persuaded the Dublin regime that the very limited Dublin economic independence, with its levies and quotas, would have to be abandoned.

It went with the 1954 Dublin Act, to be followed by the Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement and, later, by the joint Dublin-London move into the E.E.C.

This made it safe to flaunt the "Dublin card" at Sunningdale. Unfortunately for the Crown's plans, Maudling a few years previously, had declared war on Ogligh na hEireann, beginning a new phase of the long war of attrition in the Crown's first - and last - colony.

In fact, both the "Orange card" and, later the "Dublin card" were trumped by the decisive, realistic strategy of the leadership of the Republican Movement which, since 1968, at least, has regarded Paisleyism as a "paper tiger" and which has not allowed itself to be drawn into sectarian brawling, concentrating on Ireland's only real deadly enemy, the Crown.

Time and again Republican leaders have stated that the "loyalists" will not fight en masse to prevent the onward march of the Irish nation; that a small minority of them will retaliate against the Irish-oriented people only in the most cowardly way and then only with the backing of the regular Crown forces; and that, from contacts made, talks and discussions held with representatives of descendants of the planters, it was obvious that, once the Crown could be removed from Irish affairs, mutual agreement could be reached, in the interests of all, to create a viable economic, cultural and political basis for an independent, 32-counties, Irish sovereign democratic and socialist Republic, on a federal basis.

### Political maturity

Paisley's failure, even to the most biased, surely must go to emphasise the political maturity of the Republican leadership, and its basic assertion that the Crown, and the Crown alone, is the only threat to permanent peace, reconciliation and progress in Ireland?

After Paisley's failure the alternative to the removal of the blighting Crown from Irish affairs is a new Irish unity under the Crown, with all Ireland under a "Free" State neo-colonial regime, copperfastened by Common Market membership, economically, and by N.A.T.O. membership, politically.

This alternative cannot be brought about by consensus. The cultural, political and economic opposition is too great. To attempt to bring it about ever increasing repression will be needed, eventually turning the entire island - and the neighbouring one - into a military cockpit.

That is no permanent way to peace and reconciliation.

If the Crown wants to quit Ireland for good, this is the time to announce the decision. If there are honest and sane Englishmen who want end their "Irish Vietnam," this is the time for them to talk, loud and clear, Ireland will give them honourable terms.

Paisley's failure proves that there will be no "bloodbath":

The small minority of bloody-minded loyalists have no stomach for fighting for an "independent Ulster."

The "Brits out - peace and Eire Nua in" must be intensified, now, at home and abroad and all the simple lessons of Paisley's failure explained to prove that the Republican stand on the national question was the correct one, the only one, in the historical context and in relation to the cultural, economic and political realities.

At a recent Dublin meeting the leaders of the major Irish trade union, the I.T.G.W.U., which has branches throughout the 32 counties, told the Irish Sovereignty Movement that it would back the struggle to prevent the 26 Counties regime dragging the country into N.A.T.O.

Conradh na Gaeilge has taken unambiguous issue with the anti-Irish language Dublin regime and is giving a lead in the Cultural Revolution.

### Economic resistance

The fishermen are spearheading the economic resistance to Brussels rule. Farmers on both sides of the Border are at one on the issue of a common economy and against distortions of it, for political reasons, by means of bribes, subsidies, varying rates of the "green pound" exchange rate, as we reported recently.

The masses of unemployed, especially the school-leavers, know that Brussels will not help them, know London does not want to help them and that the satellite Dublin regime cannot help them; and that the only way to permanent, full-employment for all is through the democratic socialism of an independent, 32-counties Ireland.

Not for a very long time has there been so much seething discontent in Ireland, without emigration to drain away the militancy and emasculate the nation. Not since 1916, perhaps, are so many circumstances, allied to the hope and vigour of the young, in favour of Irish victory.

The work of Sinn Féin is to marshal those forces, make the best of these favourable circumstances and push past the quislings, the hypocrites and the cowards, and on to the Republic while the military struggle is being brought to a successful conclusion.

## McKenna scandal

(Ar leannúint o lch 1)

they had found Sean in a Six Counties field near the Border when patrolling. The R.U.C. also denied torture and intimidation, alleging that the "confession" had been given voluntarily!

In our issue of March 26, 1976, on page-one, we reported the kidnapping of young Sean and the evidence of his mother, Bridget, formerly of O'Neill Estate, Newry, that he had been taken away by armed and masked men who had forced their way into her home.

When her incident was reported by the papers, we pointed out, the Special Branch in Dublin told journalists that the "alleged kidnapping" was "probably L.R.A. propaganda."

It was not until Monday, March 15, that the widow was told that Sean was being held in Belfast Jail. She complained to the Gardai. On March 17, Dundalk Gardai confirmed that the mother had complained about the "alleged kidnapping"; they were "making investigations"; they had had no word from the R.U.C."

Nobody knows the result of those "investigations." The mother was not told. There was no Garda intervention in the Belfast court to say that the mother had complained that her son had been taken by force from their rented cottage in Co. Louth.

There was no protest, then or now, from Garret FitzGerald. No cardinal complained. Nor was it the only case of kidnapping by Crown forces and to which the Dublin authorities closed eyes and ears.

Others were shot dead. Old men and women, living close to the Border, have been terrorised by members of the Crown forces. All that Donegan could tell a deputation of people from both sides of the Border and which included the Crossmaglen publican, Paddy Short, was that they should sell houses and lands and "move farther south."

## Brits admit Nairac was a spy

DESPITE repeated denials the British Ministry of Defence in London after consultations with British Army H.Q. in the 6 Counties and the Brigade Commander of the Armagh area, admitted that Captain Robert Nairac, "On occasions would have been" actively working with the SAS.

His Brigade Commander David Woodford further stated that the captain's role on Saturday night when he was captured from a public house car park "was not normal and we are looking into the circumstances of this affair."

According to Woodford Nairac, who was in plain clothes and armed with a Browning pistol, had been talking to two men in the Three Steps.

He left with the two men and appeared to have been followed out by others in the bar.

Brig. Woodford admitted that the Captain had been in the public house on Friday night as well and he conceded that Captain Nairac could have been easily identified as an Englishman "by his standard B B C accent."

But even in Dundalk people are not safe from these marauders. Sean Collins was snatched at gunpoint from a pub in that town, taken to Newry, tortured and interned.

Mrs. McKenna spoke to our reporter on May 16. The Gardai, obviously, were being more helpful to the British army in their search for the SAS man who had vanished the previous Saturday night, she said, than they had been to her in her search for her son when he had been taken from the cottage in Eidentubur, to reappear in a Six Counties court four days later.

The Gardai never had given any of the results of their "investigation" into Sean's kidnapping to her or to any of her family.

For the SAS and the R.U.C. Sean Majella McKenna in jail serves two purposes. First, he is the Crown's revenge for the father's evidence before the Human Rights court in Strasbourg.

Secondly, he has helped them "clear the books," a convenient victim on which to pin previously unsolved crimes and thus he is one of the political statistics which Roy Mason uses to show how he is "restoring law and order" in resurgent Ireland.

The treatment of Sean McKenna and the scandalous inaction of the Dublin regime prove, once again, the lack of scruple of British soldiers, R.U.C. and judge; that torture continues to be a Crown institution, regardless of what has happened in Strasbourg; that the Dublin regime cannot or will not protect people on the "sovereign soil" of the "Free" State; and that collaboration now has gone so far between Dublin and London that innocent people can be kidnapped, tortured and jailed for long periods to facilitate the bogus statistics with which Mason juggles.

The irony of it is that the SAS hardly would have bothered with young McKenna but for the part his father played in humiliating the Crown in Strasbourg, a case opened by the Fianna Fail administration and pressed home by the Coalition.