

CONCERNED

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF FERMANAGH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE

PAY
NO
RENT
PAY
NO
RATES

"IRELAND UNFREE SHALL NEVER BE AT PEACE"

No. 140

Saturday, 1st June (De Sathairn, 1 Meitheamh), 1974



Marion Price (19)

Dolores Price (22)



Hugh Feeney (21)

Gerald Kelly (19)

BY THE TIME you read this Dolours and Marion Price may be dead. At time of going to press they are reported even by the prison staff to be very ill. Their condition is now causing grave concern to the prison doctor and the Home Office in London.

These heroic sisters and their comrades, Hugh Feeney and Gerald Kelly, have refused food since the 14th November, 1973. For the greater part of this time they have endured the awful torture of being forcibly fed. To this they reacted with all the strength of their weak and wasting bodies, until at last the monster that is British justice ended the forced feeding, not on grounds of pity or compassion but because they feared their actions would end the lives of these young Irish heroes, thereby robbing the British torturers of their ability to inflict more suffering on their victims.

The intention of the Home Office was: take them off forced feeding and then when they weaken enough feed them intravenously.

Now even Dr. Bligh of Brixton admits they are seriously ill. He said: "They are not the girls I knew when they first came in."

In a serious condition also are Hugh Feeney, Gerald Kelly, Francis Stagg and Michael Gaughin. Their simple demands to be returned to serve their savage sentences in Six County prisons have been continuously refused, and during all this

For Ireland Dying

time of suffering and torture not one word has been spoken on their behalf by the Dublin Government. the so-called elected representatives of the minority here, the Catholic hierarchy here or in England (on the contrary, the English hierarchy seemed to condone it). And can it ever be forgotten that the spineless Irish medical profession meeting in Waterford refused to condemn the forced feeding. Don't forget that all the above are the hypocrites who are continuously condemning violence.

Remember also that during this time many British citizens found guilty of foul murders here were after conviction transferred to English prisons at their own request.

However, British justice would not make the same concessions to young Irish prisoners held in England, and they murdered no one. Some such as Francis Stagg and Father Fell were framed.

The Irish people have every right to be proud of these young men and women. Few other lands in the history of the world can boast of such heroism, such devotion and such constancy to the cause of justice and nationhood as that demonstrated by the sisters and their comrades.

They have won for themselves a lasting and special place in the heart of faithful Ireland.

INTIMIDATION

Half of Belfast's Catholic families forced out in 5 years

Close on half the Catholic population of Belfast have been forced out of their homes since 1969. Roughly 54,500 people or 44 per-cent of Belfast's 125,000 Catholics have been driven out by massive campaign of anti-Catholic intimidation and assassination over the last 5 years.

These startling figures are based on a recent Community Relations Commission (CRC)—Report on Intimidation. the report itself is a timid document which skirts all the major issues in Northern politics and carefully avoids drawing the obvious conclusions from its own research. But even so some

figures stand out clearly through all its sociological jargon. The Report gives an upper estimate of 15,000 families driven out in Belfast between 1969 and March 1973. Even this is likely to be a conclusions from its own research. But even so some "official" sources like the RUC and the Housing Executive. Very many intimidated families moved out without contacting any official agency.

The researchers suggest a figure of 166 families forced to move every month even in relatively peaceful periods. Using the figure to estimate movements since the Report was completed the total number of families forced out up to May 1974 is approximately 17,324.

In a detailed study of a 3-month period in 1972

the researchers found that 82 per-cent of all families intimidated were Catholics—despite the fact that Catholics make up 25 per-cent of the population of Belfast. This tallied with the findings of another study which proved that 83 per-cent of families intimidated in August/September 1969 were Catholics. Of course not all enforced housing movement is due to intimidation, some is due to bomb-damage, cross-fire etc. However the Report also found that 66 per-cent of all movement, where the families' religion was known, was by Catholics. This took no account of those whose religion was unknown—or of unreported movements. Since most

(Continued on page 4)

A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK

by S. Mac EIREANN

I HAVE never seen a father and son so alike. People of my generation cannot fail to notice the almost uncanny resemblance of Liam Mac Cosgair to his dad, W. T. Cosgrave. Of course the younger generation will not see the likeness to which I refer. They were not born when W. T. Cosgrave was as young as his son, Liam Mac Cosgair, is now.



W. T. Cosgrave

However, if they are students of Irish history they will not fail to see the "like father, like son" likeness, since Liam Mac Cosgair is not just featurally like W. T. Cosgrave but he is also like him to an unnerving degree in other ways, entirely unrelated to physiognomy. The following culled quotes will bring into relief likeness number two—the sinister one.

"With extraordinary courage, moral and physical, the Ministry of Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, who had now succeeded to the Presidency of the Council, stuck grimly to their posts. The army was reorganised, and under its steady pressure the lurking bands of irregulars (i.e. Irish Republicans) were gradually surrounded or dispersed, many ringleaders being summarily shot, others, together with rank and file, interned." ("The Nations of Today," Edited by John Buchan, 1924.)

Quite a lot of likeness, I think you will agree, and DON'T FORGET the death penalty has been mentioned only recently. Keep that in mind and the likeness will become fore vivid.

In November, 1926, the father introduced a most comprehensive Public Safety Bill, although as we have seen ample powers existed. Then 1927 saw a demand for extraordinary powers and the father got them. The Manchester Guardian had this to say concerning the goings on:

"All men with an interest in public affairs are already alarmed by the dangerous and provocative and unnecessary nature of these Safety Bill provisions."

However, the imperial London Times noted with delight:

"Mr. Cosgrave (i.e. the father) has plumped for a good thumping Coercion Act which would have brought a blush to the cheek of



THE HEROES OF OUR LAND

MEMORIALS such as the above dot our land. They are erected to our glorious dead of the past 300 years. It is to this practice and these monuments to Ireland's greatest sons and daughters that the West British garrison object.

An attack on one such monument was made last week in the local West British organ by the well known West British hack, "Erne Sense".

Much to the annoyance of such native slaves such monuments will continue to be erected and cared for lovingly by a grateful and unforgetting people.

"Buckshot" Foster or "Bloody" Balfour."

You have not heard all yet. Four years later, in October, 1931, the father came up with an even more thumping Coercion Act. It was to prove his last for six months later he was out.

The son is now in the father's shoes, and what W. T. Cosgrave did with relish 50 years ago, Liam Mac Cosgair is doing with even greater relish today. I trust young Irish people will see what I had in mind when I referred to likeness number two as the sinister one. The visual likeness, so striking for us of an older generation, is only natural, other things being equal. But is the sinister likeness to be taken lightly? The prosecution rests.



Liam Cosgrave

WHO PUT THE LIGHTS OUT MANY YEARS AGO?

I CAME upon a Christmas card yesterday which I noticed was issued by the Ardoyne Relief Committee. The proceeds, in aid of the internees and their dependants. It had an unstrung harp upon a blue background and was surrounded by 32 white candles. Six of the 32 candles were unlighted. At the time of writing the SIX unlighted candles have a significance which is immediate because the SIX British occupied counties are plunged into almost total darkness due to power-cuts.

Strangely, in the light of the existing total darkness, I see in the SIX unlighted candles a significance reaching far beyond the immediate inconvenience of the darkness caused by the power-cuts. I see a nations' power cut, a nation's light quenched. And this not by workers loyal or disloyal, but that moral person, Britain. Was it not Britain who put our light out many years ago? Viewed in this way one must see Britain as being directly responsible for even the IMMEDIATE lights out, power-cuts, which are making our life miserable.

Britain is the cause of our darkness. Britain has been world champion light quencher. Britain has been world champion power-cutter. Yes, right across the globe.

Upon reflection, if you have cursed the UWC because power was cut during your favourite TV presentation, would you not have been better employed cursing Britain? I think that the Christmas card designers had my sentiment. I think so because of their card's verse message:

"While Ireland's yet in foreign hands
The warrior's Harp unstrung still stands;
Full hundred years and sevenfold,
The cruel bloodprice still untold."

Help the internees and their dependants. Help the dependants of the fugitives from injustice, North and South. Even in the noon-day sun THEY have no light except whatever of light YOU can bring into their lives. Let your experience of darkness remind you of their deeper darkness. Only when the 32 white candles are lighted will their, and I hope your, darkness by dispelled.

"ConcERNed" Reader

WHO SAID . . . ?

Q.—The parliament of the Free State came into being as a result of an Act passed by the British parliament and this made-in-Britain parliament unlawfully obliterated the parliament of the Republic of Ireland.

A.—Eamon de Valera.

Q.—"To abandon the Republic now would be a greater blow to our ideals and to the prestige of the nation than even the abandonment of 6th December, 1921."

A.—Eamon de Valera.

Q.—"There are rights which a minority may justly uphold, even by arms, against a majority."

A.—Eamon de Valera.

One is tempted to ask Mr. de Valera now that he is emancipated from the "morality" of political careerism, if he stands over his statements as quoted. If not, then one is tempted to parody a classical query and ask: Tell me where is MORALITY bred, in the heart or in the head. Or perhaps just: Tell me where is MORALITY bred.

US ARMY SLAMS "UNSAFE" CS GAS

A United States congressman who demanded a US Army investigation into the dangers of CS gas says he's been told that it is not safe for use against civilians.

Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association leader Edwina Stewart revealed this last night when she said that Congressman Henry Smith—and other leading politicians—will lobby President Richard Nixon to press the British Government into stopping the use of the gas in Northern Ireland.

The admission by the US Army that the gas is harmful, according to Congressman Smith, comes at the end of a six month campaign by the National Council of Irish Americans.

Now the organisation intends to press for an end of production of CS gas in the US.

The National Council of Irish Americans have claimed that the British Government has not authorised the use of CS gas in British cities.

And it claimed that in view of the US Army's latest statement on the gas they intended to raise its use in Ulster by British troops with Britain's partners in NATO—pointing out to them that the use of this gas was a clear violation of the Geneva Convention.

THE STRIKE IN FERMANAGH

DURING the last few days of the strike evidence emerged of a minor degree of militance in parts of the county. A number of trees were knocked across some roads, mainly in the Belcoo, Derrygonnelly, Garvarry, Ballinamallard and Enniskillen districts.

Reports of a few petrol stations being ordered to close were received. One in particular is a well known Enniskillen station and the order to close was given by a group led by one who was charged with the possession of a gun after the shooting at Frank McManus, and of course the charge was withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor. This same individual was accompanied by a serving member of the UDR and both are well known for their UDA membership.

Rumour has it that Harry West ordered another station to close, that his milk was collected during the strike, and that his eggs were disposed of through Dundalk . . .

Towards the end of the strike, as milk collection stopped, many farmers distributed milk through the housing estates of Enniskillen, Irvinestown and other centres. Much of this was organised by the Fermanagh Resistance Committee.

While all this was taking place the British Army were also busy throughout the county. On Sunday last while most roads around Tempo were closed by cut down trees, the Brits were "taking a census" of Catholic homes. On being challenged as to why they were not clearing the roads, they claimed it was not their job. They felt the farmers with tractors should do that.

JAMES CAREY

Select Grocers and General Hardware Merchants

Crown Paint and Wallpaper Specialist
PHONE: LISNASKEA 337

When in Lisnaskea, call at . . .

FRANK'S BAR

Home of Traditional Song and Music

MAIN STREET

LISNASKEA

Man's Inhumanity To Man

THIS week we publish a statement made to the Association for Legal Justice in Belfast on 5th January, 1972, by Mr. John McCrory, 30 Slievegallon Drive, Belfast, and witnessed by Dr. McGarry and Roisin Carabine.

The treatment of this man is another example of the brutal treatment dished out by the army of so-called peace-keepers, and the army that the SDLP and the Dublin Government says we need for our protection.

"At 11.45 as I was walking along Slievegallon Drive eight soldiers came out from a car park and ordered me to stand against a telephone box to be searched. After searching I was kept standing for ten or fifteen minutes. Then at gun-point I was marched down to St. Agnes' Church. One soldier said if I were to run I was to be shot. After punching me towards and into a saracen behind two other men, we were thrown onto the floor. The soldiers got into the saracen as well and proceeded to kick their heels into my back as I was lying face down. A rifle was pushed into my back if I tried to move, tearing my jacket. During this time the soldiers were discussing shooting us and tying weights to our bodies and throwing us into the dam at the quarries. After driving in the saracen we stopped and were pulled out. I then realised I was in Andersonstown. We then had to run a line of soldiers, about 15, and each punched and kicked me as I passed into the barracks.

At the counter I was pushed again and a soldier produced a pistol, held it to my head and kept asking me was it mine and was it loaded. At the same time somebody was twisting my right arm; it was very painful. I was saying I didn't know if the pistol was loaded or not.

Two or three soldiers took me out the back of the station, told me to stand against the wall, putting at times one finger and then two against the wall in a very strained position.

One of them said "This is a gunman" and punched me in my right side. I fell to the ground and was beaten and kicked until I got up again. After I was standing ten or fifteen seconds I was punched again and fell again. The same thing happened again.

The pistol was produced again and the soldier said I was a "lying bastard" and that I had already told the police officer at the counter it was my gun. He then held the gun to my head and said he was going to shoot me if I did not tell him who owned the gun. He then counted to five and pulled the trigger. Nothing happened, just a click. He punched me again in the stomach and took me into a corridor. I was made to stand. Soldiers kept walking past, and some kicked my legs as they passed; all the time they were cursing me. Then an M.P. came down and asked was this the gunman. He punched me in the side. I fell and could not get up. I was beaten until I got up again and was left to stand for a further 1 hour-1½ hours. Then I was taken upstairs and put into another room and was questioned by an MP who asked where I'd got the gun and had I shot any soldiers

or policemen. When I denied ever having it he punched me in the stomach. I was made to stand against the wall, again with fingertips touching it. He then questioned me again and kept punching me and I fell on the floor. I told him I could not get up and two soldiers who were standing by lifted me up and put me against the wall again. He asked me about my movements that evening and I told him and he called me a "lying bastard" and punched me again and everything became blurred and I was crying—I think I blacked out. I next remember sitting on a chair in the same room. Then he told me that I was being charged with "riotous behaviour" and I was taken out into a corridor beside the stairs after I had been made to sign a form. I don't know what the form was about, but the M.P. said that the police would be questioning me later about it (the form, I think).

A plain-clothes policeman (Belfast accent) questioned me about IRA activities and after about one hour standing against the wall I shifted the weight on to two fingers and a soldier made me resume my position with one finger of each hand touching the wall.

A soldier with glasses came down (I think he is stationed in Andersonstown) and he punched me in the stomach. Then I was taken downstairs to a private room and was told that I was only protecting people who were causing these troubles and we should give information about them. Then four of us were put in a saracen and driven up to The Greenham and round the roundabout, down Finaghy Road North, down the Malone Road, across the Stranmillis Embankment and ended up at Hollywood Barracks. There was no more rough treatment. I was questioned about four or five times and made to clean the toilets (about 9 a.m.). The police in the room prevented us sleeping by making noise when we appeared to be dozing off. When I was taken into Hollywood I was asked if I were "a stickyback or a Provisional". I denied being in the IRA and he said: "You would not be here if you weren't".

A soldier told me to empty my pockets onto the counter and take the laces out of my shoes and take off my belt and ring, and then I was photographed four times and later on had fingerprints taken (I was also photographed at Andersonstown Barracks three times).

I was given breakfast, again questioned every two hours and they asked me details of my family and who was in the I.R.A. At about 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday I was told to sign for my belongings.

I was examined by a doctor just after I'd been photographed and again at about 2.30 p.m. or thereabouts (while at Hollywood I had three meals).

I collected my belongings and was asked had I any complaints about my treatment while at Palace Barracks and when I said that I hadn't I was asked to sign a form and I was then taken by minibus to Ann Street (outside Elliot's) and dropped off."

Remember Tone: June 16

End Of Second Stormont—Beginning Of New Ireland

AS news of the downfall of the Executive or the re-constituted Stormont broke on Tuesday, the scenes on the streets of Loyalist areas were reminiscent of the atmosphere in Republican areas after Brian Faulkner and his former Stormont fell two years ago with bands playing, bonfires blazing and people dancing.

Strangely and ironically the former Stormont fell as a result of united action on the Republican side, while the latter Stormont fell as a result of united action on the Loyalist side. One thing seems clear amid all the present confusion, that is that Faulkner, the architect of Long Kesh and the man who has signed so many internment orders, the man who is responsible for so much suffering and injustice in this part of Ireland, is politically finished and in the political sense at least left without a friend.

In the space of a very short time he will, like his predecessors, O'Neill and Clarke, be forgotten; it is even doubtful if he will get a "perch" in the House of Lords. Faulkner realises this and will not attempt a comeback.

But the same cannot be said of his sidekicks and chief supporters (with the same degree of certainty), the SDLP. No doubt there will be a shuffle in this group; some of the more spirited ones will see the light and resign from the party as has already happened, and Fitt will be pushed from the boss's chair and replaced by Hume.

It is felt there will be whole defections from the SDLP, as surely the rank and file members must now realise the utter folly of the policy of compromise with the enemies of our land carried to such shameful ends by the leaders of this party. Promises on internment and civil disobedience have been broken; promises on a "meaningful Council of Ireland" have been broken; and to add to the lengthy list of broken promises are the varying acts of aggression against those who continued to protest against internment, such as Austin Currie's 25p penalty per week on rent strikers. Then we have the revelation by a British Labour MP that the leader of the SDLP was opposed to the repatriation of the Price sisters and

the other Winchester prisoners. No, the crimes committed against their own people by the SDLP will not be easily forgotten.

However, at this point in time it is neither our intention or desire to waste time on the history of collaboration by the SDLP or the Dublin junta; rather is it a time for looking to the future with the hope that Irishmen (free from British influence) can in the clear light of reality work out a lasting solution to the problem of strife in Ireland, a solution based on justice for all in this island.

We believe, before any problem can be solved, that the facts and realities must be sought and understood. The plans for a solution to our problem by Jack Lynch, Liam Cosgrave, the SDLP, Ted Heath and Harold Wilson have all failed for the simple reason that they accepted the Six County State as a basis of their plans.

All who honestly seek a lasting settlement based on justice, truth and fact must realise the Six Counties is an artificially created State and just as power-sharing has failed so also will any other plan based on this area fail, and we will be faced with this problem until this reality is faced.

The road to a true and lasting peace is: an end to this artificiality by re-uniting this historic province of Ulster within an All-Ireland Federation.

This does not mean an extension of the 26 County State to the 32. The two States, 26 County and 6 County, must give way to a New Ireland, and the Protestant people must have a part in creating this New Ireland.

The Leinster House and Stormont politicians of all hues do not like this idea because their prospect of holding on to power would be uncertain.

Any impartial observer can see they are the ones who now stand between peace based on justice and a continuation of strife.

Towards this end all men of sincerity and goodwill should work and the first aim should be a declaration from Britain of a phased withdrawal from Ireland.

When this comes we can well look forward with hope to a bright, serene future beyond the fearful clouds of this troubled present.

WHERE WERE THE BRITISH LEFT?

ON Sunday, the 28th April, hundreds of people marched on Speaker's Corner to Roy Jenkins' home in Ladbroke Square in London. It was a great demonstration of the will of Irish people and their supporters, that no matter who is in power in Britain they were not going to beat us to our knees.

The savage treatment of the Winchester four by forcible feeding sickens every one of us. The Home Office maintains that forcible feeding is necessary because being such a "humane body" they don't want the Winchester four to die. No! They want them to live, so that they can make the prisoners suffer a living hell every minute of the 20 years that they received.

But what made us both angry and sick was the absence (except for the few traditional supporters) of the British Left from this most important demonstration.

Where were the International Socialists?

Where were the International Marxist Group?

Where were the Workers' Revolutionary Party?

Where were the Trade Unions?

O.K., some sent messages of sympathy. I'm sure the Price sisters, Gerard Kelly and Hugh Feeney will be resting easier in their cells knowing that although these organisations couldn't quite make the march, they were able to put pen to paper. They'll get a long way on sympathy. Did these organisations have prior engagements—more important and urgent than the torture of the Winchester hostages? But we Irish should not be surprised at this. Down through the years the struggle in Ireland has received scant support from the British "left" organisations.

"Socialist Worker", organ of the International Socialists, issue 371, 27th April, did not mention anything of the forthcoming march, or even the

plight of the Winchester hostages. All they could manage was an article by Eamonn McCann on the Bogside Community Festival. Their coverage of Ireland is a joke! You could pick up more information by reading between the lines of the "Manchester Guardian".

Of course the "Progressive Left" were out in strength on 5th May for the Chile demonstration.

The Labour Government is taking a HARD LINE on Ireland, stepping up internment, shipping in more guns and promising harsh measures to beat the Irish people into submission. But the "Progressive Left" in Britain don't want to upset the Labour Government too much, do they? After all, they worked so hard to get them elected in the last election, and if they appeared to give anything but token support to the "terrorists" across the water then the heat would be on them.

It brings to mind a leading member of the German Communist Party, who when sending a comrade to Britain said: "Our British Movement is in pain. It will not grow, neither will it die. The crowd are as snobbish and incapable of revolutionary mass work as they are English". And again: "The chief reason for the stagnation of the left in Britain was the mental attitude of the British worker, also the ineptitude and arrogance of the party leadership and its point of view that revolution was a good business provided revolution did not come".

Here is a challenge to the British working class. Get out into the streets and help your comrades in Ireland. Help defeat British imperialism and capitalism in Ireland and you will be helping yourselves. Every act of repression against Ireland is a nail in your own coffin. The Winchester hostages are victims of imperialist and capitalist repression. When we ask you to join us in the streets again, come out in your thousands and show us that the past years are finished and done with.

(Continued from page 1)

Catholics hate and fear the RUC and many are suspicious of all Govt Agencies, the great bulk of unreported movements or ones where religion is concealed are likely to have been by Catholics. A more realistic but still cautious figure for the Catholic proportion of forced movement would be 70 per-cent.

Taking the figure of 70 per-cent this represents 12,126 families or 54,520 people (the average size of intimidated Catholic families is 4.5 persons). That's 44 per cent or almost half the Catholic population of Belfast. The Community Relations researchers barely mention the massive proportion of Catholics put out of their homes but they do describe the overall process as "the largest forced population movement in Western Europe since the 2nd World War". In fact it represents the most sustained and brutal assault on a whole minority community since Hitler forced the Jews in the occupied territories into the ghettos and later had them transported to the concentration camps.

The CRC Report also reveals a little of the pogrom on the Catholic population of particular areas. In 1969 there were 650 Catholic families (6,920 people) in St. Anthony's Parish in Willowfield. By November 1972 there were only 311 families (1,400 people) left. There had been 20 Catholic owned shops in Willowfield. After the tarta gang rampage in October 1972 there were none left. Since then the intimidation has continued and more families have left.

The CRC figures have been recently reinforced. A local study in Newtownabbey shows that out of 9,900 Catholics in the 3 parishes of Whitehouse, Greencastle and Whiteabbey in 1969, 3,700 or just over a third have left. In fact over half the Catholics in Whitehouse, which includes the huge Rathcoole estate, have fled. In Monkstown estate only 16 Catholic families are left out of 181.

And the pogrom is spreading. Last month even the Alliance Party complained that 1,500 people, one third of the Catholic population of Carrickfergus and Greenisland, had been forced out in the last two years. In Greenisland, enrolment in the local primary school (Catholic) has dropped by 45 per cent. The Catholic exodus from the Newtownabbey/Carrickfergus area is particularly significant. This is the North's boom area with practically full employment and expanding new industries. The Catholics, excluded from the traditional engineering industry, are now being squeezed out of the new industries as well. The fleeing refugees are flocking into the old overcrowded city ghettos already crippled with heavy unemployment and with only a few menial jobs from Enterprise Ulster as a sop to keep them quiet.

There are some things even the timid CRC Researchers could not ignore. One was the blatant sectarianism of the RUC in York Road and in Whiteabbey and their complete collaboration with the thugs of the "Rathcoole Defence Association" who were driving out the Catholics.

But that bit of the Report was cut by the heads of the Community Relations Commission and the whole report delayed for a year. Nonetheless, the message is clear from another set of figures which they quote.

In 1971, 2,746 cases of intimidation were reported to the RUC. There were convictions in 10 cases (0.36%). In the first six months of 1972, 1,300 cases were reported to the RUC and there were two convictions (0.15%).

In 1972 as well the RUC at Newtownabbey refused to admit that there was any intimidation going on at a time when dozens of Catholic families were fleeing for their lives.

In the 1920's the IRA campaign to overthrow the new 6 County State was crushed by all-out terror against the Catholic population, especially in Belfast. Catholics were driven from their jobs, many were murdered and 23,000 or more than a quarter of the city's 93,000 Catholics were put out of their homes. It was rightly called a pogrom.

Already to-day the assassination and intimidation of Catholics far surpassed that of the 1920's. This is the final weapon of Unionism and British imperialism to crush any threat to their power. The same ultimate weapon will always be used against any effort to overthrow them. That is why the current struggle must go on to the bitter end—so that no future generation will have to undergo again the horrors of a Belfast pogrom.