

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.

(An Dáil Éireann)

An Phoblacht

Iml. 9. Uimhir 36, 10p. Meán Fómhair 9, 1978.

ICTU calls for new trial

THE CASE of Willie Gallagher, the Strabane man on a lengthy hunger strike because of having been imprisoned for an alleged offence which he did not commit, should be referred to the Court of Appeal in the Six Counties.

This is the view of the Northern Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. Gallagher has been jailed since 1976 for allegedly bombing a British Legion hall near his home.

ICTU has issued the following statement: "The Northern Ireland Committee has, at the request of a number of affiliated organisations, decided to request that the Secretary of State use his power to refer the case of Willie Gallagher to the Court of Appeal for review."

This appeal for a review had been unanimous, according to the ICTU officer, Terry Carlin.

The secretary of Strabane Trades' Council, Frank Diver, said: "We are fully behind the Northern Ireland Committee's appeal to Mason - he can't do anything but follow the course of the law."

The Council also had written the Barmsey Trade Council, he stated, asking them to press the

(Ar leanuint ar lch. a 8)



MOST VOTERS SAY WITHDRAW TROOPS

Gallup poll shocks Mason

THE LATEST Gallup Poll returns are emphasising the message that the vast majority of the British people want Britain to end its interference in Ireland at every level and have shocked Gauleiter Roy Mason.

As Britain hurries towards an imperial election the politicians will be forced to note the swing in public opinion and to disclose their own attitudes to this problem.

Voters with Irish freedom and Irish peace at heart should get after their local politicians now and stay with them until the

election is over, pressuring them to put their names to documents stating that they favour British withdrawal from Ireland. The survey of British opinion on the Irish war has been carried out by Professor Ian Mac Allister and Peter Mair, Centre for the Study of Public Policy, Strathclyde University, Scotland.

The latest percentage of voters favouring a phased British withdrawal is almost 60 per cent.

In previous imperial elections the major parties have managed to keep the issue of the Irish war off party programmes. Can they succeed in like manner this time? Very unlikely.

What Irish voters need to be told above

all, concerning the Irish war, is that the Crown has no solution left. It has tried everything and failed.

The Six Counties area was created to produce a Crown majority so that Britain might continue to rule the entire country indirectly from a truncated Ulster and exploit her to the limit. But even that bigoted majority is getting smaller and smaller.

What are the British doing in Ireland, anyway, at a time when they boast of having abandoned imperialism and colonialism?

The British reply weakly that if they were to withdraw there would be a "bloodbath," with "Catholics killing Protestants and vice versa."

Could it be worse than the British bloodbath in Ireland of the past 800 years? Or even of the past 10 years?

And what right have the British to interfere? They have not been asked by the Irish people. They have not been requested by any

(Ar leanuint ar lch. a 8)

LONG KESH BURNS AGAIN

THREE fires in the Long Kesh Concentration Camp of September 4 caused serious damage and were believed to have been caused by incendiary devices.

According to the Unionist MP, Rev. Robert Bradford, the fires had been started deliberately by prisoners in another attempt to

destroy the camp. Four years ago Republican prisoners of war burnt the camp to the ground.

Monday's fires were reported to have been confined to officers' (screws) quarters. The authorities were unwilling to give details of destruction caused and believed to have been considerable - for "security reasons."

An Phoblacht

Iml. 10. Meán Fómhair 9, 1978. Uimh 36.
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C. Éire. Guthán: 74611.

Farmers are facing extinction in West because of Common Market

BY NOW it should be no news to most Irish people that Common Market membership has brought riches to a small minority of farmers and near extinction to most, for the general effect of membership in this, as in other spheres, has been to make the richer richer and the poor poorer.

The farm management survey of An Foras Talúntais, however, is an even greater shock, glossed over by the media. It is shocking that more than 21 per cent. of farmers should be in milk production, which gives one of the lowest returns per acre, being beaten only by ranching (represented by a shocking 36 per cent. of farmers).

The survey shows that farmers in Munster and Leinster increased their incomes by an average of 44 per cent.; those in Connaught, by only one per cent.; and that those in Ulster (three counties) had a decrease of 16 per cent. over the 1976 figures. This means that hundreds of farmers in counties Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan are facing starvation with, in fact, the entire area west of the Shannon not far behind.

The only way that the thousands

of people threatened with extinction on the land can hope for salvation is through immediate organisation and agitation. This they can do through rural organisations as well as through Sinn Féin membership.

The local elections now are less than a year ahead of us and, with such disaster as forecast by the survey organised by An Foras Talúntais, there should be a tremendous increase in Sinn Féin representation. Naturally enough, the survey should be reflected also in the reaction of impoverished farmers to the election to the so-called European Parliament.

Sinn Féin activists in rural areas could do worse than get their hands on statistics from Norway, showing how well that state has done by remaining OUTSIDE the Common Market, though tiny in terms of population and national riches. Norway has done exceptionally well. Other small European states which have done well by staying outside the EEC are Austria, Finland and Switzerland.

It would be well worthwhile circulating the facts about those countries and ensuring their widest

Tuairim

possible distribution in Ireland. The result must be to speed the day when most Irish people will demand an end to EEC messing and the declaration of true national independence as Éire Nua.

The Foras Talúntais survey, of course, discloses only one small part of the disastrous results of Common Market membership for Ireland, that which effects the weakest areas of 26 counties of Ireland's 32 counties and only in farming terms at that.

The plunder that is taking place in terms of shipping valuable ore out of the country must await a survey of another kind as must the rundown of businesses all over Ireland, the steady loss of jobs, the huge and rapidly increasing cost of providing new jobs and the desolate future of boys and girls who have just left school: There is no hope at all of jobs for most of them in the foreseeable future under capitalism within the shadow of Brussels. Another Irish industry badly hit by Brussels blundering, of course, is

sea fishing which was providing low cost jobs at sea and ashore at a steadily increasing rate.

The most surprising thing about the Foras Talúntais survey, perhaps, was the disclosure that the prosperous farmers were doing so badly in comparison with so many industrial workers (who have not been doing so wonderfully, either, in comparison with their comrades in France and Germany - or Austria and Norway).

Yet these were the people the Common Market was expected to benefit most, at least in the short term. It was these who were most vociferous and insistent about the need to join the EEC. How badly they have done, in the event. How much more badly they may be expected to do in the not so distant future as Britain and Germany press for an end to the common agricultural policy.

It is only a question of time, as Professor Vigier pointed out in Dublin the other day, before German pressure for cheap food, backed by Britain, results in the ending of CAP, the dropping of tariffs and the flooding in of cheap American agricultural produce.

Sinn Féin has a great moral obligation to make this clear to all farmers, strong as well as weak.

An important part of the Irish revolution must consist of a fundamental change in Irish farming, particularly away from ranching and milk production, except what is necessary for the home market (and that might require subsidisation). A prosperous rural Ireland cannot be built on uneconomic use of land on such a huge scale as is taking place today, the result of hundreds of years of British exploitation. And that exploitation, notably cheap beef, was to have been ended by Common Market membership, we were told!

A prosperous and satisfying rural Ireland is feasible in terms of a planned economy, guaranteed markets and prices and co-operative enterprises, making the best possible use of land and other resources, all organised in the interests of all the people of Ireland, consumer as well as producer. This is impossible in the rat-race which is capitalism, never mind the agricultural genocide inevitable from Brussels roulette.

Deireadh le hAifreann Gaeilge an Chomhaltais?

FLEADH Cheoil na hÉireann i Lios Tuathail: Thainn sí go mór liom agus thainn sí chomh mór céanna leis an slua, is dóig. Ar aon chaoi bhí an slua sin i bhfad níos mó ná mar a bhí anuraidh agus measaim gur binne a bhí an ceol chomh maith.

Rud amháin a bhain leis an bhFleadh nach dtuigim. B'fhéidir go mbeadh ar chumas Labhráis Uí Mhurchú é ineacht dom. Bhí Aifreann Gaeilge í gruithe. Ach níor Aifreann Gaeilge é ach Aifreann d'a-theangach.

Ní mé cé mhéid d'Aifreann bhí

ar fáil don slua úd i Lios Tuathail maidin agus tráthóna De Dómhnaigh. Ach is féidir a bheith cinnte deirfa nach raibh ach a t-aon cheann amháin dóibh da-theangach.

Da mbeadh gach ceann dóibh da-theangach is docha go mbeinse fágtha gan gearán. Agus seo a leanas an gearán, agus gearán láidir is ea é, go raibh an t-am an nuair a d'neadfaid muid bheith ag súil le hAifreann Gaeilge nuair a bhí sin fógrúithe; go mbeadh Gaeilge romhainn tús deireadh; nach mbeadh focal Béarla le cloisteáil ach, b'fhéidir, sna fógraí an áit. Anois, ré nua, Ní gheillfidh an

Débé

Béarla puinn. Béarla lom beas ar fáil thús deireadh gach Aifreann ach amháin an 'Aifreann "Gaeilge" nach bhfuil ina Aifreann Gaeilge a thuilleadh ach Aifreann dá-theangach.

Cén fáth gurb í an teanga náisiúnta, an teanga Gaeilge, a chaitheáns féilleadh i gcomraí sa choilfin-teacht seo a dtugtar Éire uirthi? Agus ní tharlóidh sé ach i coilfin-teacht amháin.

I gcoitinne, an té a bhfuil

cruthú uaidh gur coilfin-teacht an tfr seo, thuaidh théas, ní a dhíth air ach theasáint cén. chaoi a bhfuil an teanga náisiúnta, cén omós oifigiúil atá an dí, cén chaoi a bhfuil sí curtha faoi chois - sna cúirteanna, ar na sráideanna (féach comharthaí na bpóilíní, na comharthaí tráchtá), sna foirmeacha oifigiúla, sa phairimint, sa stáiseirbh, sna bancannaí agus eile.

Be thrua go mór dá leanfadh Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann an lorg níreacht seo ar imeachtaí na hÉireann.

Tá súil agam go bhfaighidh mé litir ó Labhráis chun a chur in iúl dom gur Aifreann gach Gaeilge a bheas romhainn i ngach féile eile a mbeid páirt ag an gComhaltas inti.

Litr Cooney

IS DÓCHA go bhfuil litir Cooney ar an "Sunday Press," agus é ag tracht faoi chúrsaí Gaeilge agus Conartha, léite ag leath na tíre. Litr chliste. Litr ghlice.

Is dócha gur contúirt leath na firinne ná an bhféig féin. Agus bhí litir Cooney lán dá leitheid, mar a bhíonn cuid mhaith des na litreacha a scríobhann lucht dlí.

Tá súil agam go mbí sé de chiall ag an gConradh fear dlí a fhóstu chun freagra a chur ar fear dlí. Ní fear dlí mise ach is féidir liom bréagadóir a thabhairt ar Cooney agus an thianais in ghlaic agam.

Bhí mise ag plé le múinteoir na Gaeilge faoi thírimeas amháin. Scríobh mé chuig an Roinn toise gur theastuigh uaim cuidid leis an múinteoir maidir le téipeanna agus eile.

Freagra ní bhfuairas é chollach muice de chineál ar bhí dóibh, aire, rúnaí ná eile. Maidir le ceol, ní ligfidís oiread is feadóig stáin isteach. Ní habair gur bhféadfaid feadóig stáin bheith ina contúirt é thabob na sléibhí da del.

Níor dhúirt Cooney cén fáth nár chéadúigh sé do na cimit bheith ag eisteach le Raidió na Gaeltachta.

Ní bhfuair mise ach an t-aon mhíniú amháin faoi sin, agus sin go hindreacht agus go neamh-oifigiúil, mar atá, gur féidir leis an té a bhfuil raidio den chineál sin aige eisteach le minicíocht na nGardaí, freisin.

Ach má cheap Cooney agus a chuid comharthaí go raibh contúirt ann bhí leigheas aige ma bhí sé ástá glacadh leis.

Ní raibh le deannamh aige ach an t-ordu cuí a thabhairt chun go ndéanfaí téip de chár Raidió na Gaeltachta ófhe amháin agus na ndéanfaid an próisín an clár sin a athchraoladh do na cimit an ofhe dá gciinn.

Ach tá nimh Cooney le tabhairt faoi ndear i ndúidre i ruball na litre, nuair a dhéanann sé gearán ag cur Conradh na Gaeilge bheith ucht an iomarca spéise sna cimit!

Má bhíonn aon dualgas ar Chonradh na Gaeilge, maidir le teagas, craoladh agus leathnú na Gaeilge, is é go bhfuil teir air gan aor idirbhéala a dhéanamh, mar gheall ar pholaitiocht, mar gheall ar chreideamh, mar gheall ar eacnamaíocht ná eile.

Is amhlaidh a scéith an litir sin go dona ar an scríbhneoir. Tá súil agam go mbeid sé de ghlacais ag an gConradh teacht i dtír air an mbótún céanna.

Ladhar an Chroipáin agus all that

MORE ABOUT Toponomia Hiberniae by Breandán Ó Cúobháin, our final words on the matter, at least for the moment.

Stressing the importance of the study of place-names the author says that detailed information can be gleaned on the life-style of the people; methods of agriculture and fishing; the changes in the appearance of the countryside and vegetation; historical remains; ancient roadways and manner of travel; the devotions and superstitions practiced at holy places; historical events, mythology and the reservoir of words and sounds cemented into place-names.

Pointing to the dearth of written information in this country on social history he says that it is of great importance to increase the investigation and study of place-names.

However, to magnify the information through noting the frequency of the words which make up place-names it is imperative to collect a very large number of these names in all areas.

This is what "Toponomia Hiberniae I" sets out to do, covering the Barony of Dunkerron (Dun Ciaráin) North, which stretches from Loch Léin to the west of Cill Orglan and containing 1,500 place-names.

The placenames of the four parishes of Barúntacht Dhúin

Ciaráin Thuaidh (Barony of Dunkerron North) are Paróiste Achadh Deo (Aghadoe); Paróiste Chill Orglan (Killorglin); Paróiste an Chnocáin (Knockane) and Paróiste an Teampaill Nua (Templeone).

The author, mainly using the International Phonetic Alphabet, gives the phonetic version of each name followed by the name of the person from whom he received it. Most of these names were taken on tape from the informants, thereby lessening the possibility of misunderstanding, mishearing or difficulty of scribbling names down on a scrap of paper while standing in a field or on a hillside.

The original Irish, of course is given, along with a translation. The number indicating the location of each toponym on the Ordnance Survey six-inch map is given and a description of the place and position in the case of the minor names.

28

Muing an Ghearrtha (Muingeartha)

míng'g'á'járr (P.M.B.), míng'g'á'járr (F.S.C.), míng'g'á'árr (M.Daly) (M.C.), míng'g'á'járr (C.D.)

Muing a Ghearrtha (to p.l.). Muing a Ghearrtha, Moras of the

cutting

morass of the cutting

AL.

Below is an example of a toponym in the parish of An Cnocan.

The 28 indicates the position of Moing an Ghearrtha on the map in this book and the 72 its position on the six-inch Ordnance Survey map. The variations on the pronunciations were supplied by the informants (P.M.B.), John Pádraig (F.S.C.), Michael Daly, Michael Clifford (M.C.) and Christy Daly (C.D.).

This, I think, clearly indicates the thoroughness, care and scholarship that has gone into this collection. And if you can afford the £5 to buy the paperback edition it is available in all city of Dublin libraries.

Perhaps rural dwellers might get it on request at their local libraries. It can be purchased at Hurley's, Trá Lá, Kenny's, Gailimh; O'Mahony's, Luimneach; and University Bookshop, Béal Feirste.

-Lugum

Support the Prisoners' Dependents Send donation to Cumann Cabhrach

Brendan is making it a record year

Lenár dTuairisceoir

THE SINN Féin decision to send Brendan Golden, the Leinster organiser, from fair to fair and féile to féile, around Ireland, certainly has paid off handsomely. It is going to be a record year for Sinn Féin literature sales.

Brendan sets up his portable bookstall at a convenient street corner, playing his various roles of bookseller, PRO, organiser, public speaker and entertainer (complete with guitar and a resonant baritone voice).

We met him at Carnorse Point, at Kilorglan, at the Galway Races and again, inevitably, in Lios Tuathail for Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann.

"An Phoblacht" was sold out within a few hours of going on sale and with it went large quantities of badges, posters, circulars, booklets and other material, showing the keen interest taken in Republican affairs by the ordinary public — and the tourists — whenever they get a chance of seeing what Sinn Féin has to offer.

Brendan will not feel slighted if he is put off the road by a wholesale blossoming of similar bookstalls and information centres organised by Sinn Féin at local level, at fleadhanna, féilte, fairs, races and all major public gatherings.

Incidentally, in one hour, while Brendan retired for refreshment, during the Fleadh weekend, Dóirín Golden and Áine Ní Chabháin sold about £20 worth of literature and helped to enrol many new Sinn Féin members.

In Killorglin

SINN Féin members were in Killorglin for Puck on Aug. 10, 11 and 12, and set up a stall to sell books, leaflets and posters.

A meeting on H-Block was held on Aug. 11 at 21.00 hours and about 2,500 attended.

They were addressed by a member of the Troops Out Movement; by a Belgian member of the European Association of Defence, Celeri Draps; and by Risteárd Behal, Ardchoimhár. Cathaoirleach was Tim Garvey, Cahirciveen. The meeting was organised by South Kerry Comhairlecheantar.

Thousands of leaflets were distributed and scores of books and posters sold from the stall, reports P.J. Tehan, Fíries, O.C.P.

London workers urge inquiry

Sinn Féin

Attention: Dublin members

The Sinn Féin EDUCATION COURSE will be held in 5 Blessington Street, Baile Átha Cliath, on the following dates:—

PART I — Saturday August 19 14.00 — 17.00 hrs.
PART II — Saturday September 2 14.00 — 18.00 hrs.

All members are welcome. Cumainn should encourage all their new members to attend the course.

—Uinseann Ó Doibhlin,
—Cristín Ní Éilias,
Oifigigh Oideachais, Baile Átha Cliath.

PoW probe demanded

US-Rep. Ed Doyle has received Illinois House of Representatives approval for a resolution calling for an investigation into the inhumane treatment of Irish PoWs in British-occupied north-eastern Ireland.

The resolution urges Amnesty International to hold formal in-depth investigative hearings on the subject of alleged human rights violations of Irish political prisoners.

"The foreign policy of the United States stresses respect for human rights", Doyle said, "yet one of our friendliest allies, the United Kingdom, has been found guilty by the European Commission on Human Rights of violating the rights of Irish political prisoners.

"If these alleged violations are proven to be accurate, I'm certain the President and the Congress will want to take action to protect the human rights of these Irish citizens who are held for political reasons".

Doyle said that copies of his resolution will be sent to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the president, pro tem., of the U.S. Senate; the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; the chairman of the House Committee on International Relations; the Secretary of State and the members of the 95th Congress from the State of Illinois.

WORKERS in Ealing, London, have joined the increasing number of trade unionists all over the world demanding an impartial inquiry into H-Block.

The Ealing branch of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering section) unanimously has called for such an inquiry "into prisoners held in Long Kesh Internment Camp, especially the prisoners held in H-Block".

The resolution continues: "We call upon the executive council and district committee, also Ealing Trade Council and M.P., to press the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland to set up such an inquiry".

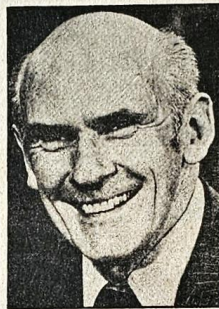


In San Francisco on July 29, some 200 people attended an Irish Northern Aid dinner-dance. For 15 dollars a sumptuous meal was laid out and, by all accounts, enjoyed by all. Music for the evening was provided by the Boys of The Old Brigade, a group which donated its services for the event.

Posters and leaflets, prominently displayed, depicted the horrors of H-Block, Long Kesh, and reminded the patrons that they were assembled not merely for an evening out but also to help sustain the dependents of the PoWs.

That same day the "Free" State consul, Brendan Moran, had told a reporter that support for Irish Northern Aid was on the wane in San Francisco. After this highly successful function Brendan was last seen hobbling into the posh Bohemian Club, one big foot still stuck in his mouth.

—Seamus Docker



US Senator Alan Cranston (above) sent the following letter to Ms. Nathalia Crane of Spring Valley, California, a frequent visitor to Ireland: "Dear Ms. Crane, Thank you so much for sending to me the petitions signed by over 2200 people in the San Diego area protesting the condition of human rights in Ireland. As you requested, I have transmitted all of the materials to President Carter.

"Because of the commitment President Carter has shown to the advancement of human rights worldwide, I asked him to give the petitions, your accompanying letter and the supporting statements the thoughtful consideration they deserve.

"I hope you will keep me advised of your continuing efforts on behalf of human rights in Ireland".

Enthusiastic Kildare

ON AUGUST 5 and 6 the Kildare Comhairlecheantar of Sinn Féin held three consecutive public meetings, all of which were enthusiastically received, on the PoW issue.

The first was in Athy, where speakers included Comhairlecheantar cathaoirleach Matt Conway and secretary Seán Fanning. The meeting was chaired by popular Paddy Wright.

The second meeting was in Killock and the third, in Celbridge. Speakers included Matt Conway, Seán Fanning and Paddy O'Neill (O.C.P., Comhairlecheantar). The meetings were chaired by Benny Finglas, rúnaí, Celbridge cumainn.

Strong support for the meetings came from the Celbridge and Straffan cumainn.

Tipperary meetings

ON August 20 public meetings were held in Nenagh, Clonmel, Thurles, Roscrea and Birr, in support of the prisoners on the blanket in H-Block. The meetings were well supported in all areas. Three mothers of the prisoners attended.

Mrs. Bannon was one of them. She has a son on remand and who is on a no-wash strike in support of the demand for PoW status.

This woman was herself brutally assaulted by the Brits, receiving a broken jaw and a badly gashed head.

Mrs. B. O'Hagan, whose son, Phelim, is also on the blanket, is serving three life sentences. This woman was herself imprisoned in Armagh Jail.

Mrs. Green has two sons are on the blanket. One of them was seriously injured in the car in which Danny Lennan was mowed down with 125 bullets.

The meetings were addressed by Risteárd Behal and Martin McKenna of Belfast.

Torture leaflets

At an after-Mass H-Block meeting by Sinn Féin in Templemore more than 2,000 copies of the Father Faul leaflet describing the 20 Castlereagh RUC torture methods were distributed.

Alba Sóisialach

A new Socialist journal titled "Alba Sóisialach" ("Socialist Scotland") is to appear this month. Subscription for six issues is £2.50 and should be sent to: Box 5, 45 Niddry Street, Dún Éideann, Albain (Scotland). Material will be published in Gàidhlig and English.

Limerick marches for PoWs

A PUBLIC meeting, in solidarity with the Republican prisoners in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh, was held in Limerick city centre on Saturday August 12.

Prior to the meeting, organised by the Limerick Comhairlecheantar of Sinn Féin, a group of Republicans marched through O'Connell Street carrying posters and a banner publicising H-Block.

The meeting was addressed by John Lane Connolly (North-Kerry Sinn Féin) and Pat O'Connor (a member of a group of Socialist Republicans who publish a fortnightly left-wing newsletter in the city called "The Bottom Dog").

Help war effort

John Paul Connolly attacked the apathy of selfish people in the "Free" State towards H-Block and the national struggle in general. He called on listeners to support the struggle for PoW status and the war against British imperialism.

Pat O'Connor called for the building of mass mobilisations in support of the prisoners, preferably under the auspices of the Labour movement.

A good crowd attended the meeting and the speakers were well received.

INCHICORE DRAW

The results of the Inchicore, Baile Átha Cliath, draw on August 27 were as follows: 1 (£100), Jerry McAuliffe, ticket no. 12; 2 (£30), Shay Gorman, no. 1; 3 (£20), Seamus Rogers, no. 4; 4 (£5), C. Gannon, 84; 5 (£5), Joe H. O'Toole-King, 31; 6 (£5), Joe Cruise, 13; 7 (£5), J. Downey, 26; 8 (£5), Marie Fadhalaoui, 200; 9 (£5), James Gannon, 100; 10 (£5), Martin Hennessy, 198; 11 (£5), Samantha Ronan, 250; 12 (£5), Alfie Wallace, 8; 13 (£5), John McConnell, 109.

Local elections: Dublin South

All members of the Republican Movement in the No. 9 Local Election Areas, Dublin South, comprising Inishtown, Ringsend, San'tymount, Ballsbridge, Donnyb. Ranelagh, Rathmines, Rathgar, Terenure, Harolds Cross, Milltown, Merrion etc., are instructed to attend a meeting on Wed. Sept 13 in 5 Blessington Street to discuss and organise the covering of a convention to select candidates for the forthcoming local government elections of June 7.

All information relevant to the area concerned should be on hand with the various representatives. Ardchoimhár member will be in attendance.

—Brendan Golden
Leinster Organiser

FIANNA ÉIREANN

Due to an error in printing of raffle tickets the draw will be held on September 28 instead of September 8.

Comhairle Chuige Laighean

Next meeting of Comhairle Chuige Laighean will be held in Sinn Féin Clubrooms, 5 Blessington Street, Baile Átha Cliath, in Room One on Thursday September 7 next, beginning at 20.30 hours.

Representatives from all counties in Leinster must attend. A prominent member will be in attendance.

—Jim Gorry, O.C.P.

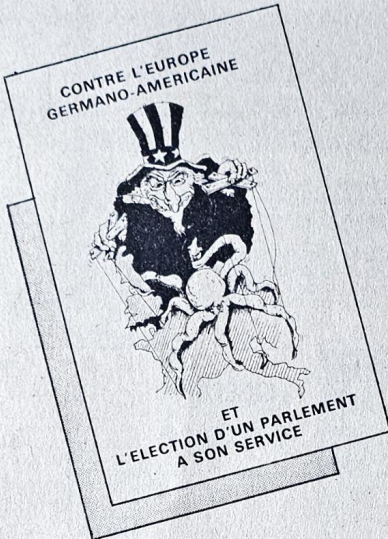
NUCLEAR POWER SWINDLE

THE WORLD super-powers know that the generation of electricity by nuclear means is a failure and cannot be improved so as to be economically possible, the French physicist, Professor Jean Pierre Vigier, told a Dublin audience on August 28. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Sinn Fein.

Professor Vigier said that although the super-powers are well aware of this failure, so much so that they were scrapping their nuclear power plants and investing huge sums of money in research into other power sources, notably solar energy, they were still using high-powered sales techniques to bamboozle smaller countries into buying these nuclear plants from them.

But this was only a part of the deicits of the major capitalist powers, the United States of America and Federal Germany, which were competing to boss the western camp.

Professor Vigier explained that he belonged to an action committee which was opposing the new poverty and austerity brought about by inflation, the mass unemployment which accompanied it; the gross exploitation of workers; and the debasement of European and other peoples consequent on the Common Market in its present form.



A confederation

The committee was opposing a German-American Europe and the election of a parliament at its service.

He pointed out that the French president d'Estaing publicly had visualised the so-called European Parliament as the assembly of a confederation of European states and that nobody had denied this aim.

He pointed out, also, that EEC law now took precedence over national laws.

How had Germany managed to achieve its present strong position though beaten in World War II?

Initially, dismantling of German factories had taken place. Then, as the cold war developed, this had been stopped, reversed, with American money being pumped into Germany to re-build her industrial structure.

Technical advance

At first there had appeared to be a policy of breaking up the huge German cartels, banking and industrial. But now they were back in existence and in the hands of those who had backed Hitler.

At the end of World War II American production had represented by far most of world production. The United States had been the richest in the history of mankind. They had lost comparatively few soldiers in

At the Dublin meeting on August 28 Professor Vigier said it was up to the various radical elements in the Common Market to decide if they should co-operate, how they should co-operate and what their tactics should be - boycott, participation in elections, participation in the new assembly (to fight from within).

Radical groups and organisations were being asked by the Vigier committee if they agreed to the following points as a basis for co-operation:

- Denounce EEC structure and institutions as instruments in the hands of imperialism.

- Oppose the policy of austerity. This involves the new international division of labour. It means unemployment and repression. It also means the breaking down of cultural identity.

- Oppose the German model for the future EEC with its convention of repression;
- Denounce European imperialism in Africa (e.g. French intervention in Zaïre);
- Say "no" to a nuclear Europe.

Ruairi O' Bradaigh, the Sinn Fein President, told us after the meeting: "Sinn Fein is in general agreement with the five points. We may seek to amend them or even to add further points. The matter has to be considered further by Ard-chomhairle."

World War II while Russia had lost 17 million and Germany, 8½ million.

The end of that war also had co-incided with a tremendous technical advance, largely made possible by the war.

Technical progress between the war's end and the present day, he said, had been faster than at any other period in man's history and, in fact, more had been achieved in those few years than in the entire history of mankind.

Capitalism, as a result, instead of being confined to certain areas (for example, communications) now could expand over huge areas, an example being the spread of the multinational companies.

New sources of energy had been discovered. Suddenly, man's weaponry had changed from gunpowder - some 400 years old in Europe - to nuclear armaments. The electronic revolution had made it possible for machines to replace human beings, particularly, significantly, in the form of computers.

The computer

Computers had been developed to do information work, to replace the human brain, and at tremendous speed and efficiency.

This new technology had remained the monopoly of America for years. Some of it was being shared now with the richer countries, enabling them to become richer still.

But, on the edges of this highly advanced technology and accompanying riches, other countries were falling back, becoming impoverished, including Ireland and France. The third world was falling back even more so.

Technical advances should have resulted in better life for all, over the world. But it had not worked out that way.

The rich were becoming richer and the poor, poorer. And the former powerful states, such as France and England, were being dragged down while America and Germany surged ahead.

It was easy enough to prove these assertions with statistics. For example, America, which represented only six per cent. of world population, was consuming 60 per cent. of world resources. In such circumstances there could be no room for general prosperity.

The multinationals

The growth of capitalism through the expansion of the multinational companies had resulted in some peculiar circumstances. For example, five American companies were richer than national states, General Motors was richer than Switzerland.

The gigantic US multinationals were amassing huge profits by opening branches in areas of cheap manpower, such as Ireland and south-east Asia.

The flow of capital was from such exploited areas to America and Germany - from the under-developed areas to the developed, the reverse of what was needed. Money was being attracted, as always, to the areas where profits were highest.

Thus, he pointed out, Irish ores were pulled out of the ground and exported, to be smelted abroad, the metal being turned into products abroad, to sold back to the Irish at a handsome profit.

Thus, too, he said, gas would be found off the Irish coast cheaply enough, to be sold at a high profit back to the Irish by the exploiters.

America and Germany had become the main world bankers and many countries were in debt now (the "Free" state is among them, as Dr. Whitaker pointed out recently) that they could not afford to pay back the original sum borrowed. All that could manage, as they became more and more impoverished, was to repay the annual interest.

In the Common Market Federal Germany was contesting the role of America as the capitalist leader of Western Europe.

Over the past few years the mark had become stronger and the dollar, weaker. More and more, money-lending was being concentrated in the hands of Federal Germany.

(Tuilleadh sa chéad eagrán eile)

PAC NEWS

ISSUE No 1 AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1978 Price 10p
● THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRISONERS

DESPITE PROVOCATIONS LONDON



Irish POWs in July 9 solidarity

Safe
When they came down other prisoners in Gortree refused to return to their cells until they knew their own food and were safe from assault.
In Albany and Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight, prisoners went on hunger strike after smashing up their cells.
A Loyalist prisoner in Albany, who joined in the protest, had his nose broken assaulted.
The prisoners in Albany remained in their blocks in solitary confinement in protest of visiting conditions.
When brought before the Board of Visitors they were all given between 28 and 56 days loss of privileges and a year's wages for the damage done to their cells.
Now prisoners in Albany are able to wash only once a week if they refuse to wash in a bowl in front of screws. They have therefore decided to refuse to wash.
Prisoners taking part in

July 9 Photo-Report - See Pa

This fine publication is available from PAC, 2a St. Paul's Road, London, N1, England, at 10p. per copy or £1.50 per year.

Solidarity in Derry

When a number of Prominent Derry Republicans were lifted recently there was a massive display of solidarity by patriotic citizens.

Right: Some of the marchers as the protesters leave the Creggan for the Guildhall.

Below: Derry workers and Sinn Fein members protest outside the RUC station at the destruction of free advice centres and arrest of members.

Below, right: Workers block all Derry roads in protest at arrests.



CASEMENT

PAC to picket 'Silent Men'

It is continuing to demonstrate on behalf of individuals in the past years on the sufferings of those who were arrested and imprisoned in support of the new Republican Party and the new Constitution. The PAC will picket the 'Silent Men' on the 10th of July. The PAC will also picket the 'Silent Men' on the 10th of July.



100,000 ON MARCH

ON SUNDAY JULY 9 between 4,500 and 5,000 people marched from Marble Arch to Whitehall in support of the Irish Prisoners of War. This was the largest march to be held in England on Ireland for five or six years and preparations for it had been going on since the PAC's public meeting in London on May 5.

These the PAC had announced that the march would be "Amnesty for all Irish POWs in the context of British withdrawal. Brits out of Ireland."

In order to gain the maximum support for the march, the PAC decided to make a public demonstration in London to call for the support of the British public. The PAC decided to make a public demonstration in London to call for the support of the British public.

Support Those active on this committee were: members of the Revolutionary Communist Party, United Troops Movement, International Workers Order of America, ex-ITUM and ex-ITUM.

Stunts Unfortunately the demonstrators who were to be arrested in the past were to be arrested in the past. The demonstrators who were to be arrested in the past were to be arrested in the past.

Continued on page 2/3

ROGER CASEMENT, the 1916 martyr, stated that the aim of the Republican Movement of his day had been to win the Ulster Volunteers to the cause of a united Ireland: "We aimed at uniting all Irishmen in a natural and national bond of cohesion based on mutual self-respect," he said.

"Our hope was a natural one and, if left to ourselves, not hard to accomplish. If external influences of disintegration would but leave us alone, we were sure that nature itself must bring us together."

Just before the outbreak of the First World War, Casement had gone to America on a fund-raising tour. He had just organised the Asgard arms expedition successfully, arms being landed at Howth for the Volunteers and this greatly impressed John Devoy of Clann na nGael, who subsequently had Casement sent to Germany to enlist the support he could for the proposed rising.

Casement did all in his power to enlist German aid, and set about organising an Irish Brigade from Irishmen captured while fighting for Britain.

Tragic accidents

Like most Republicans, Casement believed in John Mitchell's saying that any European war could be exploited for Ireland's sake and he did exert much pressure on the German authorities to back a general rising in Ireland.

Eventually he was given a consignment of 20,000 rifles plus ammunition — a pitiable amount in reality — but Casement decided to accompany them back to Ireland.

Due to a combination of tragic accidents, the Aud was scuttled, Casement captured, the Rising was put down.

Yet Ireland had come alive and strangely, only Casement, of all the 1916 leaders,

Concluding the oration on Roger Casement by Sean Ó Ciáinain. The first part appeared here last week.

lived to see the upsurge in Nationalist fervour. After his show trial, Casement was hanged on August 3, 1916 and buried in Pentonville Prison.

Vilified

Roger Casement vilification after death would have come as no surprise to him. During his Congo days, he had been vilified by agents of the Belgian monarchy and during his stay in Germany the establishment press condemned him in print.

All who oppose British domination in Ireland are subject to the wrath of the British establishment and vilification is still a favourite form of political opposition in Ireland.

Archbishop Ó Fiachá ready to testify to that after his attack on H-Block conditions. Casement's denigration was equally designed to discredit and destroy him.

Anyone who has the audacity to condemn any aspect of Brit rule in Ireland sooner or later will bear the brunt of condemnation from press, pulpit and platform.

The Brits are excellent in exposing and condemning injustice and repression throughout the world, not because of any deep-seated hatred of repression but because they still blindly maintain that British justice is superior to all others.

Bishop Donal Lamont was lionised for condemning injustice in Rhodesia, Archbishop Ó Fiachá is crucified for exposing the horror situation in Long Kesh.

Just as Casement finally exposed the atrocities and tortures inflicted on the suffering Congo natives, who will now have the courage and decency to expose the

tortures and inhumanities of H-Block?

No criminals

Casement died because the British government accused him of treason.

An Irishman who had fought for his country was put on trial as a common criminal and condemned by the very people who oppressed his country, just as today the young men and women who lie naked in the cell-blocks are called criminals by the wardlows who still retain their domination over our land.

Our Irish felons are not criminals, nor was Roger Casement.

England controls us and, while she does, the struggle must continue, the age-old struggle of Tone and Emmet, Mitchell and Lator, Davitt and Connelly, Casement and Pearse and Casement, and those who languish in prison cells today, and those who sleep in Republican graves, have maintained that struggle, and will maintain it by their sufferings and memory, until finally British occupation is forced from our land.

Casement himself spoke of this Brit hypocrisy in his speech from the dock: "Are we to be indicted as criminals, shot as murderers, imprisoned as convicts because our offence is that we love our country more than we value our lives?"

"Self-government is our right; a thing born in us at birth; a thing no more to be doled out to us or withheld from us by another people than the right to life itself."

"Ireland that has wronged no land, that has sought no dominion over others — Ireland is treated today among the nations of the world as if she was a convicted criminal."

"If it be treason to fight against such an unnatural fate as this, I am proud to be a

rebel, and shall cling to my rebellion with the last drop of my blood".

Indomitable soul

As Terence MacSwiney has said, "In the indomitable soul lies the assurance of our ultimate victory", and Roger Casement was a true embodiment of the indomitable soul.

Never cowed nor bought, always ready to stake his all for Irish freedom, Casement's life is an example to us all. And, as we gather here today, let us all take inspiration from the noblest of Irish patriots, this great warrior for truth and justice, this Irishman whose very hangman called him "The bravest man it fell to my unhappy lot to execute".

Roger Casement's life and achievements fully typify the Republican philosophy of democratic humanitarianism coupled with an almost mystical belief in the glory and dignity of Ireland's people and culture.

Casement was not a futile dreamer but a committed and enthusiastic activist who saw that oppression and injustice must be combated wherever and whenever they occur.

Last letter

The day before his execution, Casement wrote in his last letter: "Irishmen, live unselfishly and die bravely for Ireland, as the men of 1916 have done, and no power of man nor empire of gold can withhold freedom."

"Ireland alone went forth to assail evil, as David, Goliath, unarmed, save with a pebble; and she has slain, I pray to God, the power and boast and pride of empire."

"That is the achievement of the boys of 1916 and on it the living shall build with sterner purpose and bring it to a greater end."

What greater epitaph can Roger Casement need; and what greater deed can we do than pursue his final call with firmness, strength and dedication?



'Britain papers overs over the cracks'

A Housing Committee set up by the Peace People tries to assist a number of voluntary associations with financial and practical problems.

So far, housing associations operate on a relatively small scale, most housing being either private or government-owned.

To overcome the problems of mass housing and to provide responsiveness to the needs of the individual families living in the houses, the Scandinavian-type co-operative housing association backed by cheap government loans might offer promise, but this would require a change in government policies.

The Peace People's Housing Committee can no doubt help a small number of people, but it cannot expect to solve the housing overall problem

Condensed from a publication, "Current Research on Peace and Violence", *Tempera Peace Research Institute, Finland.*

unless it can initiate appropriate government policies.

The success of Crown policy in "dissolving" the problems of Northern Ireland depends largely upon economic growth which is, in turn, dependent upon the economic fortunes of the Western industrialised countries to which Northern Ireland is tied through its union with Britain and the EEC.

There is an increasing number of reasons for doubting the realism of the economic growth model.

There are many "limits to growth", including limited resources, increasing pollution and the demands of the developing world for a "New

International Economic Order".

In view of the millions of unemployed in the USA, Germany, Britain and other industrialised countries, it is unlikely that Northern Ireland can expect, within existing economic and political constraints, to reduce unemployment substantially.

This being the case, the underlying sources of frustration in the society will remain and the cause will, rightly, continue to be attributed to the political and economic structure.

Those who pin their hopes on the maintenance of the existing structure will find themselves continually threat-

ened by those who see their only prospect for improvement in changing the existing structure.

There will thus be a permanent threat to security, requiring the continued deployment of British forces whose primary task is not to maintain the essentials of the present political structure, namely a Northern Ireland tied to British/EEC system.

As a result of the study of the problems of a great many developing countries and other "peripheral" countries, such as Norway, the trend within peace research is to recommend a strategy of self-reliance, including, if necessary, cutting links with dominating "centre" economies.

At the present time, (Ar leamuint ar lch. # 8)

How sacred is right to private property?

PÁDRAIG MAC Piarais is the main target of Irish revisionists today. It would seem that he has been regarded, over the years, from the twenties to the present time, as the most dangerous Republican of them all.

If he were not so regarded why has he been singled out for attack from the likes of Father Shaw, S.J., to Cruise O'Brien and the intellectual flotsam and jetsam of university and trade union?

The most gentle of Pearse's critics would dismiss him as an "idealist", in the philosophical sense of the word, that his analyses were faulty, wishful thinking replacing reality; yet when this viewpoint (or a parallel, that he was merely a "romantic" or a "poetic dreamer") is examined and analysed, Pearse's prose works being used as the principal barometer, it is found to be false.

"The collected works of Pádraic H. Pearse", Maunsel and Roberts, Limited, Dublin and London, 1922, are a strong proof that the man was a realist. I have seen no evidence based on anything else connected with the man to indicate the contrary.

Pseudo-left

But such dismissals of Pádraic Mac Piarais are not surprising. What is surprising is that he should be so casually dismissed by people who like to be thought of as of the left, socialist, anti-imperialist, because, in their view, he was "only a nationalist" or (worse) a "green tory".

How such single dimension ideas came about and how they

found mouths to circulate them is difficult to imagine; and when such people talk to me in such terms about this 1916 martyr I ask: "Have you read 'The Sovereign People'?"

The reason is because this essay, the last major work of the martyr before the Rising, as far as I know (and I am no "expert" on Pearse), proves that Pearse was as socialist as Connolly or Mitchell, Thompson or Loror, or Jenny Hope or Liam Ó Maoliosa.

In this amazing essay, in fact, Pearse is the national hero who unifies all Ireland's heroes in a rosary of dedication to the nation, to democracy, to the social state.

The Republican Movement considered "The Sovereign People" so important that it was decided to publish the essay independently of the other essays which made up the examination of the Irish definition of freedom by Pearse.

The work is available from our Craft Centre (44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath) and from other Republican outlets price 10p.

The nation

The author completed "The Spiritual Nation" on February 13, 1916,

and "The Sovereign People" on March 31, 1916. They are connected closely.

In the first he defined what a nation is - its mind, its soul, personified, perhaps, in Thomas Davis, the hero of all the Young Ireland leaders, as much as in Tone.

The first sentence in the second essay reads: "National independence involves national sovereignty", and at once we are all set for what, in other circles, might be termed a dialectic.

Pearse continues: "National sovereignty is twofold in its nature. It is both internal and external. It implies the sovereignty of the nation over all its parts, over all men and things within the nation; and it implies the sovereignty of the nation as against all other nations..."

A few sentences farther on: "Physical freedom, in brief, is necessary to sane and vigorous life; for physical freedom means precisely control of the conditions that are necessary to sane and vigorous life.

National control

It is obvious that



-From "Andersonstown News".

CLASS STRUGGLE

le Deasún Breatnach

Pearse continues: "In other words, no private right to property is good as against the public right of the nation. But the nation is under a moral obligation so to exercise its public right as to secure strictly equal rights and liberties to every man and woman within the nation.

"The whole is entitled to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole but this is to be pursued exactly for the end that each of the individuals composing the whole may enjoy the happiness and prosperity, the maximum amount of happiness and prosperity consistent with the happiness and prosperity of all the rest".

Complete control

Later: "I... insist upon the necessity of complete control of the material resources of the nation in order to the completeness of that physical freedom... the material resources are as necessary to the nation's life as the man's food to the man's life.

"And I claim that the nation's sovereignty over the nation's material resources is absolute; but that obviously such sovereignty must be exercised for the good of the nation and without prejudice to the rights of other nations, since national sovereignty, like

everything else on earth, is subject to the laws of morality...

"The right to the control of the material resources of a nation does not reside in any individual or in any class of individuals; it resides in the whole people and can be lawfully exercised only by those to whom it is delegated by the whole people, and in the manner in which the whole people ordains".

It is instructive to read "The Sovereign People" with a copy of the fine Nua documents alongside.

The Éire Nua documents state, bluntly and clearly, the policies of Sinn Féin. Pearse's work provides the ideology in cool and orderly prose.

Right of nation

"To insist upon the sovereign control of the nation over all property within the nation is not to disallow the right to private property.

"It is for the nation to determine to what extent private property may be held by its members, and in what items of the nation's material resources private

property shall be allowed."

To make very clear what he meant by all that Pearse quotes Fintan Lalor with approval: "To any plain understanding the right of private property is very simple. It is the right of man to possess, enjoy and transfer the substance and use of whatever he has himself created. This title is good against the world; and it is the sole and only title by which a valid right of absolute private property can possibly vest.

"But no man can plead any such title to a right of property in the substance of the soil".

We will return to the subject, le cúnamh Dé, next week.

Sinn Féin

ATTENTION!

General members' meeting.

Assemble in the Club, 5 Blessington Street, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 20.00 hours.

All Sinn Féin members in north Dublin must attend.

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(Ar leasúint ó lch. a 2)
At one side, though reaction has been curiously muted. Possibly, there is a valid reason for this, a reason why for the moment comment should be withheld. But there is no valid reason at all which should be withheld indefinitely by those in a position to speak on our behalf.

Here at last are the British themselves reaching out towards the heart of the matter: "For more than three centuries Britain and Ireland have been united, but united in a history stained with blood, studded with violence and pitted with oppression. The time has come for a new start. One that would allow the Irish people to rule themselves".

Silence in the face of such an overt declaration would seem to be susceptible of only one ex-

(Ar leasúint ó lch. a 8)

LIAM LYNCH

The Liam Lynch annual Commemoration will be held on Sunday, September 10, on the Knockmealdown Mountains. Parade from lay-by at 15.30 hours.

Murderous activities of British agents

THE RECENT "Sunday Times" report about the activities of British army undercover or "dirty tricks" units is, in fact, only the tip of the iceberg about such activities.

For several years the Republican Movement, through the Republican Publicity Bureau and its newspapers, "An Phoblacht" and "Republican News", has reported the existence of such undercover units in this country.

They have been responsible for many of the worst incidents of the war, including no-warning pub bombings and a great number of assassinations.

As far back as May, 1971, the Republican Publicity Bureau stated the SAS were in Belfast and would attempt to bring about an armed clash between Republican and revisionists.

Such an attempt was made. During the truce of 1972 there was a dramatic increase in sectarian assassinations, many of which showed signs of a deliberate and sophisticated effort to provoke large scale sectarian conflict.

All of these incidents are designed to suit British

policy and to back up British propaganda. Such activities are, of course, standard counter-revolutionary tactics used by imperialists forces all over the world and are now being used by the Smith racials in Zimbabwe (the killing of missionaries).

The 26 Counties authorities are well aware of these facts, just as they are aware that British

agents have exploded bombs in Dublin and have carried out other undercover activities in the 26 Counties, including kidnapping and attempted murder.

It is these agents and their overt comrades in the British army in the six Counties together with their masters in London who are the real enemies of the Irish people.



Johnnie Johnston and Kevin Agnew addressing a recent Derry meeting at the Guildhall on the H-Block situation, demanding POW status for the heroes.

WITHDRAW TROOPS

(Ar leanuint o lch. a haon)

The poll in Ireland, steadily going up and nearing 90 per cent., also demands that the British withdraw.

If the pressure is maintained, at the very least, the enemy will be forced to announce date of withdrawal within months.

Here is the latest news of military operations in the war zone:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

Strabane - Two members of the Crown Forces (RUC and military) were shot and one then seriously injured at a checkpoint outside the town.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

Belfast - The Skyline furniture store on the Newtownards Road was destroyed by a bomb explosion. Damage was estimated at £125,000.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

Crossmaglen - Twenty-five mortar rockets were fired at the Crown Forces base in the town.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.

Belfast - Ten shots were fired at the Fort Monagh Crown Forces base in Turf Lodge.



—"Socialist Worker"

Support from down under

AT A convention of Irish Republican support groups recently in Melbourne, delegates, who came from all Australian states, unanimously decided to form a new national body to be known as the Australian Irish Republican Movement, and to seek affiliation with the Republican Movement in Ireland.

As the main organisational problems in Australia are caused by the vast distances between state capitals it was decided to leave it to the delegates from the host state, Victoria, to elect a temporary national executive from that state, pending the creation of a permanent executive system drawn from all states.

Officers

Subsequently the following appointments were made on a temporary basis: Uachtaran, Sean Lavan; Runai, Nell Mc Gettigan; Co-chisteoirí, Mary E. Lynch and John O' Sullivan; states liaison Officer, Jack Magee.

Participating organisations include: Sinn Fein, Melbourne; Sinn Fein, Adelaide; Connolly Association of Australia; Irish Republican Council of New South Wales; Green Cross of Australasia; Ulster Association; Australian Campaign for Peace in Ireland, Brisbane; Australian Campaign for Peace in Ireland, Melbourne; Irish Civil Rights Association, Friends of Ireland Club, Perth; Friends of Irish Freedom, Tasmania; Council for Civil Rights in Ireland.

While the individual organisations concerned will, of course, retain their separate identities the national body will co-ordinate, plan and inspire activities on a national basis.

Support pledged

It was emphasised that the new body pledges unequivocal support to the Republican Movement in Ireland and that its members will re-double efforts to that end.

Resolutions pledging solidarity with the entire Irish Republican Movement and with Oiglaigh na hÉireann were passed with acclamation and the convention also voted that a message be sent to "An Phoblacht" and "Republican News", promising an all-out effort on behalf of the prisoners.

Preparations are well in hand for a national campaign to highlight the conditions in Britain's hell-holes and despite the strange silence of the Brit-controlled Australian media, the truth is slowly emerging.

After Coalisland: What?

DERRY October 8

It will be the tenth anniversary of the march of October 5, 1968, which thrust the struggle in the north-east into world consciousness via the RUC batons in Duke Street.

Smash H-Block: Brits out.

Assemble: Free Derry Corner, 15.00 hours.

In the meantime demonstrate every Saturday afternoon in Dublin, assembling at 5 Blessington Street at 14.30 hours.

Postmhála • Post

(Ar leanuint o lch. a 7)

planation. It would be a shabby admission of secret fear that we should be called on to deal with the vast problems which such a British withdrawal from our country would create.

Vast problems, indeed, but problems to be faced unflinchingly by those who stand on the principle of fundamental justice and are inspired by a profound love for Ireland and her people. It is statesmen who are called for. May the good God raise up people of such stature to guide us in the days that seem to be opening up before us!

—Diarmuid MacLomhair (Canonach), S.P., Cill an Churraigh, Dun Dealgan, Co. Lu.

Gaeilge: essence of our nationality

ICTU calls for new trial

(Ar leanuint o lch. a haon) case. Mason's constituency is in Barnsley.

On Aug. 29 workers staged two-hour stoppages in the Six Counties and staged protest meetings.

● The national council for civil liberties also has demanded a new hearing of the Gallagher case.

'Papering over cracks'

(Ar leanuint o lch. a 5)

Northern Ireland is a good example of a peripheral economy, but it is a special case because the British Government is pumping in funds in order to maintain social security benefits at British level, as well as to

stimulate industrial investment (and of course to pay for the Crown forces, which now absorb more public expenditure than housing, agriculture and transportation).

While maintenance of life may be some con-

SINN FÉIN West Tyrone Seminar

Date: Sunday, Sept. 17, 1978

Time: 14:30 - 17:00 hours

Venue: County Hotel Lifford, Ulster

Speakers: "Republicanism and Socialism" by Aindrias O Ceallachain;

"The Relevance of the Outside World to the Irish Struggle" by Risteard Behal;

with an introduction by Cristin Ni Elias

Organised by the West Tyrone Comhairlecheantar

Do the Peace People's activities promote the conditions for a strategy of self-reliance, or do they assist the British Government in papering over the cracks of a peripheral society.

Is this the effect of British policies in Northern Ireland?

Do the Peace People's activities promote the conditions for a strategy of self-reliance, or do they assist the British Government in papering over the cracks of a peripheral society.

Liam Lynch

The Liam Lynch annual commemoration will be held on Sunday, September 10, on the Knockmealdown Mountains.

Parade from lay-by at 15.30 hours.

SUPPORT THE PRISONERS