

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 Dáil Éireann)

An Phoblacht

Iml. 8. Uimhir 35. 10p. Meán Fómhair 7, 1977.

Exclusive interview: Carter plan analysed

Ó BRÁDAIGH ON PATH TO PEACE

Again we accuse the Crown

ANOTHER attempted was made on the life of a prominent Republican last week, that of the Sinn Féin director of publicity, Seán Ó Brádaigh, in the form of a parcel bomb.

It would appear that this bomb was one of a series, identical to that which was delivered to the Belfast Drum home (as reported in last week's edition).

The bomb intended to kill or injure members of the Drumm household failed to explode. The bomb intended for the Ó Brádaigh family was opened by a controlled explosion and the flames leaped twice the height of a suburban two-storey house.

The indication is that the matter used was a plastic explosive, available only to state armed forces and exceedingly difficult to obtain by others because of tight control.

As in the Drumm case we accuse the Crown of attempted murder. We add to that accusation the forces of the 26 Counties, on exactly the same terms of reference, that every letter, every parcel, sent to prominent Republicans, is subject to state scrutiny.

It is inconceivable that, in the Ó Brádaigh case, BOTH forces might have been inefficient. That would have been a remarkable coincidence.

In the absence of strong evidence to the contrary — and an independent sworn inquiry is unlikely — we would suggest that we are justified in accusing the Crown of attempted murder and the Dublin administration of being accessories to the fact.

The friends of Ireland in America might take this episode and that of the Drumm bomb, into consideration when continuing their negotiations with US President Carter on the human rights issue in Ireland.

THERE IS some difference of opinion, even in Republican circles, as to the value, if any, of the recent intervention of the President of the United States of America, Jimmie Carter, in the Irish war.

Although Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Uachtarán, Sinn Féin, has replied to President Carter (reproduced in page-five on this issue) we have interviewed Ruairí to examine in detail his thinking on the genuine, realistic path to peace and his view of the Carter Proposals, which might result in a dramatic turning point in the war or merely another move in counter-insurgency.

Sinn Féin has ensured that the widest possible circulation of this important and reasoned reaction to President Carter's proposals will be made available to people throughout the world so that the basic issues involved in the Irish struggle for freedom may be understood as well as the Irish desire for a peace based on Irish independence, the only possible guarantee for justice, in general, and civil rights, in particular, in Ireland.

Our editorial comment (page-two) was our immediate reaction to the Carter proposals and the sycophant reaction of the establishment, here and in Britain, to them.

Here is the text of our interview with Ruairí Ó Brádaigh.

An Phoblacht: You say that President Carter's statement internationalises the war in Ireland significantly. Would you care to explain?

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh: What I'm saying is that the most important thing about President Carter's statement is that it was made at all; that up to this, no American president has referred directly to or issued an entire statement relating, in its entirety, to the conflict in Ireland against British imperialism.

I would say that President Carter and American presidents have referred to the Palestinian question. They've referred to the Zimbabwe question and so on. That, I think, is the most remarkable thing about his statement, in that it lifted the Irish question out of what the British claim is their domestic politics and put on an international plane. That, I think, is the second thing that can be said about it.

All-Ireland election

A.P.: After the World War I, when Ireland was seeking her independence, backing that demand by the general election

of 1918, which gave more than 70 per cent support for the Irish Republic, and when the war aims of the Allies had been to give freedom to peoples seeking their independence, the Americans told the British, following pressure, that they considered Ireland to be a "domestic British problem." In view of that, can you see any real change in President Carter's statement?

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh: President Carter seems to be following more the dead Sunningdale proposed settlement which was within the British domestic scene, within the British Parliament, within the Act for the Better Government of Ireland, 1920, and the various elements in Carter's speech emphasise power-sharing and the "Irish dimension" as well as an end to the conflict, just a sort of end conflict and hope for the best, "live horse and you'll get grass".

R. O. B.: You raise the attitude of the victorious allies, following the end of World War I. I think it is significant — and here we have much in common with our Breton brothers and sisters, that at the peace conference in 1919 and the re-drawing of the map of Europe following, the suppressed and colonised nationalities which existed under the defeated Axis powers (N. Germany, Austria, Turkey and so forth) were given the right to self-determination, but people such as the Bretons, who were opposing French imperialism in their country, and the Irish, who were

opposing British imperialism in their country, did not get a hearing. Their claim to self-determination was not upheld.

What was involved was a cynical exercise. As regards any real change, my statement has pointed out the good things — calling for human rights and guaranteeing freedom from discrimination and a quest for a peaceful and just society. These are all very laudable objectives.

Artificial entity

But "seeking a form of government in Northern Ireland which would command widespread acceptance throughout both parts of the community" — the thing is that the so-called Northern Ireland is an artificial entity, carved arbitrarily out of the body politic of Ireland as a whole. It is based on a sectarian head-count.

It is not possible to have full civil rights, human rights and an end to discrimination within that entity. The extreme Unionists were right when they opposed civil rights demands because they said it was an attack on the state.

They were right in that they recognised that to grant full civil rights would mean inevitably an end to the artificial entity of the Six Counties.

Any reconstruction of a government in the Six Counties' context is not acceptable to the Republican Movement and is a



Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, with the Sinn Féin vice-president, Maire Drumm, before her assassination in a Belfast hospital by Crown agents.

recipe for further strife because it perpetuates the problem.

Sunningdale revived?

As to it being another Sunningdale and to a solution within the British scene, that is not very clear but it would look as if something like that were intended.

That would not be acceptable. Just as the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Middle East or the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe, perhaps, would welcome certain aspects of an American president's statement and would reject others, that is our situation, also.

Whatever good there is in it,

we welcome. Laudable objectives, some laudable objectives, are posed.

The question is how to achieve these objectives and what is the scenario? And, as I made very clear in the statement, it is Britain who has sponsored discrimination in Ireland; it is Britain who has breached human rights and who has been found guilty at the European Court of Human Rights for such violations; it is Britain who continues to torture; it is Britain who continues militaristic brutality against our people.

All of these things are by-products of the basic situation, which is British rule and oppression in Ireland.

A useful point has been made that, as British power shrinks throughout the world, they often turn to America to fill the power vacuums left. That is a danger in the north-east part of Ireland.

(Ar leanaint ar lch a 5)

World coverage arranged for this text

An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 8. Meán Fómhair 7, 1977 Uimhir 35.
44 Cearnóg Parnell, B.A.C., Éire. Gutha: 747811.

What is Carter's game?

WHAT IS U.S. President Carter's game? Peace, many people will reply because their minds are not armed with the facts and a capacity to analyse them and draw a conclusion; or because they don't want to do anything more progressive than echo what they believe to be the popular or fashionable thing to say.

President Carter's intervention in the Irish war, according to the facts available to us, is the result of political pressure at home; the fear that the Crown's cold and calculated continuation of torture may be used against Carter in his one-sided plea for human rights; the fear that, if the Irish revolution succeeds, American military and economic interests in Ireland and in western Europe in general might be jeopardised; and the much greater fear that the Irish revolution might be exported.

There is also, of course, the strong emotional link, through language and other elements of culture which has helped so much to strengthen the long alliance between these two powers and which is characterised or summarised, in the letters WASP: White, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant.

Many of the textbooks on counter-insurgency which have appeared in recent years provide a formula for victory more or less along these lines: Military operations to prevent the spread of insurgency, to confine and reduce it to "an acceptable level of violence"; gradual withdrawal of the military and their replacement by police, accompanied by very rough treatment of the rebel community, to tire them out and force them to "vomit" those in volved in the armed struggle; then reforms (or promised reforms) and considerable capital injections to improve the social climate and divide the rebel community even more deeply from its militant leaders.

Richard Hauser's "A Social Option", a rare but still available study of the Six Counties' situation, backed by both the CIA and British Intelligence, is such a blueprint; but it is merely one of many.

The Carter intervention must be interpreted primarily in that context, as a move in counter-insurgency rather than, as the kept media of Dublin and elsewhere would suggest, as a friendly act to the Irish people.

President Carter may be on record, as listeners to a Radio Éireann broadcast by a member of the National Caucus in America suggested last week, as favouring a "united Ireland." But Ireland has been united before—under the Crown.

It could be united again, under the Crown, directly or indirectly. Or under Brussels. Or under some other form of gombenism and shoneenism. But that would not mean that the Irish people of the entire 32 counties would be free, as the leadership of the Republican Movement seeks, to chose the form of government, the economic system, under which they wish to live.

Republicans were not exactly shocked by Carter's acceptance of Britain's alleged right to its presence in Ireland for Britain is one of America's oldest allies. But that very acceptance by Carter, and his belief, apparently, that everything can be solved by bribes, will have quite the opposite effect to that expected by the American President's advisers.

The Irish people, be they loyalist-inclined, Republican, or in the various confused elements in between, are not fools and retain a dignity which, it would appear, is incomprehensible to the Carters, the O'Neills, the Moyinians, the Kennedys, the Careys, and to the many other prosperous people who would seek to speak for traditional, rebel Ireland in the U.S.A. without understanding it.

To the people of the Six Counties, in particular, this American intervention is appearing amazingly naive if not downright childish. Apparently Carter and his advisers have not realised the political nub of the problem, that the Six Counties was cut off from the rest of the country to achieve one basic aim: The domination by one tricked section of another, in the Crown interest, to control the entire country; that that has failed; that Humpty-Dumpty never again can be reassembled and put back on the wall.

An raibh an ceart an Flann Ó Riain?

B'FHÉIDIR gur ceart an chreidúint a thabhairt do **Flhann** as tús a thabhairt do mhíonchoimhlint tá ina tina trasna na tíre, mar atá, céard í an fhothraocht cheart tá ag sloinne an ardeaspáig nua a bheas in Ard Macha sar inbhfad?

Tan is ea an fiach (dubh). Tá ainm eile air an éan céanna, mar "brán," focal atá sa mbreatais agus sa mBríotáinis. As ainm an éin úd atá Sloinne eile againn, mar "O Broin," na Branaigh.

Tugtar faoi ndear, faoi na Branaigh, gur dual dóibh srón bheith acu a chuireann gob an bhroin i guinne; agus go bhfuil dath a geoid graiuge chomh duibhghorm céanna is atá cleitín an éin.

Is minic "Fiach" ina ainm ag muintir Uí Bhroin. Ach, de réir bhéaloideis na clainne, tá m'fhad ag baint leis, tad ag cuimhnís siar go dtí Fiach MacAoidh a dhúmhharraig na Sasanaigh agus a d'fhág a chloigann ar spéic ar chaisleán Baile Átha Cliath san Iú aois.

Dúirt duine do mhuintir Uí Bhroin liom uair go bhfuil an chlan chomh písteogach sin faoi "Fiach" a bhronnach ar mhac go bhfuil sé socrúite acu gan ach aon Fhíach anáin a bheith basitithe ar pháistín in aon ghlián anáin agus go leanann siad an nós sin go dtí an lá fá imniu ann.

"Fiach" an fhothraocht g'cill Mhantáin, an ab'iceag do mhuintir Uí Bhroin dhul a chónaí inti tamall tar éis do na Normannaigh a geuid talún a ghoid i gCo. Chill Dara, áit ar ionnaghad stad ó na ciarta roimh sin, roimh thocht na nGéid, b'héid, ach cinnte roimh an am a d'éag Críost.

Cill Mhantáin

DEIRTEAR liom go raibh Gaeilge liom go raibh ríomh Gaeilge fíx d' labhairt i mbeas mhuintir Uí Bhroin agus muintir Uí Thuathail i gCill Mhantáin i 1798; ach theip orm sin a chruthú.

Ach níl sé ró-fhada ó bhí an teanga beo; tá iarsmaí den seanchloig in geonáf sa chontae; tá foela fánacha Gaeilge sa chaint go fóill agus b'héid go bhfuil an fhothraocht úd, mar "fia," d'lis don traidisiún agus do chaniúint Ghaeilge an cheantair.

Tá an focal sa chaint againn ar bhealach eile, tá, "ag fiach," nó ag seilg. "Fiach an mhada rua," mar shampla. Tá sin beo i geonáf i

That 'Irish dimension'

In a reference line right to the Carter statement and the coming meeting between the Taoiseach and Mr. Callaghan the British Press Association said it had been made clear to Mr. Lynch in advance that he would be welcome only for the purpose of discussing the facts with Britain and would not be able to persuade Mr. Callaghan into changing British policy on Northern Ireland.

This quaint quote comes from "The Irish Press" (August 31). No denial followed from Leinster House nor any published protest at so crude a slur.



Rinceoirí sinseacha de chuid Chlann Dhún Dealgan, an grúpa cabaret, atá i Meiriceá faoi í áthair. Beidh chuairteanna á dtabhairt acu ar Newhaven, Hamden, Nowalk agus Long Island. Fillfidh siad ar an bhfód dhúchais Meán Fómhair 20.

Seo iad na daoine atá sa phictiúr: Orla Wallace, Aiden Byrne i rene Quinn agus Urna Wiseman (ina seasamh) agus Frances Darcy, Colette Byrne agus Martina Heeney. Go dté siad agus go bhfile said san.

gConamara, áit a bhfuil an "ch" le cl' oistéid i geonáf, meaisim. Ach focal is ea é a bhfuil an fhothraocht ag athrú beagán ó gur go háit. Agus i Cúige Uladh (i dtír Chonnail, abair) ar éigin atá

Le DÉBÉ Tá Cúnnla ar saoire

an "ch" sin le cloistáil. Ar éigin, a deirim, óir tá rian éicéit le cloistáil má bhíonn tú géarúiseach; ach is amhlaidh a mhíchann an scormach é, nach nór.

Mar sin fein, tá difríocht idir "fia" agus "fí" (nó leagan an "Bhéarla," mar "fee"). Agus ba shin an rud, is coisúil, bhí ag déanamh tinnis do Fhlann Ó Riain, nuair a chum sé an rann agus nuair d'fhoilsigh sé é agus cartun in éindí.

Sin, agus bealach maslafocht RTE chun gach uile shroth a ghalldú, má bhagham sé an deis is lú chuige, chomh math leis an nós suarach eile tá ag an eagrais áiteamh ar Ghaeilgeoirí leagan truaillithe a n-aimneacha agus a sloinne a chleachtadh go poiblí i bh nuair bhíodh a mhalaí mar nós acu sul mé d'fhogair RTE iad (Turner, Duignan, Michael, agus mar sin de).

Nós suarach RTE

AN MFID sin ráite, tá seans an gur fhothraigh duine éicéit in RTE de Thomás céard f an fhothraocht a ba chóir a úsáid agus RTE a labhairt faoi.

B'héid gur fhothraigh agus b'héid gur fhothraigh Tomás agus b'héid gur theip ar an gclainn ghallda an fhothraocht a thabhairt léi go crúinn.

B'héid, freisin, go scéitfidh an tArdeaspáig an rún liin, amach anéan. Ach tá mise cinnte faoi rud anéin.

Tá althre agam ar an bhfar seo le breis is 10 mbliana, níor thugas ach "O Fiach" air (agus an "ch" go soilier in cuid cainte) agus ní cheartaigh sé mé.

Agus rud eile fós. Níor airigh mise éinne ag cur "fee" air ach "O Fiach".

Rud beag é seo uille, a deir tú, seans. Ní hea, a dhúine, ach rud fábhachtach. Le spalláir a dhéantar na caisleáin. Má bhíonn na spalláir bréagach titfidh an caisleán.

Má bhíonn muid cúramach faoi na míonrud (má míonrud ainm d'fhis agus sloinne, pearsantacht agus d'fhis an duine) ní baol do na míonrud.

Máir leis an Monsignor féin, ní féidir liin bheith ag maonm gur "duine dinn fein é" óir ní Sealadach é agus tá sé tar éis na Sealadach a chéineadh go poiblí

ar an teilifís. Ach dhine is ea é a bhí fáta i geonáf a dhícheall a dhéanamh ar son na geimí, thuaidh theas, agus go mór mór ar son na ndaoine breatha tá sa phríosín i bPortaíoise.

Sin an chúis, is dócha, gur chuir na uachtáin Sinn Féin, Ruairt Ó Brádaigh, an sreang scéal seo a leanas ghuine nuair a cuireadh in iúl dúinn go bheadh sé ina ardeaspáig ar Ard Mhacha: "Go dtreoiráid Mac Dé agus a mháthair bheannaithe thú mar chomhartha Phádraig agus éarláimh Éireann uile Comhghárdeas agus 'chúile deá-ghu'."

Ní aon locht ar bheannacht. Agus beidh an treoir úd agus an deaghúil a dhíth go gear air Thomas Ó Fiach, bail é Dhia air.

Scoileanna na haislinge

TÁ AN scoilbhliain atosuite gan móran cainte go fóill faoi scoileanna nua líonfacha ceo go raibh caint go láfa fúthu tú míonnaí ó shin.

Tá an ceann nua i mbf Cúallán (nó i mBré, má fear leis an leagan sin) slán. Ach céard faoi na cinn eile a bhí le bheith ann? Naibh ceann le bheith bunaithe i dTamluacht Maoilruin agus ceann eile fós i Sórd Cholm Cille?

Is cinnte go bhfuil an t-éilcnamh an g'ionáf, Uaireanta, ní bhíonn an sagart paróiste ró-bhúil ar an smaoineamh; ach tá leigheas air sin. Ní Roimn an Oideachais. Fós féin is éascaí i bhfad scoil Bhaigha a bhunú ná scoil Ghaeilge.

SHIF go bheadh sé chomh héasca céanna an dá chéim a bhunú ach na daoine a bheith toilteannach; agus go mbéidís ar níos líbéal, maidir le ceartanna, nuna bhfuiltear chun túsáite a thabhairt don náisiún agus don traidisiún.

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"An Phoblacht" is the most widely read of all Republican publications and circulates in some 30 countries throughout the world. It reflects the views of the Republican leadership.

STATE VIOLENCE:

THE OBJECTIVE in both torture and solitary confinement is to break the victim's will to resist and force him to part with the information sought; or to make him amenable to the discipline of the enemy.

The means through which this is achieved is the creation and accumulation of anxiety which, after a period, feeds upon itself, leading to what is referred to popularly, in other circumstances, as a "nervous break down".

One hears it said that every person will break under torture, provided that the torture is continued long enough and has some basis in medicine and psychology.

Read Tom Clarke

To understand how to equip oneself to beat the torturer some study of O'Donovan Rossa, Tom Clarke, Yoga, Zen Buddhism and, indeed, of the Christian mystics, will help considerably.

In all cases the exercise of the muscles of mind and body are involved, to achieve full co-ordination and, later, full domination of the mind and body by the owner.

Anyone who has taken part in a hunger strike has noticed the remarkable clarity of mind which comes after the first two or three days.

This clarity makes control of mind and body easier. Therefore, those being tortured might consider refusing all food, taking only water and salt, at least for a period of seven days. In most cases this will do no harm.

One of the ways of conquering solitary confinement is what has been described as an "obsessive routine": planning one's day and sticking rigidly, come what may, to that schedule.

Rigid routine

The day must be occupied fully. It might start with physical exercises. Even within a small cell one can do "press-ups" and isometrics (contractions of the body, for five seconds initially, gradually increased up to 12 seconds; and straining of muscles, by pulling on a towel or handkerchief, for example, caught under one's foot).

Such exercises should be combined with breathing exercises. Many text books by qualified persons are available on this matter.

The rest of the day could be broken up into sessions of reading for pleasure, study, writing, practising music (or some other

Your submission — or your mind

skill), physical exercises being introduced according to expert recommendation (as in approved, specialist reading).

The day, however it may be organised, is broken up by the prisoner into periods of three-quarters of an hour, if he has any means of calculating time (and often even this will be denied him as part of the plan to break him) and the routine must be followed, day in day out.

If there be no means of calculating the time, the routine can be followed by deciding on a fixed number of exercises, reading a fixed number of pages, doing a fixed number of practices, playing a fixed number of tunes (if allowed practice on a musical instrument).

Stimulate Senses

The major effect aimed at in solitary confinement is sensory deprivation (denial of stimulation to the senses), which provokes acute anxiety and eventual breakdown.

Obviously, the way to beat the system here is to provide for as complete a stimulation of the senses as is possible.

So far, in these islands, the authorities have not dared to eliminate all the possibilities of such stimulation. They go merely as far as they dare, which is as far as an aroused public opinion will permit them.

In Portlaoise Prison, the denial of a biro to a prisoner is an example of such creeping torture (as, indeed, many of the other regulations there).

The denial of a biro to a man in solitary confinement, however, could be much more serious (drawing, doodling, sketching, writing—all are valuable ways of stimulating the mind).

According to Cooney, when still in power, there is no solitary confinement in Portlaoise. Not according to the strict interpretation of the term, perhaps, in international legal circles: I do not know.

Effect on mind

What I do know is that, whatever the agreed legal description of the punishment is, it is vicious and dangerous; it may have permanent effects on the mind.

In view of what has happened to Eamonn Sullivan in Portlaoise Jail (six months in solitary) the following from "The Technology of Political Control" by Carol

Ackroyd, Karen Margolis, Jonathan Rosenhead and Tim Shallice, Penguin £1375) is of special interest:

"In August 1974 a new unit opened in Wakefield Prison that could house 39 men. Soon another was to open in Wormwood Scrubs (that could take 28). These were the 'control units'. Control units were designed for 'subverters of the prison order', a category with which we shall become more familiar.

The minimum time a prisoner was to spend in the control unit was 180 days, divided into two 90-day phases. In the first phase he was kept in solitary confinement in his cell for 23 hours a day and allowed one hour solitary exercise.

"During the second 90 days he was allowed limited access to other inmates of the unit, but if he misbehaved in any way he could be returned to the first phase."

Illegal increase

"In setting up the control units the Home Office had quietly increased the permissible maximum solitary confinement from 56 days to 90 days or more.

"Ninety days, strangely enough, was also the length of solitary confinement introduced by the South African government in the early 1960s. In South Africa the 90-day detention system was being deliberately used to break the victim so as to obtain a confession. In Britain its function was also that of breaking the prisoner..."

All the greater need for a public sworn inquiry into Portlaoise Jail.

The British control unit system was abandoned, following public protest, in October 1975 (though solitary confinement in ordinary cells and up to nine months has been reported since).

The pressure must be maintained for a public inquiry into Portlaoise Jail until such time as it is granted and the abuses there ended.

The gradual change in the Portlaoise pattern to conform more closely with the South African and the British system hardly can be seen as a coincidence.

RTE gagged

While, however, there is a considerable body of medical opinion in Britain and which can be relied upon to inform the public and bring pressure on the authorities, in Ireland medical opinion largely has been silent (when, indeed, its leading lights have not been associated closely with the ruling élite of the Blueshirts).

There is another reason for the silence. The technology of repression has advanced so rapidly over the past eight years that very special skills are involved, requiring expert comment to inform the general practitioner, the ordinary lawyer and the official of the civil or human rights group.

We will be discussing some of those technologies in another article, next week.

In a reasonably free state the radio and the TV services could be relied upon to assemble informed and concerned opinion, to put the public on its guard.

In the 26 Counties of Ireland radio and TV are under a tight censorship.

It is essential, therefore, that Civil rights, trade union and other

bodies maintain the maximum pressure on the Dublin regime to free radio and TV from these shackles.

• Men's minds may very well depend on liberating RTE.

Holiday for the children

MORE than 40 children from the Hill and John Streets' area of Wexford town travelled by special excursion to Enniscorthy on August 11, through the organisation of the P. Ó Fearáil Sinn Féin Cumann.

The idea for the excursion came through Cumann involvement in Wexford's Redmond Park. The idea was to give the children a day's outing and let them know something of their county and its heritage.

In Enniscorthy the children visited the County Museum and the Cathedral and ended their day with a picnic on Vinegar Hill.

A novel feature in Coming Weeks in Redmond Park will be a display of Irish dancing by the Maguire School of dancing, Wexford, reports P. Ó Ceallaigh, Cumann fund. Footnote: Redmond Park was due to be closed two years ago, to make room for private houses. Sinn Féin fought to retain it for the people and won, succeeding in having play equipment installed for the children. This is the only play centre in Wexford town (Population: 15,000).



Pictured above are members and supporters of the Sinn Féin Roger Casement Cumann, Kilburn, London, holding a street meeting in Kilburn Square. Meetings at the Square and at Quax Road Church, after Mass, are held weekly, calling for political status for Irish political prisoners in Ireland and England and to draw attention to the torture and general ill-treatment of these prisoners. The response to these meetings has been very encouraging, the Cumann secretary reports.

ANTI - WORKER SLANT OF THE 'INDEPENDENT'

By MICHAEL QUINN

UNION trouble-makers and marketing problems have cost 278 workers their jobs at one of the country's major shipyards.

Because of persistent stoppages, work delays and lack of crew facilities the shipyard — in New Ross — has no further orders on the books.

The Shipyard, New Ross Ltd.

Union "trouble-makers" — classical Blueshirt cant from "Irish Independent" (September 1). No wonder the paper's circulation is dropping.

Crown bid to wreck community life

BELFAST CLUBS have been robbed of thousands of pounds worth of drink, the lame excuse being that the clubs were not licensed to sell drink.

But, as usual, the UVF and UDA clubs, which are modelled on the Republican social amenities, the profits from which go to help the prisoners' dependants, have been left untouched by military and RUC.

Nor is the robbery and destruction by the Crown confined to Republic-run premises.

Tenants' associations and other community organisations are feeling the full brunt of the Crown terror.

Closed indefinitely

The Foyle Neighbourhood Association reported that the British army 'completely wrecked' a community hall in Bishop St. during a full-on operation in the Brandywell area after a shooting incident in which two soldiers were seriously injured.

As a result of the damage caused the Association has decided to close it indefinitely.

The hall caters for old and young people alike. For the young people activities include pool, snooker, billiards and table tennis, while adults enjoy regular bingo sessions. Senior citizens also use the hall to meet and have tea with their neighbours.

A spokesman for the Association said that they had organised an outing for the people of the area on Sunday and when they returned at about 10 p.m. they discovered that the local com-

munity hall in Bishop St. was a centre of great military interest.

As a result, some of the committee members went to the hall to see what was going on.

The spokesman said that the committee members were met at the door of the hall by soldiers who at first refused to let them into the building.

Eventually they were allowed into the ground rooms but when they tried to go upstairs they were told that the lights were not working.

Damage described

According to the spokesman the soldiers said that the man who had fired the shots, injuring the two soldiers earlier, had fired from the upper floor of the building and that the military

had subsequently found two spent bullets there.

The committee spokesman said that when they inspected the premises they discovered that the snooker and billiard table had been damaged, chairs and other furniture was also damaged and two fire surrounds in the upstairs had been pulled out from the wall.

Floor boards were pulled up and some of the walls were extensively damaged.

The spokesman explained that the walls were covered with hard-board and this had been torn off and broken away in several places.

Doors and windows were also damaged, said the spokesman.

Northern Relief Committee

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Donations of all kinds of furniture and household items, including beds and bedding, tables, chairs, cooking utensils, knives, forks and spoons.

Collections can be arranged. Please send details or bring material to 5 Blessington St., Dublin, 44 Park Street, Dublin, or 2A Lower Kevin Street, Dublin. Tel: 308783

Ná clisteir ár ar ainúir thaidh!

If arrested under Emergency legislation, night or day, ring

(01) 342793

- Remember that all you are obliged to tell under the laws is your name and address.
- As soon as brought into the garda station ask to see your solicitor. Name him.
- Do not sign your name to anything unless so advised by your lawyer. Ask for your own doctor. When released, see him again. Get a full examination as well as a blood and urine test for drugs.

KNOW YOUR ÉIRE NUA

le Christene Elias,

MANY OF the queries about Éire Nua sent in by readers of this column require a lengthy reply and, indeed, a full article in some cases. But several questions received can be answered quite succinctly. We include below some short replies to readers' problems; but, if a more detailed explanation is required, readers are welcome to write, requesting clarification.

A reader in Kilkenny is worried about how our Éire Nua programme will be financed and is doubtful whether the Irish people can afford independence. Ireland is a very wealthy country; its advantages in terms of geography, climate, and the existence of raw materials and natural resources are obvious. The people of Ireland are hard-working and the reversal of the present trend that allows a high percentage of the profits from Irish labour to be lived off by foreign investors would, in fact, be of immense importance in the New Ireland.

"In 1913, in the series, "From a Hermitage", Padraic Pearse states: "Before God, I believe that the root of the matter lies in foreign domination. A free Ireland would not, and could not, have hunger in her fertile vales and squalor in her cities. Ireland has resources to feed five times her population: a free Ireland would make those resources available.

"A free Ireland would drain the bogs, would harness the rivers, would plant the wastes, would nationalise the railways and waterways, would protect fisheries, would improve agriculture, would foster industries, would promote commerce, would diminish extravagant expenditure (as on needless judges and policemen), would beautify the cities, would educate the workers (and also the non-workers, who stand in dire need of it), would, in short, govern herself as no external power — nay, not even a government of angels and archangels — could govern her."

Answering your questions

To the reader who sees some hope in the EEC connection: No, we do not consider that a closer relation with Brussels might be helpful in our struggle against the Brits.

The underlying international strategy of the EEC is a very serious threat to the people of Ireland and to their future development. Obedient participation in Europe can only result in the complete loss of our as yet unfulfilled right as a separate nation to determine our own future.

Is it not to restore this right to the Irish people that we are struggling against the Brits? Offering our right to sovereignty over our own country to Brussels will not solve our differences with the Brits.

No, we are not totally opposed to competition. But we insist that it be fair and not result in the exploitation of our workers.

Allowing free-for-all competition from foreign concerns can only lead us to conclude that the commercial interests of the Irish people do not stand a chance in the huge multinational market represented by the E.E.C.

Just society

YES, we have put a great deal of emphasis on Brits-Out recently but the reader who congratulates us on this campaign is wrong in thinking that getting the Brits Out is our only aim.

In fact, the aim of the Republican Movement is to build a just and free society in Ireland, based on our programme of democratic socialism and the creation of self-governing communities linked federally.

History, however, has taught us that we will never achieve

justice and freedom as long as the Brits maintain their hold on this country.

Therefore, our first prerequisite must be to free Ireland from British political, economic, and cultural domination.

Continued Brit presence cannot permit the creation of just and free society in Ireland.

To the Dublin reader interested in fishing: YES, Sin Féin has been supporting the fishermen in their demand for a 50-mile limit. In fact, we would insist on a 200-mile limit under Irish control.

Not Marxist

We would recommend our latest policy document, "The National Offshore," available in all Republican bookshops.

NO, Sinn Féin is not a Marxist party. NO, the Éire Nua pro-



Comhairle Chúige Laighean

gramme is not a Marxist programme. In addition, we are NOT Communists and do not believe that Communism is the answer to Ireland's problems.

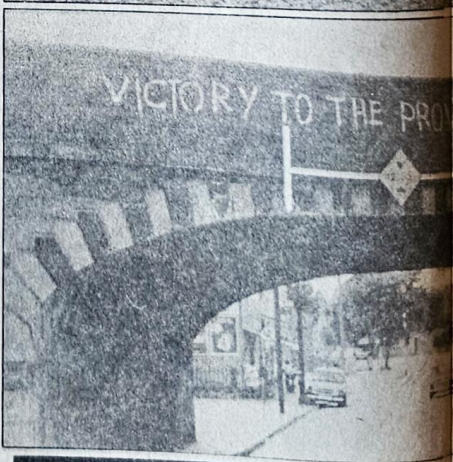
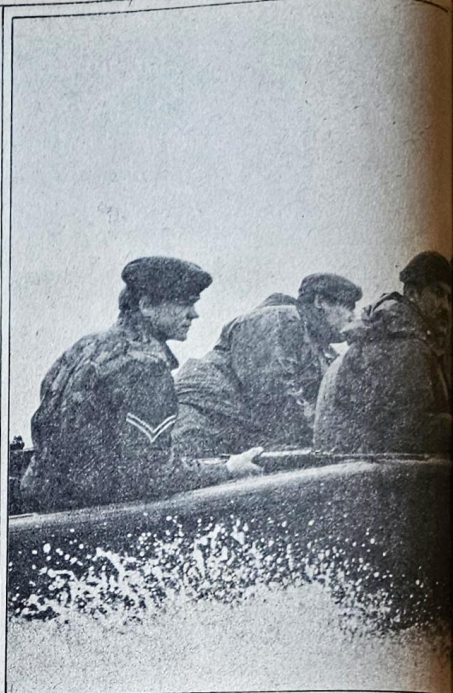
But, YES, definitely, we are socialists. The principles of democratic socialism will provide the foundations upon which a just and free Irish society can be built.

Despite recent correspondence, the Republican Movement does not have difficulty in distinguishing between these various terms and labels.

We are slightly surprised by the incredible confusion of the Sticks, considering the immense amount of time they have to worry about the "theory of revolution."

In a recent interview, one of their ex-members, M. de Burca, was quoted as saying that she was a Marxist and, a few paragraphs later, that she was a Christian.

Surely this is a very curious combination of materialism and metaphysical idealism which, as Ms. de Burca ought to know, do not mix.



Military drivers in Strabane

THERE were angry exchanges between Mr. W. Carlin and Mr. S. Rogers at the recent mid-week meeting of Strabane District Council.

Arising out of the by-laws regulating traffic, Mr. Ivan Cooper said he was appalled at the lack of concern by the Department on the whole question.

Mr. Carlin said no matter who they wrote to and no matter how urgent the problem, the British army in occupation in Strabane were the people who were preventing the re-opening of Abercorn Square.

The military could drive as fast as they liked and without lights.

Mr. Rogers demanded an explanation of what the "British army in occupation" meant. It was their army. He called for withdrawal of the remark.

Mr. Carlin — "No way. Anyone with any decency wouldn't allow what the army are allowed to get away with in this town."

Mr. J. McKeelvey supported Mr. Carlin stating he had had complaint of the military going down the pedestrian path at Koram Square, rather than do what every other motorist was compelled to do by law.

War in defence of the Republic

COMMANDANT — GENERAL Ernie O'Malley's memoir of the war in defence of the Republic, "The Singing Flame," will be published by Anvil Books next spring.

It covers the three turbulent years from July, 1921, and the prominent part he took on the Republican side in war that followed the 1916-21 fighting. It ends with his release from internment camp in 1924.

First begun in 1930, during his exile in New Mexico, USA, and continued at intervals until 1933 in New York, he resumed the work on return to Ireland, rewriting and adding to sections of the text as late as the 1950s.

Some of this was based on fresh information from hundreds of interviews he conducted with veterans. He died in 1957 without completing it.

UCD Archives

His manuscripts and typescripts were brought together and edited to form a comprehensive and definitive text.

The work was undertaken by Frances-Mary Blake, who studied the O'Malley papers in the U.C.D. archives. She also has assembled considerable background material.

The story of the "Flame" typescript would make a story in itself. When Ernie died, Anvil had his original unfinished typescript which they wished to publish. Reluctantly they had to

relinquish it. Twenty years later, Anvil once again received the work, this time in a new, revised and enlarged version.

This is the first detailed personal account of the civil war by a top-ranking leader of the Republican forces.

O'Malley was the IRA Assistant Chief of Staff; he was also O.C. of Leinster and Ulster until his capture, riddled with bullets.

Omós do Sheán Ó Riordáin

At a recent, representative meeting of residents of the eastern party Inis Carra parish, Co. Cork, it was decided to perpetuate the memory of the late poet, Seán Ó Riordáin by erecting a memorial plaque on the wall of the house where he lived for 45 years. A Committee has been formed to raise funds and, if sufficient money is subscribed the memorial will include a Seán Ó Riordáin Scholarship in the Cúil Aodha Falltaicht. Subscriptions may be sent to any of the following: Michael O'Murchú, Coachford, Co. Chorcaigh; B. O'Núnaid, "Tall Trees," Model Farm Road, Corcaigh; or Liam O'Ceallaigh, Berrings, Co. Chorcaigh.

The separatist tradition

The Department of Education of Sinn Féin will hold a seminar on the separatist theme in Dublin on the weekend of September 17 and 18 next.

Purpose is to examine in depth the history and future development of the separatist and Republican traditions of Sinn Féin. Speakers will include prominent members of the Movement and invited specialists on various aspects of separatism and the policies of Sinn Féin.

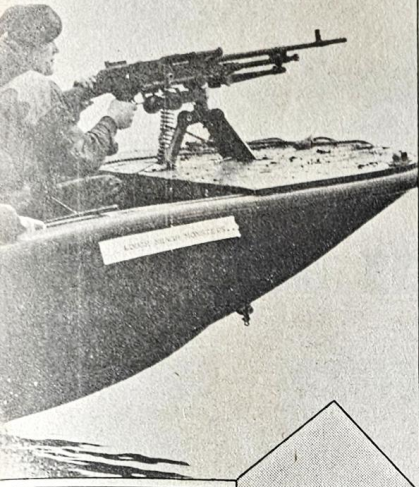
Invited delegates include prominent Republican activists, Sinn Féin Councillors, senior provincial officers and Comhairleachantar representatives. All area have been notified and must ensure that delegates attend.

A social evening of traditional music and ballads has been arranged for the Saturday night.

"Educate that you may be free" — Thomas Davis

Dublin leads in slogans?

Ruairí Ó Bradaigh replies to Carter



This picture, titled "Lough Neagh Monster," was entered for a photographic competition in 1971 by Dermot O'Shea, according to the reader who sent it to us. We do not know if it won a prize or if the monsters have been captured in the interim.

Film that told the truth

The authorities in Britain tried to ban the film made by Thames TV in the series "This Week" and titled "Ulster - in Friendship and Forgiveness".

The banning bid came from fear of the truth but it failed and millions of people in Britain have seen and evaluated the film and know more, now, about the freedom struggle.

As the English radical paper "News Line," put it, the film "brought one ting into focus very sharply - the total blackout on the news from Ireland operated by both ITV and BBC."

But the film, though shown, was censored, removed was the spirited address of Andreas O Ceallaigh, Sinn Féin ard-chomhairle member.

Why can't Irish audiences see this film? Because Irish TV screens are even more tightly controlled than those of Britain. Still, no harm in sending an unstamped postcard to RTE with your protest on it of state censorship.

Left is pictured one of the scenes from the film, a recent checkpoint operated by armed members of Ogalagh na hEireann.

Join Sinn Féin and support its programme

That is very true and that is something we must be very much aware of.

note that President Carter says "we have no intention of telling the parties how this might be achieved".

He adds: "The only permanent solution will come from the people who live there. There are no solutions that outsiders can impose".

The basic principle is that it is not for the people of the artificial entity of the Six Counties to decide. It is for the people of all Ireland to say what their destiny will be, with the proviso that all the communities within Ireland have the right to self-government, to protect themselves and to ensure their fullest and richest development within that free Ireland. Therefore, the people of the 32 Counties of Ireland are entitled to shape their own destiny. It is no use attempting a solution within the border line, the colonial boundary drawn in our country in 1920.

Basic issue ignored

A.P.: Therefore, you would agree that President Carter has ignored the basic issue in Ireland - freedom - so that human rights may be observed, that peace and justice may be obtained. Maybe, freedom?

R. O. B.: Yes. That's the policy of "live horse and you'll get grass". The Irish people have had far too much experience of that type of situation. It is much too easy to cheat people. When they stop fighting, they have no leverage left when they go to the conference table.

Going to the conference table without leverage is courting disaster. Inevitably it ends the same way around the world.

The point is that it is the whole of Ireland that must be taken into consideration and, if that talks on Britain's terms, what we are able to say is that: We are glad that President Carter has referred to the Irish conflict but we believe he will have to go farther.

He will have to be prepared to walk on Britain's terms, as it were, and point out that a solution is not possible within the confines of the artificial, old-style, colonial statelet of the Six Counties.

While it is significant that the statement was made at all, if President Carter is to get to grips with reality and secure a lasting peace in Ireland, respect for human rights, absence of discrimination, a peaceful and just society (and I'm quoting his own words here). The proper basis for building that must be found.

Surely it is in America's interest to have a neutral friendly Ireland on this side of the Atlantic when one takes into consideration the long-term interests of the American administration?

Ireland for Irish

The Republican Movement is not interested in exchanging an old-style colonial situation in the north-east of Ireland and a neo-colonial situation in the rest of the country for a neo-colonial situation in the entire island.

We want Ireland to belong to the Irish, to the people of Ireland; and that embraces all aspects of Irish life, including the wealth of Ireland and her culture.

We have stated repeatedly that our attitude on the world scene is one of neutrality and non-alignment. We don't believe in belonging to any power blocs, whether political, military or economic. We can have friendly and

trading relations with all countries. We look to the colonised and imperialist countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and we look to the captive nations of Europe rather than to the East or the West. That is our policy.

We've been very clear about it and I don't think anybody is in any doubt about it. We do not want to exchange one form of overlordship for another, from whatever quarter.

Pressure on Crown

A.P.: Therefore, at present, the main advantage one might get from the Carter speech would be pressure on Britain and on the 26 Counties regime to end brutality, torturing, intimidation, ill-treatment of prisoners, torturing of prisoners, harassing of prisoners, and torturing of entire communities, such as happened recently in Turf Lodge and in Derry?

R. O. B.: I agree. President Carter stated from the outset that he is concerned with human rights all around the world and in Ireland. We are just 3,000 miles away from America.

There are many people - it is reckoned up to 20,000,000 people of Irish descent among the 200,000,000 people in America.

All that you have mentioned is happening. It is indispensable to the British presence in Ireland. It is part of the armoury of imperialism everywhere.

If we can stop that kind of thing, we will oust the British from Ireland because they cannot maintain themselves without the atrocities you have mentioned.

If we are successful in pressuring them to discontinue this type of brutality, they will be able no longer to maintain their imperialistic presence in Ireland.

Ó Brádaigh statement

Here is the full statement made by Seánachtan, Sinn Féin, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, commenting on President Carter's statement.

"President Carter's statement yesterday on the continuing conflict in Ireland internationalises that conflict significantly and is a remarkable shift from the previous official American stand of non-intervention."

"The President's concern for a just solution which protects human rights and guarantees freedom from discrimination and its complete support of the quest for a peaceful and just society are to be welcomed."

"The path to the achievement of these vital objectives in Ireland was clearly charted by Mr Carter's 25-member executive committee of the Democratic Party National Committee, meeting in Washington on August 12 last, (ref. "Washington Post" 13/8/77) when it unanimously passed a resolution "condemning a government-sponsored practice of deliberate discrimination against the half-million Catholics in Northern Ireland" and calling on the president and the state department to "urge the British government to first end the bloodshed and then end the occupation of the territory of Northern Ireland by foreign troops."

"British has, indeed, violated human rights in Ireland and has been convicted at the European Human Rights tribunal in Strasbourg of so doing. Britain has

A.P.: There are two other basic human rights which perhaps one does not think of normally, in view of the terrible brutality in Ireland by the Crown and their allies.

They are, first of all, the right of Sinn Féin to access to radio and TV, to put its case, to be able to hold public meetings without being attacked by the Gardaí, by provocation or by agents provocateurs, as we know has happened; and, also, especially in view of Carter's statement, surely one would expect that Carter would show an indication of good will by allowing you into the United States? This is one of the basic freedoms: freedom of travel.

R. O. B.: Again, I agree. The Dublin regime, in its collaboration with the British, its desire to maintain the status quo within which the political fortunes of both the Leinster House administration and opposition are at their maximum, has collaborated.

They have engaged in many of the excesses of the British. It is a basic human right to have freedom of association, freedom to organise politically, freedom to exchange ideas and to have access to the media.

As I have pointed out before, in the last quarter of the 20th century, to deny access to any political interest to the state monopoly of radio and TV is tantamount to banning their right to hold public meetings and mass meetings 50 years ago.

Right to travel

They do not need to ban meetings when they can, in a much more surreptitious and sinister manner, deny access to the media. That is the reality of modern life.

Much play has been made in America about the right to travel

sponsored a carefully organised system of discrimination in Occupied Ireland down through the years. Despite the Strasbourg ruling, torture of prisoners by British forces continues unabated in Ireland today.

"In his concluding paragraph, President Carter has praised the many true friends of Ireland in America who have not taken the easy course of remaining silent."

"Sinn Féin also expresses its appreciation of the good work done by them in keeping the Irish language and for Irish speakers in the forefront and in supporting the dependents of the many Irish political prisoners."

"The aim of a peaceful and just society has long been a prime objective of the Republican Movement in Ireland. "The key to this and the other goals set by President Carter is to be found in British disengagement and the involvement of the people of all Ireland in building a just and lasting peace with self-government for all communities within Ireland," the statement concludes.

Comhairle Chúige Laignean

Next meeting of Comhairle Chúige Laignean will take place in Sinn Féin Clubrooms, 5 Blessington Street, Dublin, on Sept. 12 next.

ALL DELEGATES TO ATTEND

and the denial of freedom to Soviet Jews to travel. Yet we have the situation where British representatives, Loyalist extremists and Dublin government collaborators have full freedom to travel to America, to put their viewpoint.

Yet nobody who supports the full claim of the Irish people to total liberation and who is a spokesperson in that regard allowed into the United States. That is the reality and, surely, here there is a contradiction?

Since President Carter's election a visa was refused to me, as a President of Sinn Féin, to visit the United States and address the New York State Convention of the AOI at Niagara Falls, Buffalo, on June 23 and 24 last. What price civil rights in that context?

Ceartha na Gaeilge

A.P.: Another human right which, perhaps, may tend to be ignored in the context of the Carter proposals, is the right of the Irish language in all Ireland. Would you care to comment on that?

I am referring, first of all, to all-Irish and bilingual schools, as desired by parents, in all Ireland - at once, because one does not know how long the war of liberation will continue.

Fair play on the radio and TV for the Irish language and for Irish culture in general in the Six and Twenty-Six Counties. The immediate founding of an Udaras na Gaeilgacha, a corporation which fits snugly into the Eire Nua proposals.

An end to English linguistic colonisation of the Gaeltacht. An end to all - English courts in the Gaeltacht and the basis for other complaints of the people at the forefront of the cultural revolution in Ireland, all Ireland?

R. O. B.: Sinn Féin certainly endorses these human rights. We have found, when comparing notes with our brothers in Brittany, the Basque country and in Catalonia, Corsica and Occitania, that these are universal aspects of imperial domination and that we must demand rights for the Irish language and for Irish speakers no matter what part of Ireland they live in and that the right to all - Irish schools and so forth is valid and must be upheld.

A democratically-elected Udaras na Gaeilgacha, with local district councils and an overall Gaeltacht regional council has been part of the Eire Nua proposals from the very outset in 1971.

Action in U.N.

A.P.: One of the major difficulties of the Carter statement is that Carter says that human rights should be given to the people of the Six Counties but that he accepts the Sillkin statement in Strasbourg that torture has stopped, though evidence has been presented to him that torture has not stopped and, indeed, as in the case of Leo Martin, that a particularly vicious system of torture seems

(Ar leanúint ar chúl)

Cúrsaí eachtracha Foreign affairs

Oman patriots plead for political promises

THE POPULAR Front for the Liberation of Oman week appealed to humanitarian organizations throughout the world to rush to the aid of hundreds of political prisoners in the sultanate of Oman, where the SAS trained for the war in Ireland up to recently.

The Aden-based Front charged that the detainees were living under "very bad conditions" in the prisons of Muscat, the Sultanate's capital.

The regime of Sultan Qabus Ibn Said is waging a widespread campaign of arrests, the Front said,

adding that those arrested included army officers, Government employees, students and workers.

Adding that the arrests had come at a time when the Omani people had rejected the Qabus puppet regime, the Front promised to continue the struggle against the Sultan and his Iranian, British and American colonialist masters.

Oman is a sultanate on the south east corner of the Arabian Peninsula, opposite Iran and which controls the entrance to the Persian Gulf.



THE ERITREAN People's Liberation Front, which advocates independence for Eritrea, accused the United States, Israel, the Soviet Union and Cuba last week in America of helping Ethiopia in the suppression of Eritrean guerrilla fighters.

Nevertheless, it said, "The Eritrean People are on the verge of victory. We have liberated the entire countryside and a number of major cities, such as Keren, Decamere, Nacla and Ela Bered. "Only a few cities, such as Asmara, Massawa and Assab, remain under the hands of the Ethiopian troops and even these are under encirclement and constant attack".

In a statement at a news conference Amde Michael Khaai, representative of the EPLF, also said that his group and the Eritrean Liberation Front, a second guerrilla force, would negotiate with Ethiopia for a peaceful settlement but only on condition that it recognized "the right of the Eritrean people to self-determination and independence. The dialogue, he said would have to be conducted" in the international forum of the United Nations.

He had called the news conference at the International Church Center, opposite the U.N., on the 16th anniversary of the beginning of Eritrean guerrilla warfare against Ethiopia, he added.

Eritrean guerrillas on the verge of victory

WEAPON SEIZED

In reply to questions, Khasai said, the Guerrillas were receiving some assistance from Sudan. But about 60 per cent. of their weapons had been seized from the Ethiopian troops.

These included "Large quantities of brand new Soviet Kalashnikovs seized in the recent battle at Keren in which we completely annihilated the 4,000-man strong occupationist army".

The Soviet Union had supplied the Ethiopian military regime with large quantities of arms, including tanks, he stated and "Cuba has provided the Ethiopian Junta with military experts".

He added that the "Israelis have trained and continue to train counter-insurgency commandos, such as the Flame Brigade, for Ethiopia. Only eight months ago, Israel sent 40 more Israeli

Counter-insurgency experts to Ethiopia."

The United States had not pulled out of Ethiopia completely and still maintained ties with its government, U.S. economic aid was still flowing" although more

through its western European allies, much as Federal Germany.

U.S. accused

Khasai charged that the United

States was "trying to work up a neo-colonialist" solution for Eritrea. "We see them throwing their support behind sell-out and pro-imperialist elements such as the Osman Saleh Sabbe clique," he said.

On August 9 last, the California Chapter of the Irish National Caucus sponsored a march for Human Rights in Ireland from Grace Cathedral (Episcopal) to St. Mary's Cathedral (Catholic) in San Francisco.

Speaking at Grace Cathedral, Rev. Cuchulain Moriarty called for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and an end to the violations of human rights in Ireland, north and south. More than 200 people took part, including a number of Chilean refugees, themselves victims of human rights violations in their own country.

AR DHEIS DÉ

I ndúichuimhne do Staff Captain Dan Mc Anallan and Vol Patrick Quinn, killed in action on August 16, 1973.

Always remembered by Carty/Crawley/Loughran Sinn Fein Cumann, Dunganon.

The people's courage and determination to be free is a living monument to our dead comrades, and must be strengthened by the participation of all in the Revolution.

I.C.R.A.

Saturday, September 10: A demonstration demanding a British withdrawal from the north-east of Ireland, followed by an amnesty for Irish political prisoners.

Assembly at Traitors' Gate, top of Graton St., Dublin, at 14.30 hours.

We need your support. We will not be pushed from the streets.

Fought to end

Very Rev. V. McDonald, P.P., Inniskeen, officiated at the interment, after Requiem Mass. A decade of the Rosary was recited by Thomas Greene, Dundalk, and the oration was delivered by Pádraig O'Dubhagáin, in the fight to drive the Enemy troops out of Ireland.

A volley was fired over the grave and the Last Post and Reveille were sounded.

The Republican Movement was represented at the funeral by members from Derry, Belfast, Mid-Ulster, south Armagh, Louth, Dublin, Kildare, and Monaghan.

May the cause he nobly cherished-Ireland united and free-be carried to a successful ending.

In Dúichuimhne

Jimmy Kavanagh

James (Jimmy) Kavanagh Drimnagh, Dublin, was born and reared in Coates Street (Halls area), Belfast, but lived for many years in Dublin. During the Belfast pogroms of the twenties he was wounded badly in the leg and ever after suffered from a limp.

He was a life-long Republican, and in the late twenties and early thirties, was a member of Dublin Brigade, Oglaiha na hÉireann.

When the fight for Irish freedom was resumed during the late fifties and early sixties he strove night and day to assist the dependents of Republican prisoners and continued to do so up to the time of his death.

We extend to his family our deepest sympathy. Go ndána Dia tréaire ar a anam.

Charlie Laverty

The numerous friends of Charlie Laverty, Magheralet, Co. Derry, who has resided in San Pablo, California, U.S. in recent years, will be deeply saddened to hear of the death of his son. (result of an accident) in the U.S.A.

Charlie retired from business recently and handed it over to the deceased. We sympathise with Charlie, his wife, family in their great loss. Ar dheis Dé go raib a anam.

John Duggan

John Duggan, a lifelong supporter of the Republican Movement and, in recent years, of the Prisoners' Aid Committee, Britain, died last month in Sheffield, England, aged 69.

We extend our sympathy to his son, Seán, and to the rest of his family.

I measc laochra na nGael go raib sí, grásta dó.

Tom Meegan

THE recent death of Thomas Meegan Inniskeen, Co. Monaghan, in a Dublin hospital, removed from the north-east one of the staunchest of Republicans and a lifelong advocate of the independence struggle.

Tommy, as he was best known to his many friends in south Monaghan and South Armagh, was one of the few surviving members of the 1916-22 era. He took part in several engagements and on one occasion was badly wounded.

He never wavered from the Republican viewpoint and was interned for a period in the 40's. After his release he never ceased to aid those who continued the struggle and his advice, experience and training was often sought.

The funeral cortege was one of the greatest seen in the area for years and the Tricolour-draped coffin was flanked by a guard of honour of former comrades and ex-interns. There was also guard of honour from the Republican Movement and members of Oglaiha na hÉireann.

Terry Doyle

Mr. Terence Michael (Terry) Doyle, Rathfarnham, Dublin, who died suddenly, was a well-known breeder of greyhounds and a familiar figure in Rathfarnham, where he was born and reared.

From boyhood he took a great interest in Ireland's fight for freedom. His funeral, which was one of the greatest seen in Rathfarnham in recent years, was attended by representatives of various families of the Republican Movement.

Life in cause

A guard of honour was provided by Flanná Freamh. The oration at the graveside was given by Charlie McGlade. During it he spoke of Terry's work for the Republican Movement during the thirties, forties and fifties and of how he had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the renewed struggle for Irish Freedom in 1969.

He spoke of his unflinching Christian charity as welfare officer of Northern Relief and of how difficult it would be to find someone to carry on the work with the same dedication as Terry had shown.

We extend to his widow and family and his immediate relatives our deepest sympathy.

Cut this out and send to a friend

WITHDRAWAL of political status is an attempt to "criminalise" the Irish struggle. It gives carte blanche to police officers and prison warders to torture prisoners, even those on remand, who have not been found "guilty".

In Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast:

- Prisoners are beaten up daily, sometimes so badly they have to go to hospital. If they have been beaten badly visits are stopped because the bruises will show.

- Visits have been shortened from 30 to 20 minutes.
- Food parcels (prisoners' main source of food) has been reduced. Prisoners have to buy most of their food inside the prison at ridiculous prices - £1 for a pound of butter!

In Long Kesh Concentration Camp:

Prisoners demanding political status are refusing to wear prison uniform and so have to go naked to the toilet, to get their meals from the canteen and to take exercise (even in winter).

They are continually abused and jeered at by the prison warders and hostile prisoners. Solitary confinement, except for canteen visits. No visits unless they wear prison uniform.

Horrors of H-Block, Long Kesh:

- Solitary confinement 24 hours daily and no human contact;
- Naked, except for a blanket supplied at the whim of prison warders;
- No visits from relatives during whole period of imprisonment;
- No parcels; two letters a month;
- Frequent beatings within the cells;
- No contact with the outside world;
- Bedding is removed from cells during the day;
- Urinals are not emptied;
- Malnutrition - septic sores, mouth ulcers, peeling skin;
- Wash allowed only once per week;
- Physically and mentally tortured. After his father died one boy was awakened continually to ask if he wanted to commit suicide.

What are YOU doing about this post-Strasbourg scandal?

Oireachtas Laighean

I Ráth Cairn, Meán Fómhair 16-18 agus ar Raidió na Gaeltachta

Dé hAoine, 7.30 In. Osealt oifigiúil.
8.00 In. Comórtais aomair amhánaíochta don aos óg faoi 21 (amháin amháin Gaeilge).
9.00 In. Seofaíocht.
9.30 In. Seisúin - go dtí 11.00 (Comhaltas Dhúnu Design).
11.00 In. Comórtais rinne fóirme.
Meánoife, Céifí.

Dé Sathairn: 8.00 In. Comórtais ceoil uirlise (aomair).
9.00 In. Amháin ar an sean-úr Daic, 100 pínt.
10.00 In. Comórtais pinne seit.
11.30 In. Céifí.

Dé Domhnaigh: 11.30 ar maidin, Aifreann.
Peil: Calíní Ráth Cairn v Conradh na Gaeilge (Dáimhlí).
Peil: Gaeltacht v Gardáil.

Labhair Gaeilge

Every Monday night Sinn Féin has Irish classes, beginning at 20.00 hours, in 5 Blessington Street, Dublin.

Learn Irish and join the cultural revolution.
"The reconquest of Ireland begins with the reconquest of Irish" - Martin O' Cadhain.

Comhghárdeas

McCartney: Happy birthday, Ronnie. Thinking of you always. Lots of love from Una.

McCartney: Happy birthday, Ronnie. Hope your next one is in freedom, Love, Eddie, Rosie and family.

McCartney: Happy birthday. Lots of love from Rita and Martin.

McCartney: Happy birthday, Ronnie. Hope to see you soon. Love, Sally.

An Cumann Cabhrach

Results of the Dublin private members' draw for the benefit of prisoners' dependants in August were:

- 1. (£100), Niall Taylor, Ticket: 194; 2. (£50), S. Blake, Ticket: 127; 3. (£25), Nan Dillon, Ticket: 52; 4. (£5), E. Mitchell, Ticket: 114; 5. (£5), J. Kelly, Ticket: 117; 6. (£5), Sean McDonald, Ticket: 252; 7. (£5), Tom Byrne, Ticket: 132; 8. (£5), P. Revens, Ticket: 153.

Pipe Band for Dublin

Those interested in forming a Republican pipe band in Dublin are requested to contact:

The Secretary, Pipe Band Committee, 5 Blessington Street, Baile Átha Cliath, 7.

POSTMHALA POSTBAG POSTMHALA

MASSES FOR PRISONERS

IT IS sad and deplorable to know that Republican prisoners are tortured in Jail and outside, in R.U.C. barracks.

In charity for our freedom fighters I felt there was an obligation on me to help them in their suffering and torture. I got a Novena of Masses offered for them.

This may help to encourage and console them, that they are not forgotten in their suffering. Find enclosed the Nine Masses Bouquet Card.

-C. Conway,

Drinaghán, Ennisconne, Co. Shligigh.

THE FACTS ON TV

ON AUGUST 3 the LA TV station screened a half-hour show about the Six Counties. The commentary was supplied by Martha Stout and by John Murphy, the man who wrote "The Country Boy," the popular Abbey Theatre drama.

In between the showing of stills and comment by the major participants viewers were asked related questions. Hopefully, this effort will encourage development work, this has no immediate plans to extend their service.

We wrote to the Tenant's Association and they told us that they would press for a satisfactory comment to the effect.

Again we corresponded with Marlin Communal Aerials Ltd., and this time enclosed a copy of a letter from C.I.F. stating that there would be no objection to placing an overhead aerial cable from 1, St. Patrick's St. to George's Villas, provided they were prepared to enter into a licence with the Board and be subject to certain height restrictions, to be decided by the Board's engineer.

In a reply to us of July 18 last they advised that George's Villas now has been included in Marlin's forward schedule. They are to proceed with the cabling of George's Villas in January next. They informed us that they would contact us before the work has been completed.

-Michael O'Mahony,

Cumann Roibearad Emmet, Inis, Baile Átha Cliath.

BRITAIN'S GUILT

REFERRING to the recent torture case at the Court of Human Rights, Garret FitzGerald attempted to minimise the amount of suffering which Britain inflicted on her victims by stating: "Tension will not last between the Irish and British because of the tortious nature of the case."

Britain was found guilty. Such guilt cannot be so lightly brushed aside. Any opinions to be voiced to such tension remaining should be heard from the Irish people. The British atrocity. They will remember their companions who died as a result of the British torture. They will think of the grievous wrongs suffered by their wives and families.

The Coalition regime which included Fitzgerald, prolonged the duration of the torture trial by dithering as to whether to drop the charges against Britain, going "hand-in-glove, half-fellow well-met to Britain."

FitzGerald wasn't at the receiving end of the brutality. It is easy for him to cringe to the foreigners.

This whole nation if informed should be very much concerned that there remain in our land British concentration camps where electrified fences, barbed wire, mesh cages and Alsatian dogs combine the vengeance of the Crown. The Long Kesh Compound 'H' was specifically constructed to inflict torture. In all seasons there the prisoners, our kith and kin, linger, stark naked. The blanket is considered government property and is forbidden to be taken as a covering when the prisoners line up for meals.

Holy Mass is celebrated and the sacraments administered to the naked prisoners through the slats of the country north and south of the border and they will conclude that 800 years of British domination over the Irish must cease.

Enough is more than enough. The British have made clear their intention to knock from power the quinzings of the Coalition: Labour and Fine Gaelers.

The Brits must go home! Tyranny must stop! Freeman must make our laws and liberty must prevail over domination by "heavy gun" and by brain's milled fist!

-Una Toal (Mrs.),

Newry Road, Dún Dealgán.

WHERE HATE RULES

AS a Republican P.O.W. in C-Wing, Crumlin Road Jail, I am writing to tell you about the so-called neutral prison officers here.

As far as Republican P.O.W.s are concerned there are no neutral screws, as most of them are Loyalist paramilitary groups. They can be seen at any time of day showing their hate towards Republicans.

Even when we are locked in our cells at night you can hear them say: "Where are the Fenians cells?" Then they start flicking on and off the lights in our cells at all hours of the night and kicking our cell doors in the early hours of the morning.

When we are getting our grub you will always see the Loyalists getting more than Republicans. A certain screw called Davidson, when asked why he gives Loyalist prisoners more food than Republican prisoners, said: "I hate to see good food going to waste on you Fenian Bastards!"

Some of the screws can be seen giving messages from Loyalists on the outside to Loyalist leaders on the inside. On July 12 the screws and prison governor allowed Loyalist prisoners to shout obscenities about Our Lady, to throw urine through our cells, to bang on cell doors at all hours of the night.

But if a Republican even gets up to the window to ask a cell mate for a light after lock-up, if he is caught by a screw he is put on the boards for three days.

I think that it is time that the Northern Ireland Office had a good look at the prisons, to see if it is the Loyalists or the so-called prison officers who are running them.

-P.R.O.,

C-Wing, Crumlin Road Jail,

NOVEMBER FORUM

THE REPORT of the National Labour Movement Delegation, which visited Ireland last September, has now been published and agreed by the Delegates at their last meeting in May, 1977.

This meeting also decided to organise a conference for delegates from the Labour movement entitled "Britain - Ireland - How to Live and When?" The conference is open to all Labour movement bodies which support the right of the Irish people to national self-determination. The conference will be held in London on November 11-12, 1977.

The Delegates also agreed that participation in sponsorship or support of the conference would not impinge with the conclusions of the Delegation itself, i.e., that Britain should withdraw from Ireland immediately. The conference was seen as a further step in proving debate within the Labour movement on the Irish question, a forum in which all solutions based on the Irish people's right to national self-determination could be discussed.

We therefore, invite organisations to send delegates to this conference, which will take place on Saturday, November 19, at 10.00 a.m. at Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London W.C.1. Credentials (£1.00 per delegate) from the address above. We would also welcome sponsorship of this conference. Sponsors to date include: Syd Bidwell (M.P.); Tom Litterick (M.P.); William Wilson (M.P.); Ken Livingstone (prospective Labour Parliamentary candidate in Hampstead); Edward Bond (playwright).

-Jack Clafferty,

NLMDD, 1 North End Road, London W.14, Sasana,

PAINTBRUSH STOLEN

THE vice-chairman and education officer of the McCabe-Quigley cumann was subjected to harassment on July 25. He was walking up his own road. On his way home to his wife and child, he was after collecting some paint and brushes from a friend to do a painting job at home.

He was stopped by two uniformed Gardai in a squad car. He was asked to get into the car. He was a supporter of the Dublin football team he knew one of the Gardai, John McCarthy. (D.41). He was accused by him of painting slogans on walls.

The vice-chairman said nothing in reply. He knew it was his right to have a solicitor present before answering any questions and to inform him of his rights. The Gardai told him they had reports of men going around painting slogans on walls. He said he knew nothing of this. This did not prevent them from detaining him for over two hours while they tried frantically to concoct some evidence to make a charge stick.

Garda McCarthy knows this man very well and knew that he was a member of Sinn Féin, and tried to get ... into a slanging match with him about Sinn Féin. The member refused to be drawn and remained silent.

He overheard one of the Gardai say to the rest: "Did he say anything at all? Can we not get him on anything?" This man was in plain-clothes. All together there were six uniformed Gardai present and four plain-clothes men. All to mind one prisoner.

The oldest of the plain-clothes men seemed to be in charge, and came out to see if he could soften the prisoner. He made statements to the prisoner such as: "What's this watch for? That is the same kind that are used for timing the bombs." "Free Ireland time and bang up goes the bomb!" "Free Ireland with a paint brush". Were you ever over the Border? Meanwhile, the "prisoner" sat on the chair with his eyes closed.

Finally, they let him go at 02.20 hours, to walk home from Mountjoy to Ballymun. When he asked for his paint and brushes back, he was told to get to "fucking hell out of here!"

Was there anyone to protect the public while 10 members of the Gardai (custodians of law and order) were keeping their eye on one man with a paint brush?

-P.R.O.,

McCabe Quigley, Cumann, Baile Átha Cliath.

CRAFT CENTRE

Leather goods

Ladies' leather 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
(plus 40p post and packing)

Ornaments

Miniature Harps; Irish cottages ... £2.00
Miniature Round Towers; Washing Wills ... £1.50
Miniature Rocking Chairs; Horseshoe key holders ... £1.00
(plus 40p post and packing)

Jewellery

Silver Phoenix Badges ... £2.50
Gold Phoenix Badges ... £1.00
Silver Phoenix medallions ... £7.50
Gold Phoenix medallions ... £25.00
Ladies' Silver Phoenix rings ... £4.00
Ladies' Gold Phoenix rings ... £12.50
Gents' Silver Phoenix rings ... £6.50
Gents' Gold Phoenix rings ... £25.00
(plus 25p post and packing)

Records

Long playing records: Those marked with an *are also available in 4 Track cassette.
*Ireland Live On ... by Saoirse ... £2.50
*Hanging 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 ... £2.50
Ireland, the fight goes on, by the Men of No Property ... £2.60
*18 Rebel Songs ... £3.00
*Ireland, United, Gaelic and Free ... £3.00
*Best of the Wolfhound ... £3.00
*Freedom Sons by Wolfhound ... £3.00
*Smash Internment ... £3.00
*Irish Songs of Freedom, Vol. 1, 2 and 3 ... £2.50
*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
(plus 40p post and packing)

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

Call or phone or write: Craft Centre, 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath, ÉIRE.

Éire Nua carrier bags

These plastic bags are available from: Craft Shop, Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath, 1, Éire.

Also from Siopa Éire Nua, Carraig Airt, Co. Thír Chonaill, Éire.
£13.00 for 500; £23.00 for 1,000.



The Last Post

A valuable historical record containing the names of those who have given their lives for the cause of Irish freedom. Published by the National Gaels Association. Available from the Republican Craft Centre. Price £2.00; Postage and packing 20p extra.

SINN FÉIN LONDON

Another new cumann has been formed in London. If interested in joining write to Box Eight, 183 Upper Street, London, N.1.

JOIN SINN FÉIN

For a Federal Socialist Democratic Republic based on Community Government

Aimn (Name): _____
Seoladh (Address): _____
Send this form to: Sinn Féin, Spáid Chaomhín, Baile Átha Cliath, Éire.

National labour movement delegation to Ireland

The report of the LABOUR MOVEMENT DELEGATION TO IRELAND is now available. It is a detailed report of the British labour movement delegation, containing evidence collected in Dublin, Crossmaglen and Belfast. It concludes with the delegation's findings, principally that British troops

Tell world doctors of Porlaoise scandal

AS THE 31st World Medical Association met in Dublin last week information was made available to the press, radio and TV that conditions in Port Laoise Prison had not improved in recent weeks, as might have been expected from statements by Gerry Collins on TV, but that, in fact they had deteriorated.

Child (5) arrested by Branch

A FIVE-YEAR old boy was arrested in Dublin recently, thrown into a police van and, with his father, taken to a Garda station where, separated from his father, he was shown a gun by a secret policeman and asked if he had ever seen one of these things in his house.

After the recent Roger Casement commemoration in Sandycove, Co. Dublin, a number of those who had been present returned on a bus to Dublin and sang songs as they travelled.

Apparently a passenger complained of the songs, or their political content. A confrontation resulted with driver and conductor, on one side, and some of the singers, on the other.

One of the singers is reported to have given an indication that he would assault the driver; one of his friends intervened, to stop him; the journey continued and the passengers left at the terminus.

An hour later the driver, accompanied by Gardai, entered a Dublin premises and identified the man who had stopped the assault as the assailant, whereupon he and his five-year-old son were grabbed and taken to a Garda station for charging, despite their protests.

Inside the Garda station, the father of the child asked to see a solicitor before making any comment on the charge against him.

Immediately, he was slapped across the face.

As this case is to come before a court we are inhibited from giving further details. The matter has been reported to the Irish Civil Rights Association.



In last week's issue we told how Joe O'Reilly was assaulted by the secret police. This (above) is his picture.

Was it in revenge for the edition in which we described the sabotage of the tourist industry by the secret police, displayed (below) outside the Dublin GPO by Paddy Dundon?

Best way to foil the secret police and their native and foreign masters is to sell more copies of Republican papers, pamphlets and literature in general.



According to the statement issued in the names of Joan Carmichael and Barbara Doyle, on behalf of the political prisoners in Port Laoise Jail, and their relatives: "One prisoner, Mr. Eamon O'Sullivan, was beaten last Thursday (September 1) and again on Sunday (September 4) by prison staff and, as a result, has lost four teeth.

"Eamon O'Sullivan has been separated from the other men for the past six months and his visits have been stopped until November 3 next.

"When, during their visits, the men told their visitors about these events their visits were stopped.

Mothers crying

"Today (September 5)," the statement continues, "when visitors arrived at the jail two mothers were sitting crying in the waiting room.

"They had just been to visit their sons, Michael Kinsella and Gerry Donohue, and were shocked to see their condition. They could hardly recognise their sons. The boys could hardly talk.

"There has been no improvement in conditions under Mr. Collins's regime as minister for justice. The men are not prepared to continue to undergo visits under the present conditions.

"We now call on the minister to stop the present regime of torture and ill-treatment in Port Laoise Jail," the statement concludes.

Show your support for the Political Prisoners

It is in the public interest that we report this episode, in view of the arrest, attempted intimidation and illegal interrogation by the police of a child without his parent being present; as well as the denial of a solicitor to an accused person and the assault on him when he demanded one, a basic civil right even still in the "Free" State.

If your civil rights are being denied tell ICRA or us and we will investigate and publish.

The Carter plan

(Ar leanúint ó lech a 5)

to have been evolved for the post-Strasbourg era and continues — and we have this' to a lesser extent, perhaps — in the 26 Counties.

What would you consider the best way to convince Carter that torture is continuing?

Would you, perhaps, try to have the matter raised in the United Nations? Or would you ask for an urgent meeting, which can be done, according to the Court of the Commission of Human Rights, to discuss this as a logical first step in the path to peace, so that the Human Rights Commission might be asked to examine these matters urgently in view of president Carter's statement?

R. O. B.: I think these are very useful suggestions. Amnesty International has completed a report on the Emergency legislation, prior conditions, allegations of police brutality to prisoners while in custody — all of these things within the 26 County state. From leaks to the papers, it would appear that this report is unfavourable to the Dublin administration.

Here are real violations of human rights. The violations in the north-east have been well and truly documented.

Any manner or any way of highlighting these, any international forum of whatever status, before which these could be highlighted, should be approached.

I would agree in regard to the United Nations and also the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.

These matters are being pursued in Strasbourg before the Council of Europe Court of Human Rights on behalf of some 25 prisoners — Irish political prisoners in jail in England.

President Carter's statement does give a better opening for the raising of these very vital issues.

Oldest party

A.P.: Is it possible for Sinn Féin to take the initiative? Sinn Féin is, with the Unionist Party, the oldest political party

in Ireland. It has that status, that background, that acceptance, and should have that acceptance in Europe and in the United Nations.

On that basis, for example, could you not write to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and also to the Court of Human Rights, in consultation, of course, with lawyers?

R. O. B.: The question arises as to whether this can best be done by Sinn Féin, a political organisation with a political standpoint in that it has a democratic socialist programme, favouring a federal system of government with power reaching down to local community level; or whether it should be done by a civil rights body or a legal justice body, which would appear to be more disinterested and less partisan. That question will have to be considered. Certainly, it should be undertaken.

A.P.: Will the Ardchomhairle of Sinn Féin be considering the matter?

R.O.B.: Yes, at the next meeting, in a week's time.

Friends' contribution

A.P.: Would you think, perhaps, that probably the best contribution that the friends of Sinn Féin in America — those of Irish origin, the Puerto Ricans, the Blacks, the Chilean refugees, the American Indians and others who would have sympathy with the Irish demands — could make at present would be to present with the greatest efficiency the evidence of continuing British brutality, of continuing 26 Counties brutality, including torture, documenting it so that the weight of that evidence would be so tremendous and the power of public opinion in America is so decisive that Carter, if he is true to his human rights programme and does not intend it to be a selective human rights programme, would be forced to stop aid to Britain, money loans to

Britain, training of British troops, sending of weapons and all the rest?

R. O. B.: I agree entirely. President Carter has taken a lot on himself. He has said that he supports human rights throughout the world, in whatever country, and that, surely, includes Ireland.

He would be asked to live up to this regard to Ireland. Pressure should be exercised on him accordingly.

If President Carter is seen to be selective in his demands for the enforcement of human rights throughout the world — a most laudable objective and a very high-minded objective — the contradiction should be exposed throughout the world.

There is great material here for harnessing the energies of all freedom-loving and humanitarian people throughout the world, especially within America itself, to place Britain in the dock before world opinion and to place the collaborators with British rule in Dublin in the dock alongside Britain.

That is a realisable political objective. It is something to which the people mentioned should bend their energies immediately.

Le criochnú sa chéad eagrán eile.

Join Sinn Féin and support its programme

Christmas Sale

Meetings to discuss arrangements for this year's Sale of Work will take place in 44, Parnell Square, Dublin, at 20.30 hours on Friday, September 9 and on Friday, September 16.

All interested are welcome. An Cumann Cabhairch, Baile Atha Cliath.

As lár an chogaidh

FROM THE WAR ZONE

AT LEAST two enemy soldiers were shot dead and three soldiers and two RUC men were wounded in the week under review.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.

BELFAST: The Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, claimed responsibility for the shooting of an enemy soldier, in the Ardoyne area. He was in a foot patrol in Brompton Park when fired upon and hit in the head. He died a short time later.

Elsewhere in the city another enemy soldier was wounded when his patrol came under fire. The attack took place near Corrigan Park on the White Rock Road.

An 18-year-old deaf and dumb mute was shot by pro-Brit elements on the West Circular Road, Co. Down.

Two premises, one in Downpatrick, the other in Warrenpoint, were damaged by incendiary devices.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29

BELFAST: Two young children had a narrow escape when their home was raked by gunfire. The children were asleep at the time in Hornbeam Walk.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31

BELFAST: Another enemy soldier was shot dead by the

IRA and in the city another was wounded seriously. The soldier shot dead was a member of a mobile patrol. His Land Rover was returning to base in Girdwood when he was hit in the head and shoulder. He died before reaching hospital.

The injured soldier was manning a checkpoint at the junction of Queen and Castle Street when a sniper fired, hitting him in the arm.

The enemy returned fire but Oglagh returned safely to base. Belfast Brigade, in a statement, claimed responsibility for the attack on an enemy "Saracen." The ASU was using a rocket launcher. After the rocket hit the Saracen it was deflected and exploded. Two children were injured by shrapnel. In its statement the Brigade stated that the command regretted the accident and injury caused to the children.

A shop on the Shankill Road was damaged extensively by petrol bombs. A 24 year old man was shot and wounded at the British Legion Club, Suffolk.

Belfast Brigade claimed responsibility for shooting an RUC man in Belfast's Antrim Road area.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

Ciaran McKeown and his fellow travellers (getting fewer by the day) came out with the most incredible joke that the IRA had engaged a "professional sniper" to shoot Brits!

Not so funny was the call for people to act as informers. Meanwhile, the liberation forces maintained their attacks on the RUC. This time a mobile patrol came under fire, wounding one RUC man.

Belfast Brigade claimed responsibility for shooting an enemy soldier in the Ballymurphy/Springfield Road area in the morning.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

COALISLAND: East Tyrone Brigade claimed responsibility for the bomb attack on the Coalisland RUC barracks.

Comóradh

General Lima Lynch will be commemorated on Sunday, September 11 next at Goatensbridge, Ardrinlann, Co. Tipperary.

Assembly: Lay-by, 15.00 hours, for march to monument, led by a colour party and the Dermot O'Hurlay Pipe Band.

Orator: By a prominent Republican.

BRITISH TERROR

