

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

(1st Dail Eireann)

# An Phoblacht

Iml. 9. Uimhir 41, 10p. Deireadh Fómhair 14, 1978.

# 25,000 IN DERRY SAY 'BRITS OUT'

AGAIN the common people have responded splendidly to the Sinn Fein appeal to come out in their thousands and commemorate the 1968 civil rights march but this time to demand national rights. For without national rights there can be no civil rights.

On the Coalisland-Dungannon march, also organised by Sinn Fein, the marchers outnumbered the 1968 marchers many times over and it happened again last Sunday in Derry. Experienced observers reckoned that, with the Guildhall Square packed to capacity and the crowd overflowing into side streets, there must have been at least 25,000 present.

The media, of course, kept that news from you. For the media resent bitterly the tremendous popular support shown for the liberation forces, the prisoners of war and Sinn Fein.

The cathaoirleach was Johnnie Johnston. Kevin Agnew, one of the leaders of the march 10 years ago and a Sinn Fein member, represented the original marchers on the platform.

## Traitors denounced

Mrs. Mary Nelis spoke for Derry Relatives Action Committee: she had a son two years "on the blanket".

The other speakers were: *Andriás Ó Ceallacháin*, *Archtomhairle*, Sinn Fein; Eamon McCann, the author and journalist; and Michael Farrell, People's Democracy.

Mrs. Nelis reminded her enthusiastic listeners that she had once been a member of the SDLP and that she had worked very hard for that organisation.



Kevin Agnew at the Guildhall.

But she would see to it that John Hume, Gerry Fitt and Austin Curry would not be elected to the so-called European parliament next year.

She denounced John Hume as a traitor to the Irish cause.

Eamon McCann pointed out that it was illogical for anybody to pretend that any organisation other than Sinn Fein was the rightful successor to the civil rights organisation of 1968.

It was fashionable to trace the origins of the present conflict in Ireland to the riot in Duke Street, Derry, in 1968, said *Andriás Ó Ceallacháin*.

But this ignored the fact that the real origins of these disturbances were rooted in the partition of Ireland by the British government in 1920.

## Fascist statelet

"All shades of Nationalist opinion are agreed on one fundamental principle, that the Six Counties is by definition an undemocratic State", he said. "The violence of the RUC in 1968 was merely the outward expression of a Fascist state. The northern state always responded with repression to the most moderate demands of the nationalist community.

"John F. Kennedy once wrote '..... those who make peaceful evolution impossible, make violent revolution inevitable'. Nowhere is this more tragically true than in the case of Ireland.

"If Britain had withdrawn from Ireland in January, 1919, Brughá and Mellows would not have been for-

ced to wage war in Ireland. But then, as now, Britain would not give up without a fight. The meft of 1920 knew that civil rights could be protected only by the establishment of a free republic for all Ireland.

"It was with heavy hearts that they took to using physical force. But if their hearts were heavy their consciences were clear. They knew that their cause was just. But, of course, they were slandered and calumniated in their own time. But the partial freedom enjoyed by the 26 Counties today was won dearly. It was paid for by the idealism and sacrifice of selfless men and women.

"The desire of every Christian in Ireland must be to see the inauguration of a new era of peace and justice in Ireland. But these things cannot come while Britain and her army occupy our country.

"Many of the men in the H-Blocks were children in 1968. As Dr. Ó Fiach has pointed out, they came from decent families with no criminal background. Like Pearse, they hated evil and oppression and tried to overthrow them.

"In battle one needs resources of physical courage. But no one could endure the torments and torture of Long Kesh without great moral courage. That moral courage is derived from spiritual strength and faith in the justice of our cause.

"If these men were in Salisbury, Dr. Owen and Andrew Young would call them freedom fighters. President Carter might even send one of them a letter.

The smiling faces in the huge crowd in Derry on Sunday, October 9, listening to Sinn Féin *Archtomhairle* member *Andriás Ó Ceallacháin*, tell their own story of joy and triumph at the success of the common people's commemoration of the 1968 civil rights march.

This time the people have made their demand for national rights in their own country unmistakably clear. Mason's bluff has been called in no uncertain manner.

**1984 IN BELFAST**  
See page three

# An Phoblacht

Iml. 9. Deireadh Fómhair 14, 1978. Uimh. 40.

44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.Á.C., Éire. Guthán: 474611.

## Ian Smith granted visa to U.S. while Ruairí Ó Brádaigh is denied entry

THE DISTANCE backwards, in terms of humanity, that the United States of America have travelled since the days of Wolfe Tone, who was welcomed to that country, then a genuine sanctuary of freedom, can be measured by the decision of the Government of the United States of America to give a visa to Ian Smith, the representative of a regime which is regarded as illegal by the United Nations of which the USA is a founding member.

The decision sheds a very strong light on the character of the present government of the United States, a government which has denied a visa to the likes of the Sinn Féin president, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh.

Ruairí, whatever his faults, has not enslaved a people; has not organised a tiny minority of his compatriots to set up a state to ride roughshod over the wishes of a tribe, a federation of tribes, a continent.

All that Ruairí has done, in American parlance, is to back those who say that the "green niggers" of Ireland's north-east, the Croppies, the "Fenians", the "native Irish", should no longer lie down before the sectarian, racist British regime in Ireland, or its colonial allies, but should stand upright, as men and women, and demand their democratic civil rights as a part of

the majority in the island of Ireland.

This was no more and no less than the rebellious American colonies did in the 18th century, when they succeeded in throwing off the British yoke and asserted their national self-determination.

Nevertheless, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh is denied a visa, a permit, to visit the United States, the one-time haven of freedom fighters.

There is no great mystery as to why Ruairí is denied this visa. The enemy of Ireland free, the British government, does not want Ruairí to visit America because there he would talk sense and because the television medium magnifies the truth as it does the lie.

Britain fears Ruairí's truth, that all Ireland is a battered British colony. This truth would increase American aid to free Ireland. America tends to regard Britain as the mother nation (the English language and the rest of the charade). Thus America heeds Britain's plea: Keep these "green niggers" out.

### Tuairim

white America against the Redskins; against the Negroes; against the Puerto Ricans; against Fidel Castro; and, in the final analysis, against the greatest blasphemy, against the lower classes, be they poor whites, Harps, ghetto Jews, Mormons, Dagoes, Wops, Yids or any of the others encompassed under the general term, Untermenschen, the inferior people, the unAmerican people, the minorities designated for "special treatment" (Chicanos and the like).

In other words, America today is a white supremacist state in its essence, in so far as those in control are concerned. It is the dominant part of the traditional racist British nation. As such it recognises in Ian Smith of "Rhodesia" a blood-brother in the struggle to keep the "inferior races" in their proper places, under the "guidance" (jackboot) of the "chosen people".

To the boss class in the United States, conscious of its history, Ian Smith cannot appear in any guise other than that of patriot. That boss class remembers how it virtually exterminated the American native, tricking him into treaties, breaking those treaties

shamelessly, using every chance, every means, to wipe him out of physical consideration.

If Ian Smith is mentioned in the same breath as Ruairí Ó Brádaigh that same boss class can remember its struggles with the Famine Irish and how long it took to produce tame Irish niggers, Irish Uncle Toms, such as members of the Kennedy family, "Tip" O'Neill, and those various other individuals with Crown versions of Irish surnames and who have been conditioned into "reasonable" attitudes in the circus ring, to the whipcrack of the US-Brit ringmaster.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh would not be wner he is today were he bereft of dignity, national and international. He is an Irishman, the democratic choice of Irish people who believe that they should be free. He is an Irish speaker. He is an internationalist who believes that all people have the right to be free and to be true to themselves as he is true to his people and to their traditional objectives.

He is a democrat and a socialist who honours the will of the majority, who opposes elitism, bureaucracy, asserting the right of democracy at its most meaningful, local levels.

Nevertheless, official America at present prefers Ian Smith, racist, capitalist, anti-democrat, white

frontiersman, the very essence of WASP, to the modern prototype of the American revolution: Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, the Sinn Féin president, the democratically elected preference of resurgent Ireland.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh is refused a visa to America. Ian Smith, condemned by the United Nations; condemned by freedom loving people throughout the world: This is the individual the United States of America prefers to the democrat, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, proving its preference by the granting of a visa.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, in all these circumstances, can congratulate himself on his rejection and will be so congratulated by freedom lovers throughout the world, being in the same company as Allende, the Sandinistas, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, the Puerto Ricans, the American Negroes, the Chicanos, the Free Scots, Free Welsh, Free Cornish, Free Manx, Free Bretons, Free Basques, Free Corsicans, and all the other millions seeking the undeniable right to a fair share of the world.

But measure the retrogression between the America of Wolfe Tone and of Ruairí Ó Brádaigh: Weep not for Ireland, on the brink of liberation, but for the USA.

## Múinteair Gaeilge do na fóirne is fearr in Éirinn

THAITN sé go mór liom nuair a bhuaigh Ciarráí. Ní Ciarráíoch mise. Ní duine mé a bhfuil mórán spéise aige i gceistí peile fíú, Fearr liom báire lá ar bith.

Thaitn sé liom gur bhuaigh Ciarráigh toisc gur shíl mé go ndéanfadh sé maith don chluiche. Níor mhaith liom gur ag Ciarráigh a bheadh an bua an bhliain seo chugainn.

B'fhéidir gur ag Contae an Dúin a bheadh an bua an bhliain seo chugainn. Tá súil agam go mbeidh. Nó ag dream éicint as Ulaidh, ar aon chaoi.

Ar mhaith leis an gluicthe

ataim. Is ea. No ní hea. Ach ar mhaith leis an ndáinín. An rud ar maith é don chluiche is rud maith é don ndáinín.

Ach idir an mhí seo agus Lá na hÉireann, sa mbliain seo chugainn, tá achainí agam ar Chumann Lúthchleas Gael, Rud beag, Rud rianachtán. Dúchas.

Denis Moran, a deirtear liom, a ghlac leis an gcoirn, nuair a bhuaigh Ciarráí ar Bhaile Atha Cliath. Ní Donncha Ó Morain a dúras ach Denis Moran.

Sin an t-ainm agus an sloinne a chleachtfaíonn sé. Níl aon rud atá sa mhéid sin. Béarlóir tá ann, duine tá

### Débe

faoi dhraíocht ag áit dhúchas na teanga céanna, mar atá Sasana.

Dá bhíri sin, ní aon ábhar fónais sa chineál cainte bhí le cloistéal ó Denis nuair a labhair sé ar son Ciarráí agus Coirn Sam Maguidhir ina lámha aige.

Céard é a bhí le rá aige? Abairt lom ghearr Ghaeilge agus abairt móra fairsing Beairte.

An bhfuil sé iomarcach dom leithéid bhíth ag súil go ndéanfadh Cumann Lúthchleas Gael beagán Gaeilge mhúineadh do na daoine bheas ag labhairt ar son na mbuaitheoirí chun nach ndéanfaidís staic díobh féin agus do mhuintir a gceantae?

Bfóidh óráid na Gaeilge ann, ar aon mhéid, ar a laghad, le méid an Bhéarla. Sin nó tá CLG ag cuidiú le tiorantacht an Bhéarla in Éirinn.

### An Comhaltas

TAMALL Ó shin is amhlaidh a rinne mé gearán faoi rud a bhí fógrúithe, at Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann, mar "Aifreann Gaeilge", ach nach raibh ann, i mblana, i Lios Tuathail, ach Aifreann dathangach.

Tá lior fáite agam ó Labhras Ó Murchú, ardtúiríocht, Comhaltas Ceoilíró Éireann, mar atá a leanas: "A chara - do léas - tait i dteachbhaí Aifreann na Flidhe i Lios Tuathail. Táim ar aon aigne leat gur chóir go mbeadh Aifreann Ián-Ghaelach ag Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann (agus, dar ndóigh, ag gach céad nídsúnta eile) agus tá súil agam go mbeidh an sefal amhlaidh as seo amach".

Bail ó Dhia ar Labhrás, fear tá ina cheann ar theaghlach a bhfuil an

dúchas preamhaithe, agus a chéile chomh nádúrtha Gaelach le Labhrás féin, bail ó Dhia ar an mbeirt acu.

Fágaimis an sefal, mar sin, go dtí an chéad fhéile eile, go bhfeice muid dúchas, go mbí scéala againn fúthu.

### Gael-Linn

TÁ comóradh ar súil faoi láthair ag Gael-Linn. Céard é rinne an t-eagrais seo? Tá bileog fáite againn a deir an méid seo a leanas:

Seoldh Gael-Linn sa bhliain 1953, faoi altromacht an Chomhchaidrimh (a bunaíodh sa bhliain 1936), mar eagrais ceannródaíochta i gcur chun cinn na Gaeilge mar theanga bheo.

Óna bhfuil go dtí 1962 ba ar bhonn gníomhaíochtaíobhais a bhí Gael-Linn leagtha amach. Shíngnif Ciarán Mac Mathúna, Solomon Woolfson agus Diarmuid Ó Cearbhaill an gníomhas úd thar ceann an Chomhchaidrimh agus ba faoi a ceapadh Caomhhdóir an iontaobhais i.e. Máire Bhreathnach, Aodhán Brioscú, Máirtín Ó Cadhain, Dónaill Ó Móráin (Cathaoirleach) agus Séan Ó Siócháin.

De réir mar a bhí réim oibre an eagrais ag leanúna ba leir go mba gá dúsáiríth níos oiriúnaidh díf do rianachtas na hobhe sin a aimsiú. Is dá bharr sin a bunaíodh Gael-Linn Teoranta ar 17 Meán Fómhair 1972 mar chúideachta faoi theorainn ríthábhachta gach scairchaitpeal, atá aitheanta mar charthanacht.

Sé chomhaltas is tríocha atá sa chúideachta (athraíonn an comhaltas de thoradh toghchinn gach bliain) agus is iad na comhaltas sin a thoghann an Bord Stiúrtha. Is iad comhaltas an Bhoird Stiúrtha faoi láthair: Fiachra Mac Fhionnlaíoch, Seán Mac Réamoinn, Anraoí Ó Beáinhealláin, Séamus Ó Buachalla, Ciarán Ó Catháin, Cathal Ó Lionáin agus Dónall Ó Móráin (Ceannasaf).

Tá an foilsceán beag seo á eisiúint mar mheabhraíocht d'obair cheannródaíochta an eagrais ó 1953 leith:

1. An chéad chláir radio faoi choimre go príomha i nGaeilge.
2. An chéad scéim scoiláireachta ráithe Gaeilteachta.
3. An Damer, an chéad amharclann i mBaile Atha Cliath a bhí tfoaiteach go h'iomláin don drámaíocht Ghaeilge.
4. "Amharc Éireann", an chéad sraith scannán i nGaeilge a léiríodh sna pictiúrlanna ar fud na tíre.
5. Na hOícheanta Seanchais, an chéad léiriú amharclainne dá chineál ar shafocht na Gaeilteachta.
6. An chéad scéim chun amhráin agus scéalaíochta na Gaeilge a eisiúint mar cheirnín ar bhonn leanúnach.
7. An chéad sraith dhéilte Drámaíochta Gaeilge.
8. An chéad nuachtscannán seachtainiúil i nGaeilge.
9. An chéad scéim chun báid ghliomadóireachta a chur ar fáil ar phraghas réasúnta d'iascáirí in iarthar Chonamara.
10. An chéad Cabaret gairmiúil Gaeilge.
11. Foras na Gaeilge, an chéad thionscain gairmiúil teagais a thionscain dianchúrsaf Gaeilge.
12. An t-aon iarratas chuig an Chóimisiún Telefise (1958) ó eagrais faoi cheannas Éireannach ar an ceartanna chun seirbhís telefise a shóidhath.
13. An chéad mheánscóil i nGaeilteachtaí Iorrais.
14. "Mise Éire" agus "Saoirse?" an chéad dá fhadscannán i nGaeilge.

(Ar leanúint ar lech, a 3)

### Gaeilge do na cimi

IS FADA a bhliocht ólta. Déarfá sin fán pháirtí úd a dtugtar an SDLP air ach nach bhfuil ann, i ndáiríre, ach seanbhó chaithe.

Oir bó sheasc (thirm) a bhí inti ó dhúchas cé go mb'fhéidir go raibh braon nó dhó ar fáil uaithe aimsir Dhomhnaigh na Fola.

Ní mé éarb as don bhfoical "bob", ó dhúchas. Féach, mar shampla, an chéad mhíniú faoi, tá ag Foclóir Uí Dhónaill. Bhí baint ag bob le gruaig (i mBéarla) nuair bhí mise im leambh. Bobtail agus eir . . .

Is spéisiúla fós an tarna "bob" san fhoclóir; agus seo againn an bhí is coitianta, meassam, sa nGaeilge: Bob a bhualadh ar dhúine, cleas a imirt ar dhúine. Bualleadh bob orm, "I was had".

Bhíós ag bobaireacht ar Jack Lynch - bhual mé bob ar J.L.

Úsáidtear an focal "bob" fé mar a bhainfí feidhm as "trick" sa

Bhéarla: Bobcheist, trick question. Bobghaiste, booby trap; "Bobghaiste a mharaigh dhá shaighdiúir ar an gCros aréir", two soldiers were killed by a boobytrap explosion in Crossmaglen last night.

Is iad a locht a laghad . . .

Is dóide go bhfuil seánfhoical Chormaic ar eolas ag cách: Ná bí rochna agus na bí robhog. Ach na bí robhog.

Ach tá brí nó dhó eile ag an bhfoical. Aimsir bhog, aimsir fhliuch nach bhfuil rófhuar. Tóg go bóg é - take it easy, ná bí fuartha, ná bí feargach.

In Ultaibh, is minic "bog" ina dhroichead, féach: Bog-chailín, gasúr tá ina chailín más ar éigin é; bog-bhuachaill, gasúr tá ag dul chun tosaigh agus atá ina bhvuachaill anois, le cupla lá sa tsenaimisir, cuirfí fíos ar threabhsair dó). Ach bog-sheandúine, duine tá ag gabháil anonn go maith in aois.

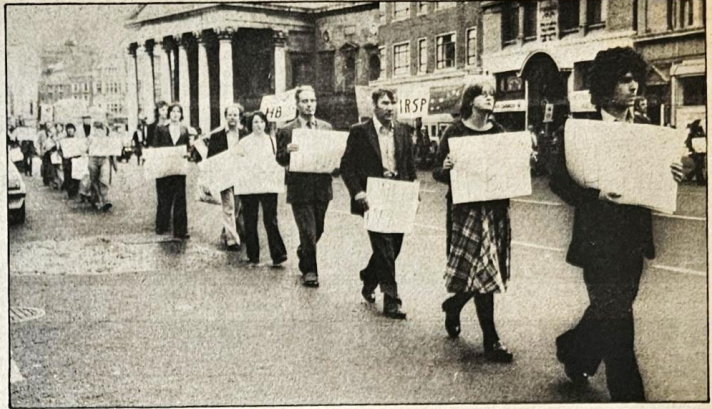
Bogmheisce: Braon maith ólta ag duine, é súgach, ach fíos a gndótha aige go fíoil.

Tugadh bog-mharfa ar Chonall - bualleadh a shíth ar.

Ach féach, freisin, lch. 119 agus 120, Foclóir Uí Dhónaill.

-Cearnach

# 1984 IS WITH US ALREADY



ANY information given to any western state, even in the strictest confidence, may be used in evidence against the donor. This is the inference of this report which we reproduce from the "Andersonstown News" and which indicates that Orwell's 1984 is already here, in the Six Counties.

"Civil Servants, some of whom are members of the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance (N.I.P.S.A.), are being used, willingly or unwillingly, by British army Intelligence and the R.U.C., in the war against the I.R.A.

"Since the present 'conspiracy' trial of members of Sinn Féin has begun, certain facts have come to light which involve members of the Northern Ireland Civil Service. During interrogation in Castlereagh of the Sinn Féin members, documents were produced which had been submitted in confidence to the Public Records Office, and which are vital evidence in the trial.

"Over a period of two years the Republican Press Centre had been placing documents at the Public Records Office which were connected with reports from people concerning minor crimes, etc., and telex messages sent by the Centre all over the world.

"The Centre was given assurances, which they demanded, that these papers would be placed in what is known as the 'freezer' to remain unopened for 30 years.

"Unfortunately for the Public Records Office, an individual employed there became curious and opened the documents.

"This occurred about a year ago, October or November, 1977, and immediately he handed them over to the R.U.C. at Townhall Street.

## R.U.C. demand

"He was told by the R.U.C. that they would appreciate any further documents that became available and each document was submitted to the R.U.C. as it arrived.

"The first raid on the Press Centre came just before Christmas, 1977, and the members were held for seven days before being released.

"The second raid came in April of this year and the members have been remanded in custody, charged under Section 19 of the Anti-Terrorism Act 1974. Paragraph 6 of Section 19 states: "The possession by a person of a document addressed to him as a member of a proscribed organisation, or relating, or purporting to relate to the officers of a proscribed organisation, or emanating or purporting to emanate from a proscribed organisation, shall be evidence of that person belonging to the organisation at the time when he had the document in his possession".

## Guilty label

"In other words, a person is guilty until he can prove that he is innocent.

"The individual who worked in the Public Records Office a Mr. Mc... from Andersonstown, who had a good position in the office but has now fled the country and, from reports, has been re-established in a good job and re-housed across the water.

"His home in Andersonstown is now vacant and is up for sale at the present moment.

"When we contacted the Public



Records Office, they said that they were very surprised that Mr. Mc... had been involved but admitted that he had left the country.

"They also admitted that all documents and files must be made available to the 'Security Forces' on demand. They said that the actions of Mr. Mc... would reflect badly on the Public Records Office and it could be a long time before their standing could be renewed.

## Signatures supplied

"The other civil servants, members of N.I.P.S.A., who are involved in the 'conspiracy' trial are employed at the Falls Road Labour Exchange, the Motor Taxation Office, Coleraine, and the Income Tax Office.

"They have cooperated, willingly or unwillingly, with the R.U.C. in supplying signatures of those charged.

"There is some doubt if the signatures will be used, as the R.U.C. are expected to get a court order to force those on remand to give their signatures.

"Jim McCusker, general secretary of N.I.P.S.A., had no comment to make when approached by our reporter.

"As far back as 1973, the Andersonstown Civil Resistance Committee and the People's



Democracy had been approached by the Public Records Office to submit minutes of their meetings for safe keeping in the office.

"This request was rejected by both organisations.

"Events have proved that their decision was a wise one", the report concludes.

H-Block protests in Dublin by Sinn Féin and IRSP members. Top picture shows the parade in Westmoreland Street. Among the marchers are the Sinn Féin President, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, and one of the party's comhruinaithe, Uaidéar Ó Loinsigh.

## Debé Toradh ar obair Ghael-Linn

(Ar leanúint ó lch. a 2)

15. An chéad sraith de scannáin daite i nGaeilge - 'Peil', 'Christy Ring', 'Capalxology' etc.
16. An chéad chomórta náisiúnta díospóreacha do dhaltai na scoileanna iarbhuinódeachais.
17. Sfogadh, an chéad fhéile Ghaeilge ar bhonn náisiúnta don óige.
18. 'Féinodis', an chéad siopa ceimíní a thugann tosaithe don cheol dúchais.
19. An chéad scéim ar bhonn náisiúnta chun ranganna Gaeilge a reachtáil ar fud na tíre gach samhradh do dhaoine óga.
20. Eachtra, an chéad scéim eachtraíochta don óige a reachtáil trí Ghaeilge.
21. An chéad scéim chun tionscal oisrí a bhunú sa Ghaeltacht trí sean-bheirtreacha a athbheochan.
22. An coláiste cónaithe samhraidh is mó sa Ghaeltacht (Coláiste Iosagáin, Baile Mhúirne).
23. An chéad thoisitheoir a chuir cúrsaí Gaeilge ar fáil i gcomhar le leithéidí Línghuaphone agus English Universities Press.

Ní bheadh an méid sin oibre curtha i gcrích muraigh cabhair fhlaithiúil na gearad: an pobal a thugann síntiús don eagrais ó cheann ceann na bliana; Roinn na Gaeilte; An Roinn Oideachais agus na mór-phátrúin a imeachtaí ceardaithe an eagrais: Aer Lingus, Banc na hÉireann, Baic Aontais Éireann, Irish Life, Irish Times agus cuidéachtaí eile nach i.

IS DOCHA go bhfuil sin fíor, thús deireadh. Mar sin féin, tá go leor daoine ann atá míshásta le Gaeil-Linn.

Cén fáth, go baileach? Cuirfidh mise fáilte roimh litreacha faoin ábhar seo. Bronnfaidh mé duais (do rogha leabhair Ghaeilge tá ar fáil) ar an litir is fearr, dar liom, a deir gur éirigh le Gaeil-Linn nó gur theip air sna cuspóirí a chuir sé roimhe. Tá cead ag muintir Ghaeil-Linn páirt a ghlacadh sa chomórta seo agus ag gach éinne eile chomh maith. Ach bíodh gach litir gearr, gonta, iad clobhuailte, más féidir, iad scríofa ar aghaidh amháin den bhileog agus spás maith idir na línte.

## Sinn Féin NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

Do gach cumann agus comhairleachantar: The national collection must be sent to head office, 2a Sraid Iocht, Chaoimhin, B.A.C., not later than Oct. 31.

Go raibh maith agáibh.  
— Seoirse Ó Lofinsigh,  
Cathaoirleach agus oifigeach chaidrimh phoiblí.

## MASS DEMONSTRATION

Bands will attend the mass demonstration on the H-Block issue on Saturday, October 28.

Assemble: St. Stephen's Green at 15.30 hours to march to GPO where a meeting will be addressed by prominent speakers.

The regular 14.30 hours H-Block Saturday demonstrations from Blessington Street have been cancelled for the time being.

## Ardfheis

Social evening

in  
Clare Manor Hotel

Sunday, October 22

21.00 - 01.00 Bar Extension  
Tickets: £2.00 (including supper) available from Ardfheis.

All visitors to the Ardfheis who require billets, please call to No. 5, Blessington Street before 19.30 hours on Friday or Saturday, Oct. 20 and 21.

## ICRA

Irish Music, ballads.

44 Parnell Square (basement),  
Friday, Oct. 13

Taille: 50p 20.30 - 23.30 hours

# MARCH

## NOVEMBER 26

Assemble: 14.30 hours  
Speakers' Corner,  
Marble Arch,  
London.

March to Clerkenwell Green.

### Sinn Féin

Anyone wishing to join the O'Callaghan-Reid Sinn Féin Cumann in the Donny-carney, Marino, Fairview, Clontarf areas is asked to call at 103, Clonronald Road, Donnycarney North, Baile Atha Cliath.

### FIGHTING FUND APPEAL

THE British Government has spent thousands of pounds in efforts to justify the atrocious treatment handed out to Republican Prisoners. They have used censorship and intimidation to prevent H-Block being highlighted. Sinn Féin with limited resources and the help of the people, have continuously campaigned in support of Irish PoWs.

To escalate the work we need finance and personnel. We would appeal directly to you to help us in our efforts to expose British injustice. Please send donations to: Secretary, H-Block Appeal Fund, 85b, Falls Road, Belfast, 12. Donations of £1 and over will be acknowledged.

### Seán Ó Conaill

In proud memory of Seán Ó Conaill, late of Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, who died in October, 1977, a victim of a brutal prison system. - Inserted by An Cumann Cabhrach, England.

### Noel Jenkinson

In memory of a gallant comrade, Noel Jenkinson, murdered in Leicester prison, England, October 1976. - Inserted by the Committee and Members of An Cumann Cabhrach, England.

### An Cumann Cabhrach

Larchoist, An Cumann Cabhrach, wishes to acknowledge, with thanks receipt of £11.00 from Thomas Keane Cumann, Kílursh, Co. an Chlair.

From H Block to E.E.C.: Members of the Ferbal O hAnluain Cumann picketing the EEC Roadshow when visiting Monaghan on Friday Sept. 22.

# BRUSSELS

## Another legitimate target

KNOW YOUR EIRE NUA le Cristin Ni Elias

THE TRADITIONAL opponents of the Republican forces over the decades have been British imperialism and those who serve it. Irish freedom fighters have struggled long and hard to subvert the plans and programmes of British colonialist strategy and to bring about the inevitable withdrawal of British domination and influence from this island.

But the Republican Movement is well aware that, in this advanced age, it is no longer enough to rid ourselves of the effects of British imperialistic manipulation which have existed in both parts of Ireland for so long.

The true self-determination of the Irish nation can be achieved only through the free and unfettered exercise of Irish sovereignty by the Irish people.

Anything that would prevent or disturb that process in the future must be overcome.

Our enemy is not just British imperialism but imperialism in any form, imperialism generally and more and more significantly and especially the new and dangerous imperialism of the EEC which boldly challenges our right to Irish nationhood and aims to thwart the aspirations of the people of Ireland in a much more insidious way than the Brits ever did.

### Identity at stake

Republican opposition to the whole concept of the EEC as it was presented and as it has developed is well known.

We have pointed out, continuously and consistently, the essential fallacy of possible European economic co-operation between the large industrially-advanced giants of Europe and the poorer under-developed peripheral nations.

That sophisticated "European identity" we are all encouraged to welcome can be achieved only by denouncing our own inherent Irish identity.

The price we will be forced to pay for our "Euro-peanism" is our Irishness.

Our initial analysis and continuing anxiety with regard to the EEC idea have been proved correct.

It is more and more obvious that the EEC is based on a philosophy of exploitation and the total subjection of all things to the demands of increased profits

and financial benefits. This primary motivation of Brussels even goes so far as to create unnecessary artificial competition (resulting in such farces as butter mountains and wine lakes), in order to ensure a continuing rise in profits for the EEC machine.

### No longer ours

Our fishing grounds are no longer Irish fishing grounds but "EEC waters", to be used as barter by the larger European nations to gain access to the fishing areas of other non-EEC countries.

Our uranium is not Irish uranium but EEC uranium and control over it rests with the powers in Brussels.

The much-needed programmes for strengthening our economy and alleviating the unemployment situation cannot be implemented because they would interfere with EEC co-operation.

Our clothing and footwear industries are being allowed to die because it would be a breach of the rules, and blatantly "un-European", if we imposed tariffs on the foreign goods flooding our markets.

Inflation and unemployment continue unabated.

We are being robbed of our resources on a massive scale and the EEC grants, though well-publicised, are but paltry hand-outs that can never repay us for the loss of our natural riches and for the loss of our national sovereignty.

### New Ireland

What, then, would be the point of chasing the Brits out of Ireland if our future is to be surrendered to the whims of Brussels?

Is it worth getting the British out at all if we can only look forward to domination by this newer and highly organised imperialism from Europe?

The Republican Movement and the people of Ireland have fought for many years

to achieve their aim and, despite the sufferings and sacrifices, will continue to fight until victory is won. But all will be in vain if a new kind of Ireland does not arise from the ashes of our struggle.

The Republican Movement believes that new kind of Ireland can be built to the blueprint outlined in the Eire Nua proposals.

Our Eire Nua programme rests on the strong foundations of social and economic advancement through democratic socialism and political harmony and fulfillment through the structures of a four-province federal Ireland.

### Freedom goal

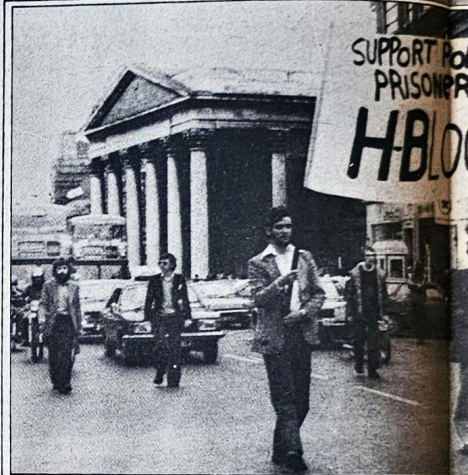
But, a necessary prerequisite for the implementation of the Eire Nua programme is the securing of our freedom as an Irish nation, no longer dominated by foreign interests and in absolute control of our own destiny.

Eire Nua cannot be achieved while Britain still wields power over our country or our people and, likewise, the new Ireland we are fighting for will remain only an empty dream if the new imperialism of the EEC is allowed to continue its offensive against the sep-

### Why slogans appear

ORGANISATIONS such as the Republican Movement could not get publicity by orthodox means and the "Sligo Champion" refused to carry any letter or statement from them and had turned down advertisements. W. Farrell told a recent meeting of Sligo Co. Council.

W. Farrell was seconding a motion proposed by D. Bree, condemning conditions in H-Block, Long Kesh Concentration Camp.



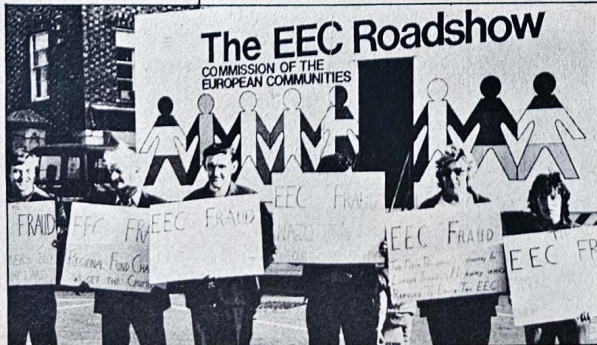
During the weekend of Sept. 23, 24, Cumann Cathal Brugha, Portlairge, held four successful public meetings on the H-Block issue in Waterford city and Co. Kilkenny. Two of the pictures of demonstrations supplied by the Cumann are reproduced here.

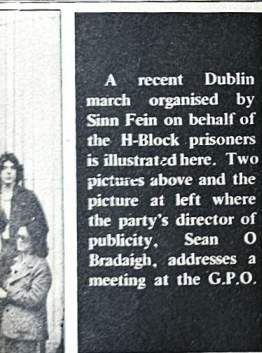
Right: Three members of Derry Relatives' Action Committee, Mrs. Nelis, Mrs. Bowe and Mrs. Coyle, who dressed in blankets, like the prisoners, and described the H-Block conditions.

Left: A Sinn Féin speaker addresses the crowd.

More than 3,000 H-Block leaflets were handed out at church gates and H-Block posters were much in evidence in city and county.

Two cumann members were arrested and charged with having painted B-Block slogans.





A recent Dublin march organised by Sinn Féin on behalf of the H-Block prisoners is illustrated here. Two pictures above and the picture at left where the party's director of publicity, Sean O Bradaigh, addresses a meeting at the G.P.O.



# WHAT IT'S LIKE IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP...

TO GIVE a full detailed account of life and conditions endured by Republicans (PoWs) during the past months of the Blanket protest would be an impossible task, even if the circumstances were permitted.

Therefore I hope to outlay the present situation which exists within the H-Block of Long Kesh as it is of more importance and immediate concern.

I hope to be able to point out and impress upon you just how barbaric and inhuman the conditions are within the H-Block, also the psychological and physical affects they are having upon those who endure them daily.

## By a prisoner

The best way I can do this is to attempt to describe, to the best of my ability, what can be incorrectly termed as

a normal day in the life of one of the 350 PoWs on the blanket protest for political status.

### Torture by noise

My day began this morning at 6.30 a.m. when I was awakened by a terrible din.

It was the usual thing, a screw standing between the steel grill (which divides the two wings) deliberately hammering the grill with his baton.

The noise that this created was tremendous, especially in the early morning silence, it echoes throughout each wing in the block, awakening everyone.

This hammering and banging was kept up by two or three screws for almost an hour, each screw taking his turn to make noise.

The continual din sent men up to the doors screaming and shouting to the screws to stop the banging, but the screws simply hurled back abuse and continued banging sometimes changing the steady banging to the drumbeat of an Orange tune.

### Torture by light

It must have been about 7.30 a.m. when the banging stopped and the screws came around the cells to do the first headcount of the day.

They gave the heavy steel cell doors a good rattle with their batons as they checked each cell and knocked out each light which had been deliberately kept on all through the night.

It was roughly 7 a.m. and already the whole H-Block was filled with tension and frustration.

The night guard screws left the block and the day guard came around the cells doing a head-count, in much the same manner as the night guard had.

The first thing that the day guard did was to remove the mattresses and blankets from the cells.

I arose from my bed as the screws would soon be coming round to my cell, and I was on the second day of what was called "c.e." (cellular confinement).

This occurs every 11 days when I am charged with refusing to wear prison garb; a Governor and several screws come to my cell door and carry out a kangaroo court, which is really farcical. I am naturally found guilty and sentenced to three days "c.e." — two weeks loss of remission and loss of all privileges etc., even though I am held in solitary confinement, never having any privileges.

The loss of remission is an added punishment as is the loss of my mattress and bedding at 7.30 a.m., leaving my cell bare; I start to fold my blankets which are filthy and constantly irritates my bare skin.

### Torture by damp

While folding my blankets, I discovered half doz. white maggots on them and at least half a dozen more on my mattress.

I have no bed as the screws removed all the beds from the cells over five weeks ago.

Since then over 30 of us have been lying on the floor upon filthy damp flea-ridden mattresses — the cell door opened just as I was folding the filthy blankets, two criminal orderlies removed my bedding as the screws looked on.

They threw the bedding in a heap outside the cell door. I caught a glimpse of the food trolley sitting in the middle of the wing; it is usually left there until the food goes cold.

The screws make sure that we know the food is there to agitate and frustrate us — this causes a lot of men to yell and scream out the doors to the screws to serve the breakfast, but the screws pay no need, increasing the over tensed atmosphere and frustrations.

Once my bedding was out of the cell the screw slammed the door shut, the heavy metal door banged closed, sending an explosive boom around my cell and throughout the entire wing.

### Torture by hunger

A few minutes later the screws came around the cells again (the breakfast still on the wing) on the excuse of checking how many mattresses there were.

Leaving every cell, they deliberately slammed each door as hard as they could to create as much noise as possible.

The breakfast was finally served around the cells, cold tea, cold porridge, with two rounds of bread set on top of the porridge.

The whole breakfast was inedible, ending up on the pile of rubbish and decaying waste food on the corner of the cell, which in itself seems to testify to the standard of the previous food.

After a while the plates were collected to the accompaniment of more door banging.

What to do now is the question. It's either sit in the corner of the cell or pace the floor. I chose to walk — being the least boring.

The stench in the cell is almost overwhelming. There is a terrible smell rising out of the pile of rotting rubbish in the corner also — from our unwashed bodies of 18 weeks.

(At Leaochain seochain leaochain)

## LIFE IN H-BLOCK : 2

IT IS early morn. The screws have just taken out my mattress and blankets for the beginning of another three days' c.e. (cell confinement).

This means three days without bed, blankets, association with other people, no shop, papers, TV, radio or the wearing of leisure clothing.

This is a real farce as I've been on one continuous c.e. for almost or over 14 months.

So in actual fact my comrades and I have had nothing in all this time, except a blanket which keeps us from being completely naked.

I know voices of men yet I've never seen their faces. We don't know what it feels like to get exercise outside the pits we now exist in, or feel the sun or wind on our faces.

Why this deprivation and extreme inhumanity?

Because the British government has decided to criminalise a struggle which has been waged for more than 500 years.

Ulsterisation — the localisation and criminalisation of the Republican Movement — is now Britain's last attempt to crush the socialist republican struggle in Ireland.

The stepping up of our prison struggle five months ago was an attempt to let the people know actually what was happening to us here in the H Blocks and demand our political status.

Since then our deprivation has gone beyond all imagination.

The one letter per month which was permitted now never reaches us or, if it does, its major contents are missing.

The only other thing we had were toothbrushes and sometimes toothpaste.

Well they took those last week, or the week before.

Keeping check on time is difficult for men who have nothing but the light which comes through a window to say if it is dark or bright, morning or night.

I am a lucky man in that I have accumulated some sheets of toilet paper on which to write and this makeshift pen held in one piece, with pieces of the blanket.

These are luxuries, believe me.

I lie here in what can only be described as a pit. The ceiling, floor, walls and door are covered with waste food, rotted and covered black, brown, grey, all dark and grimy.

### The flies

There is an army of insects, maggots, flies of different breeds and colours, big and small; noisy blue bottles to quiet jumpy ones which bounce around like lightning.

I awoke the other morning to find about 20 or more maggots on my blanket.

I was too revolted or shocked to panic I merely shook them off and tried to sleep again.

### Switch off

When the noise here gets so loud that it irritates and aggravates I switch off, or rather I'm numb to it.

Then the opposite. The silence can be even louder, if you can understand, and racks the heart to a panic within, leaving one aggressive or scared stiff.

The stench of urine, excrement, unwashed bodies and waste food leaves one breathless at times.

Other times just sick and then you are unable to eat the slop they call food.

They are really trying to crush us to conform. I've heard the Governor and screws come and tell my faceless friends that a relative — father, brother or someone else — has died and again later

heard them return to say that the request for parole to attend the funeral had been denied "because you won't conform".

### Beaten in cell

"I saw the bodies of two other friends (through a crack in the side of my door) lying on the ground surrounded by no less than seven or eight screws all kicking and beating them with batons.

I heard my friends scream with panic. It came as no surprise when I heard one spent a period in hospital.

And strange as it may seem, along with the great fear I felt inside, I also died a thousand times because I was unable to share their burden.

We've shared visions, dreams, sadness and joy; taught each other our native tongue long since stolen and conditioned out of our very history books by that same enemy who once again tries to crush us. So when they hurt one, they hurt all.

### Soaking cell

I recall the night I was awakened by the force of a power hose on my body and I stood naked in my cell. Blankets and mattress all ankle deep in water.

This prison is just part of the whole combine geared to kill, crush and maim.

The system we fight in here wants one thing, our total subservience; in short my comrades and I to deny our birthright, our heritage, our future.

### Never beat us

They will never beat us and again that's not bravado. I state a fact. We are political prisoners captured while fighting against British imperialism.

On our streets there is an occupying army supported by their lackeys, the RUC, SB, UDR, courts (special), laws (special), all geared for a special situation.

We here in the H. Blocks are the end results. Political prisoners. The facts speak for themselves. While you read this our struggle continues.

Show this to someone. Ask them to tell their neighbours what is happening here, what is being done to us.

Tell the English their government does it in their name.

# Dublin meeting hears Chilean exile

"I DON'T discount a violent outcome in Chile," Dr. Hermann Schwember, former vice-rector and professor at the Catholic University of Chile, stated when speaking in Dublin recently.

"Pinochet" (the military dictator) is not going to go of his own accord because he is a man obsessed with power. It is going to be the result of strong and sustained effort of the Chilean people with the support of the international community that has shown such solidarity with the Chilean cause", he stated.

"Because of the level of violence that has been used by the military dictatorship, if there is a violent outburst, I think this would be part of the political reality".

Commenting on the apparent relaxation of the regime, as a result of pressures from all sections of the community, centre and right as well as left, he says the supposed lessening of repression was "full of tricks and deccits".

One of these deccits is that the secret police, the DINA, is still in control under a new name, the National Services for Information.

### Still missing

Some 1,000 are still in jail, another 1,500 disappeared after arrest, a million are exiled, another million who are unemployed receive no dole or assistance and their families would starve without the canteens organised by the Catholic Church.

The cancellation of all the housing programmes Allende had begun before the military coup has caused great hardship. Cutbacks in education mean that workers' children receive only primary education if they are lucky.

Unemployment is 14 to 20 per cent of the population.

Workers' share of the national income has fallen from 60 per cent, under Allende to 40 per cent now.

Dr. Schwember stated that economic hardship was resulting in the degradation of a whole generation of children. He believed that repression was affecting women more than men.

"They are the first victims of cheap labour," he stated. Now the women are organising and much of the Chilean solidarity is due to

## le ELDRIDA

them". Dr. Schwember held his posts at the university from 1970, then worked in a copper mine until the regime sacked him. He worked as an engineering consultant until deported in 1975.

### Hunger strike

Now all political parties except the fascists oppose the regime, though Pinochet is still backed by foreign business interests, wealthy Chileans and the army.

Some 40,000 people have been killed since 1973, but there have been no recent executions because of growing pressure of opinion inside and outside the state.

The campaign for 1,500 disappeared prisoners continues, and women are beginning a new hunger strike for their release.

Industrial strikes are increasing, despite violent suppression.

Recently 13 leaders of a strike at a copper mine were arrested.

A strike began immediately involving 10,000 miners with a boycott of the canteen and other services. It secured the release of the men but not until the area had been put under martial law.

### Irish in Chile

"Chile is an example of the value and effectiveness of support from other countries, and is having results", he said. "American workers have boycotted shipments of arms to Chile and the US government has withdrawn a licence".

Dr. Schwember spoke of the strong tradition in Chile commemorating the Irishmen who helped the country to independence 200 years ago, and who are still remembered there.

"Solidarity from countries such as Ireland has played a great part in easing repression in Chile", he said, "and an important aspect could

be help from Irish trade unions. The Irish Congress of Trade Unions, the ITGWU and other unions have already helped".

Hopeful of a return to democracy in Chile, he reminds us that Chile has had 150 years of democratic government which was suspended only because of non-political factors such as armed foreign interference with some foreign big business backing.



## POSTMHÁLA • POSTBAG • POST

# What happened at Ardoyne meeting?

THERE HAVE been condemnations of the recent attacks in the Ardoyne on SDLP speakers at a meeting but accurate reports of that meeting have been few and far between. Here is a straight forward account from the "Andersonstown News".

"Last Sunday's public meeting of the S.D.L.P. in the Holyrood Hall in Ardoyne ended abruptly and violently, with Mr. Denis Haughey, chairman of the S.D.L.P., being admitted to hospital with a broken nose.

"The meeting commenced around 3.15 p.m. with Pascal O'Hare, the prospective candidate for North Belfast, in the chair.

"The other members, which included Austin Currie, Séamus Mallon, Bríd Rogers and Councillor Cormac Boomer, got a noisy reception and were continually heckled throughout by members of the Relatives' Action Committee. As Austin Currie said, 'I didn't expect a cake walk'.

"There were about 250 people present and the questions from the floor dealt mainly with H-Block, Brits Out and, the famous 25p imposed by Austin Currie on the rent and rate strikers, while he was a member of the power-sharing executive. (One question he didn't answer).

"Mr. Currie stated that there were a lot of innocent men in Long Kesh and admitted that the SDLP had done 'damned near nothing' for these men.

"The meeting was certainly rowdy but tension really built up when attempts were made by both Bríd Rogers and Séamus Mallon to criminalize the prisoners 'on the blanket' in H-Block.

"At this the crowd became incensed and

eggs, tomatoes, and flour were hurled at the speakers.

"A number of young men then attacked Denis Haughey and he was beaten to the ground. At this time the meeting had gone on for almost two hours and the violence lasted a matter of seconds.

"The S.D.L.P. have promised that they will return to Ardoyne at a future date to re-activate the party".

I hope that clarifies matters for readers of the collaborationist press.

—Beán an Ard Oighean.

Beál Feirste.

### SDLP QUISLINGS

I SEE the S.D.L.P. have called for a return to normal law now that the N.I.O. is saying that normality is returning.

A return to normal law that we had. Yes, this is it:-

Special Powers Act, 'B' Specials, Internment, Sectarian Justice.

If that's what they want they can shake hands with Ian Paisley as they once did with Brian Faulkner and then tell us it's their finest hour. How low can these quislings sink?

"Do we really want what they say? Why weren't they more forthcoming in what they want to return to. They'll try to make us believe it is really justice they want but we know what we got from them when they were part of the Sunningdale Executive: Continued internment, theft of cattle from those on rent

and rates strike, 25p. added on to your rent per week if you didn't pay up.

A strike started, amongst others, by the S.D.L.P. (remember the statement - spend your rent, no rent until all the internees are released).

They were accomplices in murder by being part of the British war machine.

I am afraid Gerry and Co. will have to do a lot more penitance at the next election. This is not slander as I know quite a number who helped them the last time and who won't be available this time.

I also was present at Gerry's first victory rally when he spoke in Turf Lodge and thanked the people who voted for him, not once but 10 times.

The British people want the Brits out of Ireland. So do the majority of the Irish people. Could I suggest that the S.D.L.P. transfer themselves across the water along with the evacuating garrison?

—J. McHugh,

Beál Feirste, 11.

### No compassion

MY husband fell on his arm a fortnight ago and was taken from Long Kesh to Lagan Valley Hospital, where they X-Rayed it and told him he had broken his arm.

They put it in plaster and he was sent back to the prison hospital where he stayed for just over a week.

Then last Friday they shifted him back to the

(Ar leantain ar lch. a 8)

THE NATIONAL executive of the Labour Party issued an important statement on South Africa in August 1976. The recommendations of the statement, which were approved at the party's conference the following month, would - if implemented - go a considerable way to reduce Britain's involvement in apartheid.

Those of the recommendations which would affect the operations of Shell and BP in South Africa are listed here:

Ensure that British Companies already there create the conditions necessary for the proper functioning of free African trade union activity.

No Shell or BP employees in South Africa are trade union members.

Ensure the ending of all relationships with South African security forces.

Shell and BP both supply fuel to the South African armed forces and police.

Ensure that the export of capital goods to South Africa cease and ban the transfer of patents and licence rights.

Shell and BP are providing sophisticated technology for the development of South Africa's oil, petrochemical and mining industries.

Ensure the repatriation of profits earned in South Africa to prevent further investment.

Shell and BP are reinvesting all their profits to help finance their massive expansion in South Africa.

### Investment plans

Prohibit all further investment by British companies in South Africa.

Shell and BP have announced plans to invest £400m during the next five years.

Investigate the possibility of nationalised industries withdrawing their investments from South Africa.

BP has nearly £150m invested in South Africa. Sixty-eight per cent of the shares of BP are owned by the British Government.

Work at the UN towards a mandatory ban on all trade with apartheid South Africa.

Shell and BP supply nearly £300m worth of oil products to South Africa every year.

Ensure that all British companies operating in Namibia... withdraw from the occupied territory.

Shell BP continue to market petroleum products in Namibia.

There should be an intensification of sanctions against the illegal regime (in Zimbabwe).

The Bingham Report has revealed just how seriously Labour leaders and Shell/BP viewed this recommendation.

—From "Socialist Challenge"

# Congress silence surprises Ireland

GRAVE VIOLATIONS of human rights in north-east Ireland each year since 1971 have been more numerous than in any other country in the world, Rev. Raymond Murray, the Armagh poet, told more than 100 congressmen at a Washington meeting.

"We in Ireland", he said, "find it difficult to understand why the President and his Congress refuse to make a clear and explicit statement condemning the well-documented and wellproven violations of human rights in Ireland over the past seven years".

(Ar leantain ar lch. a 8)

## Sean Treacy

Annual Commemoration  
Kilfeacle, Tipperary  
Sunday, October 15  
at 15.30 hours

Oration by a prominent  
Republican



Dr. Hermann Schwember

# History and status of the cultural revolution

## CLASS STRUGGLE le Deasún Breatnach

IT HAS been remarked upon often enough that one of the more obvious signs that this country is a colony and administered in an alien interest is the way officialdom and the class for which that officialdom is the public face treats the Irish language.

Children may be required at school to spell such words as "bó", "bóthar" and "búif" properly but when they grow up they are given quickly enough to understand that what they have learned no longer matters: Bóthar buí (the yellow road, very common in Irish placenames) becomes officially "boherwee" or some such nonsense, this being the "English", if you please.

When the correctly written placename does appear in public, usually the letters are smaller than the "English" version.

Throughout public life the Irish language is downgraded and a Gaeltacht man recently was jailed for more than a month for contempt of court because he had the temerity to continue speaking Irish when the judge wanted English.

### No Irish rights

The Irish language might appear to have an important place in the constitution of the "Free" State, being announced as the "first language"; but a few articles farther on it is stated that either language may be used exclusively should the authorities so decide.

### YOUR STAMPS CAN HELP

The prisoners of war are asking your aid. Maybe you have few of this world's goods. Maybe all you can give to callers is 50p. Or less... But you can collect used postage stamps. Tear or cut them off envelopes, leaving a slight margin of paper around the stamp, and send them to: Sally Walsh, Lurriga, Patrickswell, Co. Luminigh.

## Seoda ó na príosúin

- Prisoner's Crafts from Píosaín Phortlaoise and Long Kesh.
- Women's leather handbags (shoulder style).....£20
  - Women's leather purses.....£6
  - Men's leather wallets.....£6
  - Belt.....£4
  - Wall plaques.....£5
  - Framed hankercieft.....£5
  - Paintings.....£10 and £15
  - Harp.....£15 and £30
  - Matchstick Celtic cross.....£10
  - Irish Cottage.....£5

Post and packing: 50p extra. Also available: Books, records, jewellery. Ask for our catalogue. Call or write to: Craft Centre, 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath, 1, Éire.

They so decide to use English and there would appear to be no remedy in law to insist on the rights of the Irish language. At any rate nobody has challenged the matter in the Supreme Court, not even the abolition of Irish as an essential subject for public servants.

This took place under the Leinster House coalition regime; but the process was not changed under the following regime. The downgrading of Irish was not done even according to the constitutional requirements. What happened was the contemptuous action of colonialism.

This characteristic of colonialism is illustrated in the dealings of civil servants with the people of the Gaeltacht — the avoidance, as far as possible, of correspondence in Irish; the virtual unavailability of forms in Irish in the Gaeltacht, unless one insists and insists; the widespread use of England's version of Irish surnames, corrupt, bowdlerised, silly ("Hooligan" and "Looney", for example). The same colonial attitude may be seen in the attitude to Irish of radio and television; of most priests and nuns; of most shops and banks; of all chambers of commerce and employers' organisations.

**First to yield**  
In most cases language is a means of communication and expression which belongs to all classes at the beginning. Following invasion and conquest the first to surrender are the nobles, who adopt the invader's speech and system in general.

Next to conform is

the middle class. The last to hold out is the working class. When that has been conquered the nation is no more.

Thus it was in Scotland where, early enough, even in independence, Norman French penetrated the court, to be followed by a non-Celtic speech of Germanic origin, rather like English.

Thus it happened in Brittany, the Celtic area of north-west "France". This was happening in Hungary and Finland until courageous people stopped and fought.

The percentage of people with a fluent knowledge of Irish in the 26 Counties has been increasing slowly but steadily since 1921. The present percentage is about 30.

### Top haters

Opposition to the Irish language comes mostly from the bourgeoisie or top middle class, from what are known as "professional people", doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, bankers, stockbrokers, strong farmers, speculators, developers, top industrialists, top civil servants.

They form a tiny minority. They represent the diehard shoneen element. But it is they who rule. It was their hatred of Irish which resulted in the recent downgrading of the language.

One of the main reasons why they opposed the language was because a knowledge of that language put the "sons and daughters of peasants and common workers" on an equal basis with their own sons and daughters in the competition for the best jobs.

A good knowledge of Irish, as long as Irish remained essential, meant that a boy's or a girl's school or family background or lack of a posh accent were not so important, although the lad or lassie with the "right accent" and coming from a "good family" and the "right blood", on gaining a good command of Irish, would still have the advantage.

What essential Irish did in a class-ridden society was to even things out a bit, to give the "bog man", or the "culchie woman" or the

"yah-hoo" from a slum area a better chance.

### Social force

Also, when the language was taught as part of the native culture, rather than as a foreign language, it tended to democratize the students, to give them a better insight into other communities and other levels of society.

Pádraic Pearse realised all these things in his last essay: "... There is no other sort of nationalism than this, the nationalism which seeks to enthroned the sovereign people".

Who are the sovereign people?

Pearse: "Tone had appealed to that numerous and respectable class, the men of no property", and in that gallant and characteristic phrase he had revealed his perception of a great historic truth, namely, that in Ireland 'the gentry (as they affect to call themselves) have uniformly been corrupted by England, and the merchants and middle-class capitalists have, when not corrupted, been uniformly intimidated, whereas the common people have for the most part remained unthought and unfeared."

### Common people

"It is, in fact, true that the repositories of the Irish tradition, as well as the spiritual tradition of nationality as the kindred tradition of stubborn physical resistance to England, have been the great, splendid, faithful, common people..."

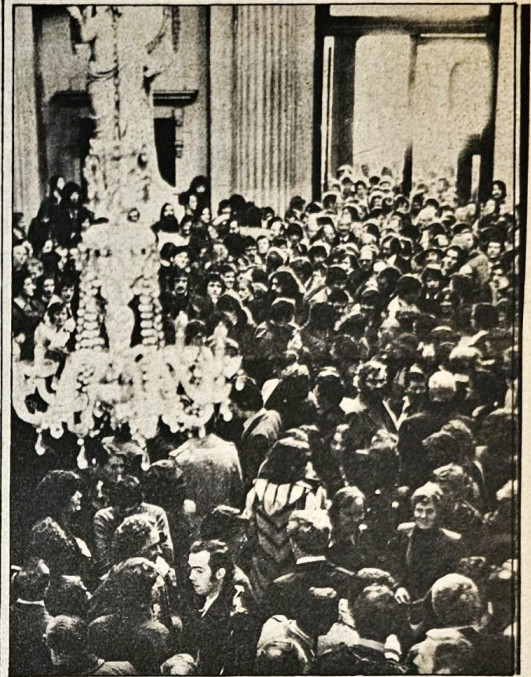
The first Irish language magazine was published by the Presbyterians of Belfast in their paper, "The Northern Star". It was "Bolg an tSoláir" and its contents included an Irish language lesson.

It was the same people who arranged for a gathering of the harpers in Belfast, that the dying music of Ireland be recorded on paper so that it might not be lost. That was how Bunting's collection came into being.

Many of the United Men were learning Irish, including Lord Edward, Henry Joy, the Emmets.

### Revolutionary Irish

From 1798 to the present day every Irish revolutionary movement has been concerned with the restoration of Irish, mainly for practical reasons (as enumerated by Pearse, as quoted) but also, and no less importantly, for



emotional reasons: A people whose emotions have natural rein is a stable, secure people, as any psychologist will testify.

Thus it is natural that we should wish to retain that which is so distinctively our own, cherish it, be proud of it, use it in love and anger, in despair and in triumph.

Whenever the common people have had the chance they have cherished the native thing, be it Irish dances (see how the dance feiscanna are thronged by the common people with barely a sprinkling of the middle class), the Irish games or the language.

There can hardly be a doubt but that it was the common people who saved Gaelic football, hurling and camogie against the tremendous social pressure of hockey, rugby, cricket, backed by the fat middle-class purse.

There can hardly be a doubt but that it was the common people who saved the music. Note, nevertheless, the middle-class regard action against the native thing in music and games as expressed by Raidió Teifis Éireann and the other media.

### In Crossmaglen

The uncamouflaged hatred of the native thing, of course, is to be seen down in Crossmaglen, in the occupation of the GAA pitch and the destruction of Irish language signs by the foreign mercenary soldiers.

A little thought, however, brings the realisation of the strong link between the brutal soldiers and the gomben snobs in colonial Ireland as the common people struggle to free themselves at every level.

## James Rooney

Deep regret was felt at the death of James Rooney of Ballinrillick, Co. Sligo, who died in London recently.

A lifelong Republican, he was active in the IRA in the 1930-40 period.

In the General Election he helped in a big way John Joe McGirl head the poll for Sinn Féin in Sligo-Leitrim, after reorganising the Republican Movement in that area.

He later emigrated to London where he remained a staunch Republican up until his death.

He is survived by his wife and four sons.

May he rest in peace.

### Doctors seek nuclear probe

DOCTORS are to be asked to support the demand for a public inquiry into the proposed nuclear power station at Camrose Point in Wexford when it they meet in Tralee later this month.

The Wexford-Wicklow-Carlow branch of the Medical Union has sponsored a motion calling for backing for the public inquiry at the Union's annual meeting which will open in Tralee on October 12.

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# EEC repression under attack

AT THE recent anti-EEC meeting in Paris, attended by Sinn Féin, it was decided that each organisation would decide on the tactics best suited to oppose the Common Market at national level while joining with other organisations in a common strategy.

Fundamental principles for inclusion in any future manifesto and examined in depth included the need for a joint denunciation of the political, economic and financial structures of the EEC as instruments of imperialism; opposition to the austerity programme being forced on Europe and all its consequences of inflation, unemployment, and exploitation of the peoples of the EEC periphery and of the third world; active condemnation of the planned EEC extension of cross-border police powers and the encroachment on civil liberties (in denouncing a police-Europe, the examples of British and "Free" State repression in Ireland were of particular concern); total opposition to European interventions in Africa, and objections to a nuclear Europe which would serve as a basis for setting up new police states.

It was agreed that the broad anti-imperialist

front must be democratic, composed of a coalition of organisations as well as of individuals and that no one organisation would be allowed gain control.

It was accepted that circumstances were quite different in various European countries. Therefore election campaign strategies could vary greatly, from boycott or spoiled vote campaigns to actually putting up opposition candidates.

As a result it was decided that a united European anti-EEC platform could be achieved but the choice of election tactics would be left to the individual national group in its country.

## Right wing

In view of the fact that there are certain British groups which oppose the EEC but which back British imperialism in Ireland it was agreed that those who approved repression in Ireland would not be allowed to associate themselves with the movement.

Sinn Féin has not yet announced what kind of campaign it will organise during the election campaign in the so-called European parliament next year.

The advantages of Sinn Féin participation in an international anti-imperialist campaign, as proposed in Paris, are obvious. Here is a means to internationalise the Irish struggle through valuable contacts and publicity, a way of countering pro-British propaganda and making a very broad grouping of progressive European organisations aware of the true facts of the Irish situation as well as a means of disproving allegations that Republicans are "narrow-minded nationalists" and "isolationists."

By supporting this

## PERSONA NON GRATA

IN a supplied statement, issued on September 26, the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau said it had been asked to announce that Ogláigh na hÉireann wished to put on record that Dr. Fred Burns O'Brien was persona non grata.

The statement was signed P. O'Neill, Runai.

form of multi-national, anti-EEC platform, the Republican Movement would be able to show the Irish people that there exist many groups and individuals all over Europe dissatisfied with recent trends in European development and who reject the EEC programme for the future of our countries.

## As lár an chogaidh

FROM THE WAR ZONE

In attacks on Crown forces throughout the war zone during the last fortnight, members of a variety of sections of the British war machine were hit.

### SEPTEMBER 24.

**Belfast:** A prison warden was shot and injured at his home in Burnside Avenue.

### SEPTEMBER 27.

**Belfast:** Five Post Office vans were hijacked and set on fire at Beechmount Pass and Andersonstown.

### SEPTEMBER 28.

**Derry:** A civilian searcher was shot dead, when a Crown Forces patrol was attacked in Waterloo Place.

### SEPTEMBER 30.

**Belfast:** Extensive damage was caused to the Customs House in the city centre when two bombs exploded.

### OCTOBER 2.

**Newry:** A member of the Crown Forces (UDR) was shot and critically

injured at the cattle market in Patrick Street.

**Belfast:** A member of a Crown Forces (military) foot patrol was injured by a booby-trap bomb in the Beechmount area.

### OCTOBER 3.

**Belfast:** The offices of two shipping companies in Corporation Street were extensively damaged when bombs attached to the window grilles exploded.

### OCTOBER 4.

**Lurgan:** Shots were fired at a Crown Forces (RUC) mobile patrol on the Derrymacash Road.

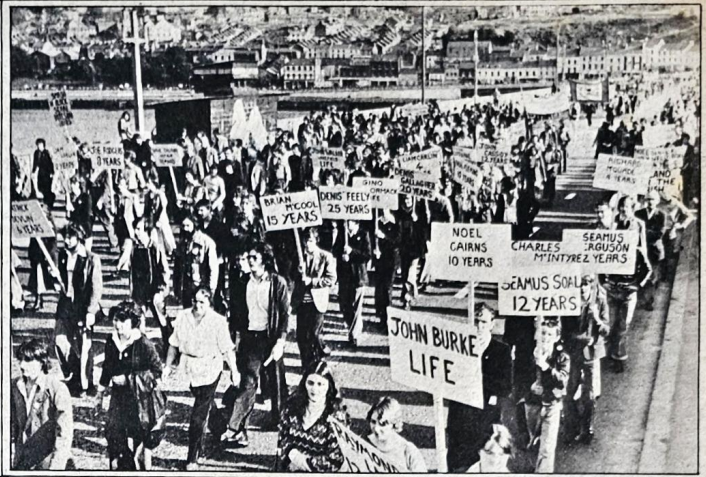
### OCTOBER 5.

**Dungannon:** A member of the Crown Forces (SAS) was shot and seriously wounded in Anne Street, whilst on a plain-clothes undercover mission.

## SUPPORT THE PRISONERS



THE EEC roadshow visited Sligo town on Sept. 15, displaying the flags of all nine members. At once it was picketed by Sinn Féin members who distributed leaflets explaining the EEC fund. The vehicle then was taken into Garda custody. Despite this the Union Jack flag on the vehicle was painted out. In Ballina, Castlebar and Westport Sinn Féin members again picketed the roadshow and distributed thousands of leaflets.



Another picture of the successful Sinn Féin march from Waterside to Guildhall Square, Derry. Here members of the Relatives' Action Committee with their placards are seen crossing the bridge over the Foyle.

## Patrick Corr

THERE WAS sadness in Republican circles in Co. Cavan on the death recently of Patrick Corr (80), Aughadreena, Ballinagh, after a long illness.

Packy, as he was known, was a dedicated and life-long republican. A man of unconquerable spirit he joined the Volunteers at 16, was often in action against Crown forces and was present at the famous abortive assault on Ballyjamesduff R.I.C. barracks where the bravery of the rank and file was nullified by dithering, middleclass officers.

He took part in many battles defending the Republic against "Free" State forces in Co. Cavan and finally was forced on the run, captured and interned in Tin Town 10, Curragh Camp, and in Dundalk Jail.

Packy was a victim of another long jail term under the Cosgrave regime, being released under the general amnesty of 1932.

### Safe house

Despite such years of hardship he kept faith through the harsh 30s and up to the 50s, when he threw himself wholeheartedly into the campaign.

Many a young man found shelter and encouragement from Packy Corr at his fireside in 1956.

In late years his failing health confined him but his concern always was for the fighting men in the north-east and prisoners from the locality.

This was a simple, unscholarly yet most worthy man, living on a small semi-mountain farm, a mountain sprinkled round with the Corr name.

A rough stone, high up, commemorates "Frank Corr killed by Yeomanry, 1758", Eoghan Rua's Camp of the winter of 1646, Knockanore is nearby.

A guard of honour from the Republican

Movement escorted the remains from Drumaraiddy Church to Denn Graveyard beneath the mountains from where rebels sprang since Plantation times.

A bugler sounded the Last Post, Go ndéana Dia t'buair ar a anam cróda.

## COMHBHRÓN

The officers and members of the Edward Boylan Cumann, Crossor Lough, Co. Cavan, wish to convey their sympathy to the families of Bernard Galligan, Kilmacreeva, Ballinagh, and Patrick Corr, Aughadreena, Ballinagh, on their recent bereavements.

## BUÍOCHAS Ó NAMÍ

Mass bouquet cards have been received from a Ballina reader.

Two masses are being offered to have British troops removed from Ireland; two more, to obtain speedy release of all prisoners in Long Kesh and Armagh, especially those "on the blanket"; one mass, specially for Ciaran Nugent; and one mass for the tortured H-Block prisoners.

## Maurice ('Moss') Twomey

Is dona linn bas "Moss" Twomey an tseachtain seo caite. Ar dheis De, i mease na nOglach, go raibh se.

We regret deeply the death of a lifelong Republican and sympathise with his relatives. An obituary will appear in our next issue.

## Congress silence

(Ar leantúint ó lech. a 6)

He urged the Irish in Ireland, in Britain and in the United States, all 30 million of them, to speak with "one united voice" for human rights in Ireland and the world.

He urged more and more Congressmen to visit Ireland for they would not hear about H-Block conditions from British or Leinster House embassies, or about the killings of Leo Nomey, Majella O'Hare or Brian Stewart.

He urged the setting up of a special US committee under such a person as the Watergate investigator, Samuel Dash, to investigate the Emergency Provisions Act 1973, the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Diplock Courts.

## 25,000 IN DERRY SAY 'BRITS OUT'

(Ar leantúint ó lech. a haon)

But they are not in Rhodesia, or Chile or Russia. They are incarcerated in Ireland, because they would not accept the status of slaves in their own country.

"After October 1968 there were two stark options, to grovel under the jackboot of Stormont or to fight back.

"Some chose to lie down, to yield to tyranny. "Some said it was hopeless, that our foe was too powerful. But a small country, armed with a righteous cause, is stronger than all hosts of error. And that is the reason that we will win. Our cause is just, our effort great and our victory assured," he assured the cheering multitude.

## Postmhála

(Ar leantúint ó lech. a 6) Wing where they tried to charge him on Saturday with refusing to clean his cell, although he was only out of hospital.

That didn't work, so they locked him up for nearly a week and he got no exercise at all.

When he asked why he was locked up, they told him he was sick and had to be confined to his cell.

The prison doctor removed his plaster, although it was on for only a fortnight.

He told him his arm was all right but he is still in pain with it and finds it hard to move.

He asked for tablets to kill the pain but they refused to give him the same ones he was getting in the prison hospital, and gave him Aspirin and red and black capsules which sickened him and made him vomit.

They also messed him about over his parcels as they weren't too happy about him being allowed them in.

—Marie Hamilton, 42, Fort Street, Béal Feirste, 12.

## Comhairle Chúige Laidhean

Next meeting of Comhairle Chúige Laidhean will be held in Sinn Féin Clubrooms, 5 Blessington Street, Baile Átha Cliath, in Room One on Thursday October 12 next, beginning at 20.30 hours.

Representatives from all counties in Leinster must attend.

—Jim Gorry, O.C.P.