

**inside**

Ballymurphy  
Enterprises

Full details of times  
of ceremonies and  
marches for Easter  
Sunday.

\*The War Continues

Map and Route of Big  
Bellfast Parade

\*Harold was not at  
home!

# REPUBLICAN NEWS

"THE VOICE OF  
REPUBLICAN ULSTER"

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## THE LAST STAND AT THE G.P.O. EASTER WEEK, 1916



# HONOUR IRELAND'S DEAD

TOMORROW, EASTER SUNDAY, 1974, IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN, THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF IRELAND, AND INDEED, IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES, WILL ASSEMBLE TO HONOUR THE MEMORY OF ALL THOSE, WHO IN EVERY GENERATION GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE CAUSE OF IRISH FREEDOM.

When the ceremonies of remembrance are being held, it will be difficult for the participants not to dwell on the collaboration of quising Irish born, in past generations and in our own, whose words and acts of betrayal resulted in the imprisonment or death of many brave Irish Freedom Fighters.

The Irish people have been afflicted with quisings and collaborators in every generation since the Gall invaded Ireland, from England, over 800 years ago. We still have them in 1974.

Every year since 1917, Easter Commemoration ceremonies have been held throughout Ireland. We believe they will continue to be held for Irish freedom. Our children and grandchildren will also honour them.

It is the most natural thing in the world for self-respecting men and women to oppose and resist a foreign invader. This is exactly what numerous Irishmen and women did, even before Jesus Christ began his public life in Judea. This tradition of resistance continued from generation to generation. There has always been some form of armed Irish Resistance Movement.

Our belief is unshakable that while foreign soldiers are on Irish soil or an alien administration tries to pass or enforce its illegal laws in Ireland, that there will always be Irishmen and women prepared to take up arms in the Cause of Irish Independence.

While we assemble to honour our patriot dead this Easter, let us also salute the living . . . the brave volunteers of Oglaiht na hÉireann, who carry on the fight against the ancient foe. Let us remember and salute too our comrades who are held in British jails and concentration camps. They also in their

jails and camps will be holding their commemoration ceremonies in spite of their jailers, in spite of the barbed wire and prison bars.

Let us spare a thought and shed a private tear with the families and relatives of our fallen dead. Some of them will read these words. We want them to know that we share their intense sorrow and their intense pride. As they take their places at the various ceremonies tomorrow, as they finger their beads or lay their wreaths, they can hold their heads high.

The old and the young will march tomorrow . . . the older men and women will think of former years, of comrades who shared trials with them in jails, on the run or on active service. Many of these have passed on to meet their Maker.

Republican veterans will watch the young boys and girls marching in the ranks of Na Fianna Éireann and Cumann na gCailíní. They will wonder what the future holds in store for them. They will wonder how many of them might later die in action like the many whose names are inscribed on Republican monuments in almost every town in Ireland.

Reflection of former times and dead comrades will bring tears to the eyes of many veterans. Their eyes will also be moist as they watch the young march past.

No Irishman or woman, worthy of the name, will advocate the non-use of force in defence of Irish national sovereignty. We can only truly honour our patriot dead by being actively involved in the present struggle for freedom. Young and old, male and female, all can play an active role.

Let us re-dedicate ourselves to the struggle for freedom, justice, peace and harmony.

## seachtain na casca

Ní leor dúinn scríobh agus labhairt ar na daoine a fuair bás ar son na saoirse.

Caitíhmíid an mínu ceart a bhaint as Fhorógra na Poblachta. Cailh fíimid bheith dlís don chúis go bhuaireadar bás ar a son agus an ruag a chur ar shaighdiúirí Shasana as an tír seo.

Nios mó na caoga bliain ó shin, os comhair Ardoifig an Phoist i mBaile Atha Claithe, léigh Pádraig Mac Piarais, focail stairiúla mhisiúla an Forógra:

"A sheara agus a mhna na hÉireann: In ainm Dé agus in ainm na nglúin a chuaigh romhainm agus óna bhuair sí seanoideas na náisiúntacha, tá Éire, trinne, ag gairm a clainne faoina bratach agus ag bualadh buille ar son a saoirse . . ."

Fuair an Piarasach agus cuid math de na fir a throid leis bás. Fuair na ceadtai Éireannaigh bás ó shoin.

Beadh an Piarasach agus na laocra eile, broidiuil as na oglach eadar fir, mna, buacailli agus cailíní, a throid agus a fuair bás ó Lunasa, 1969.

Ní míste duinn staid na hÉireann in 1974 a chur i gcomparaid le cuspóirí na bliana 1916. Caithfear a admhail nach bhfuil Éire saor no Gaelach go foill.

Má thugaimid onoir don Phiarasach agus do na Éireannaigh a fuair bás ó shoin, agus má bhimid i ndaire faoi, ní mór dúinn ar ndicheadl a dhéanamh chun an ceangal le Sasana a bhriseadh agus an phoblacht a cuireadh faoi chois i 1921 a chur i réim arís.

TUGAIMIS FAOI LE FONN AGUS LE DÚTHRACHT A AGUS BEIDH AN BÚA AGAINN. GEALLAIMID SIN.

# SCOTTISH MERCENARIES

By Ronald MacDonald Douglas

EDITOR OF THE SCOTTISH NATIONALIST MAGAZINE, "CATALYST"

The highest compliment one writer can pay to another is to say "I wish I had written that," and I wish I had written the article "England, Leave my Native Land." Having said that, I can say no more in praise of its author, Michael Tobin; but I do want to say something about another piece in the same issue of "Republican News" (March the 30th). This article, "Scotland the Brave," is written in satirical vein; but irony is a crooked-pointed weapon that more often than not misses its objective; and, despite the author's footnote referring to his "skit," that's exactly what this piece does. Far from helping to bring the Irish and the Scots together, its whole tenor is likely to have the opposite effect. I regret having to say this; but that's the effect it had on me.

Every Irish republican should know that there is in Scotland a tremendous amount of sympathy for Ireland. There always has been - despite all England's attempts to keep us apart. This sympathy comes not only from Irish-descended and native Catholics but from almost everyone in Scotland with any kind of Nationalist feelings - and at its deepest level that means almost every Scot. It has nothing whatever to do with religion. That must be understood. It is racial, with its roots in the far gone past. It must also be understood that while Scotland is nominally a Presbyterian country, it is nowadays really nothing of the sort. Most Scots are agnostics. True enough, there are occasional Orange-Catholic clashes in or near Glasgow; but they have been imported. They are not native. And they are deplored by almost

everyone. They are recognised for what they are: England's final attempt to create divisive tensions.

Now I come to the most damnable part of Scots-Irish relations: the fact that the most brutal "British" troops in Ireland are Scots of a kind. I recognise that, apart from the "Paras," most English soldiers are nowhere near so vicious; and that needs explaining. Members of English "county" regiments are just plain ordinary stupid blundering Englishmen with only the odd criminal in their ranks. They are, for the most part, brainless fools led by "educated" rogues; but the Scots mercenaries are damned near all thugs: the scum of the unemployable and the deliberately unemployed. This type is to be found in every nation; it becomes a soldier for one reason only: that it may bully, torture, and murder under the cloak of military authority; and the English know exactly where to recruit these people.

The German S.S. was of this type; so was the French Foreign Legion; so, too, were the Black and Tans.

The behaviour of these so-called Scots, operating in "Scottish" uniform, is scarcely known in Scotland. As far as possible, their actions are ignored by T.V. and radio and by the English newspapers that masquerade as the Scottish Press. If the people of Scotland knew even half of what is being done - apparently in their name and by their consent - there would be riots all over Scotland, and overnight

Scotland would become another "Ulster" but with this difference: the "loyalists" would be in the minority, and Ireland's oldest and only enemy, which is also Scotland's only and oldest enemy, would be fighting on two fronts!

Irishmen and Irishwomen! In the name of our mutual Celtic heritage, do not accept all the Scottish soldiers in your midst as being typical of Scotland. Many of them are. I know that. Many of them - as you know - are decent lads overcome by fate. Judge Scotland by the few good ones and not by the criminal majority; and while you are at it, remember that many of them bear essentially Irish names, even if their accents be Scottish. Remember, too, that after the '45 England employed Irish criminals against the Scots, and that regiments of brutal Irish and Welsh put down the Scottish Rising of 1820. Let that sink in; and then recall that many Scots fought for Ireland in 1916 and later, and that many Scots today are to be found among members of Sinn Fein and the I.R.A.

The enemy of my country and of yours is the enemy we have both fought for centuries, the enemy that we still fight and have to go on fighting until a united Ireland is free - free to enter into a peaceful cultural alliance with a free Wales and a Scotland independent not only of English domination, but of all English influence. Bankrupt England is doomed. Her predatory days are numbered. The day of the Celt will come again.

RE-UNION

## DINNER and CEILI

will take place in the Country Club Cork, at 7.30 on Friday, 26th April  
T A I L L E : : £2.50

Tickets can be had at above address, or 6, Killeen's Place, Farran Ree, Cork

UNITY FLATS : MEMORIAL PLAQUE COMMITTEE

## GRAND SOCIAL NIGHT

IN THE TAVERN ON  
EASTER MONDAY NIGHT

Special Guest Artists including  
"THE DONNELLYS"

ADMISSION (Ticket Only) : 50p

## Easter statement London

Another year has passed; the fight for freedom has progressed towards its inevitable conclusion and once more it is time to commemorate those who have lost their lives in the struggle for Irish independence.

In the past year the situation has become more and more clearly defined, with the forces of collaboration having to publicly identify themselves and being indelibly stained by their hypocritical stance. A constant stream of Free State orientated propaganda would have us believe that those engaged in the present freedom struggle are an outcast minority. They would have us believe that the volunteers of today are confused children, manipulated by faceless man, demented by blood - far removed from the noble men of fifty years ago.

Sinn Fein continues to put forward a viable political alternative to the lap-dog mentality that has typified Ireland for too long. Sinn Fein will continue the fight to establish a socialist republic, despite the squealings of those who see their positions of privilege being threatened. Sinn Fein will continue, despite attempts to rewrite history by the Staters, to honour the memory of all who have died in the fight - be it in 1916 1922, 1957 or 1974. Sinn Fein wishes to thank all those who have given their support to the cause of freedom and looks forward to the day when the resources of Ireland will be utilised by Irishmen for the good of the Irish people.

J. P. MURPHY,  
Press Officer, Sinn Fein, London.

**big**

MAKE SURE AND SEND A COPY OF THE BIG, NEW REPUBLICAN NEWS TO ALL YOUR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS OVERSEAS Call in at the Eire Nua Bookshop, 170 Falls Road Belfast and ask for details

## A MESSAGE

FROM THE

ROBERT EMMET / FRANCIS LIGGETT  
SINN FEIN CUMANN  
TO THE

## WINCHESTER 8

PARTICULARLY

DOLOURS AND MARION PRICE  
GERALD KELLY AND HUGH FEENEY

to ALL IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD IN FOREIGN AND LOCAL PRISONS

PARTICULARLY

MARY MCGUIGAN  
AND THE LONG KESH HUNGER STRIKERS

We wish to assure each and every one of you of our continuing support and take this opportunity of expressing not only our solidarity with you but that of the vast majority of the Republican people. We wish to point out that the absence of Press advertisements in your support should not be taken as an indication of dwindling support but rather as a case of dwindling finances. The Sinn Fein Cumann in the North, particularly in Belfast, have done all they can. We would call on all Southern Cumann, and any in the North who have not done so, to go into print demonstrating your support. We would ask all other organisations or street committees, who are sympathetic, to do likewise.

This Cumann pledges itself to campaign for the freedom of all political prisoners - God Bless them all

This advertisement was paid for by donations from the public during the Robert Emmet/Francis Liggett 24-hour Hunger Strike and Vigil held on 16th and 17th March at the junction of the Whiterock and Falls Roads.

GREEN CROSS '73

## Grand Cabaret

in aid of Dependant's Fund

TOP GROUPS : REFRESHMENTS

Easter Sunday night at the Green Briar  
Some tickets still available : 50p

## Greetings

Belated Birthday Greetings and Best Wishes to  
GERARD MURRAY, CAGE 5,  
Long Kesh Concentration Camp

NEILL VALLELLY, Newry Anti-Internment Committee, speaking at a Rally held recently in Clones.





## HAROLD WAS NOT AT HOME WHEN WE CALLED

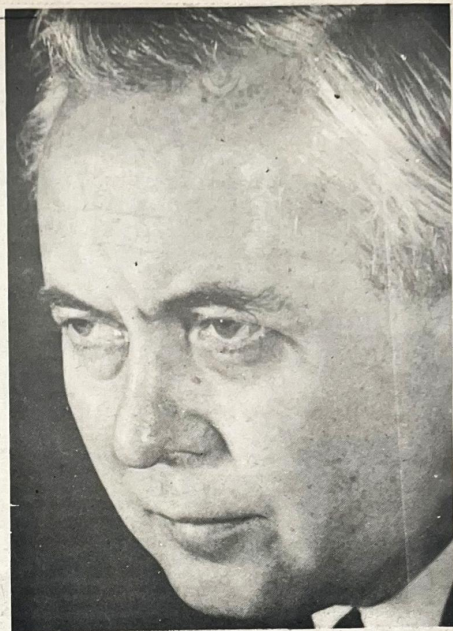
The photographs shown on this page were taken at a recent demonstration organised by the Political Hostages Release Campaign in London. All of them are courtesy Wolfe Tone Sinn Fein Cumann.

The object of the demonstration was to highlight the continuing plight of the hunger strikers who are still being force-fed. The march passed through the West End of London, Whitehall, Westminster, to the home of Mr. Harold Wilson, the new English P.M.

As there was no one at home, the organisers dropped a letter in Wilson's letter box.

1. Putting the petition in the letter box of Mr. Wilson's home.
2. The tri-colour and banners moving through the West End of London.
3. Derek Highstead, Chairman of London Comhairle Ceantair.
4. A section of the march, going through the West End.

The speakers at the rally included Derek Highstead, Chairman, London Sinn Fein Comhairle Ceantair, Pat Arrowsmith, (Troops Out Movement) and Paddy Prenderville, P.D.



## New O.C. in Long Kesh — No Rift Among Prisoners

Billy McKee and Martin Meehan, two prominent Belfast Republicans, in a letter to the **SUNDAY NEWS**, state that there is no split among Republican sentenced prisoners in Long Kesh Concentration Camp.

Billy McKee, who has been O.C. of the Republican sentenced prisoners in the concentration camp, stated that he did not stand in an election held in the camp last January, because he is due for release in September.

McKee and Meehan pledge their support to the present O.C., David Marley from Newry. They say that while they were personal friends of Bobby Campbell, who has since been expelled, "no personal friendship is great enough or big enough to come between us and the Republican Movement."

A statement issued at the same time from the Concentration Camp from the Adjutant of the Republican prisoners said that the report published in Sunday newspapers on 31st March, was distorted and inaccurate.

He made it clear that there is no leadership crisis among Republicans in the camp and stressed that the prisoners regarded themselves as prisoners of war. As such, they had not, nor did they seek, a say in the conduct of the war outside.

## IS THERE A P.D.F. COMMITTEE IN YOUR AREA?

THERE ARE MORE REPUBLICANS IMPRISONED now throughout Ireland and Britain than there has ever been during the last 50 years. This means a heavy demand on **Aq Cumann Cabhrach (Prisoners' Dependents' Fund)** who are doing a wonderful job helping the relatives of the **POLITICAL HOSTAGES**.

The dedicated PDF workers go out week after week quietly making sure that the relatives of the Republican prisoners do not want during the time their breadwinners are behind the wire of concentration camps or prison bars.



These dedicated workers need our continued support. They need **MORE FUNDS** and **WORKERS**. Subscriptions and offers to do voluntary work may be sent to **The Green Cross, c/o Ard Scoil, Divis Street, Belfast, Phone 29635**. There should be a PDF Committee in every village and town in Ireland. If no committee exists in your locality and you are willing to try and form one, write to us and we will put you in touch with someone who will send you the necessary details.

# LONG KESH HUNGER STRIKE A MESSAGE TO OUR COMRADES:

## GREETINGS

To you, our comrades, on this your fifth week of starvation. Your terrible sacrifices are a sign of hope to us all who may soon have to follow in your perilous footsteps.

Meanwhile, let us pay homage to your inflexible courage and fortitude against insurmountable odds.

Segregated as we are in separate cages means we have no physical contact with you. However, you will be sustained in the knowledge that you are forever in our thoughts and prayers.

Let this thought inspire you. Your example and fortitude inspire us. The enemies of Ireland, who are devious, sit behind the poison pen. Yet your friends are many and your struggle, to death if necessary, is in exhortation to Ireland's cause.

We feel each ounce of flesh wasting from your already frail frames. The pain and pangs of hunger we are aware of.

The mental strain we can share, in uncompromising idealism, which personifies the Irish Nation's struggle.

Take heart, Comrades; your fight is shared by many, not least ourselves. We shall await the outcome with calm, dignity and resolution.

YOUR COMRADES  
LONG KESH.

## Garaiste an Phobail

With the opening of its own filling station "Garaiste an Phobail" (the People's Garage), the rapidly developing co-operative movement in the long-troubled Ballymurphy area of Belfast took the opportunity to reveal to the public just how much has been achieved in two short years.

The petrol filling station itself was built by a co-operative building group on a site bought from Burmah Oil, whose products will be sold there. But "Garaiste an Phobail" is only the latest in a series of ventures which have brought new skills and a spirit of self-reliance from within a community conditioned to discrimination and apathy.

The figures speak for themselves. The new co-operative approach, adopted in late 1971 in the middle of post-internment violence and dismissed by many as pie in a despairing sky, has already created 64 full-time jobs paying more than the union rate.

The fact that Governments can pay up to £10,000 to create ONE new job shows not only the intrinsic personal value of the approach but its economic good sense, especially in an area where the communal sense of depression was viciously compounded by a 34% unemployment rate.

Moreover, contrary to the general law of cancerous inflation, the enterprises show a capacity for self-increasing growth — each new success has acted as a catalyst for a bigger and better enterprise, the return being quite simply a comfortable self-sufficiency and invaluable self-respect.

There is no siphoning off of profits, no wage leap-frogging, no stop-go economy — the simple formula of shared ownership, good wages and good marketing has already led to the setting up in this area of a building group, a candle factory, a picture factory, a shop, a home-crafts industry and a knitting factory, as well as the building of community centres — all on the co-operative principle.



Over £200,000 has been spent to date on serving the Whiterock Industrial Estate with 2 factories now occupied. The plan is for a total of FORTY factory units of over 6,000 square feet each, and it will be achieved.

The outlay of over £1,000,000 will be raised partly from within Ballymurphy and Upper Springfield, and partly from grants. There is increasing "investment" from people putting their money into the development, not for a quick buck, but for its safe use and their share in a unique community development.

Workmen can be seen putting the finishing touches to the new Co-operative Petrol and Car service station

## Faulkner's Smokescreen



Mr. Faulkner's comments on the lifting of the ban on Sinn Fein by the British Government, is typical of Unionist arrogance and blind-hatred," said Mr. Malachy Foot, spokesman for the Ulster Sinn Fein Executive, in a recent statement.

Mr. Foot said that Mr. Faulkner's remarks about Sinn Fein opening an office in Belfast are rather related in view of the fact that he Vice-President of Sinn Fein normally opened offices for the organisation in Andersonstown, on 19th April, 1973.

Replying to Mr. Faulkner's jibe about Sinn Fein 'being the political arm of the I.R.A.' Mr. Foot declared: "This is an attempt by Faulkner to smoke-screen the position of the Unionist Party, as the political wing of the R.U.C., the Special Branch, the U.D.R. and the late but not lamented, "B".Specials."

Mr. Foot asserted that the Unionists and their policies are based on sectarianism and discrimination. He said that Mr. Faulkner should study the various policy documents of Sinn Fein, if he really wished to see clearly the means to a just and lasting peace in Ireland.

# BRITISH DID NOT LISTEN TO HIM IN 1972—WILL THEY LISTEN NOW

Some of the Republican hunger strikers in Long Kesh Concentration Camp, are very ill and in a weak condition despite the statement issued from Stormont which claimed that there was no deterioration in health of any of the hunger strikers. This was revealed in a statement issued last Sunday, by Father Denis Faul and Father Brian Brady, two Catholic priests who visited the Concentration Camp that day.

The two priests demanded an enquiry into the activities of the Government Information Service at Stormont and called on the media to scrutinise more carefully information supplied from that source. They also demanded that the hunger strikers should be seen by their own doctors.

To the best of our knowledge, 25 Republican prisoners are now on hunger strike, some of them for over four weeks.

It is reported that Donald Billings and Thomas Ross are seriously ill.

During June, 1972 Father Faul made a plea at the Irish Club in London, for an amnesty for all imprisoned as a result of the troubles since August, 1969. He thought that this was necessary to restore the sense of equity and fair play in the community. He added that, "freedom for the prisoners would remove a load from the minds of their comrades and neighbours who feel obligated towards them. An amnesty would instill the right spirit of charity in the community."

Unfortunately, Fr. Faul's plea was ignored and many lives have been lost as a result. His calculation then that Internment and the imprisonment of political prisoners during 1971/72 cost almost 5,000,000 pounds, prompted us in our issue dated 11th June, 1972 to write: "surely Fr. Faul's plea should spur on decent-minded people to bring this cruel repression to a speedy end."

We calculate that 20 million pounds has been spent since Fr. Faul spoke at the Irish Club, in holding Irish political prisoners in British jails and concentration camps. The recent bomb explosions in England and the rioting on the Falls last Sunday should make the British Government pause.



Workers showing the products of the Northern Candle Co.



Learning bricklaying at the Whiterock Training Centre

Ballymurphy Enterprises was formed in February 1971 and in June 1972 was registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act (N.I.) 1969.

Its primary aims were to introduce small manufacturing units of the semi-skilled and skilled craft type, to promote their development along co-operative lines and in this way foster a spirit of self-help in this area of consistently high unemployment.

A steering committee undertook the task of selecting suitable employment projects, raising the necessary capital and recruiting technical and administrative advisers. When this task had been accomplished and Ballymurphy Enterprises Knitwear established, the steering committee supervised the formation of a new management structure comprising at present five elected members from the shop floor and five not employed by the Enterprises. This new management committee, elected annually is responsible for overall administration while the day to day running of the industry is under the supervision of a full time manager.

The projects initiated by Ballymurphy Enterprises to date are:-

- (1) Power Machines Knitwear - Started in 1971 in a vacant dwelling house at Springhill Avenue. This was transferred in March 1974 to our newly built factory at Whiterock Road. The most modern machinery has now been installed with a view to greatly increase output to meet our customers demands.
- (2) Hand Knitwear, Home Machine Knitwear and Crochet Work:- These provide employment for about 30 people in their homes, the finished goods being sold in the Springhill craft shop. Ballymurphy Enterprises is now supervising the gradual transfer of this industry to local residents.
- (3) Minibus:- Early in 1972 a 17 seat minibus was purchased by the Enterprises for the use of the community with £500 donated from the Cadbury Trust and £1,000 from an anonymous donor. The range of uses it served included, taking relatives to visit Long Kesh and Magilligan camps and transporting mentally handicapped children. At present the bus is under the supervision of Father Desmond Wilson and in addition to its other uses carries children from Catholic and Protestant housing estates in the Upper Springfield area on mountaineering, orienteering and canoeing expeditions.

The Enterprises, with financial assistance from the Cadbury Trust, commissioned Management Advisory Service to carry out a survey on expansion into other fields. The survey has just been completed and its observations and recommendations are at present being considered. The Power Machines Knitwear project has made a great leap forward with the completion of our new machinery (at a cost of £11,000). It seems likely that the existing management and staff will be kept at full stretch coping with the greatly increased capacity of the new production unit. Of immediate urgency, therefore, will be the need to find additional finance to meet the initial cost of increasing production. The quality of our Knitwear has been such that we do not foresee as problems the retention of existing markets and the acquisition of new ones.

A further source of satisfaction is the fact that staff troubles have been practically non-existent.

A high proportion of the present team of workers has been with us from the beginning and the newer members joined as additional jobs became available through the acquisition of extra machinery to meet a steadily increasing market. Resignations or dismissals have not been a feature. It may be of interest to record that when the 3 day working week and consistent scarcity of yarn threatened the financial resources of the Enterprises, the shop floor decided voluntarily to close the factory for one month as the best means of conserving the factory aspects. All reported again for work on re-opening day.

#### FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A major problem in setting up any new project in the raising of the necessary capital. To create new employment in a depressed area costs between £3,000 and £11,000 per worker. E.E.C. experts estimated in 1972 that the cost per job was of the order of £10,000. A number of Western European states including the Republic of Ireland, allow state grants of £2,500 to £3,000 per job created. A financial loss to Ballymurphy Enterprises in the first year of £10,000 or more might have been expected. In the event, allowing for modest government grants for training, this was kept below £7,000 in the case of our initial projects. The experience gained in the early days should be of benefit in launching even more successfully new projects. Knitwear was inherently a pioneering adventure set up during a slump in the Knitwear trade. The purchase of old machinery because of shortage of capital meant that production targets were uncertain and the larger markets avoided because of the uncertainty of fulfilling orders. For several months we were without certain services essential to industry. Finally the idea of a co-operative, though widely lauded, is not widely understood and the suspicion of capitalists under the bed abounds.

#### FINANCING

Each project is expected to be self-supporting within a reasonable period of time. The capital required to launch a project and stimulate its development is acquired through charitable organisations, Trusts, anonymous donors and church bodies, government aid and voluntary help of private groups and individuals.

# Ballymurphy Enterprises



# CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS BELFAST

The Chief of Staff, Oglagh na hEireann, made a tour of inspection of the units of the Belfast Brigade on the weekend 6/7th April. This pre-Easter visit was during the period of saturation road searches and heightened border security by the new crack Green Jacket squad and other British units augmented by the specially mobilised U.D.R. regiment. It coincided with the release of a press statement by the Army Council. "The I.R.A. has never been more on the offensive" it said. "Over 450 British soldiers have been killed. . . In fact we have already won the war. England has so many problems, now they are only looking for a way to save face."

The bombing campaign continued to blast the "security forces" and their collaborators into the obscurity from which they should never have emerged. On 1st April a 500 lb. bomb destroyed 70% of the business premises in Antrim town. Incendiary devices destroyed O'Kane's whole sale spirit grocery in Derry and set fire to Wellworth's. The Clifton Hotel beside the fortified military post in Glenarvel Street, Belfast was devastated. A fire bomb caused serious damage to the Vulcanite factory in Stranmillis, Belfast. On 2nd April the Post Office in Middletown was destroyed by a bomb. On 3rd April, a large bomb was detonated in Portrush, and a bomb seriously damaged a petrol station. Another large bomb was defused in Aughur, Co. Tyrone. On 3rd April a 5 lb. bomb exploded outside the R.U.C. station in Belcoo, Co. Fermanagh. A soldier and a R.U.C. man was injured in a nail bomb attack on Springfield Road Barracks, Belfast. On Friday to justify their saturation searches of all main roads the British army "discovered" and defused a 100 lb. bomb on the M1 opposite Andersonstown. Blast bombs were thrown at foot patrols in Castle Street, and over the security gate at fortified Queen Street in Belfast. On 6th April an incendiary bomb caused severe damage to an electrical goods shop in Ballymena.

On 8th April a fire bomb blitz destroyed the business centre of Armagh causing over £3 million damage. The police station in Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone was destroyed by a 200 lb. bomb. In all cases warnings were given and there were no civilian casualties. On 9th April the centre of Belfast was paralysed by a series of incendiary bombs and bomb scares.

A new fire bomb has been developed by the Republican army with a strict timing device, which causes multiple explosions and combustion. While the latest political bishop in Ireland, Edward Daly of Derry, nominee of the S.D.L.P. and the 26 county government, repeated in a succession of political sermons that bombs achieve nothing and Merlyn Rees assured Westminster that he would not give in to the bombing campaign of the I.R.A., a shrewd observer, John Wallace wrote in the Belfast Telegraph: "The executive if it is to fail will be bombed out of existence."

Rifle and machine gun attacks were intensified against army patrols and the police. On 2nd April the army barracks at Albert Street came under heavy fire, a blast bomb was thrown at a mobile patrol in the Lower Falls, an acid bomb at a R.U.C. patrol in the Short Strand area of Belfast. The Inspector of Police was forced to admit "We're in a state of war." On 3rd April a policeman was wounded in the Antrim Road area of Belfast. As Merlyn Rees announced his plan to give more security duties to the police a new onslaught began on them on 4th April. A soldier and a R.U.C. man were injured in a nail bomb attack on Springfield Road Barracks. A police mobile patrol was ambushed near Greencastle and over 12 shots fired at them. The police were stoned at Albert Street Bridge. Two soldiers and two police were injured in ambushes in the Creggan. A major rocket attack was launched on the British army barracks there, a soldier was injured on foot patrol and a mobile patrol came under automatic gunfire in Lecky Road. A soldier was injured in a booby trap bomb in Brandywell. On 7th April troops again came under heavy fire in Derry and the Falls area of Belfast. At Cromlagh near Castlederg two soldiers were injured when a commando detonated 200 lb. land mine exploded under their saracens. Troops came under fire again in Derry on mobile patrol and at a check point in the Creggan.

Besides the new fire bombs, new modified armalites M16 have been in use and SA M 7 missiles. These have caused havoc to helicopter patrols as to avoid them they have to hedgehog. Now that the South Armagh command have

developed a new strategy of raking them with machine gun fire they have to be grounded. Two hits have been claimed and on Sunday, 7th April, over 150 rounds were fired at a helicopter which was hit twice and had to limp back to base. A fitting punishment for a crew who had dared to take down the tricolour at gunpoint as it proudly flew over a G.A.A. field before an inter-county match at Carrickcruppen.

The hunger strike in the Maze continued into its sixth grim week, with twenty five volunteers now protesting in the only way they can against the barbarity and treachery of the army of occupation. On April 6th, a wonderful message of greeting to these sentenced prisoners from their comrades in Long Kesh was published: "Let this thought inspire you. Your example and fortitude inspire us. The enemies of Ireland who are devious sit behind the poison pen. Yet your friends are many and your struggle, to death if necessary, is an exhortation to Ireland's cause. We feel each ounce of flesh wasting from your already frail frames. This message must inspire the heroic Winchester volunteers on their 150th day of hunger strike and forced feeding in English jails, the women in Armagh, those in the Curragh, Portlaoise and in England's other Bastilles. We would also include Gerry Ward in Peterhead and Colette Reneghan serving 5 years in Greenock.

On 2nd April, Joe Cahill was barbarously re-incarcerated in Portlaoise despite the desperate state of his health. In Washington, 4 Irishmen, James Conlon, Henry Hillock, Kieran McMacken and Francis Larkin, were charged with conspiracy to smuggle AR 15 semi-automatic rifles to the Republican army in Ireland.

On Saturday, 6th April, Mark Graham had his back broken in an almost successful attempt to escape from internment in Cage 3, Long Kesh. In revenge 400 soldiers surrounded the Cage and beat up the inmates. Phil MacCullough, Joe Begley and John Huddleston are in hospital with severe injuries and 12 other defenceless prisoners were injured. Merlyn Rees may be talking of "phasing" out internees to sponsors but the British army cannot resist the sadism of armed attacks on defenceless untried prisoners. The Government Information Services persistently misinformed the public about this latest atrocity for two days.

The exemplary arrests of the Vice President of Sinn Fein, Maire Drumm and the Chairman of Derry Comhairle Ceannair, Barney McFadden, led to new forms of militant political protest. In Belfast Sinn Fein occupied the Aer Lingus Offices for the morning of 3rd April. They made their protest in Belfast by occupying the property of the 26 county government that defied justice by jailing Maire Drumm on what the judge admitted was no charge. In Derry the strike by the 33 workers in the Derry gas works, where Barney McFadden was employed, has proved a very effective form of protest against internment without trial. The army and the people are invincible.

## Oglagh na h-Eireann ROLL OF HONOUR

EASTER 1916

John Adams	James Fox	Richard O'Carroll
Thomas Allen	George Gheoghan	Patrick O'Connor
Frank Burke	Sean Howard	O'Rathghaille
Andrew Byrne	John Hurley	J. O'Reilly
James Byrne	John Healy	Richard O'Reilly
Joseph Byrne	Gerald Keogh	Thomas O'Reilly
Frank Byrne	John Kiely	Patrick O'Flanagan
Sean Connolly	John Kealy	John O'Grady
James Corcoran	Con Keating	John Owens
Harry Coyle	Richard Kent	James Quinn
John Costello	Peadar Macken	Thomas Rafferty
John Cromean	Francis Macken	Frederick Ryan
John Crinigan	Peter Manning	George Reynolds
Philip Clarke	Charles Monahan	Domhnall Sheehan
Charles Carrigan	Michael Mulvihill	Patrick Shortis
Charles Darcy	Richard Murphy	John Traynor
Patrick Donelon	Dan Murray	Edward Walsh
Patrick Doyle	Michael Malone	Philip Walsh
John Dwan	D. Murphy	Patrick Whelan
Edward Ennis	James McCormack	Thomas Weafer
Patrick Farrell	William McDowell	Peter Wilson

\* A second branch of Sinn Fein has been formed in North Portadown. It is called the Dermot Crowley Cumann.

\* A young woman who noticed two pretty girls at a dance in the border area, was surprised to see them in military police-women's uniform searching women and children at a security check point.

\* A young man who gave a lift to two attractive young girls near Coalisland got a shock when he found they were Brits hiding in petticoats. They asked to be let out outside the barracks in Coalisland. Next day he saw one of the 'girls' in full military kit carrying a rifle near Dunganon.

## POBLAcht NA H-ÉIREANN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.



Written by Eamonn Ceannt a few hours before his execution in Kilmainham Jail, 1916.

"The Irish Republic is Enlisted to, and hereby claims the Allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman." (From the 1916 Proclamation)

"If we today are fighting for something either greater than or less than the thing our fathers fought for, either our fathers did not fight for freedom at all, or we are not fighting for freedom. If I do not hold the faith of Tone, and if Tone was not a heretic, then I am. If Tone said 'Break the connection with England' and if I say: 'Maintain the connection with England,' I may be preaching a sane gospel than his, but I am obviously not preaching the same gospel."

(Words of Patrick Pearse before the Easter Week Rising).

"I leave for the guidance of other Irish Revolutionaries who may tread the path which I have trod, this advice: never to treat with the enemy, never to surrender to his mercy, but to fight to a finish. I see nothing gained but grave disaster caused by the surrender which has marked the end of the Irish Insurrection of 1916—so far at least as Dublin is concerned. The enemy has not cherished one generous thought for those who with little hope, with poor equipment, and weak in numbers, withstood his forces for one glorious week. Ireland has shown she is a nation. This generation can claim to have raised sons as brave as any that went before; and in the years to come, Ireland will honour those who risked all for her honour at Easter in 1916.

"I bear no ill-will towards those against whom I have fought. I have found the common soldiers and the higher officers humane and companionable, even the English who were actually in the fight against us."

"I wish to record the magnificent gallantry and fearless, calm determination of the men who fought with me. All are simply splendid. Even I knew no fear or panic, and shrank from no risk, even as I shrink not now from the death which faces me at daybreak. I hope to see God's Face even for a moment in the morning. His Will be done."

# WAR CONTINUES — unless British accept Irish Republican conditions for ceasefire

It has been revealed in West Germany, that six members of the Army Council, Oglaiigh na hEireann, met Herr Boerries Gallasch, reporter for the weekly magazine, "Der Spiegel" at a secret rendezvous in Dublin.

Herr Gallasch was told that no other underground organisation in the world gave so much thought for the civilian population during its operations than Oglaiigh na hEireann. The reporter was told: "We issue warnings before every bombing, so that the area can be evacuated, we put our volunteers at risk. Many have been caught for this reason

The struggle will continue and become harder if the British Government do not agree to our conditions for a cease fire, the Republican Army leadership told the German reporter.

The I.R.A. leaders asserted that the British government was attempting to conceal the true cost in men and materials as a result of the troubles in the six counties. They asserted that they reserved the right to settle accounts with the highest member of the British hierarchy establishment. When Herr Gallasch asked if the English Queen was an exception, they replied: "The Queen is the head of State

of an enemy nation. She is just as much an enemy as every British soldier."

"The I.R.A. has never been more on the offensive: Over 450 British soldiers have already been killed," the Army Council group said.

"We can certainly on the timing of the British withdrawal. If they say, "we're going" then we won't demand that they should have left by the following day," was the attitude expressed by the Army leadership, according to the German reporter.

## LEAS

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Ar leas na Gaeilge  
Ar leas na Poblachta  
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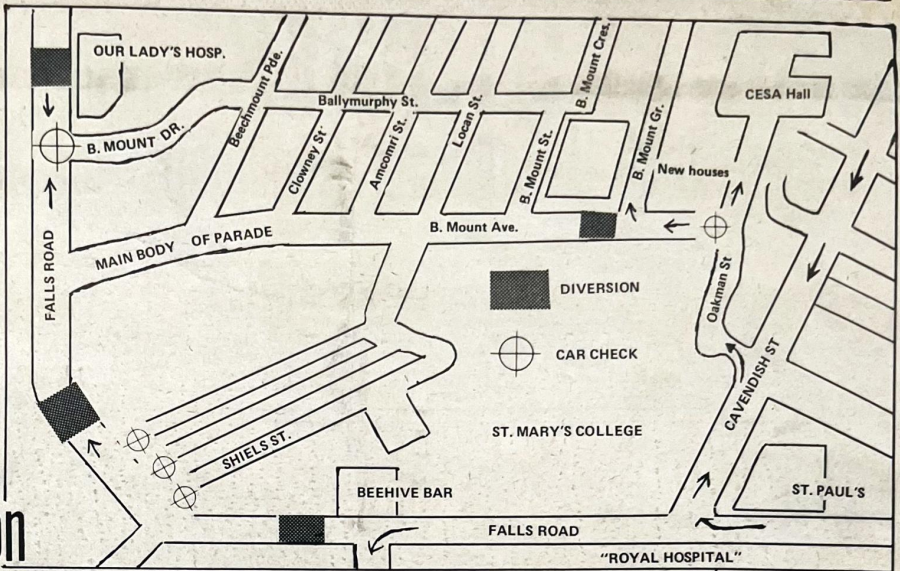
"ENGLISHMEN PAY NO  
ATTENTION TO IRISHMEN  
WHEN THEY MAKE PEACEFUL,  
VERBAL PROTESTS. THEY ONLY  
LISTEN WHEN IRISHMEN, USING  
PHYSICAL FORCE, ACT IN A  
VIOLENT MANNER."  
CHESTERSON.

THIS YOUNG IRISH BOY IS 4 YEARS  
OLDER SINCE THIS PHOTOGRAPH  
WAS TAKEN. THERE ARE MANY  
OTHERS LIKE HIM. THE ENGLISH  
GOVERNMENT MUST REALISE THE  
UTTER FUTILITY OF TRYING TO  
BEAT THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE  
TO BRITISH RULE IN IRELAND,  
AS REFLECTED IN THE  
STANCE OF THIS  
YOUNG  
IRISHMAN.





# National Graves Association



The usual Easter Commemoration ceremonies will be held in Belfast, on Sunday, 14th April, 1974.

All taking part in the parade, are asked to assemble at Beechmount by 1 p.m., so that the parade can move off promptly at 1.30 p.m.

*Photographs authorised to photograph the ceremonies will wear official identification issued by us. This will be issued at Beechmount between 1 a.m. on Easter Sunday. Prior application is necessary.*

## CO-OPERATION AND SECURITY

The general public are asked to bear with us, and to co-operate in everything that they are asked to do by the organisers, in the interests of security. The utmost courtesy will be shown by our stewards at all our checkpoints.

There shall be car checks in the vicinity of the assembly area.

All members of the General Public wishing to participate in the parade are asked to form up in Locan Street, Beechmount Street, Beechmount Crescent and Beechmount Grove, and not to congregate at the entrance of Beechmount Avenue, or along Beechmount Grove.

Spectators are asked to line the route on both sides of the Falls Road, and not to congregate at bottlenecks such as: Corner of Beechmount Avenue, Donegall Road, Whiterock Road, St. James Road and the entrance to Milltown Cemetery.

## CEMETERY

Members of the general public are asked to co-operate with the stewards within the cemetery and to stay out side the area, which will be roped off, in the immediate vicinity of the County Antrim Memorial.

Members of the public are further asked to refrain from walking on the graves in and around the Memorial.

We call on all to join with us in conducting this particular Easter Parade, with the honour and dignity that the occasion deserves.

## TRAFFIC

All traffic to be diverted via Cavendish Street and Oakman Street, into Beechmount Grove and Beechmount Pass, subject to identification check and search. Car parking allowed only in this area.

All other entrances into the "Old Beechmount" area shall be sealed to traffic from 12.00 a.m. on Easter Sunday, except for residents of the area. They may gain entrance through Beechmount Drive upon identification and search.

No traffic shall be allowed past the De La Salle Brothers Home towards Beechmount or upwards Beechmount from the "Beehive" subject to I.D. and search from 12.00 a.m. on Easter Sunday.

## Worried

The CCDC are so worried about the SDLP losing credibility with the Catholic community by their betrayal of their promises about the ending of internment, the re-structuring of the police, an amnesty for political prisoners, the ending of army harassment etc., that they called a meeting to get the Assemblymen to give an account of themselves.

This meeting was not satisfactory and Ministers Fitt and Devlin have been summoned to give an account of their misdeeds. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of this meeting.

# EASTER REPUBLICAN COMMEMORATIONS

## BELFAST:

Assembly at Beechmount Avenue at 1.00 p.m. March off at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Press Centre at Beechmount Avenue will be open from 12.00 / 1.00 p.m. for the issue of permits to those carrying cameras. These permits must be applied for in advance either at 170 Falls Road or to any member of the Committee of the National Graves Association.

## COALISLAND:

March from St. Patrick's Hall to the Republican Plot at St. Mary and Joseph Graveyard at 12.45 p.m.

## CLONE:

Ceremony at Graveyard

## CARRICKMORE:

Ceremony at Memorial at 3.00 p.m.

## EGGLISH:

Ceremony at Graveyard at 10.00 a.m.

## DUNGANNON:

Parade leaves Ballygawley Road housing estate to attend ceremony at Edendork Graveyard at 12 noon.

## ARMAGH:

National Graves Association Commemoration Parade leaves Moy Road at 12 noon. Marching via Vanbrook Hill Lower English Street and Cathedral Road to City Cemetery at Sandy Hill Colour Party, Bands and Pipes in attendance.

## LURGAN:

National Graves Association Commemoration Committee, North Armagh - Parade leaves Francis Street at 2.30 p.m. to St. Colman's Cemetery. Speakers: M. O'Hanlon (Monaghan), G. McCarthy (Cork).

## PORTADOWN:

Ceremony at Drumcree Cemetery at 10.00 a.m.

## DERRYMACASH:

Parade leaves Ballinamoney 11.30 a.m. to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

## MAGHERY:

Ceremony at 12 noon.

## NEWRY:

Commemoration Ceremony at Republican Plot, St. Mary's Cemetery, Easter Sunday, 9.30 a.m.

## CAMLOUGH:

Ceremony at 10.00 a.m.

## CROSSMAGLEN:

At time of going to press, no details available.

## MULLAGHBANE:

Ceremony on Saturday, 13th April, 8.00 p.m.

## DUNDALK:

Parade leaves at 3.00 p.m. for Cemetery.

## CULLYHANNA:

5.00 p.m.-Easter Sunday.

# NATIONAL GRAVES ASSOCIATION

The Republican News is printed and published weekly by the Belfast Republican Press Centre, at 170 Falls Road, Belfast, where all communications should be addressed to.