

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)

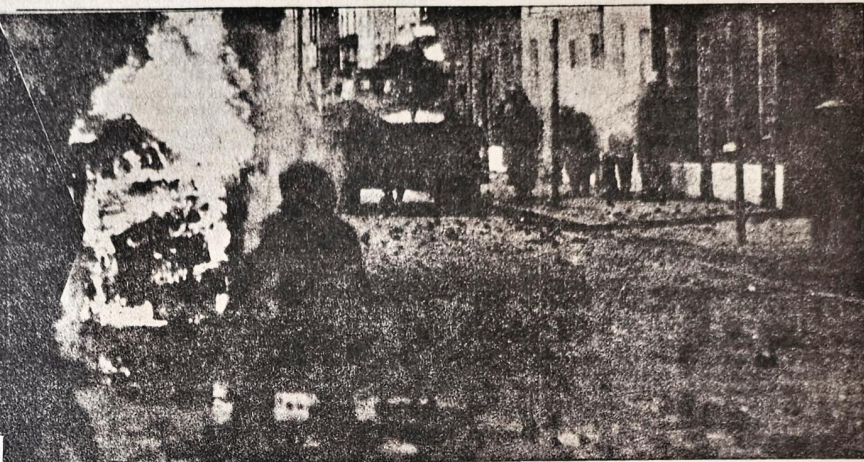
An Phoblacht

Iml. 9, Uimhir 38, 10p. Mean Fomhair 23, 1978.

10 YEARS OF WAR

The Sinn Féin Vice-President, Dáithí Ó Conaill, reviewed the 10 years of the war in his address to the recent Sinn Féin seminar in Dublin.

In pages 4 and 5 of this issue we give an edited version of his address.



CROWN WARNED

AS A prominent member of the Liberal Party of Britain adds his voice to the growing clamour of those who seek a British withdrawal from Ireland, and as yet another Gallup Poll confirms the various other surveys and polls stating that most people in Britain now want Brits out, enemies of the Republican Movement seek to sabotage the anti-imperialist effort for narrow party political gains.

The attack comes from those who would impose a bigoted centralist bureaucracy on a united Ireland. To get this point of view across, they seek to discredit the federalism of the Republican Movement.

They pretend that the Eire Nua plans are ideal-Republican Movement's 'istic, romantic and in-

Lively debates at Ardfheis

MOTIONS for discussion at Sinn Féin's annual Ardfheis promises some lively exchanges of views. Proposals included on the clar refer to the EEC elections, the Six-Counties and 26 Counties local and Imperial elections; Organisation; Publicity; and community affairs. Some very important decisions concerning the running of the Movement during the coming year are likely to be taken.

The Ardfheis will take place in the Mansion House, Baile Atha Cliath on Saturday and Sunday, October 21 and 22.

Cumann or Comhairleachtair that have not forwarded the names of attending delegates should do so immediately to Ardofcig Sinn Féin., 2A Sraid Iochtarach Chaoimhin, Baile Atha Cliath, 8.

Boqus settlement will not restore peace

capable of achievement; that what Republicans will be forced to accept will be the shotgun marriage, under a bogus federalism, of Six and Twenty-Six Counties, constituting an enlarged "Free" "Free" State.

Such saboteurs ignore the realities. First of these realities is that the leadership is on public record as having said that it would oppose with all the force at its command

any attempt by the withdrawing enemy to continue control of Ireland from afar; and that this war will continue until Ireland is free.

The inevitable result of an enlarged "Free" State, under a federal or any other label, would be the enlargement of the present neo-colonial state administered by Leinster House.

There are a number of options open to the im-

perialists for continued control of Ireland apart from the one we have mentioned.

Act of treachery

They might seek the sort of Carter-Sadat-Begin deal which appears fair to millions of uneducated people throughout the world but which, in reality, is a terrible act of treachery against the Palestinian people.

They could seek to

exchange the British armed presence for that of a Common Market or United Nations force.

The British might arrange for a series of meetings in the Six Counties, carefully stage-

managed to produce political stooges, to reach "agreement" with the "Free" State political leaders for an "agreed united Ireland" (the result of which would be a camouflaged gombeen state, with the multinationals stronger than ever and Ireland copperfastened to the EEC).

None of these "solutions" would meet the demands of the Republican Movement because they would not result in

(Ar leanuint ar lch. a 8)

BRAVO, CIARÁN!

COMHGHAIRDEAS do Chiarán Nugent as dha bhliain a chathreabh ar an bplaid, bí ó Dhaia air.

Congratulations to Ciaran Nugent for having complete two years on the blanket, God bless him. The two years were completed on September 14.

Ciaran has been on the blanket for two years because he has refused to accept the status selected



Ciaran Nugent

for him by the Crown, the status of criminal.

Ciaran insists on his status as a prisoner of war. He insists on wearing the blanket rather than the criminal garb of a convict until such time as the Crown recognises this status and, recognising it, allows him to wear his own clothes and to avail himself of the privileges

(Ar leanuint ar lch. a 8)

MASS MARCH DERRY OCTOBER 8

THIS MARCH IS TO COMMEMORATE THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1st CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH IN DERRY ON OCTOBER 1968 OVER THE SAME ROUTE

THE MARCH IS HELD TO DEMONSTRATE OUR SUPPORT FOR 3 DEMANDS:

- 1 Immediate restoration of P.O.W. status and repatriation for all Irish Political Prisoners, pending a general amnesty.
- 2 Declaration of intent by Britain to withdraw herself totally from Ireland - politically, militarily, economically.
- 3 A new Ireland negotiated by the Irish people themselves after ALL-IRELAND ELECTION.

SINN FÉIN URGE SOLIDARITY FOR THIS MARCH SMASH H-BLOCK

ORGANISED BY SINN FÉIN

An Phoblacht

Ó Briain Report: Fianna Fáil inches yet another step to the right

Iml. 9. Meán Fómhair 23, 1978. Uimh. 37. 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.A.C., Éire. Guthán: 747611.

THE TELLING test of a state comes not when everything is going according to plan but when the opposite is the situation. In such circumstances a state based on democracy and justice will have sufficient support from its citizens to surmount its greatest difficulties without having recourse to compound repression.

The Dublin satellite statelet (call it the 26 Counties or the "Free" State, as you will) is experiencing something in the nature of a law-and-order crisis at the present time, one that could be resolved rapidly enough if it were based strongly on the rocks of democracy and justice and if alienation were not growing apace as a result of administrative ineptitude.

In fact, as we know, from its very beginning it went against both democracy and justice; its leaders reneged on their solemn oaths to the Republic, becoming the agents of a foreign power; and it was established on a wave of terror. It has had the confidence of the people of Ireland as much as the Crown has had. It continues only because the Crown continues as a

force in Ireland.

With this background it is not surprising that the bosses of Leinster House should be compelled by their civil service bosses to reject most of the very modest proposals of the Ó Briain Report.

This is the frightened reaction of an elitist group with a siege complex. It is the reaction which has characterised that same civil service since 1921 and not only in matters concerning Gardai and soldiers - the same mentality was responsible for the various forms of censorship madness which have sought to cripple creative thought in this country for more than 50 years.

It is the same mentality which has braked the progress of the restoration of the Irish language and which makes it official policy to use garbled versions of Irish surnames and placenames and which has given us our so very colonial radio and TV programmes.

In fact, the more one analyses the "Free" State the more one becomes conscious of the colonial

Tuairim

mentality behind the civil service, the fear of the "natives", the reluctance to concede even an inch to their instinct, their nature, their ethos.

Of course there is rather more to the Fianna Fáil reaction to the Ó Briain Report than that, the darkness of the colonial race mind. The reaction reflects the present temper of Old Mother England, where what remained of democracy has been turned upside down by the Crown's dirty war in Ireland. If anything goes, as far as law and justice are concerned, in relation to the mere Irish, on "the mainland", must not the faithful satellite react in like manner?

But, again, it goes a bit farther. For the temper of the entire Common Market, very particularly that of the Federal German Republic, is to whistle in the dark, to lash out in the dark, to move step by step back into the jungle of the Gestapo.

Have we not got a Gauleiter in

the person of Roy Mason? Have we not got a concentration camp on the Hitler model in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh? Are not the supposedly banned control units of Wakefield alike in every respect to those in which German jailed dissidents were alleged to have committed suicide? Indeed, have we not had a similar alleged suicide only a few weeks ago in RUC-Gestapo torture headquarters, in Castlereagh?

This is why we Republicans insist on pointing out that to appreciate what is happening in Ireland, in Wakefield Prison, in German high security jails, is the same thing, basically, local examples of international capitalism and imperialism in action; and why we insist that one has to be an internationalist to understand and to oppose and to win nationally.

The struggle for freedom is an international struggle but every people has to win that struggle at national level. All of us win quicker when we have the co-operation of our brothers and sisters abroad. This gives us an opportunity to thank

the many Irish Solidarity Committees throughout the world for their practical examples of brotherly love.

Returning to the Ó Briain Report: It will not be members of the Republican Movement who will be the losers this time but, rather, the cowardly, faceless civil servants who are whispering to the Gardai: "Continue with your torture interrogations but don't get caught".

The effect must be to isolate and silhouette the reactionaries in Ireland and to marshal sympathy and support for those seeking to end colonialism in Ireland and all its works and pomps - the Béal Bocht; the inferiority complex; the Stage Irishman, the hatred of art and learning, of beauty in any form.

The class struggle will be intensified and out of the heat of that struggle must come the final assault on imperialism in Ireland.

The Fianna Fáil rejection of the major recommendations of the Ó Briain Report will ensure that the Revolution will come all the more quickly to every county in Ireland.

Ar son an dúchais: Gach éinne le cheile ag ionsaí RTE

SHILFÍ gur rud é fóireann a léirítear ar aon bhealach amháin, le fórsa fisiciúil, le buillí dá gceirdí daoine áirithe. Ach ní fíor sin, ar ndóig.

Is dócha gur contúirtí agus gur measa an fóireann eile, drochíde a fhaigheann daoine sa saol gairmíneach a bhfuil iachall orthu a leanúint, san oifig, nó sa mbaile, fiu ag breathnú ar a teilifís.

Go deimhín, ní féidir a sheánadh go bhfuil fóireann den chineál is measa, fóireann na coilíteachta, á fhuilaint againne in Éirinn, atá ag maru ar ndóchais, ar n-anama, ar ndóchais.

Ar na bealaigh is measa tá an teilifís, agus tugtar faoi ndear nach fí an teanga amháin atá thíos leis an ngléidias faoi líthair ach an ceol traidisiúnta freisin.

Má dhéantar comparáid idir na cluichí a dtugann an teilifís léargas dúinn orthu tugtar faoi ndeara go bhfuil fóireann anseo, freisin, agus go dtugtar neart ama do chluichí nach gceireann mórán Éireannach mórán spéise iontu; agus, ar ndóig, tá cluichí an phobail thíos leis an scórú faiseanta céanna.

Ach is fícast an cheoil barr ar an ndíre. Níl aon anhras ann ach gurb e veolta tite an cineál is fear le formhór mhuintir na 26 Chontae, formhór mhuintir na Sé Chontae agus formhór mhuintir na hÉireann i gcoitinín.

Tá sin cruthaithe arís agus arís eile ag na suirbhéanna. Ní tuairim atá ann ach rud cinnte dearfa. Ach ní Teilifís Éireann sásta an fhuiric chéanna a aithint.

Guth an tseimíneáir

AG AN seimíneáir i mBaile Atha Cliath ar na mallabhrí na raibh i lárthír a'dhon chluich rith tacaíochta ar son Chomhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann sa chomhláint in éadan RTE agus ar son cheoil na hÉireann.

I míbeoig atá eistithe ag an Chomhaltas, ag míniú a scéil, deir sí go raibh comhoibhín ar síd idir an Chomhaltas agus RTE le 10 mbliana agus gur ma gheall air sin á d'fíriú chomh maith leis an clárachá ceoil - "Fonn", "Ag Déanamh Cheoil",

"Bring Down the Lamp", "Seisúin", "Scoráfocht", agus mar sin de.

Lé rí bliana, mar sin féin, laghdaíodh ar a leithéidí de chláiracha go suntasach, beagnach faoi 75 faoin gcéad.

Mí Mhárta seo caite bhí cruinníú ar fóireann de chuid CCE le tairéann de chuid RTE agus aontáíodh go ndéanfaí clár nua ceoil don teilifís.

I mBealtaine chuir RTE litir chuig CCE, mar dheimhín ar an réiteach. Ba e dúirt an litir sin gur b' mí léid a thosódh an clár nua agus go leanfaid sé ar aghaidh go dtí an mhí seo.

Ag ardheis an Chomhaltais (Bealtaine 5) cuireadh an teolas sin in ísíl do na hionadaithe. Dhá uair ina dhiaidh sin scríobh mhuintir an Chomhaltais chuig RTE ag fiafraí d'fóibh faoin ngnó seo ach deamhna freagra a tháinig thar n-ais.

Ní dhearna RTE na litreacha céanna a admháil, fiú. Agus níor ndearnadh aon iarracht faoi na dláracha a léiriú.

Meabhraíonn an Chomhaltas go ndearnadh suirbhé ar na mallabhr, ceann gairmíúil ag comhlucht gairmíúil, a thug le fios gur fearr le 72 faoin gcéad de mhuintir na hÉireann an ceol traidisiúnta.

Chomh maith le sin déanann níos mó na 500,000 duine freastal ar gcéadí cheoil de chuid an Chomhaltais, gach bliain, a deir an bhileog.

Baghat ar RTE

NI IARRANN an bhileog orainn, is cosúil, ach an t-aon rud amháin, faoi líthair. Más ceoltóirí sin, nó amhránaíche, nó rinceoirí, ní chóir dúinn páirt a ghlacadh i gclár ar bith de chuid RTE go dtí go ndéantar an raic seo le RTE a chrochfú go sáisiúil.

Cheapfáinn go mbeadh toradh sáisiúil ar chláir na bhfad Éireann n'á ba tháip dá ndéidhí dá gceir an t-airgead a fóc le RTE, mar chéadán.

Tá líon na ndaoine a dhúladáinn fóc as an gceadánas ag méadú i

Débe

gceoláí. Gaeilgeoirí an chuid is mó d'fóibh, daoine a bhfuil míniú á tógáil le Gaeilce acu; agus, is dócha, baill de chuid Chonradh na Gaeilce.

Ait nach dtagan an Chomhaltas, an Conradh agus Cumann Lúthchleas Gael le chéile chun cogadh a chur ar RTE agus chun iachall a chur ar RTE déanamh de réir mar is toil le formhór mhuintir na hÉireann.

Ar ndóig, is é an fhéigíocht ar raidió agus ar theilifís an namhaid is mó. Is dual do fhéigíocht bheith galla (agus go háirithe dá gcomhairleoir). Is iad na fógróirí a iarrann popcheol agus gallchais i gcoitinín. Agus, ar ndóig,

labhraíonn a cuid raidió. Dála an scéil, nach agam a bhí an ceart nuair a thuar mé anseo le gairid go labhródh duine éicéid de chuid F.F. gan mórán mólle ag seasamh leis an raidió mídhleathach.

Ach cé cheapfaid go ndéanfaid Ó Maolchaithe!

LE LINN Seachtain an Oireachtais, faoi dheireadh na míosa seo chugainn, d'éir an scéil, cuirfidh an Chomhaltas cuig seisúin cheoil ar bun san Ostaín Burlington, Baile Atha Cliath, le cuidiú ó mhuintir an Oireachtais.

Dé Luain, D. Fómhair 10, cloisfear Craobh Sheán Treacy agus Craobh Bhaile an Teampaill; Dé Máirt, Na Píobairí Uilleann; Dé Céadaoin, Ardscoil Rís; Déardaoin,

Na Cúig Cúig, Uí Chearbhalláin agus Craobh Chrúdaín; agus Dé hAoine, Craobh Chluain Tarbh.

Gaeilge do na cimi

MOLTAR dúinn, go minic, an t-idreartartha a leanúint, b'fodh sin ciallmhar nó a mhalaírt. Idir dhá cheann an bhéim, a deirtear (go díreach leath-bealaigh idir bás agus biseach, idir bua agus díomá, agus mar sin de). Deirtear "idir dhá cheann an mhaide tomhais" fosta.

Béaraidh mé boxtaí is tea dhuit, a deir an t-amhrán ("Nead na Lachan sa Mhóta"). Is íomáí ídsid tá aon mbriathar céanna. Beir mé ó, óró bhean óg, a deir amhrán eile.

Béaraidh an oche ar an bhealach ort, a dúirt an fear liom, agus "fít dubh" romham (.i., tíoiclaidh an oche ort agus tú ar an bhealach).

Ar their baisteadh ar an leambh (an raibh an leambh beo go dtí gur baisteadh é?)

Tá siad ag breith barr ar a chéile (tá gach aon cheann acu níos déine ná a chéile). Shílfead gur breith fáille a bhí siad (.i., shílfead go raibh said ag comhábhad go bhfaghadh siad fall a leithéid seo nó a leithéid siad de rud a dhéanamh).

Má theastaíonn uait ruais a chur ar dhúine, is féidir a rá: "Beir as", is é a chiallaíonn sin, "bí ar shídl". Nó: Scríos leat; imigh leat; bí amúigh; bog leat; amach leat.

An t-é nach bhfuil marbh, tá sé beo, a cheaptar. Níl beo ar Dhonncha ach ag obair (ní bhíonn sé sásta gan bheith ag obair). Ní thaca mé a leithéid le mo bheo (arimh, nó ó rugadh mé).

Ní raibh ann ach gur imigh Mícheál lena bheo (ar éigin a d'éirigh leis a chosa (thabhairt leis). Bheadh currach beo san áit a gcaillfid báid mór (.i., slán sábháite).

-Cearnach

Ladhar an Chrompáin agus a leithéidí

A LETTER in "The Irish Times" from Paul Mohn in Gallimh recommends that the original Irish versions of all placenames in the country replace the English-only and bilingual signposts when, in the near future, the present signposts will be replaced with new ones showing the distances in kilometres.

Apart from the inexpressiveness of making both changes at the one time his most compelling reason is that "an act of boldness in this one small direction could yet symbolise a new national self-respect and self-confidence at present not in over supply."

Just wait for the frenzied reaction of the Anglophiles and the wearisome oft-repeated reasons of why this cannot and must not be done! Dr. Tod Andrews, the then chairman of CIE, put all the bus destination scrolls in Irish some years ago, there was, of course, the usual outcry.

People wouldn't know where they were going; strangers would get lost; and what about the TOURISTS! There must be according to their claims, at least half a million people lost, forever straying endlessly around Ringsend Park or circling eternally Howth Head.

It is 10 years now since a letter of mine appeared in "The Irish Times", advocating that placenames in the Gaeltachtaí be henceforth in Irish only; and, while this has since become law, it has not become fact.

Indeed, county councils at present are breaking the law where there are English-only and bilingual signposts in their Gaeltach areas.

I suggested then (and I repeat it now) that concurrent with the new one-language signposts new maps should be made available.

"And how," the opponents of this scheme will cry, "will foreigners be able to pronounce the Irish names?"

How indeed? How would they pronounce these "English" names: Murriaghe (also Murrageh)? Drummineagheath? Muckanagherdaushalla? How DO they pronounce Du Laine? Cobh? What will the poor souls do when they go to France? Germany? Italy? Spain?

Or are we to ask the BBC to put "English" names on the road signs all over Europe? Will Fianna Fáil (the Republican Party) consider doing anything about this?

-LUGUM

Wakefield four are on blanket

DUE to worsening of conditions in Wakefield Jail four of the Irish PoWs in F Wing have gone "on the blanket" to highlight their campaign for repatriation to an Irish jail, according to a letter smuggled out.

They are Raymond McLoughlin (Donegal), Tony Clarke (Belfast), Patrick Armstrong (Belfast) and Michael Reilly.

"Due to our most recent protest", the letter adds, "John Hayes and Vincent Donnelly have been moved to Leeds Prison where they are being held in solitary confinement under Rule 43.

"The prison regime in Leeds is made deliberately more punitive for Irish PoWs, the intention being to try to break the spirit of the PoWs that are sent there.

"The governor of Wakefield was the former governor of Leeds so the relationship between the two prisons is clear.

"Jimmy Ashe is being held in solitary confinement for his stand in supporting comrade Paul Norney along with his other comrades.

"Paul is being held in a cell that has been stripped of all furniture and the lights are kept on 24 hours a day.

"As we have pointed out before, Wakefield's F Wing is in reality the 'control unit' which the Home Office claims was closed down, following a public outcry over their use in British prisons.

"The only thing that has changed is the name: The words 'control unit' are no longer officially used and the building is now known as F Wing.

The PoWs are awakened every morning at 6.30 by the screws kicking the doors. All the cells are unlocked and beds are taken over.

"Strict silence is enforced. At all times and if the prisoner breaks this rule he is refused his daily exercise as a punishment.

"Meals are always served cold and time and time again the screws have been caught stealing the prisoners' rations, which clearly shows the type of screws who work in the 'control unit'.

"Our main concern is for the comrades on the blanket, as there is a danger that they may become isolated in their struggle for

In support of the four PoWs now on the blanket in the control unit of Wakefield Jail, demanding repatriation to jails in the Six Counties, a picket will be placed on the Jail in Love Lane, Wakefield, on Saturday September 23 from 13.00 to 14.00 hrs. It is important that this picket be given full support.

repatriation. Their decision to mount the blanket protest was not taken lightly and they expect to suffer as a consequence.

"We hope that all left-wing groups in England will realise the significance of their struggles and give maximum coverage in their newspapers. We express our solidarity to our comrades in H-Block and to all comrades in the imperialist jails," the letter concludes.

'OUR MORALE IS GOOD'

IN ANOTHER letter smuggled out of Wakefield, Michael Reilly writes: "After I came back from Leeds with Seán Hayes, who was put on the 'E' list on a trumped-up charge of attempting to escape, Ireland that Paddy Armstrong, Bill Armstrong and Vincent Donnelly also had been put on the 'E' list.

"Mick Murray got 56 days in the security unit for having an offensive weapon (planted). Paul Norney (who was on the 'E' list when he came here) got 14 days for breaking up his cell furniture. He did this when he heard of our fate.

"New rules have been made for our 'E' men. Apart from being locked up most of the day and receiving no recreation which most 'E' men endure here they were made to exercise apart from the rest of the prison.

(Ar leantuin ar ich, a 4)

Obscenities in Albany

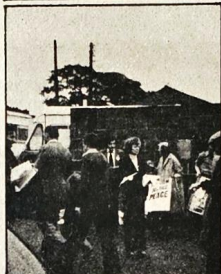
EVIDENCE from Irish political prisoners in Albany jail, on the Isle of Wight, shows that repulsive conditions there are "fast approaching those of the H-blocks in Long Kesh".

The bulletin of the Irish Political Prisoners in Britain quotes a prisoner's description of a typical search before the visit of a relative: "They search your mouth and they search your cheeks with their fingers. The palms of your hands and the soles of your feet and beneath your arms are searched.

"Your clothes are carefully checked and are put to one side. Then they spread you over the greasy table and while some warders hold your arms and others your ankles, your buttocks are pulled apart and one wearing a rubber glove forces his hand up your rectum".

If the prisoner objects to this treatment his visit is cancelled and he is sent to the punishment block.

Since April Irish prisoners of war in the jail have refused to work, in support of their demand to have decent visiting conditions and the same treatment as other prisoners.



On the day of the world tug-of-war event in Dundalk on Sunday Sept. 11 Sinn Féin members distributed leaflets on the H-Block issue.

Other members donned the blanket to bring home the reality of Long Kesh concentration camp to the thousands of visitors who were in town for the event. Many overseas visitors expressed special interest in the H-Block heroes and their sufferings.

SINN FÉIN AT THE FLEADH

LARGE crowds supported the local Sinn Féin Cumann at the poster demonstrations and public meetings in Listowel during the recent Fleadh Cheoil.

Poster demonstrations through the main streets on the Friday and Sunday evenings gained much support, H-Block and PoW status now being the main themes.

On Sunday morning the speakers, Paddy Campbell and John Paul Connolly, were well received at the after-Mass meetings in the Square.

Paddy Campbell urged the people to continue their support for the men "on the blanket" in H-Block, by contacting their local clergy and public representatives about the dreadful and inhuman conditions which those men were enduring.

John Paul Connolly said that the war against British imperialism would continue: It was a "fight to the end". He condemned the silence of the clergy and the Dublin regime on the H-Block conditions.

He asked those present to remember also the plight of the men in the British prisons, who shared the same ideals and principles as the men in H-Block.

Leaflets highlighting the conditions in Castlereagh and "Women in Jail" were distributed and also were well received.

PoWs six months now in solitary

EDDIE BUTLER and Hugh Callaghan both have entered their sixth month in solitary, Eddie in Strangeways and Hugh, in Durham.

They were moved out of the security unit in Leicester at the end of February.

Since then both men have been held under Rule 43, which allows prisoners to be held indefinitely at the discretion of the prison governor for reasons of "good order and discipline".

Under this notorious rule, Irish PoWs have served periods of up to two years in solitary.

Denied books At the moment Hugh has been refused permission to have with him his large collection of books on the grounds that they are not his property but the property of the prison into which they were sent.

Both prisoners have refused visits rather than ask their visitors to undergo the humiliating searches by prison staff and rather than have their visits in degrading "closed" conditions which Irish prisoners alone, of all the British prison population, have to endure.



Hugh Doherty

However, on July 10 and 11, Eddie's mother went to visit him from Limerick with his sister and nephew who had come all the way from New York.

They were allowed only two 50-minute visits in closed conditions despite their long journey.

This is the real meaning of being a political prisoner of the British government.

Eddie was not even allowed to shake hands with his sister or mother.

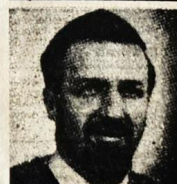
Sinn Féin, Sligo

Results of raffle organised by Tommy Langan Cumann, Sligo, are: 1, K. Keegan, Glencar; 2, P. Finnegan, London; 3, J. Monaghan, Orchard Road, Sligoach.

1916 Monument

It is planned to erect a new memorial in Claremorris to the men of 1916 and to have it ready by next Easter, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Pádraic Pearse.

The movement will cost a lot. A national appeal is being made. Send subscriptions to: Colmán Ó Raghallaigh, O.S., 1916 Memorial Committee, Ulster Bank, Clár Cho. Mhuiris, Co. Mhaigh Eó.



NOEL JENKINSON MEMORIAL MEETING

Friday, October 13
Conway Hall, London
19.30 hours

MARCH

NOVEMBER 26

Assemble: 14.30 hours

Speakers' Corner,
Marble Arch,
London.

March to Clerkenwell Green.

10 mbliana ag troid ar son na sa

A BRIEF review of the past 10 years was given to the recent Sinn Fein seminar by Daithi O Conaill, Leas-Uachtaran, Sinn Fein. The year 1968, he would refer to as that of the risen people, he said.

One of the most notable happenings of the years was the emergence of the People's Democracy, a public re-awakening, a conflict with Unionism in the north-east and with Fianna Fail in the rest of the country.

The Stormont premier, O'Neill, saw what was coming and believed that it could be staved off by reforms. But his rivals in the Unionist Party were blind to what was happening and reforms were refused. The inevitable happened: the pot boiled over.

Fianna Fail was the second great political monoliths and its leaders hoped to preserve it intact regardless of what was happening in the north-east but, after October of that year, it became obvious that nothing, nobody, in Ireland could remain unaffected by events in the north-east.

The lessons to be learned from that year were that people had become aware of their strength and that television was a powerful medium in the shaping of events. The year 1968 saw the old moulds broken and the making of new ones.

On the march

The year 1969 saw people on the march, he said. At Burntollent PD forced the issue.

The underlying brutality of the Stormont regime was shown up on TV screens throughout the world and that year also saw the beginning of the paramilitary groups in the stick-wielding bully boys who opposed the peaceful civil rights marches.

It was also the year of CS gas and they year when the RUC ran amok in Derry. It saw the Bogside rise under the leadership of Sean O Cianian; and Paisley emerging as the decisive political figure.

The RUC, up to that time regarded as one of the strongest police forces in the world, was broken and demoralised

Britain's casualties have been higher in this war than in any of her conflicts since the end of the 1939-'45 war . . .

by the brave people of the Creggan and the Bogside.

But, before that victory was won, the Bog-siders appealed to their comrades in Belfast to rise up and take the heat from them.

Belfast responded splendidly. The combined forces of the risen people in Belfast and Derry broke the RUC and forced Stormont to ask London to send in the troops.

Bombay Street

An attempt was made by Orange bullies, with the connivance of the authorities, to burn the Falls, starting with Bombay Street.

Again the determination of the risen people prevented catastrophe.

"The burning of Bombay Street," said Daithi, "released psychological fires that could never again be contained."

It was a year of a fiercely telescoped series of historically significant events. On August 13 Derry was in revolt. Two days later Belfast joined in. Shortly afterwards Bombay Street went up in flames.

At the same time a crisis was building up in the Republican Movement, brought to a head with a public statement from the late Jimmie Steele and for which he was thrown out of the Movement.

All Jimmie Steele had done was to voice his anticipation of the coming storm and to make public his view as to how the Republican movement should react—the traditional reaction.

The dismissal of Steel brought the trouble in the Republican movement to a head, first in the Army, later in the party; the solution of that trouble; and the setting of the stage for the long struggle of the seventies against British imperialism.

"Preparing for battle" could be the sub-title of the year 1970. First came the split in the Movement and the public statement of the provisional leadership. Then came the task

of building a new organization virtually from the ground up.

Social issues

The important of political and social issues was realized and stressed, to go hand in hand with the defence of the people.

The British army was now in command of the streets, with the RUC well in the background.

Everyone knew that sooner or later the inevitable war must begin between Oglagh na hEireann and the British troops.

Finally, in June of that year, with the curfew on the Falls, following the emergence of the new Tory government in London, the honeymoon between people and troops ended and preparations to build the people's army were intensified.

Perhaps the most important lesson of that year was the illustrated need for efficient military and political organisation.

"At war with IRA"

1971 began with the British on the offensive, the arrival of Kitson, the putting into practice of his slogan "leaning on the people," to isolate the IRA.

Chichester Clarke appeared on TV saying that they were at war with the IRA. Following trumped up charges Billy McKee and Proinsias MacAirt were charged, tried and imprisoned.

Shortly afterwards the first British soldier was killed and the lesson was learned that attack was the best form of defense.

Internment, that year, was the decisive turning point in the war, resulting in open conflict with the people and

the pledge to end British rule in Ireland forever.

But the internment exercise also illustrated the utter failure to smash the people's army. Only a handful of members of the IRA were caught in the dragnet.

Dail Uladh was founded on August 22 of that year. The war aims of the risen people were declared by the Republican leadership on September 5. The remaining few months of the year saw a steadily increasing Irish resistance and the following year saw the Republican forces in full offensive.

Bloody Sunday

The massacre of the 14 in Derry on Bloody Sunday shocked the Irish people everywhere but only strengthened the determination to end British barbarities in Ireland for ever by driving their soldiers from our shores.

Following an intensive bombing campaign, and a visit by the British Labour Party leader to Dublin, for secret talks with Republican leaders, a truce was arranged in March.

Soon after that Stormont fell, followed by the bitter Loyalist reaction and Republican attempts to make contacts with responsible Loyalist leaders. "The highlight of 1972,"



▲ Above: A British soldier salutes a fallen Republican fighter during his funeral, during the early years of the war, when the enemy still showed some chivalry.

▼ Below: A Belfast woman clipping away the cover from an enemy soldier typifies the wonderful spirit of resistance in the war zones and the tremendous courage of the women folk, without which the war would have been lost long ago.



Wakefield four are on the blanket

(Ar leanúint ó lch. a 3)

"They have their lights on all night. They must wear their 'E' man patches at all times. And when we protested we were all locked up in the security unit again.

Smashed lights

"When we came up again all 'E' men smashed their lights and we all were put in the security unit again but this time with Seán and V. Donnelly, who were sent to Leeds again.

Ray McL. went on the blanket. Paul Norney smashed up his cell in the security unit. When we learned all this Paddy A., Tony C. and myself voted to join Ray on the blanket.

"Tony and Paddy have already gone on it. I stayed behind to write this letter. By the time you get it I will have joined them . . .

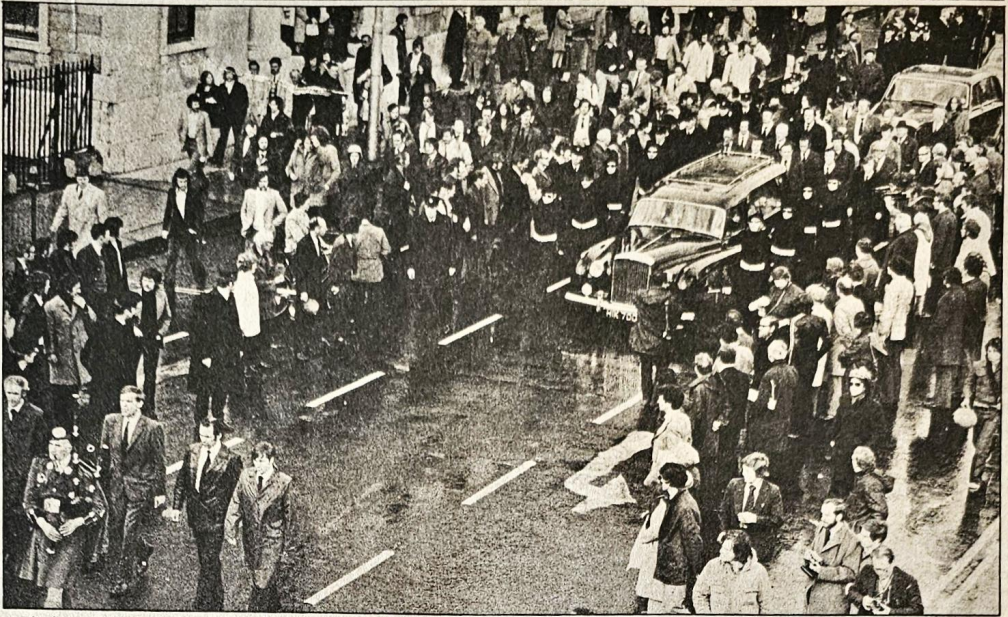
"Everything over here is coming to a head. We have tried everything to improve our lot and to gain political status, short of mass

blanket protests. That is the only option left open to us.

"Our morale is good and our determination is strong. We won't give in until our demands are met.

"The consequences inevitably will mean kickings, abuse and disgusting treatment but as we are already no strangers to this form of treatment we will stand fast as we always have done . . ."

irse



The funeral of Michael Gaughan in 1974, like that of Sean Sabhat more than a decade earlier, showed the world that the instinct of the mass of the Irish people was sound, was with the men of force, the rebels, the patriots, the freedom fighters, as always in Irish history.

That was why the Dublin regime could not risk a like public display of grief when Proinsias Stagg, Gaughan's comrade, died in 1976, after a lengthy hunger strike, and why Cosgrave's ghoul skyjacked the body.

offensive, having lost out so heavily in the Motorman operation and the bid for a military solution.

This time the British policy was power-sharing.

"We pointed out," said Daithi, "that power-sharing was artificial and bound to fail."

The year was marked by a terrible wave of sectarian assassinations but it also saw the spectacular escape by helicopter from Mountjoy Jail of a number of prominent Republicans.

The British and their lackeys met in Sunningdale and made their plans. The Republican leadership commented on those plans "and how accurate those comments turned out to be."

1974 saw the Faulkner Executive. It witnessed Republican meetings with leaders of the Ulster Volunteer Force; the Desmond Boal plan for an independent Six Counties; and the UUC strike.

The Feakle talks also took place that year and, Daithi pointed out, it was the bitter opposition of the Coalition regime in Dublin to those peace efforts which resulted in their failure.

Another truce, however, followed and lasted a short time, giving the Movement in general time to reorganise and expand.

The operation of the truce incident centres was particularly useful and educational:

They taught the people how efficiently they could look after their own local affairs.

Hostilities were resumed in 1975 only after there had been so many truce violations as to make it clear that the Crown was no longer interested in peace.

1976 was the year of the battle for survival, the enemy intent, once again, on achieving a military solution.

Britain's attacks on the risen people co-incided with growing fascism in the 26 Counties; attacks on Northern Aid, in the US; repression against the Irish in Britain; and SAS activities.

Emergency legislation in the "Free" State brought increased repression, new waves of arrests, more show trials and continued jailings.

Coinciding with the emergence of the Crown-sponsored "Peace People" came attacks on the prisoners of war, north

and south of the Border.

The year also saw the celebration, despite the Dublin banning, in public at the Dublin GPO of the golden jubilee of the 1916 Rising, a celebration received enthusiastically by a record crowd.

1977 was a year of re-organization; of spotlighting the plight of prisoners; of the initiation of the Brits Out campaign.

Torture grows

It was a year which saw an increase in torture of political suspects, a campaign carefully co-ordinated north and south of the Border.

But it also witnessed the beginning of a Loyalist re-think about their role in the new Ireland.

This year, 1978, saw the IRA on the offensive once again, heralded by the bomb-blast of January and

February; the condemnation of H-Block by Archbishop O Fiaich; the "Daily Mirror's" plea for a British withdrawal, the wide publicising of the federal solution.

Referring to remarks made by other lecturers during the seminar, Daithi O Conaill said that the Republican leadership agreed that it was necessary to get through to the Loyalist people, to establish mutual confidence, and to end their fears.

The main obstacle, he pointed out, was continuing British interference in Ireland. If Britain were to act in a responsible manner towards Ireland and learn the lessons of 800 years she would end the union.

Looking back over the past 10 years, he added, it was obvious that they emphasised the dictum of James Connolly for all and sundry to understand, that Britain

has no right, never had any right, to our land.

The last 10 years had emphasised the importance of being consistent: "We have been consistent. Others have twisted and turned and lost the respect of every thinking person."

He pointed out that the exit of the British and the end of the war would not mean the automatic solution of Ireland's ills.

"We have to think ahead and plan for the future. The Eire Nua proposals have been designed with this in view," he stated.

Above all, it was necessary to face the challenge of the Loyalists: "We have to understand their views and work hard so that they may understand our, so that together, in the interests of all Irish people, in justice and brotherhood, we can build a new Ireland."

He observed the Brits when their nerve was broken

A NEWSPAPERMAN gets the chance to see what happens, to hear what is said, to make his own judgment of events.

I was careful to write down everything that I could remember of what George Crilly told me. It would have been better if he had written himself; but now he is dead. He died on September 8 last.

George was at the first meeting of the Irish Volunteers; at the first meeting of Dáil Éireann; at the "Treaty" debates.

He was Dublin representative of the "Belfast Telegraph" and (in 1920-'21) it was part of his job to go into Dublin Castle every day to get the police report of what was happening all over Ireland and phone it to Belfast.

Never broken

He saw the Brits from inside their capital fortress when their nerve was broken and their conquest of centuries was breaking.

He did not get the impression that we were defeated at the time of the

"Truce. It was thyother way round.

In those days the Brits sometimes courtmartialled some of their own men who had committed crimes.

At one courtmartial in the Council Chamber of the City Hall two Auxiliaries were acquitted on a charge of illtreating prisoners.

Crilly admired the courage of a British naval officer who gave evidence of what he has seen and heard of the torture.

His evidence failed to convince the court...

During a courtmartial of Irish prisoners shots were heard from the direction of the Liffey.

The court broke up and the officers broke off the proceedings and rushed to the balcony to investigate. Some of the police witnesses brought from the country for the trial had gone out.

They were attacked in Parliament Street and killed. One was chased into a shop

and shot dead behind the counter.

The funeral of 15 dead Auxiliaries killed by Tom Barry's column at Cill Mhichil came via Dublin and passed the City Hall before crossing to the north quays on the way for shipment to England.

General Tudor marched. Crilly was among the onlookers. When the Intelligence man, Col. Winter, saw Tudor marching in the street Crilly heard him mutter: "He will never come back".

Collins picture

George knew Michael Collins to see. He knew the photograph the Brits had of him - from seeing it with them.

It was a bad likeness, under-developed, giving the impression of a much fairer, younger man.

Collins's face had not filled out when it was taken. The Collins of that time wore a bushy moustache.

Crilly saw him one day when he was having a meal in the Wicklow Hotel. Tom Cullen was sitting with him and Liam Tobin was alone at a table near the door.

Crilly was astonished at the nite of defeatism in many of the speeches during the debate on the Treaty. He considered that Document Number Two destroyed any chance the Republicans had afterwards.

Crilly reported the courtmartial of Captain U.L. King, Co. Auxiliaries, and two R.I.C., Dublin, charged with the murder of James Murphy, in Drumcondra, Dublin, on Feb. 9, 1921.

They were found not guilty.

"Last Post" says that James Murphy, 22 Killarney St., Dublin, died of wounds on Feb. 12, 1921 in the Mater Hospital.

le Máire Comerford

Picket on BA show in Birmingham

A MEMBER of the Birmingham Branch of the United Troops Out Movement had a phone call from a "Birmingham Post" reporter. He said that there had been allegations by officials of the Birmingham Show that UTOM members had tampered with equipment on the Irish Guards' stand which lead to the fatal electrocution of a two-year-old child.

This shows the hysterical reaction of certain people and attempts to smear a successful, peaceful protest against the British army's presence at the show on Sept. 3.

As a protest against the British army's involvement in Ireland, UTOM called for a picket outside the show and mass leafletting inside.

The idea was to put to spectators the real role of the British army, as opposed to the glamorous one they were portraying at the show.

The picket at the gates was well received by the public as they accepted leaflets. Some were sympathetic to what UTOM was saying.

The attitude of the soldiers, however, on seeing the "Troops Out Movement" banner was: "You've got no chance" and "We'll get more of you yet". One placard on the picket caused many comments and questions. It said "THEY SHOOT CHILDREN? DON'T THEY, R.L.P." and listed the names of children murdered by the British army.

Inside the grounds the military were displaying their latest equipment and weapons mostly to youngsters the age of those named on the placard. All the stalls where the soldiers were demonstrating the use of weapons were leafleted.

Attempts to debate with the soldiers were met with various reactions. Following a heated argument the military soon lost "respectability," shouting: "We use the guns to shoot the likes of you".

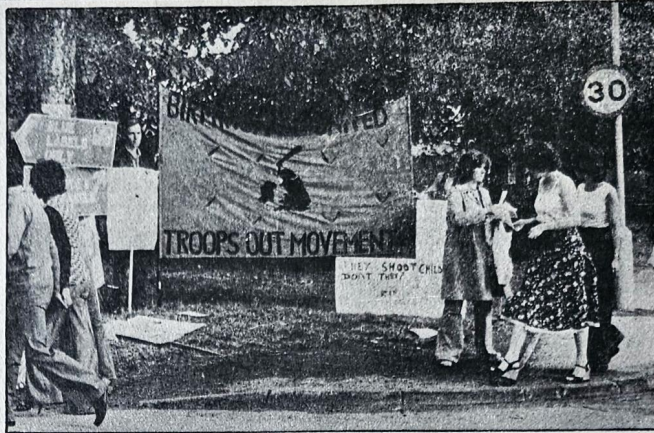
At this point two plain clothes policemen took hold of a UTOM member, stating they were arresting him for breach of the peace!

They took him away and didn't arrest him but upheld British justice threatening: "If you don't get out of here we'll break your fucking neck".

Callous remarks
Similar reactions came from the military when they were asked why photographs of Belfast and Derry were not on display.

"How come we missed you when we were in Derry?" and "We had a good time on the 30th when we got 13 of them, hadn't we?"

(Ar leantúint ar lch. a 7)



Birmingham United Troops Out Movement picketed the entrance to the Birmingham Show on September 3 when the British army sought to glamourise its activities. UTOM leaflets told the truth about it.

20,000 tortured by Brits says U.S. writer

MENTAL AND physical tortures, believed to have been copied from prisoner of war camps during the Korean conflict, are being used in north-east Ireland on political prisoners who will "never again be the same", the noted US psychologist and writer, Rona Fields, told the "Boston Evening Globe" in a recently published interview.

"The men, women and children in Northern Ireland prisons have been physically and psychologically damaged beyond repair", she said after a visit to Ireland.

Fields, visiting The Boston Globe enroute to Washington, said that more than 20,000 men, women and children had been arrested in Ireland since 1971.

They had developed such symptoms as gastrintestinal disorders, loss of memory and defects in motor control, and there had been early deaths, she added.

She charged that Irish prisoners in institutions, outside Belfast had undergone stress-induced trauma that make many of them "unable to ever perform the trades in which they were trained".

Fields, who has been giving psychological tests to political prisoners since 1971, said that the treatment had permanently damaged more than 20,000 (Ar leantúint ar lch. a 8)

Every liberation is international

le ELDRIDA

"WE WANT to dedicate this film premiere to the heroic prisoners of Long Kesh," Vanessa Redgrave said while introducing the first Irish showing of her film, "The Palestinian" at the Martin Forsythe Club, Turf Lodge, Belfast, recently.

"They are unable to defeat Irish national liberation forces, just as the Zionists could not destroy the Palestinian people. Every liberation movement has a common goal to defeat imperialism in Africa, Middle East, Latin America, and here in Ireland.

"We must establish a common front all over the world", she explained. "The days when those in the Irish struggle were alone are over".

She had made the film "The Palestinian" so that the Palestinians could have a voice, incurring the opposition of world establishments. The BBC refused to show it.

During showings in the United States there were strong protests

from Zionist groups, although the film received standing ovations from audiences.

The film firstly took us to Tel al Zaatar, one of the 17 camps containing altogether 550,000 Palestinians who settled in neighbouring Lebanon after fleeing their homeland in the 1940s in the face of the Zionist takeover.

Although themselves recently from an oppressed people, the Zionists used the same methods against the Palestinians as the Nazis had against the Jews.

Refugees' town

Tel al Zaatar was not so much a camp as a town with hospitals, schools, workshops built by the Palestinians themselves.

In 1976, three of

these camps, including Tel al Zaatar, were destroyed by Lebanese bombardment.

The Lebanese regime fears the presence of a powerful, armed and radical Palestinian nation on its territory, especially as the tenant farmers of south Lebanon, long oppressed by poverty and absentee landlords, are now seeing they have a common cause with the Palestinians.

The Lebanese Arab Army now allies itself with the P.L.O. (Palestinian Liberation Movement). This is why the Lebanese authorities state that they will attack until "not one Palestinian remains on Lebanese territory - preferably in the world".

(Ar leantúint ar lch. a 8)



Vanessa Redgrave, speaking in the Martin Forsythe Club, Turf Lodge, Belfast, at the showing of her film "The Palestinian", last month.

Posmhála • Postbag • Postmhála • Postbag • Postmhála • Postbag • Posmhála • Postbag • Postmhála •

Nuclear dump in south Armagh

A SUNDAY paper has disclosed that Britain may dispose her high level nuclear debris in the South Armagh and Mourne areas of our country.

They are already dumping low level radioactive waste from their nuclear plant at Windscale into the Irish Sea.

Britain's Institute for Geological Science is at present investigating the feasibility of disposing the nuclear waste in rock in South Armagh, South Down and Mid-Ulster.

It takes from 600 to 1,000 years to purify this waste which is so dangerous that the Swedish government has postponed its development of nuclear energy until such time as a fool-proof disposal system has been developed.

Have we no say as to

what the British can do to our country?

Are we, after years of injustice, going to allow them to use our country as a nuclear dustbin?

I want them out, but without them leaving behind them dangerous nuclides which, if not properly controlled, could endanger future generations of our people.

I hope that this issue will get the utmost attention from the administrators of the forementioned areas, Bellaghy, Magherafelt, Co. Dhoire.

Brits out

THE mouthpiece of Thatcher and Neave, the "Sun" gutter press editorial, bleats of "those

wicked suggestions being published about British withdrawal from Ireland".

No doubt this is the message publicised by the "Daily Mirror". Again, recently, this same newsrag ("Sun") bewails attempts being made to modify the Brit "Prevention of Terrorism Act".

But their editorial goes on to say: "The I.R.A. are far from being beaten". So the penny has dropped. The sham being shown on Brit TV and press about "dissidents in Russia", etc., and they (Brits) themselves denying the gallant fighters for freedom in Ireland.

It is a sign of a British public awakening to the

truth - from a recent note by the editor of the "Daily Mirror" (Mike Molloy), he says that the bulk of his mail in reply to their demand of a British withdrawal was favourable to that suggestion.

-Eddie Murphy, Avon, Sasana.

Flag query

I AM writing to you hoping you can help solve a problem as you know we had a march in Glasgow recently to highlight the predicament of the H-Block prisoners.

The parade was led by the James Connolly Flute Band from Glasgow. The colour party was led by the Tricolour and the Starry Plough flag.

After the parade I was asked by many of the left groups who took part what was the origin of the Starry Plough flag and, to my embarrassment, I was unable to give a detailed answer as to its origins or inspiration.

I replied vaguely it was James Connolly's flag but I myself was ignorant of its history.

I asked several Sinn Féin boys its history and several members of the band. All the answers were equally vague.

By this time in the pub controversy was raging so could you enlighten us, please? Also please explain the Eureka flag which also came into the conversation and about which many had heard nothing previously.

The nearest we have to that is a caption beneath a picture in "An Phoblacht" some months back.

I am a member of the Scottish Republican Socialist Club and would like to thank the Irish people in Belfast and Dublin for their tremendous hospitality any time we have been over the water, especially the people of Andersonstown, Ardoyne, and Ballymurphy, who make us feel like we're part of their families: A thousand thanks.

We, in turn, will continue to support and help the Republican Movement as much as possible.

A final thanks to the James Connolly Flute Band members who first took us across the waves

(Ar leantúint ar lch. a 7)

Social as well as political revolution

IN MARCH, 1966, Alasdair Raftery stated that in "The Sovereign People" was to be found the summing up of all Pearse's political ideas, adding: "Significantly in it he deals mainly with James Fintan Lalor, who wanted a social as well as a political revolution".

This is part of the *réamhrá* (or introduction) to the pamphlet, "The Sovereign People" by Pádraic Pearse, and the republication of which I attributed wrongly, a few issues ago, to the Republican Movement.

In fact, the pamphlet was republication by Pobal Teoranta, which at that time was an independent co-operative, the first edition appearing in April, 1972, and the second, in June, 1974.

The *réamhrá* is the work of Pádraig Ó Snodaigh, president of Conradh na Gaeilge; and he writes: "In this analysis of the nation and of national sovereignty Pearse draws on the writings of Tone, Davis, Mitchell and Lalor, concluding that each gave (now quoting Pearse), 'a necessary expression of the august, though denied, truth of Irish Nationhood, nationhood in virtue of an old spiritual tradition of nationality, nationhood involving Separation and

Sovereignty, nationhood resting on and guaranteeing the freedom of all the men and women of the nation and placing them in effective possession of the physical conditions necessary to the reality and to the perpetuation of their freedom, nationhood declaring and establishing and defending itself by the sword. . . . make here the necessary synthesis."

Pádraig Ó Snodaigh comments: "That synthesis is among the noblest of the basic documents of the Irish revolution and new 'initiatives' and 'departures' in Irish politics ought to be assessed by its standards".

welfare — never with its power over other nations."

The reason, of course, is that anyone who is concerned truly about the right of one nation, understanding the nation as a spiritual entity, the sum of our people, past and present, must approach all other nations with equal reverence, in the spirit of the brotherhood of man.

But to return to Pearse and his approval of Lalor, he re-echoes

CLASS STRUGGLE

le Deasún Breatnach

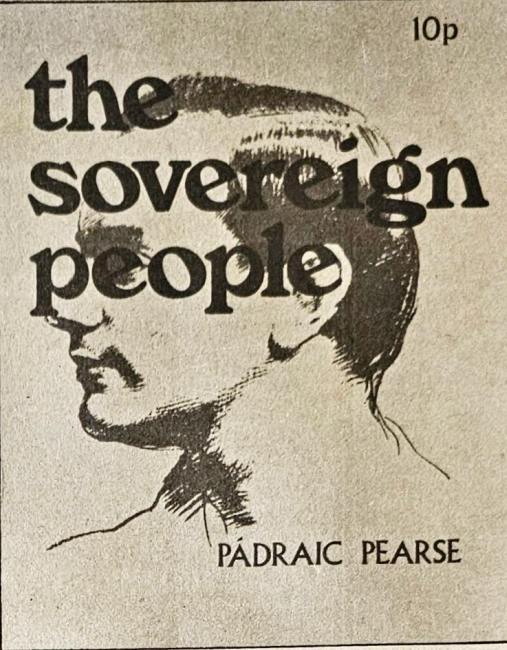
Lalor in stating that no man can plead any just title to a right of property in the substance of the soil.

Lalor, quoted, continues: "The earth, together with all it spontaneously produces, is the free and common property of all mankind, of natural right, and by the grant of God — and all men being equal, no man, therefore, has a right to appropriate exclusively to himself any part or portion thereof, except with and by the common consent and agreement of all other men" (his italics).

Eire Nua

In the Eire Nua policy of Sinn Féin an identical principle is followed: The right to divide up and redistribute land, and to confine holdings to a certain maximum acreage, is reserved, the inference being that such a policy would be put to and approved by the people before being put into effect, preferably, to my mind, by referendum, but not necessarily so.

Lalor, quoted by Pearse, clinches it: "The sole original right of property in land which I acknowledge to be morally valid is this right of common consent and agreement. Every other I hold to be fabricated and fictitious, null, void, and



PÁDRAIC PEARSE

This is the cover of the Pobal pamphlet in which Pádraic Pearse's "The Sovereign People" was republication.

The drawing of Pearse is by the late Seán Ó Suilleabháin, RHA. The pamphlet is available from our Craft Centre at 10p. The same centre has many of Connolly's works (ring, write or call for further details).

was seized, the *Irish Felon* suppressed, and Martin and Lalor arrested. In a few months Lalor was released from prison a dying man.

"From his sick bed he tried to rally the beaten forces; he actually went down into North Munster and endeavoured to lead the people.

"This effort — the almost forgotten rising of 1849 — failed. Lalor died in Dublin a few weeks later. But his word has marched on, conquering".

commitment to the social state but also because, like Connolly, he was not content to blather about these things theoretically but to take up the sword.

Again Lalor is quoted: "In the case of Ireland now there is but one fact to deal with, and one question to be considered. The fact is this — that there are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men, in the livery and service of England; and the question is — how best and soonest to kill and capture these 40,000" (his italics) . . .

Same question

"Meanwhile, however, remember this — that somewhere, and somehow, a beginning must be made. Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who wins a wreath that will be green for ever?"

It was this one fact and one question which put to one side all the other facts and questions in 1916; in 1918 and for many a following year; and, of course, again in 1970.

They remain with us to this day and if we have the benefit of the light of reason, strength of mind and strength of arm, we react as did Pearse, . . . and Lalor.

A wreath that will be green forever . . . Pearse writes: "That was Lalor's last word. The issue containing the article

of no effect". Surely this principle must be applied also to what is under the land, mainly the minerals?

What is on the land apart from arable soil, namely the bogs, the waterways, the hills and the valleys and the plains of Ireland?

Surely, also, the same principle applies even more obviously to those public enterprises which have been founded, financed and developed by the people's money, such as Bord na Móna, the ESB, Comhluath Siúicre Éireann Tta., Irish Shipping, Córas Iompair Éireann?

Alien principles

Yet George Colley the other day was suggesting that such enterprises be turned over to private concerns, which most probably would be multinationals, so as to exploit further the Irish people.

Multinationals or native speculators, their principles are alien to Eire Nua as they were alien to Lalor and Pearse.

Sinn Féin recognises that the Irish people have the same title to these public enterprises as they have to the land. Thus Sinn Féin provides for nationalisation.

Lalor, obviously, is one of Pearse's heroes because of his clear

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. Luminugh.

Loving interest

He continues: "It has become fashionable to denigrate Pearse, as it has become fashionable to disparage patriotism. But then fashions are transient, patriotism perennial. And patriotism is not the attitude which Fromm decries — and rightly so — as putting the own nation above humanity, above the principles of truth and justice", but that which he endorses and describes as "the loving interest in one's own nation, which is the concern with the nation's spiritual as much as with its material

JOIN NOW!

THOSE wishing to join Sinn Féin in Larkhill, Santry, Whitehall, Beaumont, Elm Mount, Ardmore, Dardale, Coolock, Artane, Donnycarney, Marino, and all other areas in Dublin North-east, are requested to contact Niall Taylor, 37, Coolkeeragh Road, Beaumont, Dublin 9, or Cumann Patrick McArdery, Sinn Féin, c/o. 5 Blessington Street, Baile Átha Cliath 7.

Seoda ó na príosúin

- Prisoner's Crafts from Príosún Fhortlaoise and Long Kesh.
- Women's leather handbags (shoulder style) . . . £20
 - Women's leather purses . . . £6
 - Men's leather wallets . . . £6
 - Belt . . . £4
 - Wall plaques . . . £4
 - Farmed hankerchiefs . . . £4
 - Printings . . . £10 and £15
 - Matchstick Celtic cross . . . £15 and £30
 - Irish Cottage . . . £10
- 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, Eire.

Picket on British army show

(Ar leandfint 6 lech. a 6)

These were typical remarks from the officers, especially the officers.

Despite the attitudes of the soldiers the military display was a real opportunity to bring to the attention of the public the true facts about what the soldiers

are doing in Ireland and why people should not be tricked into signing up.

Birmingham United Troops Out Movement hopes that opponents of British interference in Ireland, up and down the country, will attempt to frustrate the military's efforts to recruit and

glaourise an organisation that has caused so much pain and death in the north of Ireland over the past 10 years.

Those who wish to make contact with UTOF in Birmingham should write or call to 76B, Dight High Street, Birmingham.

POSTMÁLA

(Ar leantúint 6 lech. a 6) and made the first introductions possible; and to your staff and the "Republican News" staff who labour on despite harassment.

Thank you for your great publications (especially Eire Nua articles).

—Lená Mac Raghnaill, Camden Street, Gorbals, Glasgow, Albain.

TIMES ERROR

THE following letter has been sent to the Editor, "The Irish Times", in reply to their article:

"At the monthly meeting of the Ardchomhairle of Sinn Féin we were instructed to write to you concerning your front page article of August 14 last entitled S.F. to contest European Elections".

"The Sinn Féin position is still the same as was enunciated at Limerick on July 23 last: 'Sinn Féin aims to provide those who reject the E.E.C. philosophy with an opportunity to express their disapproval next June and to mount a massive campaign

articulating that disapproval. The exact nature of the strategy and tactics to be adopted has yet to be decided".

—U. Ó Loinsigh agus N. Ó Faogáin, Ard-Rúnaíthe, Sinn Féin.

Aonach na Nollag

All intending stall holders

for Aonach, 1978, are requested to attend the meeting arranged for TUESDAY, SEPT. 26 in An Cumann Cabhrach office, 44 Parnell Square, at 21.00 hours sharp.

We request that all branches accept this notice and send along a representative.

Clothing Sale

Good as new clothes are offered for sale in Kevin Barry Hall, Parnell Square, Baile Átha Cliath, on Saturday, October 7, next, opening at noon.

OUR RATES

- One year. £8.00 (Europe) . . . \$20 (elsewhere)
- Six months £4.00 (Europe) . . . \$10 (elsewhere)
- Three months £2.00 (Europe) . . . \$5 (elsewhere)

Name

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Amount enclosed £

Complete above form and post to: An Phoblacht, 44 Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath, 1, Eire (Ireland).

ADVERTISING RATES

FIVE PENCE per word (minimum 10 words), classified.

£1.50 per column inch, display.

BOX NOS. 50p extra.

We go to press on Wednesday. Send copy to arrive ONE WEEK in advance to:

An Phoblacht; 44, Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Átha Cliath, 1 (or 'Phone 747611).

Man lifted and framed

COMPLETE SCORN of the spirit of law – justice – has been the hallmark of British rule in Ireland. At the same time, a hypocritical lip service to the formalities of rules and law has marked their regime – all the better to brainwash both the uninvolved here and the British and world public, as they seek to legitimise their despot's role.

But periodically they ignore even the trappings of "legality" as they run amok in Ireland.

One such instance of this took place in Shan-tallow last week. BRIAN McCALLION, Elaghmore Park, was suspected by his friends and his family of having been lifted when he failed to call up to his wife, visiting her mother on Saturday around 17.00 hours.

She didn't know his whereabouts from the time she last saw him on Saturday morning until she read in Wednesday's edition of a local paper that he had been lifted and charged with possession of ammunition and a shotgun, at a special court on Tuesday.

Not only did the Brits and RUC fail to inform the family that he was lifted and not only was she refused visiting rights at Strand Row RUC Bar-

racks, but she wasn't even told what happened to him at all, save via the local newspaper.

The British army raided the McCallion home on Saturday afternoon and was seen by neighbors doing this. Mr. McCallion, expecting her husband to call for her at her mother's on Saturday, stayed overnight there and then returned home on Sunday morning.

On Sunday the Brits and the RUC Special Branch raided again. On Monday they raided twice. They said not a word in either of these three raids to Mrs McCallion, who was present on all three occasions and who was very concerned at her husband's absence. The Brits did snicker among themselves and make sly comments. The RUC made no attempt to inform

Mrs. McCallion, either, that her husband was being interrogated in Strand Road Barracks.

It was only later, the unfortunate woman learned the details of the "find".

The Brits raided at about 17.00 hours on Saturday night and found nothing.

At 19.30 hours the same night, the raiding party returned, this time accompanied by two RUC men, who ordered the house to be searched once more.

This time a single .38 calibre round was found or so it was claimed. Brian McCallion was charged on Tuesday with possession of it and a shotgun.

Neighbours statement — Neighbours said they saw the RUC remove nothing from the house, even on this second raid.

Every liberation is international

(Ar leanúint ó lch. a 6)

families of the martyrs. And everyone relaxed with traditional music and dancing.

Meanwhile, the military struggle continues. In a compelling film sequence we saw the liberation war from the front line, 400 yards from Zionist anti-tank guns, and followed the freedom fighters in both training and real action, across the hills near the Israeli frontier.

We heard the P.L.O. speaking of a Palestinian state for all, including Jews, Zionist imperialism is the enemy, not the Jewish people.

Afterwards, Vanessa Redgrave spoke of her plans for a film about Ireland, focusing on the repression and brutality carried out by the Crown forces, and the struggle in the prisons.

Explaining why she considered the latter so important, she said: "If they cannot break the struggle of the Republican prisoners, they cannot break the liberation struggle as a whole".

The most moving sentence in the film was,

while a lament was intoned, the destruction in which 2,000 died in Tel al Zaatar, and the faces of those who had lost their families. One woman had 14 relatives dead.

No water

A doctor spoke of how he had treated 6,000 casualties in the 55 days they held out. For the last 48 hours they had no water at all. For 15 days no food. The authorities did not allow the International Red

Cross in (as in the case of H-Block here).

But the reconstruction began. Doctors working with little equipment had artificial limbs made and fitted for the wounded. In workshops the youngsters are learning trades. Profits go to the

March in Derry, Oct. 8

Buses will leave 5 Blessington Street B.A.C.

on Oct. 7 at 14.30 hrs.

Book at the Craft Centre 44 Parnell Square, B.A.C. by Wednesday, Oct. 4. Bf linn ar bhóthar an bhual

North Side Comhairleachtair

Club Room, 5 Blessington Street, Baile Atha Cliath, open Sunday night, September 24, All-Ireland night, from 20.00 hours for music and ballads.

Faite roimh chach: all welcome

H-BLOCK

March every Saturday

from 5 Blessington Street, B.A.C.

at 14.30 hours

As lár an chogaidh

FROM THE WAR ZONE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

Strabane—The Council offices on Derry Road were damaged extensively when two incendiary devices exploded.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Newry—A member of the Crown forces (Army Cadet Force) was shot dead in his car in Chapel Street. Oglaihn na hÉireann, in a statement claimed responsibility.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

Omagh—A member of the Crown forces (RUCR) was shot dead at Loughmarcrov.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

Belfast—An incendiary bomb exploded and damaged Mounty's furniture shop on the Crumlin Road.

20,000 tortured

(Ar leanúint ó lch. a 6)

Clark University in Worcester and has written several books on the effects of stress trauma, said that many people arrested in six countries in the last 10 years had become sexually impotent.

Prisoners in Castlereagh and H Block in Long Kesh were beaten, starved, forced to work without sleep, and tortured with electric shocks to genitals and other parts of the body. Fields, who taught at

Lynch's hypocrisy

WITH THE rejection by the Lynch regime of the more constructive recommendations of the O Brian Report little good can come of the committee's efforts, writes the Dublin priest Rev. Piaras Ó Duill, in a statement.

"In spite of deficiencies in its terms of reference the Safeguards Committee produced quite a comprehensive report containing good recommendations.

"Already the dust has begun to gather on yet another report and all that is left is a telling indictment of Garda behaviour.

"The Amnesty International Report of August, 1977; the report of the Liberty Hall Public Inquiry of May this year; and now even its own Safeguards Committee report have been disparaged by the Government, thus leaving the situation unchanged.

"Justice has been denied both to the Garda force as a whole and to each person allegedly brutalised. Furthermore,

nothing will apparently be done to reassure one's genuine concern at the possibility that brutality of prisoners and detainees has been condoned at high level in the Justice Department and even at cabinet level.

No illusion

"The Government-named Safeguards Committee was insufficient from the outset to remedy these things. Its terms of reference left no illusion—it was not what Amnesty asked for.

"It was a whitewash job, created by Gerry Collins and Jack Lynch to wriggle out of the commitments made by them in opposition. These were enunciated by Mr. Lynch on RTE radio programme "This Week" on February 20. He said

"I endorse what Gerry Collins said, these allegations must be investigated..."

"Three days later it was reported: 'The Fianna Fail parliamentary party yesterday called on the Government to set up a judicial tribunal to investigate allegations of brutality by the Gardaí against prisoners in their custody.' ("Irish Press," Feb 24.)

"Mr. Lynch and Mr. Collins should do just that. Or is Mr. Cooney's 'Prisoners-have-no-rights' the dictum of this Government, too?"

UDA men go on blanket again

MEN ARE "on the blanket" in the Long Kesh Concentration Camp of the Crown's fascist state in north-eastern Ireland because this is the strongest permissible public demand for prisoner of war status.

The Ulster Defence Association confirmed this week that it approves the "blanket" protest in favour of prisoner of war status and that its leaders have asked members in the Long Kesh H-Block, numbering more than 70, to take to the blanket.

The UDA press officer, Sam Ó Dubhda, in a statement, denied a report in the Belfast "News Letter", stating that UDA members who refused to go "on the blanket" would be discriminated against as regards prisoners' aid funds and the like.

The "News Letter" report was "malicious, fabricated, and aimed at creating dissension." The "guttersnipe journalism" of that paper merited only contempt.

Gaeilge: essence of our nationality

CROWN WARNED

(Ar leanúint ó lch. a haon)

a truly free, sovereign and independent Ireland brought about by the acknowledgment of the Irish right of national self-determination.

It is only within national self-determination that determination at other levels—provincial, regional, district, parish—could have any validity. Thus, genuine federalism requires genuine freedom.

Social saboteurs

Those social saboteurs who seek to discredit the political policies of the Republican Movement by gross misrepresentation are allowing themselves to become tools of British imperialism and international capitalism.

The task of all genuine patriots at present is to do everything possible to strengthen the patriotic front against imperialism; rather, than weaken it by misrepresentation, a tactic which only too easily could in-

flame passions, causing dangerous diversions and foolish sallies.

As the Sinn Féin léas-uachtarán, Daithí Ó Conaill, pointed out the other day at a Sinn Féin seminar in Dublin, the Republican Movement has been consistent over the years and has been recognised and respected for that consistency.

That should be sufficient to strengthen the confidence of all genuine anti-imperialists, all who seek the freedom of all Ireland and liberty for the people to choose freely parties and structures in the post-war period.

Freedom

There is no basis in fact or in theory for doubting the integrity of the leadership of the Republican Movement or the strength of will of that leadership to continue the armed struggle until freedom has been won.