

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

(An Dáil Éireann)

An Phoblacht

Iml. 8. Uimhir 38. 10p. Mean Fomhair 28, 1977.

Secret police watched as this car was stolen

DID THE secret police steal a car in Dublin? Or observe the robbery and do nothing about it?

The episode is said to have begun at about 22.30 hours outside 5 Blessington Street, Dublin, on Saturday, September 17, when the car, owned by Pilib Ceannt, was parked outside. Pilib, as is his wont, was inside the Sinn Fein building. A car, with secret police inside, was also parked outside the building which is under surveillance for virtually 24 hours daily.

The car, it is understood, was driven to Coolock,

where an attempt is said to have been made to rob money with shots being fired. The car was driven away and abandoned. The following morning Pilib was arrested, taken into custody and held until the following Thursday, being subjected to periods of interrogation lasting about 16 hours daily, but without any assault. On Thursday he was released, without charge.

Pilib is well known to the secret police as a prominent member of Sinn Fein. His car is well known to the secret police. In such circumstances, when strangers take away such a car, the secret police are

inquisitive enough to follow, stop it and acquaint themselves of the identity of the occupants, not necessarily, perhaps, for the purpose of protecting private property.

Did they recognise the robbers? Did they care? Was it just absolute negligence? Or a plan to harass Pilib Ceannt?

During his incarceration Pilib was visited daily by his doctor and his solicitor, at his request. During the interrogation he was accused of attempted murder.

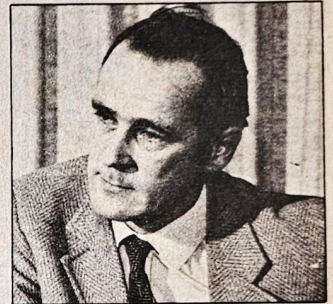
Readers of our Debe column will remember that

Pilib Ceannt was reported as having been threatened by a member of the Garda Síochána if he did not agree to have a court case, based on the alleged selling of papers in Dublin, heard in English, rather than in Irish, as he demanded. Pilib refused to be intimidated.

The car episode followed within a few weeks. Coincidence? Douglas Gageby, Mary Robinson, Aidan Browne, Kadar Asmal, Anthony Walsh, Joe Stagg, please not.

IT'S STILL GOING ON.

PORTLAOISE BENEATH THE



WHITEWASH

KEVIN MOORE'S article on Port Laoise Jail in the "Irish Independent" (September 20) is grossly inaccurate and misleading as to the reality of life within the jail. The inaccuracy of the report is reflected in the picture published with it of an alleged recreation hall.

The building shown has been denied to the prisoners since March 1975 and has never been used as a recreational hall since then by anybody.

Overall, the article is a poor attempt to whitewash the repressive regime in Port Laoise. He states that "no prisoner is sentenced to what is called solitary confinement."

That statement is untrue. Over the past 12 months a number of men have spent long periods in solitary confinement. Here is one example (already published by this paper).

Eamon O'Sullivan of Dublin has been in the jail since August last year. During that time he was held in isolation from his comrades for nine months.

Prisoner beaten

For six of those months he was held in solitude in a cell for 23 hours per day without newspapers, radio or cigarettes. He was taken out for exercise on his own for one hour per day.

At no time was it possible for Eamon to converse or associate with any of his fellow prisoners. On Sept. 4 last a fellow prisoner dropped a newspaper to Eamon while he was on exercise in the yard.

As Eamon picked up the paper he was pounced upon by four warders and dragged back to his cell. There he was beaten by the warders, sustaining many bruises and losing four teeth.

The prisoners were enraged when they saw the man's condition at Mass, later that morning. A mass protest followed and, within a few days, the authorities relented and allowed Eamon to rejoin his comrades.

This incident is but one of a number over the past 15 months. The jail authorities refer to solitary confinement as "close confinement," just as the British dropped the word, "internment" in favour of "detention."

What difference did it make? You can put silk on a goat but it will still remain a goat.

No craft work

The allegation that a prisoner in "solitary" is allowed to do craft work is rubbish. No craft work of any kind has been done by the Republican prisoners from July of last year up to the day I left the prison.

In fact, very many prisoners have been punished by losing remission for having odd bits of leather and

other craft work material in their cells.

Even Moore's whitewashing cannot conceal the degradation of strip-searching. However, contrast his account with that of Councillor Joseph O'Neill of Bundoran:

"During the last week in July, 1976, I was strip-searched six times in 24 hours in Port Laoise. Because I removed my own clothes on demand they were not taken off me violently—but even this compliance, under great strain, due to the frequency of the searches, did not prevent the warders from making me bend over and pulling my buttocks apart with their bare hands so that they could inspect my anus.

"Because of the utterly degrading nature of such searches and their frequency it was with great difficulty that I managed to restrain myself and refrained from resisting such humiliation. Had I not done so I would have been brutally beaten into submission as happened to some of my colleagues.

Mental wrecks

"I regard the prison regime in Port Laoise as totally repressive. Men are sentenced to 7 and 14 days solitary confinement on the mere whim of the Governor, with no avenue of appeal open to them. It is impossible to see how men can serve sentences ranging from 10 to 20 years without becoming physical and mental wrecks."

The repeated accusations over the past 15 months concerning this obnoxious practice will be backed by every prisoner in Port Laoise.

The term, "security," has been invoked repeatedly by the authorities to cover a planned programme of degradation of men. It is true that it was obvious that some warders did not like the job but it is equally true that a minority of the warders gloried in it and, in effect, truly degraded themselves.

To achieve the ambition of becoming a rectum inspector in Port Laoise Prison surely must belong to a peculiar species of the human race.

In this reply to the "Irish Independent" and its whitewashing reporter I am confining myself to what

Kevin Moore called the main charges against the authorities – solitary confinement and strip searches.

No education allowed

The third charge mentioned by him – punishment diet – never has been levelled by the prisoners or their friends on the outside.

Charges about the denial of educational facilities and the lack of humane visiting conditions remain valid and largely are borne out by the little Kevin Moore had to say on these matters.

One accepts that it was impossible for Kevin

Moore to write impartially about life in Port Laoise Jail, as he was refused permission to speak to the prisoners.

Therefore, the holding of an impartial, non-governmental inquiry is all the more necessary and imperative at the present time.

FOOTNOTE: On Wednesday, Sept. 21, Mrs. Quinlan, Mrs Dilworth and Mrs. Flynn visited the offices of the "Irish Independent" to speak to Kevin Moore about his Port Laoise article. He was not in. They were asked by the news-editor, John Healy, to return the following evening and did so. After having been told by Kevin Moore that he would be "right down" the women were kept waiting a long time and finally were told that Moore would not see them. Full account in our next issue.



An Phoblacht

Imleabhar 8. Meán Fómhair 28, 1977. Uimhir 38.
44 Cearnóg Pharnell, B.Á.C., Éire. Guthán.: 74761

That RTÉ shocker

RTÉ SCREENED a shocker last week about one of the most deprived parts of Dublin, an area just as deprived as Ballymurphy, the Shankill, or Turf Lodge, Belfast, or the Bogside of Derry.

There are similar areas in Sligo, Limerick, Cork and elsewhere in this island: High unemployment, broken families, illiteracy and the violence that goes with that social chaos.

The cancer is not confined to Ireland. Nor, it would appear, to the capitalist countries: Eastern Europe, we are told, has similar problems. It is a cancer that is spreading throughout the developed world. It would appear to be worst in highly developed capitalist countries but it may be just as bad in Eastern Europe. We do not know. We have not got enough material on which to base a judgment.

Perhaps we should be grateful to RTÉ and, in particular, to Cathal Óg O'Shannon, for highlighting the cancer so effectively. It might be too much to hope that the medium, dedicated primarily to selling goods and conditioning people to buy them, in the slots between the advertisements, would provide an analysis in depth.

Nevertheless, TV plays a part in the spread of this cancer, in its role as a creator and moulder of the mass audience consumer society, destroying local identity in its assimilative role, creating false needs to sell the advertised goods, making appear desirable the 10 deadly sins, showing violence as an essential part of modern living and teaching people how to go about it. RTÉ hardly could be expected to put itself in the dock.

But RTÉ and the media in general, and their obsession with violence, are not the main culprits, the origin of the disease, merely a channel in its transmission. An entire culture is at fault, one based on the grossest of materialism, in the interest of massive financial gain.

The cancer originates in a spiritual poverty, the result of the greed of the multinationals, the real controllers of our lives and the evolvers of our values; but the dominant element of that culture is its economics and the politics which makes it possible, a system which robs responsibility and power from the individual, concentrating it more and more in the far distant power-centres, in our case in Brussels or, perhaps, more accurately, in a multinational boardroom.

At present, neither the Stormont nor the Dublin administrations have sufficient power left to take the decisions necessary to cut the growing cancer of juvenile violence from the body of Ireland by supplying a secure Irish identity; a constructive channel for youth's idealism, substituting service for greed and egoism; a cherished place in the Irish family; a good job with prospects for advancement; a social system where people, rather than the gross national product (private profits) dominates; an educational system designed to help the personality to flower rather than making of the victim a cog in the production and consumer machine.

The Sinn Féin policies, as Ruairí Ó Brádaigh pointed out at the end of the recent Sinn Féin seminar in Dublin, provide for this fulfillment of the individual and are in the main stream of world progressive revolutionary theory and practice.

Northern Relief Committee

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

Collections can be arranged. Please send details or bring material to 5 Blessington St., Dublin, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin, or 21 Lower Kevin Street, Dublin. Tel: 308783

Ná clistear ár ar muinntir thuas!

Tom O'Donnell: An fíor go maireann sé beo?

CÁ BHFUIL Tom O'Donnell? An fíor go maireann seo beo? D'fhreastail mé ar Oireachtas Laighean i Ráth Cairn, Co. na Mí, agus ar na cúiseanna bhí an dóchas go bhfeicinn arís ar thalamh na Gaeltachta ar slánaitheoir, mar Tom O'Donnell.

Má bhí se ann ba i nghanfhios domas agus do Phádraig Mac Donncha agus do Chóim Ó Meáiloid. Ach, arsa mise lóidh bhí, bhí an oiread sin cainte aige faoi Ghaeilge is Gaeltacht go gcaitheadh sé bheith ann ait éicint.

Lbhair mé leis na daoine, idir óg is sean. Deamhan radair bhí ag éinne díobh ar ó speacdh an comhraltas amach, sa mhadhrh.

Tá daoine á rá i Ráth Cairn go ndéallraionn sé nach raibh spéis ag Tom O'Donnell sa nGaeltacht n'is sa Ghaeilge ar chor ar bith ach go raibh sé ag léamh an téin go raibh, fhad is a bhí pái an Aire á chur isteach ina phóca aige.

Ach b'fhéidir go raibh an fear bocht in áit éicint eile sa nGaeltacht, é ag saothrú allais ar son an náisiúin. Cá bhfios?

Slua mór

IS FADA ó chonach mé slua chomh mór sin i Ráth Cairn is a tháinig ar Shatharn na féile. Dáiríre, ba shin an scéal bhí ag gach éinne. Agus chaith a raibh an £600 sa mbean ar thráthnóna agus an oíche sin.

Ach más fíor do Phádraig Mac Donncha (Éidraige Chóim) níl ag éirí le pobal Ráth Cairn ach na fiacha móra a ghlánadh agus an ionad a choinneáil ar oscailt . . . agus ar éigin atá sin féin ar a guma.

Tá caint ann anois faoi shiopa a oscailt agus an brabús a chur isteach i gceist an halla. Caithfear na mílte punt a chaitheamh fós ar an halla céanna.

Mar rud práinneach, caithfear caoi a chur ar thiam na háite. An caoi a bhfuil an halla déanta is amhlaidh a théam an thiam on chaithe amú ar an lóidh éicint, bíodh an thiam ina caint nó ina ceol.

Tá meánscóil, anois, ag Gaeltacht na Mí. Bua mór, a deir tú, agus fíor tú.

Cé na daoine bhí taobh thiar den bhua sin? Cé réir mar a chloistim i nDonncha Phádraig agus i Ráth Cairn is do Sheán Mac Stófaín atá an chreidimint ag dul, sa chuid is mó di.

An tuairim chéanna atá ag teacht ó Chonradh na Gaeilge i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Bunscoil nua

BHÍ CAINT againn anseo ar na mallabhaí faoi na bunscoileanna nua Gaeilge a mBaile Átha Cliath.

Ait go leor, cé go raibh foirgneamh ar fáil i Sord Chóim Chille, níor éirigh leis an choiste áitiúil an scéal a oscailt, cé go bhfuil na daltaí ann agus na tuistí taobh thiar díobh.

Ach d'éirigh le scoil eile nach raibh luaithe agam, in Inse Chaor, Baile Átha Cliath, áit a bhfuil halla le fada an lá ag Conradh na Gaeilge, agus is iomaí oíche tháiteamhaich a chaith mé ann.

Le meánscóil ba ea a thought cersal scoilfocht na Gaeilge sa cheantar seo, i halla an Chonachta. D'éirigh léi agus ar aghaidh leo chun bunscoil a bhunú. Tá sin bunaithe, anois, agus bail ó Dhia ar an obair. Agus ar na daoine a raibh lánth sin obair acu bhí Poblaítoir.

Is iad a locht a laghad.

'Feach' leamh

IS COSÚIL go bhfuil deireadh leis an lá - nó leis an oíche - nuair a

d'fhéadfaí bheith ag súil le clár iomlán Gaeilge ó "Feach", go mór mór agus an fhoireann ag déileáil le multitr an stáit.

Chuireas spéis nach beag sa chláir úd a raibh trácht aige faoi bhruidiúilacht na nGardaí agus shléas go raibh sé leamh go maith, toisc gan éinne a d'fhulaing an céasadh i lámhaibh na nGardaí bheith os comhair an cheamara.

Béarla amháin atá ag na Gardaí, go hionfúil, anois, dealraitheán sé. Smid i nGaeilge níor airigh muid ó urlabhair na nGardaí sa chláir sin.

Débe

Bhí Barra Ó Briain go maith agus go cruinn nuair a dúirt sé nach bhféadadh aon locht a bheith déanta ag an bhfirinne, dá gceadóidh mínuadh oifigiúil faoi mhóid ar na Gardaí agus ar a mbrúidiúilacht (nó ar bhruidiúilacht cuid díobh).

An cheist seofóideach a chuir fear "Feach": "Ar iarbheithéamh: "Nach mbuadh contúirt ann go ndéanfadh a leithéid na Gardaí a smearadh?"

Cosúil nach bhfuil stair na hÉireann ar eolas ag an bhfear bocht céanna. Sin, nó iachall bheith curtha ar amadan a dhéanamh de féin.

Is dócha go gcaitheadh muid bheith buíoch go raibh ionracas de chineál éicint ag baint le Barra Ó Briain agus go raibh deis aige beagáin den fhirinne a inseacht.

Sampla maith, an teagrán sin de "Feach", faoin gceistreach tú ag míchadh agus ag tachtadh RTE.

Bean 'Avui'

CASADH bean bheag ó álainn orainn ar feadh na faoi dheireadh, díreach nuair a bhí an seimeinár clóiteach úd i mBaile Átha Cliath thart. Bean as Barsalóna, as an gCatalóin. Mercedes.

I Ruairí ba mhó a bhí a spéis, mar iriseoir de chuid "Avui" (a chiallaíonn "inniu"), a bhí inti agus fonn uirthi tuairic a scríobh faoin réabhlóid sa tír seo, thaidh



theas.

Mar is eol don té a chuireann spéis sna cúrsaí sin theip glan ar na páirtithe ar an taobh dheis sa Chatalóin, agus ar na páirtithe "Lluís Spáinníaca" chomh maith. Páirtí "Carillo", mar shampla, páirtí Cumannach, mar dhea, a shábháil rialtas Suarez an lá faoi dheireadh agus atá chomh dona céanna le Páirtí Cumannach na hIodáil.

Ar aon chaoi, níl a dhifh ar na páirtithe a bhugadh sa Chatalóin ach fé-rialtas dá gceid féin, rud a ghoill ar Mercedes, óir tuigean si go rí-mhaith nach shin an rud a oireann dá tír ach saoire.

Tír i an Chatalóin a bhfuil an teanga dúchais í labhairt agus ar eolas ag cich. Páipéar labhairt atá in "Avui" ach páipéar nua: ní chéadóidh Franco dá leithéid.

Ar an teilifís? Gan ach an taon uir amháin sa ló agus an raidió gan bheith mórán nib fhearr.

Saoirse agus sin amháin a sháos na Báiseag agus táid ag troid chun sin a bhaint amach, bail ó Dhia orthu. Níl an Bhéasac leath chomh láidir is atá an Chataláinis, dáta an scéil.

Ceart dom . . .

AR NA hinstiúid is lú cainte fóirhu tá Bureau na gCeart de chuid an Chonachta ach tá áirí as chiume maith leis.

Chuala mé ó pheata spiarie tá agam sna Gardaí go bhfuil an Bureau an-díograiseach ar fad agus go leanann sé gach gearán go deireadh.

Tá toradh amháin ann atá áit go leor, nó bheadh sé áit go leor i

dír ar bith eile a bhfuil meas ar a teanga féin aici.

Tá an Bureau ag tuilleadh measa ní amháin ar an nGaeilge aon ar na Gardaí a bhfuil an teanga sin ar a droil acu, mar is iad sin na fir a chaitheas an comhfhreagras aistriú agus na freagraí a aistriú arís go Gaeilge (agus, uaireanta, an scéal a iníuchadh, agus minic go leor tír Ghaeilge, freisin).

Is dócha go mbéidh a thuairisc féin faoin mBureau úd le tabhairt ag a rúnaí, don chéad ar d'fheis eile den Chonradh. Díol spéise a bhéas inti, má bhíonn Seán Mac Mathúna sásta gach cás a phoibhú, rud ar chóir dó a dhéanamh.

Obair mhaith agus bail ó Dhia uirthi agus ar Sheán.

Aiséirí 'Amárach'

IS FADA ó chuala muid an cheo ó Cumann eile na gCeart i gCois Fharrage. Is dócha go bhfuil deireadh lena iris, mar "Tuairisc". Níl aon chaint fúthi, anois.

Rud ní ba thábhachtaí, b'fhéidir, an tóst mór faoi "Amárach", a chuid Tom O'Donnell isteach san uigh. An amhlaidh a bhéas aisicir le comóradas?

Ganntanas airgid. Ach tá pobail sna Sé Chontae atá fóirghann ar airgead ag foilsú inti beaga in aghaidh na seachtaine agus iad clóbluaithe ar steinín. An "Volunteer" in Ard Mhacha, mar shampla; ach tá cuid mhaith díobh ann (cé gur beag de Ghaeilge a bhéas acu, leoga).

(Ar leanuair ar lch. a 5)

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Bodenstown message stressed**Mass support vital to win - Ó Brádaigh****Lenár dTuirisceoir**

THE BODENSTOWN message of Jimmie Drumm last June was emphasised and re-emphasised by Uachtarán, Sinn Féin, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, in the last lecture of the seminar on the separatist tradition in Dublin's Shelbourne Hotel and organised by Comhairle Laighean in mid-September. Without the mass support of the people, he warned, all the sacrifices of the past eight years, and of the past 800 years, would be in vain.

Sinn Féin has the programme, one in the mainstream of revolutionary thought, designed to meet the problems of the present, and the future, as far as we can foresee it and plan for it, he stated.

Sinn Féin's job was to educate its members on that programme and then go out among the people and tell

them the good news, that it is, indeed, possible, to cut away the deadwood of bureaucracy and centralism, whether it be in Belfast, London, Dublin or Brussels, and to return their stolen power and responsibility to their rightful owners, the people of Ireland.

This is the way to get the mass support needed to speed the revolution and to push past the mentally bankrupt and morally discredited men and women at

the top in Ireland today.

He began by thanking Comhairle Laighean for the wonderful work in organising such a successful weekend seminar attended by about 200 people.

He had seen Dáithí Ó Conaill on his release from prison and was glad to announce that he was in good fettle and that party members would be hearing from him again, in person, soon, both before and during the coming ardfheis.

Only by revolution

The separatist struggle could succeed only through revolution, he pointed out.

"The business we are in is revolution, which goes far deeper than revolt or rebellion. It involves the entire people. It is aimed at the creation of a new society," he stated.

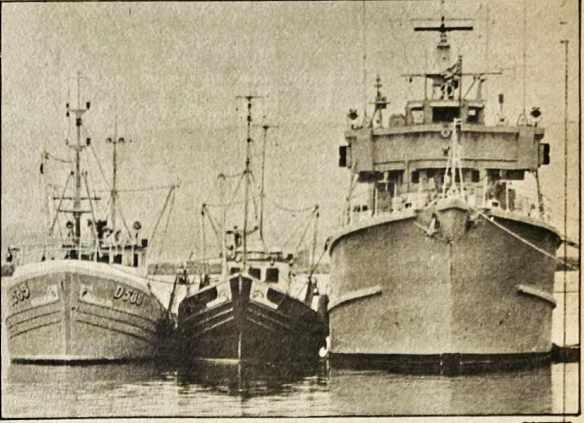
He reminded them of the words of a contemporary revolutionary, Franz Fanon, that guerrillas define themselves and forge a new society. Through the process of struggle a new society is created.

There are people who believe that when the armed struggle has been won, he continued, the aim has been achieved and that all that is necessary after that is the stroke of a pen. This is not so. Something worthwhile must be available to fill the vacuum when it occurs.

Sinn Féin planned and achieved the downfall of Stormont but that was not enough.

Getting the Brits out of Ireland was nearer the truth but not the end of the road.

The new enthusiasms must be harnessed to get total national reconstruction. The framework



Months ago we told you that Britain would be policing Irish waters soon on behalf of the EEC and here is the proof, two Skerries (Co. Dublin) trawlers pictured in Belfast where they were brought last week after arrest, the skippers to be fined and gear and catch seized. Not a squeak from Leinster House . . .

must be laid now and an irreversible trend set in motion, otherwise people would slip back.

Mao's realism

That was why Mao, so many years after the successful conclusion of the armed struggle, stated the cultural revolution.

He reminded his listeners also of the martyred Augustin Neto of Angola: "We are at war and every citizen must think of himself as a soldier".

Nothing less than total commitment was needed from every Republican.

Angola's struggle was far from over. An effort had been made to set up a neo-colonial structure by the major powers of the right. The South African intervention had almost toppled the regime.

Angola today was barely holding on against those controlling world trade. But Angola would succeed because its leaders were involving the entire people and building a new nation.

Mass support

"Our problems are similar", said Ruairí. "There is no use thinking of ourselves as an elite

force and that as soon as we win everything will click into position. We cannot achieve our objectives without the mass support of the people.

"We must win that mass support and then turn it into participation. We must get involved with the people and they with us. Any contribution from the people is good".

He traced the history of the present phase of the liberation struggle of the past eight years, showing how it began with a fight for civil rights and how that had been evolved into a war for national rights.

When this phase began the political basis was there in the Eire Nua programme. Year by year that had been expanded upon and reflected in the party's leaflets, pamphlets and booklets.

He directed special attention to the party's Charter of Rights, more topical today, perhaps, than when first drafted.

Foreign contacts

He stressed the importance of the international conferences attended by Sinn Féin representatives, the important contacts made, the links forged with other revolutionary organisations, the hard work done so that Ireland's cause might be understood by genuine revolutionaries everywhere, and the dividends in terms of growing and very valuable support from our many friends abroad.

"We are being treated as a member of the Third World", he pointed out, "our raw materials being shipped out and nothing left but holes in the ground. Our national resources, such as fisheries, are being grabbed in just the same way as is happening to Third World countries everywhere.

"We are, indeed, a part of the Third World. We should be in the forefront of it and giving leadership. The East-West issue is a less important one than that of the haves and the have-nots".

A third way

The Sinn Féin policy of democratic socialism was not, he stressed, a compromise between East and West but a third way, one based on the principle of people before profits.

Our democratic socialism was not social democracy, which is designed merely as a more just distribution of wealth.

"We aimed at popular control at every level of society and government in the most democratic sense.

"We want to establish the will of the people to govern", he said. "We want to establish democracy - a real democracy - in Ireland.

An clár**SATURDAY Sept. 17.**

- 10.30: Opening remarks - George Lynch.
- 10.45: General statement on recent education activities - George Eogan.
- 11.00: Provincial reports followed by discussion - Mick Hasson, P. Malone, Brian McFlugh, Christene Elias.
- 11.45: "Separatism: 1169 to 1916" - Jack Bennett.
- 14.00: "Separation: 1916 to the Present" - Eamonn Mac Thomáis.
- 15.00: "The Face of Modern Colonialism" - Seán Ó Brádaigh.
- 17.00: "Neutrality and Non-Alignment" - Nollaig Ó Gadhra.

SUNDAY, Sept. 18

- 10.45: "Separation and Socialism" - Aindriás Ó Ceallaigh.
- 11.45: "Framework of a Federal Ireland: Unity without Uniformity" - Ciarán Mac Ailé.
- 14.00: "A Separate Ireland and the Outside World" - Deasún Breatnach.
- 15.00: "Irish Culture: The Hallmark of Separatism" - Dáithí Ó hÓgáin.
- 16.00: "Quality of Life and the New Ireland" - Ruairí Ó Brádaigh.
- 17.00: Closing Remarks - George Eogan.

Commonsense dictates separation**JACK BENNETT'S LECTURE**

THE TOTAL separation of all Ireland from Britain is inevitable because only separation can resolve all the contradictions finally, and all the consequent troubles, produced by the artificial inclusion of the Six-Counties part of Ireland within the British political system, the seminar was told.

An invited speaker, the journalist Jack Bennett, said that the chief contradiction was not simply that the continued British presence and continued British interference constituted, as it did, an obstacle to the full and free development of the Irish nation, and an obstacle to the uniting of the Irish people in true peace and harmony.

This, he said, was the way Irishmen naturally saw it; but it was even more ridiculous from the British point of view. Despite all the pathetic pretences to look on the Six Counties as "an integral part of the United Kingdom", the areas real "integration" with England remained the greatest impossibility.

By no stretch of the imagination could Six Counties' politics be said to be part of British politics or remotely similar to them.

The Belfast Labour movement had lived for generations on the delusion that it could participate

in British "bread-and-butter" issues but always Irish political issues reasserted themselves.

Greatest absurdity

The greatest absurdity of all was the attempt to pretend that this very, very different, and very Irish area, possibly could be part of Britain.

"And here", he said, "we see the absurdity which will produce endless political difficulties for Britain so long as Britain continues to maintain that artificial political union between the territories involved".

Jack Bennett, who was speaking on "Separatism, 1176 to 1916", said that that special historical reasons had ensured that all the efforts of the original conqueror would fail.

He said: "It is clear today that this remaining bit of the conquest cannot be made to work, either. No one has a notion how to patch it up".

In his historical review he pointed out that it took the Norman invaders about 50 years to conquer England; but that the "conquest" which started with the Norman entry into Ireland in 1176 had taken nearly 500 years to look like even succeeding.

Even then, the form which it had to take imposed upon Ireland

a system "of such a nature that it guaranteed in itself its own reversal in years to come".

Separation inevitable

"It imposed upon Ireland", he said, "a system which ensured that ultimate separation was inevitable - and that political separatism was the only political direction that could totally undo the evils of the conquest".

He pointed out that, from the Norman intrusion to the Cromwellian conquest, the resistance of the Irish strictly could not be called a "separatist" tradition, as many of the Irish still were independent of English power and had nothing to be "separate" from.

But their struggle was against absorption, and the overriding implication of that struggle, especially by that wing represented by the native Irish forces, was always a fight for the independence of Ireland from English control.

Jack Bennett poked some fun at the school of historians which would challenge this view with hair-splitting reservations about different tactical stages of the overall strategy. He asserted that the overriding compulsion still directed Irish energies by historical necessity, towards total

separation.

His most scathing remarks were in his references to "the modern trends in historical revisionism which seek to disparage the separatist tradition, to pooh-pooh it, and to pretend that there is no reasonable or rational foundation for seeking total separation".

Shallow charlatans

He said: "One of the chief spokesmen for this pseudo-intellectual school of modern shallow charlatans would have you believe that the separatist tradition was always very much a minority trend in Irish affairs, and that it arose largely from the fevered dreams of romantic imaginations - but that the idea, unfortunately, infected many other people by creeping into schoolbooks".

In other words, he added, it is suggested that the separatist tradition has no foundation in reality, that it bears no relation to actual conditions or the objective requirements of Irish development, that it is just a notion that arose in some people's minds.

He pointed out, however, that the compulsion to separatism and independence for Ireland was a

major, continuous and predominant factor throughout Irish history. He quoted several examples of different periods to support his argument.

He said that the impulse and the compulsion to separatism and independence for Ireland "arose out of the need to break the shackles of foreign oppression, and it always constituted the objective requirement for the full and free development of all the Irish people, whatever their origins - Norman, English, Scottish or Fiblog".

"Throughout the long years of conquest", he said, "Ulster experienced the same sufferings as the rest of Ireland. And even in more recent times - even after the plantations - Ulster experienced the same, and suffered the same as the rest of Ireland, under the same landlord system which made all Ireland so different from England or anywhere else".

Tone's commonsense

This is the historical heritage they think they can "integrate" with Britain. No chance, he said.

Wolfe Tone's formulation - "break the connection with England, the never-failing source of all our political evils" - was not based on a brainstorm.

It was a sound, sensible and realistic observation of the facts of life.

GERMAN EXPERT ON THE

PERVERSION OF FREEDOM

AN IMPORTANT action in the Cultural Revolution was the Dublin lecture on 'New Modes of Cultural Domination' in early September by Herbert I Schiller, Professor of Communications, University of California, San Diego, USA, and author of three books on the subject.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Broadcasting Sub-Committee of Conradh na Gaeilge.

Prof. Schiller was introduced by P. Ó Snodaigh, Conradh na Gaeilge, who emphasised that foreign programmes and news agencies dominate the Irish media. That there is a "fixation on the Anglo-American communication".

He stated that Conradh na Gaeilge must involve itself in this situation and "be directed at the building of our self-respect".

Creating needs

Prof. Schiller began by stressing two basic points:

• If there is one concept that seemed to give indignation to the highest circles in his country, it was that of national sovereignty, anathema to the manipulators of cultural communications control.

• One of the crucial elements in the cultural communications control was the ability to destroy, eviscerate and pervert words and expressions, to take a traditional, fundamental and acceptable concept or word and twist and pervert it to such an extent that it became something entirely different. One such word was so perverted by this culture domination syndrome was the word "freedom".

Prof. Schiller then outlined the historic progress of the development of this monster of culture control. After World War II an entirely new situation emerged. The traditional empire system had broken down and "another kind of power based on the strengths, dynamism, and drives of the American economic system" emerged.

The American economy benefitted from the war and the period 1945 to 1970 witnessed an

unbelievable extension of U.S. power throughout the whole world.

He added that "international communications can be understood only with this economic extension as a prerequisite - that total control of communications is required to preserve and develop this economic hold on the markets of the world."

The Brits had at one time controlled international communications but the Americans had succeeded in undermining that control.

'Freedom of choice'

He explained why this system had come about. Traditionally, imperialism manifested itself in the form of procuring raw materials from poorer areas at cheap prices and taking them back to the imperial country for processing and manufacturing.

The new imperialism involved the exporting of whole manufacturing plants and the introduction of products of American invention to all parts of the world.

In this regard, the development of technology had played a significant role but "technology today is not an autonomous force - it comes out of the necessities of existing structures".

The discovery of communications satellites did not come about by chance but were developed because of the necessity to reach more and more people with the message about American products, to market those products on a larger scale.

Basic points

New products, or supposedly "new" products, continually were being created by American industry and these must be sold to larger and larger markets. People who are the would-be customers must be convinced that they need these products. New products are constantly being

invented and "revolutionary" changes are being made in old products. "We have all kinds of revolutions except the ones that count".

To illustrate this, Prof. Schiller stated: "If you produce 35 million dollars' worth of cornflakes in Spain, you must convince the Spanish people to like cornflakes, to feel that their lives will be enriched by eating cornflakes, to believe that things will be better for them if they eat cornflakes".

Thus, advertising agencies were very important. "It is the ad agency that ties together the media system and sets it off on the desired path". Nine of the top 10 ad agencies in Britain are American-owned.

A fundamental aim of this communications control must be to "destroy, dilute and diminish the authority of the state broadcasting systems".

They are a "threat to the American strategy" because they may be motivated by other than commercial interests and, therefore, may interfere and impede the control of culture in any particular country.

New imperialism

In 1954 the monopoly of the BBC was broken. It was presented to the people as "liberation". Now they had "freedom of choice". But this was not the case.

The cultural communications' control has perverted the meaning of the words, "freedom of choice". We were being deceived by this idea.

"You can buy 20 different types of soap and when you make your choice and use one type you can feel good and you can say to yourself that you are living in a free society".

This was deception. The motor car industry was controlled by four main companies. They had a monopoly.

Three of these companies had plants in virtually every country in Europe. Each year they produced ten to twelve new models of cars each so that the consumer had a "choice".

In fact, in many cases the

paintwork, chromework and extras on these cars were different but the motors the same.

The control of culture by commercial interests leads us to a completely deceptive outlook on this matter of choice. These "choices" are a deception and a diversion from the real question of choice.

Seizure of media

Prof. Schiller explained how the system works. The first priority of cultural domination is "seizure of the media", gaining the use of the media for commercial purposes.

From then on, commercial interests are able to dictate the content of programming. In fact, "the role of programming is only to fill in between the commercials". Even the programmes become "an embodiment of the same commercial message".

Prof. Schiller discussed the question of the "opinion poll" which he sees as another facet of cultural domination. The opinion poll "originated to determine how effective marketing was". Basically, it was developed for commercial activities.

With few exceptions, "the opinion poll is a magnificent instrument of deception": polling is nearly always done by those with power and it can only redound to the benefit of those who presented the poll".

The cultural control system preaches that it represents and strives for the "free flow of information" and ideas and that democratically it stands for this concept. But this "free flow" is "a central mechanism of this control because it is not a one to one relationship".

But, according to Prof. Schiller, there is hope and that is to be found mainly in the Third World: "We are living in a time of incredible and continuing social change".

"The industrial world system that has been prevalent from about the 15th century is now running into difficulties".

Tuillleadh sa chéad eagrán eile



Ireland: Part of the Third World

(Ar leantúint o. lch. a 3)

We want to return power, control and responsibility to the people".

As to those who condemned the nationalist element in the Irish separatist tradition he quoted Peadar O'Donnell who, years ago, pointed out that the nationalism of Ireland is the nationalism of an oppressed people, very different from the state nationalism of the Continent.

"There are those who would have us lie down and go the way of the Red Indian," he said. "That we will not do".

Education the key

Education, such as that provided during the seminar, through the lectures and the lively, intelligent discussions which followed them, was vital to the struggle.

When our members know what they are struggling to achieve and enabled by their high ideals they can resist many pressures as, for example, when arrested.

On such occasions men and women are thrown back on their own resources, on their education

and training, on their ideals.

"They know they stand for progress", he pointed out, "for the highest ideals, for the dignity of mankind and, even when surrounded and threatened by bullies and thugs, that they carry a banner which they must not lay down".

First, therefore, we must liberate ourselves, beginning in our own minds. Then we pass on the message. If we are sold in our beliefs we cannot be beaten.

We are part of a worldwide movement and as in 1916, in the vanguard: "Over the past eight years we have shown the way and the way forward from seifdom once again".

Pointing to the flags behind him he said that these symbols were very important and he echoed the words of James Connolly on the significance of the Starry Plough: "Keep your hand on the plough and your eye on the stars".

As space is available to us we propose to publish summaries of the other lectures given during the seminar. The first, also in this page, was by the Belfast author and newspaperman, Jack Bennett, one of the founders of Muintir Wolfe Tone (Wolfe Tone Society),





Swiss comrades publicise crimes of Crown

ON September 14 more than 20 anti-imperialists and socialists showed their solidarity with Ciaran Nugent, who has been "on the blanket for one year," and his comrades in H-Block, Long Kesh, by picketing the British Embassy in Berne, Switzerland.

Before the picket started, the participants, some of them in blankets, marched to the city centre where a leaflet was handed out to passers-by, explaining the situation of the men on the blanket and the political context of their refusal to wear prison garb, e.g. the attempt of the British Government to criminalise the freedom fighters in order to weaken the liberation movement.

Police called

The pickets carried German language placards with the following slogans: "Solidarity with the fighting prisoners"; "One year of struggle against the criminalisation of the liberation movement"; "Against the abolition of political status for Irish prisoners"; "Solidarity with the fighting prisoners"; etc.

As soon as the picket started on the grounds of the British Embassy, the embassy staff called for the police as they feared an attack.

Despite the presence of some police officers who tried to harass the people on the picket-line, the picket continued for more than an hour.

Protest note

The following note for the British Government was refused by Embassy staff: "We protest against the inhuman treatment of the imprisoned resistance fighters and against the attempt to criminalise the Irish liberation movement by abolishing political status for the prisoners."

"We demand: Immediate withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, the release of all prisoners, self-determination for the Irish people."

The pictures, above and left, illustrate the picket action by Intern Committee, which was contacted at Postfach 3235, 3000 Bern 7, Switzerland.

CRAFT CENTRE
44 Cornóg Pharrail, Baile Átha Cliath

THE AMERICAN BETRAYAL

THIS SERIES of articles is not intended to be a history of the war years following the 1916 rising. It deals with the essential part of that war, which has been left out of the history books, in whole or in part.

Propaganda always has seen it that the surviving public impression of the British regime in Ireland would be one of a lawful authority challenged by "men of violence" and doing its utmost to restore peace.

I have tried to develop the truth, that Dáil Éireann was the lawful authority; and to set down at least the headings of what it tried to do to meet the emergencies confronting it as the situation developed.

The American intervention and statement of principle about the rights of mankind were a great encouragement to the small nation of Ireland. These are my topics.

THREE WAYS

The Rising of 1916 and Proclamation of the Republic changed the character of the Irish national struggle in three essential ways. It gave the example of a fight in arms nobly sustained against great odds. It gave us a provisional government which, in due degree, would give place to an elected government. It defined the rights to be held in common by all the people — the duties, guarantees and responsibilities which would fall on the government of a free Ireland.

We all know that, as far as the Brits could do it, they wiped out the ideas which had inspired the Rising by killing the men who held those ideas, or by sending them to long imprisonment in places such as Dartmoor.

Ireland was as helpless as it had been when the United Irishmen were rounded up or driven underground in and before 1797. The military and militia terror which forced the people into the rising of 1798 was repeated in the military and police campaign of raids, arrests and legislated tyranny under DORA (Defence of the Realm Act). Dublin Castle and the military authorities wanted complete domination as a preparation for conscription. They did not get what they wanted.

REVOLUTION PUT ASIDE

Sinn Féin took over and swept the country. Dublin Castle had to adjust its sights. To sing "The Soldier's Song" or "Fenians of our Land" was equivalent in terms of prison sentence to IRA membership now.

A team of moderates

We all know that the Proclamation of the Republic was the inspiration of the First Dáil at its first session in January 1919. It adopted the Declaration of the Republic, the Democratic Programme — Decrees numbers One and Two.

But who has studied the sessions from April to June, those which took place under the conservative President Eamon de Valera? No explanation or debate accompanied the quiet dropping of the programme of social revolution.

But everybody who looks at and bemoans the state of our society today knows that this happened. In fact, the whole history of the Republican Movement and its internal arguments started before Dáil Éireann was three months old.

The proof of this is in the official record and my only purpose in mentioning it in connection with these articles on the American responsibility — in some respects — for our failure to enthrone democracy is the interest of truth.

De Valera's letter to Dáil Éireann was read after his departure for America. It appointed Arthur Griffith to be acting-President. The policy to be followed was that of self-sufficiency, of independence, of development of resources and construction.

TEAM OF MODERATES

It was the original policy of Sinn Féin; war or revolution was not in it. In short, the Ministry which resisted the British violence and hoped for American help at government level in the years 1919-12 was a team of moderate men.

That they had a Minister for Defence, and gave him money, and took an Oath of Allegiance to the Republic, and financed the printing of "An tUglach" for the Volunteers was, I think, secondary to the campaign abroad for recognition of the Republic.

The IRA columns did not take the field until about a year after the suppression of the Dáil. They made the kind of news from Ireland which alone was capable of making foreign propaganda for our side.



Second in a series by Máire Comerford

Prisoners reply to 'peace' saboteurs

RECENTLY, after the death of several soldiers in Belfast, the so-called Peace People issued a statement in which they claimed that the Provisionals had employed a professional sniper to kill for them, writes the PRO. Republican prisoners, Magilligan P.O.W. Camp, Co. Dhoire.

Then they attempted to frighten people by suggesting that the I.R.A. was putting innocent lives in jeopardy and that everyone should give information to the R.U.C.

The above claim by the Peace People is absolutely hilarious and highlights the utter naïveté of this hysterical group.

They are trying to give the impression that the I.R.A. is a Mafia-type organisation putting out death contracts on people and using hired gunmen.

The Mason's apron

This is precisely the image which Mr. Mason and the N.I.O. have been trying to portray for some time.

They also overlook the fact that for the past seven years the Provisionals have been shooting soldiers and they have never had to pay anybody to do it yet.

The truth of the matter which the Peace People seem incapable of grasping is that British soldiers are being killed in Ulster simply because the British Government insists on keeping them on our streets to wage war on, oppress, and murder Irish citizens. Many Irishmen and women are

1920: Another poll victory

THE MINISTRY of Dail Éireann had no understanding of the disaster which was being plotted. This statement of mine is supported by the evidence of the minutes of the Dail Ministry and by a document in the State Papers' Department of Dublin Castle.

The Ministry minute of March 3, 1920, reads: "Home Rule Bill. Acting President will analyse for next meeting"; and that on March 11: "Statement by AG approved to be sent to President, he to have discretion to publish or not as he thinks best."

On April 2, a further entry: "AG will prepare for next meeting an outline of ways of meeting the British Government if they put Home Rule into operation." The State Paper office has at least two copies of Griffith's statement. The original one, handwritten with a pencil, and a typed copy. At least, he thought a parliament in Belfast was preferable to what we had. But, in any case, none of this could happen for at least two years. A lot of things could happen before that time came.

The Ministry had been concerned in February with the coming local government elections. They approved a Manifesto (I do not know if it survives).

Every Sinn Féin candidate in the election was pledged to the Republic; every party was free to participate; the election was by PR. The result was a second electoral victory, in succession to that which gave Dail Éireann its mandate. It came in 1920.

It was important because it defined the people's mandate down to the smallest local government areas.

The publication of results coincided with the progress of the Ireland Act through the British Parliament.

LOYAL NORTH EAST

Fifty-one out of 101 council areas about to be attached to the territory of "Northern Ireland" elected Republican majorities.

These included the county councils of Fermanagh and

Tyrone, the city council of Derry, and 23 town councils, including Newry, Warrenpoint, Enniskillen, Ballycastle, Dungannon, Omagh, Armagh, Magherafelt.

All these majorities were totally or partially gerrymandered subsequently.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Dail Éireann representatives presented themselves in St. Patrick's Hall, Omagh and declared: "We owe no allegiance save to the sovereign people of Ireland and will give no willing allegiance to any government not sanctioned by them." (November, 1920).

Much of the earlier material about this begins in the files of the Belfast branch of the Chief Secretary's office.

Tuilleadh sa chéad eagrán eile.

Say hello to a Provo

Two birthdays to remember by all who would help maintain the splendid morale of the P.O.Ws in English jails are Michael Murray (509534), Wakefield Prison, WF2 9AG, Yorkshire (Oct. 8); and Stephen Blake (507953), same prison (Oct. 31).

Also wanted for prisoners by Prisoners' Welfare Group, Birmingham: Books, paperbacks, new or readable; records (Irish and folk, EP and LP). Pass them on through local S.F. Organisations. Don't forget them at Christmas.

ATHY SOCIAL

Athy Sinn Féin Social, with music by Woodstock, beginning 20.30 hours, in the Coek Robin, Thurday, October 6. Tailie: 40p. Bf.11s.

REPUBLICAN NEWS

Every week, straight from the centre of the Belfast war zone, our comrade paper, "Republican News", brings details of the latest news, gives in-depth coverage of the news behind the news and keeps you up to date with penetrating analyses by some of the most brilliant writers the Revolution has produced, with Cormac poking fun in his strip cartoon as a special bonus.

It costs only 10p per issue (12p in England, Scotland and Wales), with postage extra. It is available at all Republican outlets or directly from: 170 Falls Road, Belfast, Ireland.

Faoi ghlas ag Gallaibh

DEMANDING POLITICAL STATUS

EVERYBODY with merely a superficial knowledge of Irish history knows that the crown on most occasions over the past 800 years has treated its Irish political prisoners very savagely.

The present phase of the struggle for Irish freedom has witnessed the worst — as encountered by the prisoners in England, in Portlaoise, in Armagh, in H-Block, Long Kesh Concentration camp — and a little better, under political status, in the Long Kesh, Armagh and Magilligan.

The fight for political status in the Six Counties was won from Whitelaw after a long hunger strike. It was ended by the former gauleiter, Merlyn Rees, for men and women taken prisoner after

March 1, 1976.

Clara Nugent was the first victim and he refused to allow himself to be branded as a criminal: His jailers would have to "nail prison gear to my back", he told them. Since then he — and 171 others who followed — have been "on the blanket", denied any occupation, refused all reading matter except the Bible.

Association with comrades is denied. No letters, parcels or papers are permitted. There is one visit and one letter received per month. There are no religious services. Beatings are frequent. These conditions are in breach of United Nations and Strasbourg human rights regulations. But Britannia waives the rules, as always.

ARMAGH JAIL

Through their proud insistence on their right to treatment as political prisoners these girls have lost all remission and are subjected to fortnightly harangues by the governor. They are permitted only one visit and one parcel a month. They are locked up during work hours, for a total of 19 hours a day. They have been threatened with loss of all association with their comrades unless they conform to the criminal status arbitrarily allocated to them on March 1, 1976 by Merlyn Rees, the then British Secretary for Northern Ireland. The girls are imprisoned on the bottom floor of A-Wing.

Ruta Bateson	The Bone	Five years
Róisín Black	The Markets	
Sile Darragh	Short Strand	Five years
Shirley Devlin	Newington	Five years
Máiread Farrell	Andersonstown	14 years
Peggy Friel	New Lodge	
Lorraine Halpenny	Derry	Life
Eileen Morgan	Derrybeg, Newry	
Úna Neill	Newington	Five years
Eilís O'Connor	The Bone	
Róisín Rouse	Craigavon	
Aine-Marie Quinn	Ballymurphy	12 years
Máiread Nugent		

CRUMLIN ROAD JAIL

These prisoners are in solitary confinement in Crumlin Road, naked except for a blanket. The details of their condition can only be inferred as they have refused to put on the criminals' clothes and so have not been visited by their families since they were sentenced, more than five months ago in the case of Gerard Murray.

In a smuggled statement to us on September 13, they wrote: "There are six of us here in B-Wing on the blanket from the day we were sentenced. (Two other remand prisoners are on the blanket because of punishment). We went on the BLANKET, but it seems that no one knows about us, as any reports we have seen it has always been about our comrades in H-Block and the girls in C-Wing Armagh.

"We are getting it hard here. We are in B1. Our cells are cut off from the rest of the wing with wire; this is so that no one can slip us anything to read. We are one man to each cell. We wash on our own. We sleep out on our own. We get one shower a week, one at a time. We are cut off from each other altogether; we get three days on the boards, every 11 days with a number-one diet, which is dried bread and tea.

We do the boards NUDE. Everything is taken out except the pot and prison uniform. We walk round our cell from 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. then they give us a mattress and blanket to sleep on the floor. The cells we have to live in are very dirty and cold. There is no heat. The windows are broken and it is very cold.

We are letting you know this and hope that you will put us in any reports with our comrades. By the way, we don't get to Mass and we see the priest only on a Sunday when he comes around. We will stick this until the last day of our sentence. But we need support so please remember us: we are P.O.s, too, GOD BLESS AND GOODLUCK!"
—P.R.O. B1 Wing CRUMLIN ROAD.

Danny Harkin	Derry	(Remand Prisoner, three months on blanket)
Seán Séamus O'Hara	Derry	Two years
Gerard Murray	Beechmount	Three years (7 months on Blanket)
Francis Mac Cann	Lower Falls	3 years (2 months on Blanket)
Joseph Maguire	Springfield Avenue	3½ years (6 months on Blanket)
Tom Duffy	Turf Lodge	Three years.
Gerry Dowdall	Lower Falls	Remand.
C. McIntyre	Derry	(Remand prisoner, 3 months on blanket)

● These lists were first published in "Republican News", Belfast. It is feared that the list is not complete. We would welcome corrections, additions and amendments so that the list may be accurate in every detail when next published. In a few instances we have given the ages of prisoners, emphasising their youth. Most are aged 19 or 20. Most of the convictions followed

H-1 AND H-2 LONG KESH

Armstrong, D.F. Ligoniel, 20 years.	S. Martin, Anderstown.
Bateson, Finbarr, Ballymacgibbon, 16 years.	J. Maguire, Clonard.
Brennan, Paul, Ballymurphy, 16 years.	P. McLarnon, Ardoyne.
Bonnar, J.J., 11 years.	C. MacArt, Short Strand, 15 years.
Brady, Eamon, Derry, five years.	John Hunter, New Lodge, 15 years.
Bradley, John, Turf Lodge, five years.	Loughran, Michael, New Lodge, 15 years.
Brady, J. Connolly, Derry, six years.	Loughlin, T.M.
Brown, T., Derry, 18 years.	Lynch, Benny, Lenadon, eight years.
Burns, Eugene, Glengormley, three years.	Lynch, Marty, Lenadon, one year.
Burns, Eugene, Lenadon, 30 years.	Maguiness, D., South Armagh, 14 years.
Carlin, W.B., Derry, eight years.	Mallon, Robert, New Lodge, 10 years.
Campbell, Billy, New Lodge, 12 years.	May, Richard, Turf Lodge, 18 years.
Campbell, Kevin, Derry, five years.	Millar, Sammy, New Lodge, 10 years.
Campbell, Seán, New Lodge, 12 years.	Mitchell, Andy V., Derry, eight years.
Campbell, Peter, St. James, six years.	Mohan, P.
Cassidy, J., Derry, 12 years.	Montgomery, Paul, Newington, 15 years.
Coleman, John P., Newbridge, 18 years.	Murphy, P.E.
Coleman, K.M., South Derry, 20 years.	Murphy, Paddy, Armagh.
Collins, Eimmanuel, Twinbrook, seven years.	McAreevy, Gerard, Falls Road, Secretary of State's Pleasure.
Cooney, Tommy, Beechmount, 15 years.	Murphy, P.E., Derry, 10 years.
Corrigan, Alan T., Clonard, 13 years.	McCauley, Brendan, Ballymurphy, 12 years.
Connolly, Brendan F., Craigavon, 15 years.	McConville, Gerry, Lenadon, 10 years.
Corry, Joe, South Derry, 20 years (Recommended).	McCotter, P.S., Lenadon, three years.
Creslinian, Paul, South Derry, 14 years.	McCaughy, Brendan, Ballymurphy, 12 years.
Clarke, Joe, Ballymurphy, 12 years.	McAuley, J., Beechmount.
Daly, P.T., New Lodge, 12 years.	McConvery, Eamonn W., Downpatrick, 12 years.
Daly, R., New Lodge, 10 years.	McCourt, Patrick, Derry, Five years.
Derry, John, Derry, six years.	McCourt, R.M.
Derry, Gerald N., Derry, 16 years.	McCormick, Gino, Waterside, Life.
Derry, Kevin, Newington, 13 years.	McCreech, Raymond, South Armagh, 14 years.
Devine, Mickey, Derry, 16 years.	McDaid, G., New Lodge, 12 years (age 19).
Devine, John, Clonard, Life.	McDonnell, Andersonstown, 12 years.
Devlin, Harry, St. James, 10 years.	McGarry, W.J. (Jack), Ardoyne, 10 years.
Dines, Samuel, Short Strand, Life (Age 18)	McFeeley, Tom, Fouglen, Derry, 26 years.
Duffy, Jim, Turf Lodge, three years.	McGibbon, Maurice, Craigavon, 16 years.
Doherty, G., New Lodge, 12 years.	McGinchey, Paul, South Derry, 15 years.
Doherty, Frankie, Creggan, 10 years.	McGinn, T., Ardoyne, four years.
Duddy, Paul, Derry, three years.	McGuigan, F., Ardoyne, 10 years.
Elliott, T., Derry, 12 years.	McGowan, P., Derry, 12 years.
Fay, Edward, Turf Lodge, 18 years.	McGrandless, Patrick, Ardoyne, seven years.
Fleming, Leo, Derry 10 years.	McHugh, J., Turf Lodge, seven years.
Flynn, B., Andersonstown, three years.	McIlhone, J., South Derry, 15 years.
Frizzimmons, S., Turf Lodge, seven years.	McKenna, Brian, Clonard, 15 years.
Forbes, M.	McKenna, Martin A., Castledawson, Life.
Forbes, Andrew, Strabane, 15 years.	McKenna, Kieran, South Derry, 20 years.
Geraghty, Paddy, St. James's.	McKeown, L.P., South West Antrim, Life.
Gillen, B., Lenadon, 10 years.	McKeown, K., Ardoyne, Five years.
Goodall, F.P., Ligoniel, 16 years.	McKnight, James C., Derry, seven years.
Gildernew, F., English, Co. Tyrone, 12 years.	McLarnon, Brendan, Ligoniel, seven years.
Green, John, Andersonstown, 20 years.	McMahon, P., South Derry, eight years.
Gorman, Bill, New Lodge, two years.	McMahon, Bobby, Short Strand, six years.
Gracy, Don, Ardglass, five years.	McMullan, Jimmy, Clonard, 15 years.
Heaney, K.	McMullan, Jackie, Andersonstown, Life.
Heaney, Martin, Castledawson, life.	McNally, D.
Henry, Kevin, Newry, seven years.	McAnerney, Paul, Beechmount, 15 years.
Hodgins, Gerry, Turf Lodge, 15 years.	McNeill, J. Oliver, Andersonstown, 15 years.
Hogan, W., Derry, 20 years.	McQuade, R., Derry, four years.
Holden, Mickey, Turf Lodge, 18 years (Age 19).	MacShane, Stanley, Downpatrick, three years.
Holden, Patsy, Ballymurphy, 16 years.	McVeigh, Paul, Clonard, 12 years.
Hutton, Denny, Derry, 14 years.	McVeigh, Seán, Short Strand, 15 years (age 18).
Hutton, Lawrence, New Lodge, five years.	McVay, Michael John, The Loup, 20 years.
Johnston, Willie, Drury Plats, five years.	Nash, P., Short Strand, 18 years.
Kelly, Michael, Andersonstown, seven years.	Nugent, Kieran, Falls Road, three years.
Kelly, Tom, Turf Lodge, seven years.	Nellis, D., Creggan, Derry, 16 years.
Livingstone, M., Lenadon, 25 years.	O'Donnell, Eamonn, Derry, 12 years (age 19).
Livingstone, Patrick, Lenadon, Life (Sic).	O'Hara, Tony, Derry, five years.
S. Lavery, Lenadon, 14 years.	O'Hagan, K., Derry, four years.
J. McDonnell, Lenadon, 14 years.	O'Hagan, Patrick, Carrickmore, 12 years.
S. Finnucane, Lenadon, 14 years.	O'Neill, Jim, New Lodge, 12 years.
M. Ferguson, Turf Lodge, 10 years.	Pearse, J., New Lodge, 12 years.
J. Ward, Andersonstown, 14 years.	Pullock, H., Newry, three years.
B. Sands, Andersonstown, 14 years.	Powers, T., Markets, eight years.
T. Lyons, Andersonstown.	Prigent, Peter Paul, Short Strand, 15 years (age 19).
J. McDonald, Andersonstown, 10 years.	
J. Martin, Andersonstown.	
G. Corbett, Andersonstown.	
J. Gibson, Andersonstown.	

(Ar leantain ar lch a 8)

very flimsy evidence, often consisting of an alleged "confession", extracted under torture. YOU can help by continuing to write to people of influence at home and abroad as well as protesting frequently to the Crown authorities in London, Belfast and Dublin. Agus ná déan dearmad fúthu id phaidreacha.

Gaeilge Labhair

Every Monday night Sinn Féin has Irish classes, beginning at 20.00 hours, in 5 Blessington Street, Dublin. Learn Irish and join the cultural revolution. "The reconquest of Ireland begins with the reconquest of Irish" - Máirtín Ó Cadhain.

Australia spreads the news

A bulletin, titled "Irish Republican Information", is published weekly and may be had, free, on request to: Seán Lavín, P.O. Box 168, Elstern, Wick, Victoria, Australia. It contains up to date information on the progress of the liberation struggle, official statements from the Republican Movement, extracts from Irish revolutionary literature, including the Republican press, as well as news of Irish activities in Australia. Ní neart go cur le chéile.

Cumann Chearta Sibhialta na hÉireann (Irish Civil Rights Association)

Protest at British Embassy

Saturday, October 1 at 15.00 hours. Demand political status for Irish prisoners of war and justice for Peter Hands. WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT.

COMHBHRÓN

Le gach comhbhrón chuig Bean Lantry agus a mac, 3 Ascal Besborough, Baile Átha Cliath, 3, ar féid bhús Pádraig Lantry in Ospidéal Richmond, 0 oifigeis agus baill Chumann Jim Bryson, Sinn Féin, Baile Átha Cliath (Iar.).

I gCUIMHNE

In proud memory of Vol. James Quigley Second Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Óglaigh na hÉireann, murdered by British troops on September 29, 1972. Go nÓrána Dia Trócaire ar a n. a. m. Inscríobh le McCabe - Quigley Cumann, Ballyman - Finglas, Baile Átha Cliath.

Pipe Band for Dublin

Those interested in forming a Republican pipe band in Dublin are requested to contact: The Secretary, Pipe Band Committee, 5 Blessington Street, Baile Átha Cliath, 7.

POSTMHÁLA · POSTBAG POSTMHÁLA

ONE OF the resolutions submitted by Lúton Sinn Féin to the coming Ardheisi congratulates "An Phoblacht" on having, at last, caught the spirit of the Revolution.

However, having read Christene Elias's column, "Answering our questions" (Sept. 7) I'm beginning to wonder if we have not acted prematurely insofar that all the indications are of political uncertainty, that "An Phoblacht" journalists are still "looking over their shoulders", frightened to upset established, deep-rooted opinions.

At the risk, therefore, of being branded as a Marxist anti-Christ I will endeavour to iron out a few of Christene's political wrinkles.

We do agree on a number of points. For instance, we agree that Sinn Féin is not a Marxist party. Sinn Féin is a political "umbrella" organisation with a membership ranging from Marxists, on the one hand, across the whole political spectrum, to fascists, on the other. The common ground is that they all call themselves Republicans.

Whether we can achieve our ultimate ideal, the socialist Republic, with that conglomeration, remains to be seen; but, frankly, I can't see it.

Is Éire Nua a Marxist programme? There, again, we agree. Éire Nua is not a Marxist-oriented document. Éire Nua is a basic discussion document on which we hope to lay down the foundations of a just society.

It is far from being perfect. But it will be up to the Irish people as a whole to make the decisions. We will not be dictated to by Marxist theorists or by religious bigots posturing as Christians.

We will, I hope, draw on the teachings of Marx in his expose of the evils of capitalism and the corruption and selfishness which it breeds. This corruption and selfishness abounds in Ireland today.

Éire Nua will have to declare its intention of rooting out this evil and its source, before we can plan the just society. No doubt, it will root out political bad; but we must be prepared to do just that, in the belief that it is often necessary to do the unpopular things to make real progress.

We must also be prepared to reject the "materialist idealism" handed into us, over the generations, by our spiritual guardians. This was the idealism which Marx or Lenin described as the "opium of the people". It was based on the concept that it was poor to be holy, in the eyes of God. The rewards for the poor would be gained in the next world.

Marx exposed this sham as a tool of the ruling class. It was the tool of violence and superstition, which repressed the under-privileged and rendered them easy prey to be exploited to a degree which, happily, we haven't experienced in recent years.

The ruling class in Marx's time was supported fully by the so-called Christian Churches. The Christian Church did little or nothing to condemn the exploitation of man by man simply because it was an integral part of the established order.

Marx, as a political scientist and a man opposed to social injustice, exposed the alliance. For this he was branded as an anti-Christ by the establishment. What Christ would have thought about it, is, I think, another matter.

Suffice to say that, at the present time, there are Christians working in the prison service as chaplains. Irish political prisoners are being tortured in these dungeons. Where is the Christian outrage against this ill-treatment and deprivation of human decency?

Things have not changed much since the days of O'Donovan Rossa and the Fenian prisoners. Marx was at the forefront of the condemnation of the ill-treatment of the Fenians. Where was the Christian equivalent? And Marx was branded as an anti-Christ.

Finally, Christene, your assertion that we are not Communists, perhaps that you are talking on behalf of the Republican Movement.

No, we are not Communists! That would be too great a step to take at one time. Ireland, with its divided loyalties, with its divided working class, with its jealousies between farmer and industrial worker, with its greed and corruption, with its ready acceptances of the E.E.C. for short-term profits, is not ready for Communism. Not just yet.

Nor, by the very same token, is Ireland ready for Christianity. True, Christian principles are based on brotherly love. As I see very little evidence of brotherly love, north or south of the Border, I have the notion that Christianity has missed the boat of social justice in Ireland.

Moreover, consider the "Christians" of our time: Artúr Griffith and his betrayal of the Six Counties Nationalists in 1921; De Valera and his betrayal of the anti-Treaty Republicans; Cardinal Conway, Bishop Phibbin, Ian Paisley - the list is endless. All self-professed Christians and recognised as such. Even Cromwell was classified as a Christian (incidently, he was a republican).

When you examine that "rat-bag" perhaps it would not be a bad thing, after all, to be classified as a Marxist as opposed to a Christian. But, in the final analysis, there are those who are prepared to learn from the genius of Marx and to draw hope and inspiration from the successful socialist revolutions of recent times.

If that makes me a Communist, then I am proud to be a Communist. At least, I will be and will be seen to be an anti-imperialist.

So have patience, Christene. We will get to you yet. -Jim Reilly, Sinn Féin, Luton, Beds., Saanaa.

ICRA MAN BEATEN

ON September 4 last, at the hour of 03.00 I was approached and stopped by a patrol car in Cuffe Street, Dublin, the two uniformed Gardaí got out, grabbed me and took possession of a can of paint I was carrying.

Christene Elias and Karl Marx

They asked me my name and address which I gave. Then I shouted to some bystanders: "Phone Joe Stagg. His name is in the phone book". The bystanders looked at me and I attempted to repeat my plea. I was grabbed by a Garda (MacCarthy, I believe his name to be) who knicked and pushed me into the patrol car. The other Garda got back into the driving seat and drove off.

The arresting Garda said to me on the way to Harcourt Terrace Garda Station: "You're shit. Everything you say is shit". When we arrived at the Garda station I was thoroughly searched and questioned. I refused to give anything other than my name and address; the arresting Garda then told Garda B216 to phone the Special Branch, which he did.

The two Gardaí then left and I was alone in the reception hall of the Garda Station with Garda B216.

He told me to sit down in a chair and I sat. About ten minutes later he said: "Get Up". I got up. Then I began speaking in Irish, which I consider to be my native language and is the first official language of Ireland.

He was obviously annoyed at this. He pointed to a table near corner of the room and said: "Get, fucking over there and sit". I did not comply.

He grabbed me by the shoulders and throat, kicked a chair into the corner and landed me on it. I sat. A few minutes later a man arrived and entered the reception area. Garda B216 said: "Howya, are you on your own?" The man answered "No". Garda B216 then said: "We have a right one here. Taking a can of paint for a walk he was".

The man then began questioning me. I said: "I cannot answer questions. I do not know who you are". Another man arrived and they led me into an adjoining room, and sat me in a chair. They asked me my name and address which I gave.

The first man asked me what I was doing. I repeated that I would not answer any questions because I did not know who these men were. The second man took out his identity card and I found out he was McLaughlin.

McLaughlin then said: "We're not here for the good of our health. You'll answer my questions or I'll strip-search you".

I said nothing. He grabbed me by the shoulders, kicked me on the back of my legs and hurled me against filing cabinets lined against the wall. These fell down. He spreadlegged me and roughly searched me, head to foot.

Then he sat me down once more and told me: "Empty out your fucking pockets quick or I'll strip-search you". I emptied my pockets.

He read personal letters which were in them and made comments on the contents of the letters and said: "You'll get sense one day, you little bastard".

He told me that I was not co-operating. I said that I was because I was speaking in English. Then the Garda Sergeant arrived. I informed him that I wished to make a complaint against Garda U216 and McLaughlin.

He replied: "Answer the questions and then we'll see about a complaint".

I refused to answer any questions in the absence of a solicitor. I repeated several times that I wanted to make a complaint, and was refused. I was put in a cell and the door was turned off. I was released at 5.30 and told I was not being charged but that I might be summonsed, due to the fact that I wanted my case heard in Irish.

-Tiarnán Mac Gearraigh, National Executive, Irish Civil Rights Association.

CHICAGO PROTESTS

WHILE the Irish people in the North of Ireland prepared anti-Brit demonstrations against Elizabeth, the Irish in Chicago protested. Irish National Caucus staged a picket at the British Consul. Its purpose was to commemorate the sixth anniversary of internment, the continuing use of torture against the Irish people and to protest the visit of Elizabeth, queen of the English, to Irish soil. Posters called for Britain out of Ireland and highlighted British torture. Leaflets were handed out.

A delegation was received by the British Consul and the protests of the Irish National Caucus were placed on the record during a meeting with the British Consul General, Mr. Hill. They were:

1. - The visit of Elizabeth, queen of the English, to Irish soil and the right of the Irish people to be free from England;
 2. - The absence of human rights in British-occupied Ireland;
 3. - The continuing use of torture despite Britain's conviction to torture at Strasbourg.
- Press coverage was given by ABC (one of the major news networks) and was broadcast that evening in the six and ten o'clock news. -M. O. L., Irish National Caucus, Oak Park, Illinois, Meiriceá.

If arrested under Emergency legislation, night or day, ring

(01) 342793

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

Leabharlann nua

Comhairle Chúige Laighean is pleased to announce that the new Sinn Féin library and reading room will be opening shortly.

The library will be in the Comhairle Chúige Laighean club-rooms, 5 Blessington Street, Dublin, and will be open at specific times during the week for the use of members of the Republican Movement and the general public. Details of opening days and times will be announced soon.

Donations of books for the library may be left at 5 Blessington Street, 24 Lower Kevin Street, or the "An Phoblacht" office and marked for the attention of Comhairle Chúige Laighean. Contributions of money to buy books for the library and reading room will be accepted gratefully.

Revolutionary slogans

Revolutionary slogans in the form of stickers are available now from "Republican News," 170a Falls Road, Belfast, at 10p per sheet (postage extra).

Éire Nua carrier bags

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



Also from Siopa Éire Nua, Carriga Airt, Co. Thír Chonaill, Éire.

£13.00 for 500; £23.00 for 1,000.

The Last Post

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

SINN FÉIN LONDON

Another new cumann has been formed in London. If interested in joining write to Box Eight, 182 Upper Street, London, N.1.

JOIN SINN FÉIN

For a Federal Socialist Democratic Republic based on Community Government

Ainn (Name):
 Seoladh (Address):
 Send this form to: Sinn Féin, Spáid Chaoimhín, Baile Átha Cliath, Éire.

National labour movement delegation to Ireland

The report of the LABOUR MOVEMENT DELEGATION TO IRELAND is now available. It is a detailed report of the British labour movement delegation, containing evidence collected in Dublin, Crossmaglen and Belfast. It concludes with the delegation's findings, principally that British troops must be withdrawn immediately: 22 pages, illustrated, 30p + 10p p x p (reductions for 10 or more copies). Cheques to: National Labour Delegation, LMDI, 11 North End Road, London W.14, England.

BRITS OUT: POLL THE PEOPLE

AN APPEAL to all those persons genuinely interested in peace and reconciliation in Ireland and willing to respect the democratic decision of the Irish people on the national question was made by Uachtarán, Sinn Féin, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, in Dublin at a meeting outside the Dublin GPO, on the eve of the all-Ireland football final.

Taking up the statement of the Trinity College spokesman, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, in

Oxford, England, that the majority of the Irish people did not want to end the British occupation of Ireland at its various levels, nor British occupation troops withdrawn, nor a free and independent

Ireland, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh called for a referendum.

What was necessary now, he stressed, was for Britain to withdraw from Ireland and for all-Ireland elections to be held. He was in no doubt whatsoever, in contrast to Dr. Cruise O'Brien, as to what the verdict of the Irish people would be.

Rev. Micheal Mac Greil points out in the papers last week that the statistics quoted by Dr. Cruise O'Brien had been ill-treated. They had been twisted and taken out of context.

P. Prendiville, Troops Out Movement, London, also has corrected Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien's figure of 51% of those British citizens favouring British withdrawal.

In a letter to the newspaper he writes: "Taken as an average, the figures since 1974 reveal a constant majority of 57.8% in favour of troops outwards" and the general trend is upwards.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, in his

GPO address, pointed out that Jack Lynch and his party had received the greatest backing in the history of "free" State elections, at the last election, because of the Blueshirt practices of the last regime and also because of his party's policy of seeking a declaration of intent from Britain to withdraw from Ireland.

Would he use that impressive mandate and press home his advantage when speaking to the British Premier, Jim Callaghan, in London, this week?



Gaeltacht sa cathair

Ás Baile Munnna, Baile Átha Cliath, atá na daoine seo agus iad ar saoire sa nGaeltacht iad, a deir ráiteas de chuid Cumann Mhic Chábhá-Uí Choighligh, Sinn Féin, Baile Munnna-Fionnghlas.

I mbliana chuaigh 74 gasúr agus 35 duine fosta ar saoire go Mám, ceantar álainn i dtuaisceart na Gaillimhe. Nil anseo ach ceim eile chun cinn i scéal na gGaeltachta gaeli i mBaile Munnna, scéal a thosaigh i 1973 nuair a bunaíodh Scoil an tSeachtar Laoch. Mar thoradh air sin tá gaeltacht bheag ag fáil i gconairí mBaile Munnna.

The dead man, Samuel Milar, had been murdered. He was to have been a key witness in a robbery trial with which Loyalists had been charged.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22

Belfast: Three cinemas were reduced to rubble after incendiary bombs exploded! The ABC, the New Vic and the Curzon. More than 20 fire brigades fought the blazes which lit up the skyline. Earlier, two other large stores were destroyed by incendiary bombs: The Model Furnishing Co., Upper North Street, and a nearby store, Radio Rentals. In a statement, Belfast Brigade claimed responsibility for the fire-bomb attacks.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22

Belfast: Belfast Brigade claimed responsibility for the gun attack on a hidden enemy observation post in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital (Grosvenor Road).

This post was being used to spy on the Republican areas surrounding the hospital. Belfast Brigade warned once again that it would take action against any elements of the enemy forces operating in or around the hospital. Belfast Sinn Féin reported this afternoon that a number of men arrested in their homes in Ballymurphy on Wednesday morning and brought to Castlereagh had been removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital and Injured because of injuries received during brutal interrogation.

It is believed that Willie Gargan is in Musgrave and Brendan Mulvenna, in the RVH.

Belfast Sinn Féin viewed with concern the alleged statement last week of the Pope, that he expressed his admiration for what he termed Britain's temperate and well-balanced policy of conciliation in the Six Counties.

Belfast Sinn Féin is aware that this alleged statement was released through British sources, an attempt by the British to hide their move back to an orange state in the Six Counties and, at the same time, to convince the Catholic population of Ireland that the Vatican supports British rule in Ireland.

Belfast Sinn Féin calls on the Vatican to refute the British Premier's claim that the Vatican supports British rule in Ireland.

British rule in Ireland consists of non-jury courts, brutality in prisons, torture of political suspects—a political system that is held together only by the repressive methods of a government whose only policy is to build bigger jails for the ever increasing number of political prisoners.

Magilligan POWs reply

(Ar lean, o lcha 5)

not prepared to tolerate this state of affairs and have justifiably taken up arms in defence of themselves and their country.

The Peace People foolishly believe that if the freedom fighters are informed on and put in prison, and if others are sent into exile in foreign countries such as West Germany and New Zealand, the problem, as they call it, will go away.

The problem will go away when the British army does. They and they alone are the professional gunmen in Ireland.

which they had offended by criticising the British army over harassment in Republican areas of Belfast.

Now they have conclusively proved their treachery by calling on people to inform on the freedom fighters, which is the same as condemning the latter to seven days' brutal torture in Castlereagh at the hands of the R.U.C.

Hardly peace?

This could hardly be described as promoting peace.

Bearing in mind the inaccuracy of previous statements by the Peace People, it should be apparent just how mistaken their supporters will be in putting the finger on Republicans.

By now it should be abundantly clear to all that these Peace People are interested only in the peace which would result from British victory. This would be a false peace.

The Provisionals are fighting for peace with justice and have steadfastly refused to be diverted from this noble objective despite the hypocritical rantings and ravings of the likes of the Peace People.

Credibility lost

It should be obvious to everyone that this group has lost any credibility it ever had because of its unflinching support for British oppression and violence.

In conclusion, it should be noted that not even the N.I.O., normally so quick to make cheap propaganda, was foolish enough to support this latest fairy-tale of the Peace People.

But then the puppets of the Peace People have still a lot to learn in the art of propaganda from their British puppet-masters.

Blatant collaboration

They and they alone are the enemies of Ireland and the Peace People are guilty of blatant collaboration with these enemies. They proved this recently when they openly wined and dined with the Queen of England, in whose name the present British campaign of torture and murder is being waged in Ireland.

They also showed their true colours when they backed down to British and Unionist opinion

Did Callaghan con the Pope?

As with other interested persons we have noted the timing of Jim Callaghan's visit to Pope Paul and the "leaking" by Crown services to the media of the Pope's alleged approval of the Crown's conduct in the Six Counties and its plans and policies for Ireland.

We have noted that this version has not been denied in the media in Ireland by the Vatican.

Nevertheless, we have written to the Apostolic Nuncio, Right Rev. Monsignor Allibrandi, asking for the official Vatican version. We will keep our readers informed of developments.

Gaeilge: essence of our nationality

RESCUE OF Mc NEILUS

ON THE BLANKET

(Ar leanúint o lcha 6)

- Quinn, P. J., Derry.
- Quinn, Noel, Newry, 15 years.
- Rigby, J., New Lodge.
- Roberts, Garry, Andersonstown.
- Secretary of State's Pleasure (Age 17)
- Rodgers, Joseph, Craggan, seven years.
- Roland, Jimmy, Lurgan, 12 years.
- Rooney, Hugh, Short Strand, 12 years (age 19).

- Stevenson, Lawrence, Lurgan, seven years.
- Smith, Eugene, Turf Lodge, 10 years.
- Thomas, John, New Lodge, 10 years.
- Walsh, J. Sydney, Twinbrook, 10 years.
- Whelan, William, Derry, 12 years.
- Wilson, Francis Hugh, The Loup, four years.
- Ward, Gerry, Short Strand, 9 3/4 years.



WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21

Co. Derry: The body of a 71 year old man was found at Moneymore, in a quarry.