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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF FERMANAGH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE

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"IRELAND UNFREE SHALL NEVER BE AT PEACE"

No. 158

Saturday, 12th October (De Sathairn, 12 Deireadh Fomhair), 1974

INTERNMEN



THE numbers behind the wire continue to grow. Long Kesh and Magilligan concentration camps are receiving more and more men. Boys from the ages of 15 years to men as old as 74 are held in these horrible camps. The number of women and girls imprisoned in Armagh Jail also grows. The conditions in these places are unbelievable — cold, damp and cramped. Prisoners exist in conditions such as no animal is allowed to do in this day and age. And as if this was not enough to ruin the health of the victims the food offered to them is such that it is inedible. For the past few months these men have existed solely on food parcels supplied by their relatives.

The average cost of a weekly food parcel is in the range of £7.50. Consider then the financial strain caused to the family whose breadwinner is held in Long Kesh.

CRIME

Robbing a man of his freedom is indeed an awful crime: a crime which those who have never been imprisoned cannot comprehend.

Try and imagine your every meal time, your rising time, bed time, being decided for you—in fact your every action, right down to when you should visit the toilet. Then add to this the callous, insulting behaviour of the Governor and his staff, the savagery and sneering of foreign British soldiers armed to the teeth, the savage, half-hungry watch-dogs, the barbed wire and corrugated iron fences all around and then the humiliation of the restricted visit.

When after what must seem an eternity of separation a mother, a wife and little children travel in many cases over 100 miles to see a loved one, they are denied privacy and forbidden to embrace—even a little child its father.

CONCESSIONS

The evil of Long Kesh and Magilligan

camp is designed for the sole purpose of crushing, degrading, humiliating and breaking the spirits of those of the oppressed who have the courage to demand freedom and justice. In the past concessions have been gained and conditions improved for the prisoners of these camps, but sad to say no concession has ever been gained for them by us on the outside.

All improvements came as a result of heroic suffering and self-sacrifice by the men themselves, sufferings which took them to the door of death. Remember the hunger strikes lasting as long as 35 days? What a shame, oh what a shame for us 'Christians'!

HOW CAN WE HELP?

The tragedy is we seldom think of the injustice and the suffering of the concentration camps. As time goes by the numbers prepared to protest on the streets are ever growing smaller. Enniskillen that saw thousands out after August, 1971 in public protest had only 63 people out on 9th August, 1974, and only two of these were from Enniskillen itself.

True, the SDLP divided the Catholic people and caused great apathy by their broken promises on internment and many lost the will for the struggle against this evil. Later still Austin Currie forced many protesters off the Rent and Rates Strike when he became Minister for Housing in the new Stormont by his imposition of a weekly fine of 25p. And the sad result of all this is that no member of the SDLP would protest publicly against internment. In fact nearly all its leading members have refused to subscribe to the Internees' Dependents Fund.

Now with internment in its fourth year is it too much to ask and hope for a rededication to the struggle against it. The greatest weapon in the hands of the anti-Unionist people who consistently claim to

oppose internment is the total withdrawal of their co-operation with the system. If we all play our part in this, internment cannot and will not last.

Let rentpayers join with the noble few who are still refusing to pay. Let all ratepayers do likewise. Let our politicians who continuously protest their opposition to it refuse to sit at Westminster or Stormont until internment is ended. Had all of our politicians refused to even participate in elections until internment ended, Long Kesh might well be closed by now.

Just consider the pressure that would be brought to bear on our British overlords if all anti-Unionist candidates refuse to nominate in the forthcoming elections to the so-called Constitutional Conference unless the concentration camps were first closed. Can we hope that such united action might be taken?

Joe Cahill Rushed to Hospital

THE veteran Belfast Republican, Joe Cahill, was rushed under heavy guard from Portlaoise Prison to Baggott Street Hospital, Dublin, after suffering a severe heart attack in the prison.

Mr. Cahill is under Special Branch guard in the Intensive Care Unit of the hospital, where staff were instructed not to give any information on his condition. It is understood, however, that he is in severe pain.

The attack was the third since the 53-year-old freedom fighter was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for his part in the Claudia arms affair.

Magilligan Letter to America

Sir,

We the Sentenced Republican POWs in Magilligan concentration camp, which is situated 25 miles north-west of Derry, in the British occupied Six Counties of Ireland, would like to take this opportunity to enlighten you, the American people, as to the real conditions that we find ourselves here. We are only too aware of the propaganda which the British war machine is churning out daily from their embassy in America and indeed throughout the world in regard to Northern Ireland.

Firstly we would like to state that there are two main concentration camps here in the British occupied Six Counties, namely Long Kesh (in which many of us were held previous to our transportation here) and Magilligan. This concentration camp has been "played up" by the British in that it is called a £1 million "luxury hotel". We will proceed to enlighten you as to what these so-called "luxuries" are.

It is in fact a very bleak and barren peninsula, jutting sharply into the Atlantic Ocean, and you could easily say that it is not unlike the camp outside Hanoi in North Vietnam. The camp itself is 1 mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width. The cages or "living quarters" consist of tin Nissen huts, each housing 80 men. There is a total of 280 men in this concentration camp. The cages are surrounded by four tiers of 18 ft. high barbed wire entanglements which are lit up 24 hours per day and are constantly patrolled for that same period of time by armed British soldiers and their vicious war-dogs. These dogs are used on the camp inmates when there is a token protest against the inhuman conditions in the camp.

Needless to say, the treatment meted out is contrary to certain sections under the Convention of Human Rights. The camp is also surrounded by watch-towers which are manned by heavy machine-guns and arc lights. At the minute the situation here is so bad that we have been refusing ALL prison food as from 18th September, 1974, in protest against the inhuman conditions here and we have to rely solely on food-parcels sent in by our own hard-pressed people and although we are allowed parcels they are restricted to a size which means that they will only do one man for a day. We have listed a few of our demands below.

1. **COMPASSIONATE PAROLE.** The situation is at present 6 HOURS' parole in event of a death in the immediate family. We are demanding a longer period of time and this parole system to cover the deaths of other members of the family. We would also like to have parole extended to the 26 Counties as recently a young man by the name of Johnston was refused parole to attend his mother's funeral in Dublin. She had a long, serious illness and died while in hospital. We as Republicans have always honoured any parole given to us.

2. **EDUCATION.** The educational facilities here at present are non-existent. The Education Officer comes here every six months to see what courses men would like to sit. After taking a list of these he goes away and that is the last you hear of him and the courses. There are men who have applied for university courses and had got the necessary literature for the courses, but were forced to give them up as there was no place suitable for studying. These men had taken the trouble to get the literature themselves. It has come to our notice that a tutor who did come to the camp was turned away at the gate on a flimsy pretext.

3. **VISITING.** Each man is allowed one visit per week and at present we are only getting 20 visits per day. This is totally inadequate for a Saturday as we would need a greater number of visits for

that particular day to facilitate our relatives who are working during the week. At the minute there are between 10 and 15 men in each cage going without visits each week as a result of the authorities' refusal to give extra visits.

4. **MEDICAL FACILITIES.** An old and retired doctor visits the camp three days a week. He usually only stays $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each visit. During this time he has to deal with the sick of four cages totalling 280 men. The sick-bay is only a matter of yards from the nearest cage and still if a man takes sick in any of the huts after lock-up (this happens often due to the inhuman conditions) it could be half an hour or longer before the Medical Officer arrives. In the event of a man taking seriously ill, there is a probability that he could be dead before he receives medical attention. This has already happened twice in Long Kesh.

5. **FOOD.** The food is of a poor quality in substance and is badly cooked. The food is inspected before it is allowed into the cages and if it is inedible it is turned away again. This has happened on numerous occasions since our arrival here 8 months ago.

We are only allowed 20 pints of milk per day for a total of 80 men, which, needless to say, is inadequate.

6. **GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS.** 1—Huts leaking. If it rains during the night men have to rise and move their beds to avoid getting wet, as the huts leak continuously. Those who are unfortunate enough to get wet usually contract severe colds and influenza. 2—Drying room. The drying room facilities are non-existent; therefore we are forced to use a small store behind the toilets to dry our clothes. The clothes take several days to dry as there is no form of heating. 3—Hot-water system. There is never any hot water most mornings for washing, shaving, etc. Men called for visits (if they are lucky to get them) in the morning usually have to shave with cold water. 4—Sewerage system. The sewerage system is blocked almost constantly; therefore men have to flush the toilets before using them.

7. **RECREATION.** The recreational facilities are practically nil. This being so, the tension builds up in the men very easily when they have no outlet for it. The officer in charge of sports only comes around once a week and is not able to give all his time to the cages he has in his charge. Therefore the men are not getting the time they should be at recreation. There is also no proper library in any of the cages. Any books that we have were sent in by our own people.

The above points are only a few of our demands which have been outstanding for a long time and nothing has been done about them.

We are now forced into a situation where we feel that we must take action to ensure that our just and human demands are met.

Signed: P.R.O.

Sentenced Republican Prisoners,
Magilligan Concentration Camp,
Co. Derry,
Ireland.
25th September, 1974.

● Anthony O'Malley Daly, Chairman, Donegal Comhairle Ceanntar Sinn Féin (Kevin Street) states that Irishmen and Irishwomen are suffering under appalling conditions wherever they are imprisoned by the British, and the Irish Government is guilty by omission of the same crime and unless the Irish people rouse themselves before murder takes place in Long Kesh or Magilligan history will class them no less than the Germans who said they did not know what was being wrought upon the Jews.

AS VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE:

IS YOUR CONSCIENCE CLEAR?

Sir,

I see from a recent edition of that illuminating organ, the "Fermanagh Herald", where the supporters of the "fair deal for all"—the SDLP Party—enjoyed themselves at a dinner-dance in the "ordinary people's" hotel, the Manor House, Killybegs. I was indeed surprised to see that "dress" was optional and not the dickie-bow and monkey-suit affair that we witnessed at Paddy O'Hanlon's wedding in Dublin a few weeks back. It would seem that what "suits" the SDLP hierarchy does not hold firm for the average misguided party member. But then, as well known, SDLP "equality" has a certain "elastic effect" about it.

And while these "moderate" people wined, dined and danced the night away, 1,400 men here in Long Kesh were on hunger strike—seeking the right to be treated as human beings. Those of you who may have passed by Long Kesh recently and cast a glance in this direction may have noticed a banner hanging on a cage wire. It read simply—"Long Kesh starves—while the SDLP dines".

Reading the Herald can leave no one in any doubt of the validity of this slogan.

Will you still accept the rantings of Austin Currie, Gerry Fitt or Tom Daly when next they express in the strongest of language their opposition to internment and their promise to do all in their power to see it ended immediately?

Can anyone who values integrity and justice say that they are proud to have lent or continue to give their support to such double-talking quislings?

We here have never, nor do we want, anything from such people. The day when this camp is finally closed will be due to the efforts of you, the people, who have given your support to the Republican Movement.

And when that day dawns Gerry Fitt and Co. better rise early.

★

A story of my school days sprang to mind the other day. I remember being a pupil in a class which had a vindictive teacher who was always resentful if a pupil got the better of him in an argument. When that situation arose the entire class found itself having to do extra homework as punishment for one diligent pupil who had the audacity to prove his tutor wrong.

Conor Cruise O'Brien's action in banning the chart-topping record about the escape of the 19 from Paddy Cooney's "top security" jail from being played on Radio Eireann's "Top Twenty" programme brought the incident of my school days to mind.

In this day and age, with all this talk of "fair play for all" and "allowing freedom of speech" the learned doctor's action seems out of place. But then again, like the teacher story, when someone makes you look a fool in the eyes of those to whom you are expected to give guidance, perhaps you too would consider it necessary to play down their obvious triumph.

Just who is Conor Cruise and the rest of the lackeys in the Free State Government kidding? Do they think that by prohibiting the playing of this and such like "rebel music" the people will forget about this "awful embarrassment" called the Provos?

Those who may have read his theory on the role he sees his Government having to play if the Loyalists are successful in the Convention Elections will surely think otherwise, particularly the people of Newry. If we are depending on his (the Free State) army to defend the people should the situation arise, then God help us.

But we are fortunate that such is not the case. When the people of Newry had no lights in their streets they did not turn to Conor Cruise for assistance. Rest assured, Conor, the Irish people are no fools. They know who they can depend on in their hour of need. So sing on.

Long Kesh,
5th October, 1974.

ILLEGAL ARREST AND DETENTION AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTIONS BY THE SECURITY FORCES

CENSUS TAKING BY SOLDIERS

When a new regiment comes into an area soldiers generally visit all houses and demand roughly the same information as is required in the ten year civil census. There is no provision in the Emergency Provisions Act which entitles them to do this. Do not give census information to people acting illegally.

FOUR HOUR DETENTION, SECTION 12

Under this section a soldier "may arrest without warrant and detain for not more than four hours a person whom he suspects of committing, having committed or being about to commit any offence". The soldiers are taking in people to harass them or to collect information. The soldiers have no authority to arrest or detain anybody under Section 12, except in connection with suspicion of a specific crime. Many persons have said that they were not questioned about a specific crime but asked general and useless questions like "What do the people think of the army?" If people are arrested and detained illegally in this fashion, as is common practice at the moment, they should instruct their solicitor to sue the Army GOC and the Ministry of Defence, London, for wrongful arrest and detention. If the army are not satisfied with the abnormal powers given to them under the Emergency Powers Act and insist on breaking the law every day, they bring the law into disrepute and must be made to pay through the courts for their interference with the rights of the citizen.

ILLEGAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The military have no authority under Section 12 to take a photograph of an arrested person. This authority is only given under Section 10 (72 Hour Detention) with an order of a Chief Inspector of the RUC. All photographs taken of individuals at check points or in their houses are illegal. Refuse and sue if they force you.

—Fr. Denis Faul



Shadow of Democracy

AN all-Ireland Law Enforcement would be a good and natural thing in a free Ireland within which the minority had their own state under the federal authority. But when used by the Anglo-Cosgrave-Cooney-Fitzgerald partnership Security and Law Enforcement are bad and treacherous words. The only good thing to be said about them is that if the present intention 'does get onto parchment in the form of a Bill it may still be a long way short of being legislated in Dublin. Think of the fix T.D.'s will be in when asked to licence the northern bully boys of the R.U.C. etc. etc. and the British Army to spread their depredations where they like. Think also of the plight of Gardaí when forced and ordered to be partners in the suppression of all national spirit in the North. Think of the new blow to the poor shadow of democracy which we are supposed to have in Ireland.

By the most fundamental principle of democracy it is accepted that every exercise of authority must rest on the vote of the people concerned; and that those people, the electorate, have full power to see to it that what is done in their name must be changed, or undone if a majority vote in an election so decides (I agree that people cod themselves about all this) but there can be no cod about what is coming if Cosgrave-Cooney-Fitzgerald give Wilson, Heath, and the British Parliament power to legislate for Ireland. We have to tell them that there are things not their's to give away, and one of those things is the freedom of men and women fighting to be free; and another thing, the right of Irish men and women to have sanctuary where they please in all Ireland; and not to be handed back — it will be kidnapped back if this legislation comes.

Ireland has no central authority capable of legislating for the nation. This is the case since the original counter revolutionaries, of

1922 accepted Partition and abandoned the republican people in the six counties whose descendants were left to their fate during the last fifty years.

Principles which bear on the present situation were threshed out in a different context in the 1940s and 1950s, when the Nationalist Anti-Partition Association elected representatives applied for seats in Leinster House. They were conservative men, and it was no revolutionary move, but their admittance would have brought Dublin a degree nearer to being an all Ireland political capital; it would have enabled the northern representatives to put their case to the whole Irish people. If not given full representation the representatives asked for right of audience. They had come to Dublin in the first instance to complain about the failure of both of the big parties to help them with their problems, or even to consider them. There can be no charge that McSparran or Cahill Healy were men of violence; yet they got no hearing.

The reasons given by Dublin politicians for rejecting the northern request can be found in the Leinster House reports, and some of these reasons still exist to-day, but they do not seem to trouble the Cosgrave policy. One objection was that the six counties were paying no taxes to the twenty six and representatives from there had no democratic right to take part in government unless they were sharing the burdens. Remembering this raises the dreadful thought. Will Cosgrave and Co be getting blood money from London to pay for the extension of garda activities over the border? or vice versa? Or will 26 county taxes be used to hire the S.A.S. etc. for services to the causes required by the real rulers of this country?

The men "who stood idly by" in the recent past are conceding a queer and tragic mess now. They should remember that no good ever came out of London.



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

QUESTIONING AND THE "CENSUS"

- Whether at home or in the street, you must answer questions relating to your identity and movements when asked by the security forces. However, these areas are very restricted: if you are at home, you should say how long you have been there; if you are stopped on the street, you need only say where you have come from and where you are going (you do not have to answer questions about where you were last night or last week).
- You are also under an obligation to tell the security forces what you know about recent incidents or explosions. Make the questioner be as specific as possible. Do not repeat rumours or what you may have read in the newspaper. You should answer only what you know by your own personal knowledge to be a fact. When in doubt, answer "I don't know".
- You do not have to fill in army "census" forms. Since it has been reported that Army Headquarters in Lisburn has denied authorising any census, contact your local advice centre if you learn that a census is being conducted in your area.
- You do not have to allow the security forces to photograph yourself or your family.
- You do not have to give the security forces the names and ages of your children, except to identify them if they are present. You do not have to provide the Army with photographs or other information about your family.
- You do not have to answer general questions about your house or its occupants, like "What colour is the wallpaper?", etc.
- You never give your religion.



† Death of prominent Republican priest

REV. LIVINUS (Keane), O.F.M., Cap., who had died, aged 68, was a native of Kilkenny City, a well-known Republican priest, he entered the Capuchin Order in 1924 and was ordained eight years later in Letterkenny.

He was a welcome visitor to prisons and camps where Republican prisoners were held and was a personal friend of Joe Cahill and many other members of the Republican Movement.

Fr. Livinus received the remains of Peter Barnes and James McCormack when they were returned to Ireland for burial. He also received the remains of the Connaught Rangers and attended the funeral of the late Vol. Tony Henderson. During his last illness, he stated many times that he would have been honoured to receive "a Prov. funeral", but was, of course, bound by the rules of his Order.

At the Sinn Féin Ard-fheis, one minute's silence was observed when the death of Fr. Livinus was announced. The Ard-fheis was interrupted to allow delegated to march to the Church of the Holy Angels, Church Street, for the removal of the remains from the Bon Secours Hospital, where he was nursed during his last illness.

There was a large attendance of Republican sympathisers at the funeral which took place in Glasnevin cemetery following 11 o'clock mass on Monday.

CORRUPTION OF LAW

MEMORANDUM

to the

GARDINER COMMITTEE

on the working of Emergency Legislation in

Northern Ireland

from

FR. BRIAN J. BRADY
Belfast 11

FR. DENIS FAUL
Dungannon

FR. RAYMOND MURRAY
Armagh

Price 20p

SEPTEMBER, 1974

When in Lisnaskea, call at . . .

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DEATH: THE LEVELLER

AS a schoolboy I learned a poem which contained the lines "Scythe and Crown will tumble down and 'midst the dust be equal, made with the poor crooked scythe and spade". The truth which the author of this poem wished to impart has often struck me since then, seeing the extremes of poverty exemplified by the homeless or by the itinerant family huddled beneath a soot-soaked canvas on a lonely road in the depths of winter, unknown, unwanted or uncared for by our modern affluent society. Death will make these poor creatures at least equal with the lord, the squire or the wealthy man in the land.

But I find the most stirring reminder, the most striking example of this truth in a quiet churchyard at Barnacarroll, for here the poor of a parish share a last resting place with those who were their lords and masters in this world, the local landlords.

I often visit this churchyard to call on the grave of a fond old neighbour or relative and on each occasion my last visit is the landlord's tomb, a vault which holds the remains of the once powerful Burkes of Coralea.

For more than 200 years the Burkes ordered the lives of the poor tenant farmers of this parish. There had been good Burkes and some very harsh ones. The last two, Lord Lonslot and Sir Isidore, were both shot during the Land War. From my grandfather I learned much of the history and the folklore of the parish and, strange to relate, the families who suffered most are still strong and virile. My great grandfather had half of his land taken from him by a Burke and was still forced to pay a crippling rent for the whole of it. The Kanes were dispossessed and thrown on to the roadside where they stayed until given the shelter of a barn by a kindly neighbour. They are now a happy farming family not far from the old home.

A poor widow hoping to win favour with the landlord hand-picked a basket of new potatoes and offered them as a gift to his lordship, who, after inspecting them, said: "Such potatoes could not be grown even on my lawn. Your land is better than I thought." He increased her rent. Her descendants are now farming part of the Burke estate.

The Hawleys were once the occupants of a little gate lodge at the end of the main avenue to Corralea Lodge. The little gate house is still to be seen, but the descendants of the Hawleys now have a comfortable home of their own and a nice farm which was once part of the estate. The same is true of the Hegertys, whose ancestors worked in the laundry attached to the big house.

Corralea Lodge still stands, its present occupier the descendant of a former tenant farmer. Most of the vast woods are gone, though there can still be seen many giant old oaks, some tall pine, a few beautiful copper beech and many massive spreading chestnut, all reminders of the splendour and wealth and power that once surrounded this place.

The Burkes have all gone, some at the height of their power and glory and splendour, the last (now dead almost 100 years) in sadness and shame as if paying for the sins of their fathers.

Often I've stood in that vault and gazed at the 12 coffins there and always a great feeling of pity has come over me as I realise this once powerful family is now almost completely forgotten.

Their poor tenants in simple graves all around them have still families alive to pray for them. The sight of that vault has always drawn a prayer from me from those whose remains rest inside and it never fails to remind me of the truth of that poem I learned long ago.

RELEASE THE PRISONERS

INTERNEES' DEPENDANTS

FUND

★

COUNTY-WIDE COLLECTION

A Collection in support of the Dependants of Internees and Political Prisoners will be taken up outside all churches on

SUNDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1974

The public are asked to subscribe generously to this worthy cause. Anyone willing to help with this Collection should contact the Treasurer or other members of the Committee.

AIDAN CORRIGAN'S HOME BOMBED



Aidan Corrigan — a bomb in his garage.

THE home of Mr. Aidan Corrigan in Orpheus Drive, Dunganon, was damaged in an explosion early on Friday morning. Windows in nearby houses were also shattered.

Mr. Corrigan, who is a native of Co. Fermanagh, is well-known for his Republican views and has been long associated with the Civil Rights Movement.

It is not yet known who is responsible for this outrage, but over the past months many homes of those opposed to foreign subjection have been targets of a well organised campaign of bombing. Mr. Corrigan's home is no exception.

VALUABLE MEN

AT the recent Westminster Election the polling booth at Ballinamallard was manned by four leading members of the Diarmuid Mac Murrough Branch of SDLP based at Coa. Because of the role they have played in the campaign against injustice and oppression they become very "rattled" at any mention of internment or internees, a free Ireland or the likes. So strong are they in their feelings on such matters that they refused to sit in the polling booth with people who have consistently protested against internment, Unionist rule and partition. One of these stalwarts is well known for his opposition to the Internees' Dependants Fund. He thinks they are well enough off: "Aren't they getting assistance?" says he.

But the most colourful character of all is Mr. Charles McCann, main prop of the GAA in the area. So valuable a man is he that his fee for sitting in Ballinamallard on polling day was £13.00.

EDITOR OF

"AN PHOBLACHT" JAILED AGAIN



Eamonn Mac Tomais under arrest. No wonder the secret police man hangs his head.

MR. EAMONN Mac TOMAIS, well known writer and lecturer, an authority on the history and geography of old Dublin, on which subject he has given many interesting lectures, and editor of "An Phoblacht", the weekly Republican newspaper with a circulation of upwards of 50,000 copies, was seized in his office by Cosgrave's secret police, the Special Branch, only 13 days after his release from Portlaoise jail.

In the Special Criminal Court in Dublin he was again sentenced to 15 months in Portlaoise on a farcical charge of possessing an incriminating document. A copy of the same document is in the possession of nearly every newspaper editor in the country.

The jailing of Mac Tomais is a crime against justice. No wonder a woman in court broke down and wept, shouting to the three hypocrites on the bench: "How can you live with your consciences?"

The ghost of Lord Norbury is very much alive in the political courts of the South? How long more can the leaders of churches who profess the teachings of Christ remain silent?

The crimes committed in the name of justice against this man cry out for protest and condemnation by all who subscribe to decency and fair play.

Internees' Dependants Fund

RAFFLE

for

LONG KESH HARP

and

COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE

will take place at

INTERNEES' DANCE

in

CAVANACARRAGH HALL

on

SUNDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1974

TICKETS—5p each BOOK OF SIX—25p