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## IRELAND—LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT

BELFAST SINN FEIN PLANS TO HAVE A CAMPAIGN OF MEETINGS ON THE THEME "BRITISH ARMY OUT!". IT WILL BE LAUNCHED THIS SUNDAY, 8th DECEMBER, WITH A MARCH FROM THE BUSY BEE, ANDERSONSTOWN TO DUNVILLE PARK, WHERE A RALLY WILL HIGHLIGHT THE REASONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AND ANNOUNCE FURTHER STEPS. THE CAMPAIGN IS FOCUSSED ON THE PRESENCE OF ENGLAND'S ARMY BECAUSE IT IS A KEY FACTOR IN OUR STRUGGLE.

Last week England's Labour Party Conference endorsed the official propaganda that the Army is here to protect the Catholics. This propaganda has been the stock in trade of every English Government, Labour and Conservative, since 1969. It is also shared by the Liberal Party, the Trade Unions and in fact every influential expression of English opinion. Except for a few dissidents the entire British population sanctions the official line that their Army ("doing a wonderful job") is engaged in

peace keeping between two hostile communities. The Labour Party conference angered Bill Craig's Vanguard Party by spelling out the precise meaning of such a formulation. The words "policing" or "peace-keeping" sound nice. Talk of massacre of Catholics by Protestants does not. The Loyalists were upset at the explicit Crudity of the language. It is bad for their "law-abiding," "democratic" image.

What we object to is not the language but the concept of peace-keeping. The truth about

the English Army in Ireland is very different. Far from preventing some future massacre of the Catholics they are in fact aiding the Loyalists in repression and murder of Catholics in order to secure their age-old control over Ireland.

The six county regime set up by England to be a permanent garrison against attempts at national liberation finally collapsed in 1969. The police and B Specials were unable to control the insurrection of the nationalist people of the six counties whom they had kept in subjec-

tion by denial of civil rights, by discrimination and gerrymanders. Unionist arrogance vanished overnight; panic set in as the ultimate deterrent, the lawless militia of B Specials was shown to be inadequate to control the rise of nationalist demands for justice.

The metropolitan army was sent in, "in aid of the Civil power." The Stormont phase of English government was over. The Army was there to see it was followed by some-

Continued on Page Three

BELFAST COMHAIRLE  
CEANTAIR SINN FEIN:

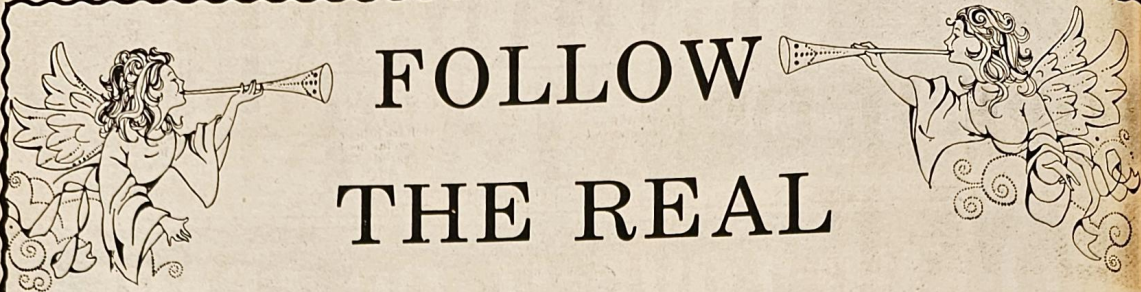
CAMPAIGN FOR THE  
WITHDRAWAL OF THE  
ENGLISH ARMY

TO SECURE AN END TO—  
INTERMENT : SECTARIAN  
ASSASSINATIONS : TO  
CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE  
BUILDING OF EIRE NUA.

Beginning with a March from the BUSY BEE, ANDERSONSTOWN, to a Rally at DUNVILLE PARK, on SUNDAY, 8th DECEMBER. Assemble at 2.30 p.m., March at 3.00 p.m. sharp.



## REPUBLICAN PRISONERS IN ARMAGH JAIL



# FOLLOW THE REAL CHRIST

December is the month of Christmas. And Christmas marks the birthday of Jesus Christ.

Over much of the Western World the birth of Christ will be formally observed this year as usual by members of ruling classes who will attend routine church services and nod their heads in hypocritical approval when the preacher speaks of "Peace on Earth and Goodwill to All Men." And having done that they will return to their normal un-Christian imperialistic warmongering, cut-throat capitalist competition, exploitation of the working masses under their heavy heels, and the savage suppression of those proletarians who dare to challenge their domination and control.

This is the way it has been for nearly twenty centuries since the birth of Christ. Christianity has been preached. Formal Christian rituals have been performed countless times. Christian wishes of goodwill have been mouthed by a host of tongues. But, except in the case of a small number of people, Christianity has never been practised. All that we have had is rivers of hypocrisy pouring like fetid stinking mire, out of the marbled sewers of the ruling classes.

Throughout the ages while the downtrodden toilers of the Earth, who produced all social wealth, slaved without respite, their arrogant and greedy masters, who lived parasitically off the fruits of their labour, called themselves Christians. While workers were regimented into armies of human cannon fodder and sent to slaughter other workers and be slaughtered in turn in their millions for ruling class imperialist aims, their power-hungry and blood-stained controllers called themselves Christians. When Western ruling class grabbed much of Asia, Africa and the Americas and enslaved their peoples they called themselves Christians and had Christian pastors bless their soldiers before they set out to slaughter all those who rebelled against their imperial rule. And when starving workers back in the homelands of the imperialists "liberated" as much as a loaf of bread they were declared "criminals" and the ruling class spies who sent them to prison or the gallows also called themselves Christians.



Today the hypocrisy surrounding Christ and his birthday has grown even greater, if anything. For the religious feast of Christmas has now become a feast for the Christian capitalists. The birthday of Christ is for them a time of vast profits. By careful manipulation of the working masses a fever of Christmas "goodwill" is generated among the general public which results in huge sales of cards and other goods. And so we send each other cards. And we send each other presents. And we eat and drink as much as we can afford of the tastier foodstuffs and alcoholic beverages.

**BY  
MICHAEL  
TOBIN**

All this is supposed to be the proper way to celebrate the birth of Christ. But let us this Christmas for a change remember who the real Christ was. Let us begin by remembering that He was not a domineering member of any ruling class but was instead a humble worker who used His time and talents for the

benefit of His oppressed fellows, for whom His Great Warm Heart burned with love. Let us have no doubts about the fact that it was precisely because He was regarded as a dangerous "subversive" that He was executed by being left to die in agony nailed to a cross. And having reflected on all of this let us be honest with ourselves and admit that if we are to really celebrate the birth of this truly great revolutionary—who could throw the capitalist vultures of his day out of the Temple in Jerusalem single-handed—we need to start by, first of all, remembering

those freedom fighters and revolutionaries of our day and age. Freedom-fighters such as Camilo Torres, the revolutionary Colombian priest who was killed in an ambush in 1966 fighting desperately for the liberation of the enslaved South American working masses.

Camilo Torres was a soldier saint, who followed the fiery revolutionary who was the real flesh and blood Christ and not the false image of the sickly liberal figure shrouded in bourgeois mythology which ruling class Churchmen have in their own narrow interests depicted as Christ. For Torres the true Christian, particularly a Catholic, is someone who does not submit passively to wrongs and injustices on this Earth of ours. No, in Torres' eyes every Christian is obliged to actively struggle to make our world a better one. For him "the Catholic who is not a revolutionary is living in mortal sin" and "the duty of every Catholic is to be a revolutionary." Yes, for Torres the real Catholic and the real Christian is the one who gets off his or her knees and fights and struggles to liberate our enchained world from the shackles of capitalism and imperialism.

On this particular Christmas then let ordinary Christians reflect upon the real Christ—the revolutionary Christ who became a martyr for his beloved oppressed mankind. Let them realise that the real Christ does not reside in the cold monuments of stone of the clerical bourgeoisie, such as the Vatican, Notre Dame, and Westminster Abbey, but in the warm hearts of today's revolutionaries fighting against imperialism in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe. And having rid themselves of the cobwebs and mental slumber of mindnumbing bourgeois propaganda let them then extend their hands in brotherly friendship and solidarity to the true Christians of today—revolutionaries like Camilo Torres, particularly those held captive in jails and concentration camps and torture chambers in Chile, Ireland, Uruguay, Iran, Brazil, South Africa, Haiti, South Vietnam, Russia, South Korea, Indonesia, Paraguay, Turkey, Spain, India, Augland, Germany, Israel and so many other places.



5.—Níon éiríis go maíe leis na normánaí; i gcúisge ulaó. Carla acrahn tuir éiríní agus de cónsa. Cuir ó héilí agus ó domhail le óéile agus éomáineadar na normánaí as an gcúisge ar fad.

6.—Bí ruairí ó concúbaír ina rí pós i cónnaé. D'ion-saís sé na normánaí ac éip air buacáine oéú. Ó domhail sé isteac i mainistir cónsa mar a bhuaír sé bás sa mbliain 1199.

7.—Dob é ruairí an eard-ní veireannac an éirínn. Seán, mac éiríní 11, agus an dob ea é. Da trua a leicéid aise. Ann in aimsir na sabála. Da cónnaéac. Dob é a órdáís beadac hí láidir cearc ann caisleán ac cliaic a cósáine beadac seáil eile le hinsint ó 1210 to deí. 1921.

8.—Sa mbliain 1185 éáinic fear las, san seasamí ann, ceádeal "ciarna éireann" ann in aimsir na sabála. Da cónnaéac. Dob é a órdáís beadac hí láidir cearc ann caisleán ac cliaic a cósáine beadac seáil eile le hinsint ó 1210 to deí. 1921.

9.—Faoi óéann na bliain 1250 bí dá éirínn d'éirínn saíle na normánaic. Cuiríní san toisc san na saoil beac faoi éánnas duine amháin agus san taic acu ar dóc na mórúna.

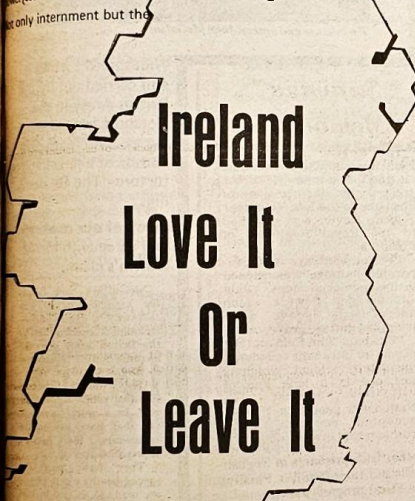
# IRELAND— LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT

Continued from Page One.

...ceptable to English  
...the leadership of the  
... and turned  
... a fully articulated de-  
... for a continuation of  
... struggle of the men of 1916  
... national independence. This  
... met by the sophisticated  
... of Kitson's Counter-  
... emergency techniques. The  
... increasingly took control  
... of its political masters,  
... because without it they were  
... less.

... to become human, to  
... acquire human dignity and  
... freedom, to express its own  
... values and cherish its own  
... people is the most deeply  
... moral and religious act. It  
... involves courage beyond the  
... ordinary limits demanded by  
... lying. It involves single-mind-  
... edness, dedication, self-sacr-  
... ifice and perseverance.

The people of the occupied six  
counties of Ireland have shown  
that they have these qualities,  
that they have put their hands  
to the plough and will not turn



... only internment but the  
... back. They will resist to the  
... end.

back. They will resist to the  
end.

They are facing a campaign of  
assassinations directed against  
them as Catholics, because as  
the English government well  
knows, Protestants have been  
the main agent for England's  
imperialism in Ireland for three  
hundred years and the national  
subjection of Ireland has meant  
principally the subjection of  
Irish Catholics. There is collusion  
between the English Army and  
the hereditary unofficial Orange  
militia. This will go on as long  
as the English Army remains.

As soon as it goes the Catholics  
will be able to defend themselves.  
Far from preventing a blood-  
bath, the English Army is perpe-  
trating one. The way to prevent  
a bloodbath is to drive the evil  
invading force out.

With the full night of Britain's  
forces of repression removed  
Loyalists, the former oppressors  
of the Irish people for English  
Kings and Queens, will be un-  
able to continue a career of

## Prisoners "Determined To Fast To Death"

A Derry Republican  
prisoner in Crumlin Road Jail  
says that men on hunger  
strike there "are determined  
and dedicated enough to fast  
until death if their just  
demands are not met."

Michael McNaught, now  
back in Crumlin Road after  
spending three months in  
Long Kesh, says he endured  
the hardships which followed  
the destruction of Long Kesh  
"but since I've been moved  
back to Crumlin Road I await  
trial I've realised that the men  
in A wing were beaten and  
made to suffer far more than  
those in Long Kesh. In fact,  
they are still suffering both  
physically and mentally."

He says the men are locked  
up 24 hours a day and are  
only allowed out of their cells  
twice a day to get fresh water  
and empty their pots. "They  
are forced to wash in their  
cells and the authorities won't  
even supply disinfectant for  
the uncovered floors."

He adds: "I have made  
repeated requests to see the

welfare officer and the doctor  
but so far neither of them has  
appeared. The only form of  
protest left open to the men  
was a total hunger strike and  
none of the men are under any  
illusions as to what a hunger  
strike entails. There are now  
80 men on hunger strike and  
they are well into their third  
week. Already some of them  
are very weak and the lack of  
fresh air, exercise and  
working facilities isn't helping  
them any."

Mr. McNaught asks for  
public support for the  
prisoners' demand for  
political status. "I would ask  
you to help them in their  
protest by phoning the N.I.  
office and asking to be put  
and enquire about them," he says.  
"Get in touch with your M.P.  
and local councillors and  
make them bring pressure to  
bear on Donaldson and  
company. Put advertisements  
in the papers supporting the  
men on hunger strike."

Members of the Derry  
Women's Action Committee

travelled to Belfast  
and joined the Friends and  
Relatives of Political  
Hostages group (Turf Lodge)  
in a picket outside Crumlin  
Road Jail in support of the 100  
men in A wing who are  
hunger strike for restoration  
of both remand status and free  
association.

### MAGILLIGAN PRISONERS' THANKS

A chara — Through the  
medium of your newspaper I  
would like to express the  
heartfelt thanks of every man  
in Magilligan P.O.W. camp for  
all the clothing that the people  
of Derry City, Derry county  
and other areas so kindly gave  
us in our hour of need.

And to Fr. Shields who, from  
the time of our arrival here,  
has done everything in his  
power to ensure our physical  
and spiritual comfort.

By the way of recompense  
we can offer little but our  
sincere thanks. God bless you  
all.

T. MULLIN.

oppression, as Stormont '69  
showed. They will have to  
make peace and common cause  
with those they formerly oppres-  
sed. They see this quite clearly,  
and it is only they who call  
for the English to keep their  
Army here. The Newsletter  
expressed this hysterically on  
30 November. Speaking of a  
Labour backbender's call to  
withdraw the Army from

supporting "a stubborn majority  
which was denying the minor-  
ity its civil rights" it called his  
speech "mischievous, mis-  
informed, misleading and mal-  
evolent." England's former  
bully-boys know how necessary  
the Army is to them. The nation-  
alist people of the six counties  
on the other hand know how  
important it is to drive out  
the forces of the Crown whose  
hands are stained with centuries  
of Irish blood.

One correction to the Labour  
backbender's remarks must be  
made. The nationalists in the  
North are not a minority. They  
are the native Irish people —

and those who by marrying them  
have lost taste for themselves and  
for their children. They are the  
inheritors of a great and proud  
national tradition struggling to  
regain the right to control their  
own destiny. They have shattered  
the repulsive fascist six county  
statelet into which they were  
corralled by the Orange bosses.

For this they needed the active  
support of those in the twenty  
six counties who have always  
cherished the ideal of a free  
independent Ireland

## New Style Internment on the way

The Association for Legal Justice in Belfast has claimed that the  
Royal Ulster Constabulary is using torture to extract confessions  
of I.R.A. membership from people they arrest so that they can  
be imprisoned rather than interned.

The Association, in a statement, said in Dunmurry R.U.C. Station,  
Belfast, was the most recently established centre for the torture  
of people arrested in Catholic areas of West Belfast.

The practice in many recent  
arrests in that area had been "four  
hours in British Army custody at  
Fort Monagh, followed by trans-  
fer to Dunmurry station."

The statement went on: "After  
physical beatings and psychological  
tortures, many arrested persons  
have been forced to sign statements  
admitting to offences — mostly  
membership of the I.R.A. They  
are then charged on the basis of  
these confessions and remanded  
in custody. Bail is invariably  
in the High Court."

The Association cited two cases  
in which, it alleged, this had  
occurred.

The first, involving Michael Connor  
(22) of Turf Lodge, who was  
arrested in the streets on October  
24th and interrogated in the Army's  
Fort Monagh. Later he was trans-  
ferred to Dunmurry Police station,  
where he was interrogated by up

to 10 Special Branch men and  
accused of murders and involvement  
in murders. While kicked on the  
testicles, according to the statement,  
his hair was pulled his head was  
banged up against the wall, and  
he was threatened with a gun and  
beaten with a Long black ruler. He  
was also offered £200 for information.

He had been told that he was being  
charged with membership of the  
I.R.A. and made a statement saying

that he had left the I.R.A. after  
serving two years for a firearms  
charge. He had also explained that  
he had been living away from home  
because of threats on his life by  
members of the British forces. On  
October 22nd he had been charged  
with I.R.A. membership and remanded  
in custody.

### ARRESTED GIRL:

The second case was that of 18-year  
old Carol Williamson of Andersons-  
town, Belfast, who according to  
the statement, was arrested at  
7 a.m. on her home on November  
1st and taken to Fort Monagh  
and from there to Dunmurry  
R.U.C. Station. She was accused  
of hijacking and membership of  
the I.R.A. The girl was alleged that  
she was subjected to constant  
squealing in her ears, her earrings  
were pulled, she was slapped in  
the face.

### Lurgan

The Tom William Memorial, Sinn  
Fein Band Lurgan recently require  
10 sets of uniforms. This youth  
band between the ages of 12 to 18,  
which just recently started. We are  
prepared to pay a fair price for good  
second hand instruments.

Contact:  
The Secretary, Tom Williams Sinn  
Fein Band, 77 North Street, Lurgan.

## BIRMINGHAM BOMBS

Following the bomb attacks on Birmingham public houses in which 20 people died, and many more in-  
jured, six Ulster born men all living in Birmingham were arrested and charged with the murder of one of  
the victims, in what is described as a holding charge pending investigations.

The six were Hugh Callaghan (44), Patrick Hill (30), Robert Gerard Hunter (29), Noel Richard McKelkeny  
(31), William Power (29) and John Walker (39).

The blasts occurred as the body of IRA Volunteer James McDaid, killed in a bomb explosion in Coventry  
was being flown out of England, having been refused a church service by the Catholic Hierarchy in that  
diocese.

### CLAIMED BY RED FLAG 74 GROUP

Birmingham police are investigating a phone call to the Press Association that a group called Red Flag 74  
was responsible for the Birmingham bombing. The call was made by a girl who said she was aged 17 and  
a lieutenant in the brigade. She said the IRA were not responsible for the bombs. She said Red Flag was  
responsible for the bombs at the Conservative Headquarters as well as the Birmingham Bombs.

STATEMENT FROM HUGH FEENEY, GARTREE PRISON, GERARD KELLY, WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON, DOLOURS PRICE, BRIXTON PRISON AND MARION PRICE, BRIXTON PRISON:

# JENKINS' BREAKS PROMISES

On June 1, 1974, the British Home Secretary, MR. ROY JENKINS, issued a statement about our hunger strike for political status and return to prisons in Ireland to serve our sentences. In it he said: "I believe it would be possible and reasonable for them (i.e. us) to serve the bulk of their (i.e., our) long sentences near their (i.e., our) homes in Northern Ireland."

On June 6, 1974, Lord Brockway, Mr. Stallard, M.P., and Assemblyman Paddy Devlin saw the two of us who were, and still are, at Brixton. They informed us individually, and in the presence of each other, that they had seen the Home Secretary at a meeting in the Home Office. They said that he was prepared to interpret the sentence quoted above as: "I will send them back to N. Ireland before the end of 1974."

We put some questions to Messrs. Brockway, Stallard and Devlin: What value has this promise if Mr Jenkins is changed from the Home Office?

What happens if the Labour Government loses the election (it was obvious that a general election was imminent)?

What about the phrase in the June 1, statement: "Taking into account compassionate and security considerations?" Will this be used to hold us in England as it has been used to hold internees in Long Kesh? We made it clear that we had no control over the security situation and that we were not prepared to become political hostages.

Would we be given political status in our English prisons, pending our transfer to prisons in N. Ireland - no prison work, wearing our own clothes, food parcels, letters to Long Kesh, etc?

In reply to our questions the three politicians said:

a) That Mr. Jenkins assured them that the Home Secretary of the day, even a Tory one, would have to honour such a commitment.

b) That Mr. Jenkins said that he, as well as the three emissaries, would 'stand up and be counted' if any other Home Secretary, Tory or Socialist, attempted to wretch on the promise he was making to us.

c) That the 'security considerations' clause was a formula that had to be put in for political purposes and should not cause us any concern.

d) That negotiations for political status, pending our transfer, could and would be taken up if we were satisfied with the main commitment to return us before the end of 1974 and called off our hunger strike. We were asked not to press the point at that juncture.

We thought about it overnight. On Friday June 7, 1974 we were allowed by the Home Office to speak with each other on the telephone. The commitment seemed to us to be fairly reasonable compromise. Furthermore we had three men in public life as witnesses and guarantors to this verbal commitment. These three men seemed to be genuinely concerned for our welfare. We balanced these considerations against the deep distrust of most Irishmen and Irishwomen for promises from British governments. We finally decided, albeit with no great enthusiasm, to trust Mr. Jenkins and to call off our hunger strike which was then in its 206th day.

Since then we have been waiting patiently for our transfer to prisons in N. Ireland.

It had been laid down as a condition of the commitment which we have just outlined that all consultations and decisions were strictly confidential. To this day we and our families have honoured that confidence completely. We did not tell even our closest friends what happened during those fateful days in the first week in June. Furthermore we continued to respect confidentiality even though the

promised negotiations on political status pending our transfer never took place, and the men among us were treated as criminals.

On November 28, Mr. Jenkins informed two of us (Dolours Price and Marion Price): "There can now be no question of an early move to Northern Ireland."

He made a similar announcement in Parliament some day. He said that the conditions for our return which he laid down in a Parliamentary reply on June 13, 1974, namely, "no great outbreak of violence or deterioration in the security situation," had not been fulfilled.

In regard to his activities on November 28, we would point out to the Home Secretary:

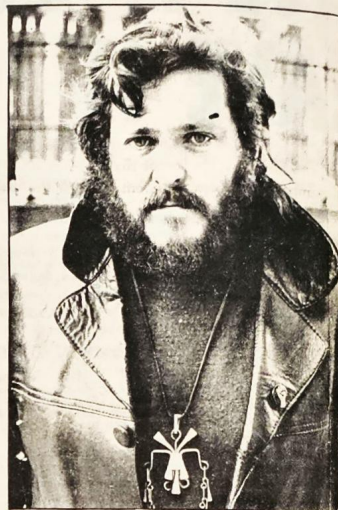
1 That we are four prisoners, not two and that he is obliged to communicate his decisions to all four of us.

2. That his commitment to us is governed by the message which he sent to us per Messrs Brockway, Stallard and Devlin and not by his answer in Parliament a week later.

The Home Secretary has finally wretched on his commitment to us. He has not kept his part of the bargain. This releases us from our obligation to confidentiality. It is imperative that everyone should know the truth about our situation. The facts are as we have set them out above.

We call on Lord Brockway, Mr. Stallard and Mr. Devlin to fulfill their roles as guarantors and publicly support us now that Mr. Jenkins has let us down. We ask them to confirm that the facts are as we have set them out above. We expect them to mount a sustained campaign to get Mr. Jenkins to retrieve his broken promises. Our wellbeing and that of our families depends very much on our early return to serve our sentences in N. Ireland. The same applies to

## BRITISH ARMY STILL TORTURES IRISH PRISONERS



Ex-internee and author John McGuffin

### Strabane Memorial

The Eugene Devlin Sinn Fein cumann, Strabane, has alleged that a memorial cross erected by the people of Strabane to the late Volunteer Eugene Devlin was smashed by the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

The cumann says that irreparable damage was caused to the memorial stone, while wreaths and flowers which adorned the grave were trampled into the grave. "Strabane Sinn Fein and the people of Strabane condemn this latest incident, which is just one in a long line of atrocities against the Nationalist people in the six occupied counties," the cumann said in a statement.

other Irish prisoners in English jails and their families. Finally, political progress and true peace demand that British politicians and the British Government begin to honour promises made to Ireland and her people.

2 December 1974.

Widespread torture is still carried out by the British Army in the North of Ireland, according to John McGuffin, author of a new book on torture, 'The Guinea Pigs.'

Many of our readers will agree with Mr. McGuffin's claim.

McGuffin's book details the experimentation with sensory deprivation techniques carried out by the British army after the introduction of internment on August 9, 1971.

"They still do a lot of standing people against the wall in a search position, but they have refined the techniques for sensory deprivation.

"They have now got special booths where people are made to sit and look at acoustic tiles.

"After a few hours of this people start hallucinating and after 24 hours you go off your head."

The centre for this kind of torture, he said, is still Palace Barracks, Belfast, where the first sensory deprivation torture was carried out.

Other centres of physical torture are Dunmurry and Grand Central Hotel, Belfast and Ballykelly.

McGuffin says the after effects of sensory deprivation experienced by the 'guinea pigs' who suffered this torture in 1971 'can safely be compared to the symptoms experienced by prisoners in concentration camps in World War II 20 years after, but more intense.'

As well as sensory deprivation, he says, the army have at times gone in for electric shock treatment.

\* 'The Guinea Pigs' by John McGuffin is a Penguin Special published November 28 at 40p.

## The Parents Statement

Statement from the parents of Hugh Feeney, Gerard Kelly, Dolours Price and Marion Price:

On Saturday November 30, 1974, we visited our sons and daughters in their various prisons in England. We found them in good health but very angry with the British Home Secretary, Mr. Roy Jenkins. On Thursday, November 28, he announced in Parliament that he would not be honouring a previous commitment to return them to prisons in Ireland before the end of 1974.

Mr. Jenkins' decision to break his word was communicated officially only to Dolours Price and Marion Price. In their anger and disappointment the two girls decided there and then to go on hunger strike once again.

Gerard Kelly and Hugh Feeney, having long since learned to disbelieve reports in the hostile British Press and not having been informed officially of Mr. Jenkins' latest decision, decided to wait for reliable information as to what their two comrades in Brixton were really doing. They were determined to join them in whatever course of action they were taking.

A couple of weeks ago the leadership of the Republican Movement decided that these four prisoners were not to go back on hunger strike in the event of the Home Secretary failing to honour his promise. The order had not reached the girls in time. It has since been communicated to all four. Dolours and Marion Price have now called off their hunger strike. Gerard Kelly and Hugh Feeney, as always, are acting in complete unison with the girls.

This statement was issued on December 2nd, 1974.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT - E1 received from Paul Williams, Cardiff.

# PLEASE DON'T SEND US PARCELS

REES TRIED TO PRODUCE A MILITARY SUCCESS for the enemy army this week. So after the weekly conference on repression with his master G.O.C. King and the tame brigade from Derry, Chief Inspector Jaimie Flanagan; he announced to incredulous Press men at Stormont that the proof that the British Army were on top of the situation was that a number of shooting incidents against the "security forces" had been halved in the previous week.

Everyone knows that this merely reflects the brilliant adaptability of the Republican forces. Last week the harassment of the enemy forces on the border was ruthlessly pursued. The enemy planned to use the flow of civilian traffic to cover the building of heavily fortified blockhouses in positions commanding a few approved border roads. In a co-ordinated masterly operation the Republican forces selectively blocked roads with hijacked booby-trapped vehicles at all points at which the enemy believed they could control border crossings. The enemy were forced to divert traffic along roads which THEY HAD EARLIER SPENT MONTHS TRYING TO SEAL, for example, past Edentubber and up the Flagstaff, then back down again to Coghogue on the main Dublin/Newry Road. The protection of the border culminated on the night of 3/4th December when EVERY BORDER CROSSING 'APPROVED OR UNAPPROVED WAS SEALED BY BOOBY TRAPPED VEHICLES. Meantime, traffic flowed freely on tracks and routes protected by Republican soldiers.

The use of enemy hand grenades in the attacks on civilians in Newry and Crossmaglen on Friday 29th November showed the ruthless immoral tactics used against the resisting people in the border area.

A statement from the South Armagh Brigade on 27th November pointed out that in addition 15 explosions had been caused in the Killeen-

Forkhill-Dromintee areas by small mines planted on the roads and set off at random by civilian traffic. The purpose was to pretend they were planted by Republican forces, hope for a tragedy in which innocent lives would be lost and then orchestrate a chorus of 'true patriot Irishmen who were moderate and peace-loving' to blame the Republicans and kill the peoples: support

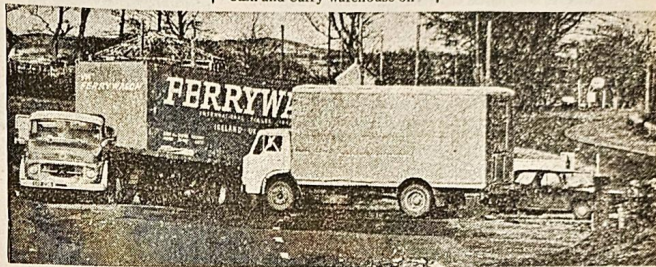
inside the building on 3rd December.

A clear half-hour warning was given and there were no civilian casualties though some policemen had minor injuries. The building is still closed as it has also been booby-trapped. This attack prevented the Council at which a faithless N.L.F. candidate had been ordered to take his seat meeting.

In Newry a 100lb bomb was placed outside the wholesale Cash and Carry warehouse on

biased to present as favourable a picture of the British army operations and their successes against the I.R.A. as possible.

General King was quite specific on this point during the week. "Unless democratic countries can learn to curb the excesses caused by their freedom, the freedom of speech, the freedom of strike, it is doubtful whether our kind of democracy can survive." So liberals and trade-unionists who think they are beyond involvement in the national



Hijacked lorries blocking the main Dublin-Belfast Road on the border, at the often bombed Killeen Northern customs post. At present a six thousand gallon petrol tanker full of fuel is among the vehicles being used.

for the armed struggle. "This counter-insurgency tactic would not succeed because the community realises that the safety of civilians was a priority as far as Republicans were concerned," the statement concluded.

An enemy explosives officer Warrant Sergeant John Maddox was killed by an ingenious series of booby traps and landmines at Gortmullen on the Cavan Fermagh border on 1st December.

A 200lb bomb which had been placed two days earlier was first defused; the 40lb bomb which killed the Sergeant was followed by another 40lb bomb from which the enemy patrol only escaped by taking cover. According to Lisburn 334 members of the 'security forces' have been killed in action in the 6 counties.

The true figures are at least 500, including the soldier killed by rifle fire in Armagh (28th).

The replacement custom caravan on the Derry border at Killea was destroyed by a 20lb bomb on 1st December. At the border crossing at Aghnacloy the enemy checkpoints came under sustained fire the same evening and traffic was held up and had to be diverted.

Fire continued to be directed against enemy military and foot patrol. On 30th November a policeman was seriously wounded in Derry's Strand Road by a single shot. On 1st December an enemy soldier was wounded in Dungannon. In Belfast more than 40 shots were fired in an assault on Fort Monagh. Soldiers were fired on in the Short Strand and Newington areas. At Cushendall the R.U.C. station was attacked by a fire bomb.

The bombing campaign continued. The Courthouse at Omagh suffered major structural and interior damage when a 60lb bomb exploded

Merchant's Quay. Adequate warning was given. The device was partly neutralised by the enemy with a controlled explosion but some damage was caused. (27th November). A bomb was also placed outside the Post Office in Rostrevor on 2nd December. This was a 60lb device. The general demoralisation of the enemy is well-reflected in a general plea issued to collaborators and agents."

"Please don't send us parcels or cards," it begs. "We are afraid they might be booby trapped." So no comfort for the enemy troops.

It must be constantly remembered by Irish people that G.O.C. King has told the media not to report even major incidents in the campaign and that one reads in the papers or hears broadcast is heavily

struggle should note that they are the next targets for repression.

But it would be easier to mop them up piecemeal if it could be shown that the heroic Irish struggle for freedom had been smashed by repression. English blindness and obstinacy in maintaining her stranglehold on Ireland by whatever means are leading her to destroy Irish people.

The licence given to the sectarian assassins here and the petrol-bombing National Front in England show that moral considerations are irrelevant where Irish lives and rights are concerned. The Dublin traitors limp along behind the English bullies tightening the screw of repression week by week. The latest is the use of armed soldiers in overwhelming numbers outside sessions of the Special Criminal.

## DUBLIN BRANCH BREAKS WITH NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

A DUBLIN cumann of Sinn Féin (Gardiner Place) last night announced its resignation from the organisation following the events of last week's Ardfeis when it was decided to instruct Republican Clubs councillors to take up their seats wherever elected.

The Markievicz Cumann said they were resigning on the grounds that the leadership, holding to and, indeed, stifling the implementation of policy decisions made at Ardfeiseanna over the past few years had sold out on the national question—the North.

"They have sold out the interests by the decision to instruct Republican Club councillors who were elected on an anti-interment ticket and who were asked to refrain from taking their seats until interment was ended, to take their seats forthwith," said a statement issued.

"Do they forget that part of the anti-interment protest, the rents and rates strikes. Will they, like the SDLP, call on the remaining rent and rate strikers to come to their protest? Ask the statement."

### Drugged

The Cumann said it also disagreed with the leadership's departure from the radical to moderate Republican struggle to "moderate constitutionalism". Their main activities in the North appeared to be organising for elections and issuing press

statements regarding the activities of the Provisionals.

The statement said that the 13 p.c. Sinn Féin vote in the N.W. Cork by-election "had dragged the leadership into the belief that the road to a 32-County Socialist Republic was the road to Dail Eiriseann".

Events before the Ardfeis also illustrated the lack of democracy in Sinn Féin, added the statement, when the leadership suspended and expelled Seamus Costello last summer and initiated a slander campaign against him within the Republican movement.

The statement went on to say that in the Markievicz Cumann they had lost 65 p.c. of their membership, and the Dublin membership had dwindled from 300 members 18 months ago to a mere 50 or so active members.

"Finally," said the statement, "we will continue our activities in the Dun Laoghaire Housing Action Group, as well as our work on all other issues affecting the local people until a truly socialist Republican organisation emerges from this situation, which will lead the plain people through class struggle and not by the use of Ireland to victory through utterances of emotional rhetoric."

## "British Laws Won't Deter Republican Movement"

The Wolfe Tone Cumann, Sinn Féin in Derry in a statement, said that the recent legislation outlawing the I.R.A. in Britain and putting heavy legal penalties on supporters "reflect Britain's feelings of desperation and helplessness in trying to stamp out the Republican movement."

"A government cannot kill an idea or aspiration by declaring it illegal," the cumann said. "The hopes of a people for their future and their children's future will not be obediently forgotten because of new draconian legislation."

"After hundreds of years do they still not realise that laws do not control people's minds and hearts, no matter how cruel these laws may be? As the British announce their new measures against the I.R.A. and its supporters, prisoners in Crumlin Road gaol are weak from hunger strike against barbaric conditions

and treatment. Will people prepared to go on hunger strike to the death be deterred by any kind of new legislation brought up by the British? We think not. Will the British drive out altogether whatever democracy existed in their own country in a doomed attempt to drive out the Republican movement?"

"There is no substitute for freedom nor those determined to achieve it. When will Britain realise this and negotiate for a just peace on the basis of announcing a general amnesty and their intention to withdraw?"

# SINN FEIN TAKE - OVER

The booking office of British Airways in Castle Street, Belfast was taken over by members of Sinn Fein protesting about the treatment of political prisoners in Crumlin Road Jail and Long Kesh.

The protest began at 11 a.m. with a sit-in in the public part of the premises, by twenty Sinn Fein members while dozens of members and supporters outside distributed leaflets explaining the reason for the protest.

The protesters closed the front door and prevented any business from being conducted for two hours. The counter staff were aggressive and provocative and physically assaulted the protesters, but were eventually sent home by the manager.

The British Army announced over a police address system that "gunmen" had taken over the premises, and all staff from the adjoining tax offices were evacuated and not allowed to return until they had been frisked.

Two tricolour flags were draped over the windows by the occupiers. Later the Belfast Comhairle Ceannair Sinn Fein, said that 150 remand prisoners had lost the political status gained by the Crumlin Road Prison hunger strike led by Billy McKee. They were confined to cells 23 hours a day. They were not being treated for serious injuries inflicted on them by British troops and jailers.

### CONTINUING PROTEST

There had been a hunger strike for 23 days. Some of the men had been moved to Long Kesh on the grounds that they were ringleaders of the hunger strike, but those left behind were continuing their protest.

Some of the 1,400 prisoners in Long Kesh were sleeping 90 to a hut. Others were sleeping in dug-outs covered only by pieces of corrugated iron and polythene sheeting, kept in place by stones. They were still suffering from the effects of C.R. gas, rubber bullets and baton beatings.

Sinn Fein claimed that broken legs and hands are not being treated. The entire camp was water-logged.

"We demand their release now," Sinn Fein added.

Last week at Havelock House, headquarters of UTV, six rooms named after the six occupied counties were taken over for an hour by Sinn Fein members in protest of the treatment of political prisoners.

### STATEMENT BY EAST TYRONE SINN FEIN COMHAIRLE CEANNTAIR:

## WE ARE CERTAINLY NOT INVOLVED WITH S.D.L.P.

"Contrary to a report in Wednesday's Irish News (27/11/74), Sinn Fein is not involved in any way with the SDLP in anti-interment committees in the Dungannon area. We have vivid memories of co-operating with the SDLP after the introduction of interment in 1971 when the rent and rates strike was launched. We know how the SDLP broke all their promises and ganged up with Faulkner to seize internees' cattle and jarrass those on rent and rates strike.

"However, the internees received the final insult from the SDLP in that Party's statement on Wednesday (Irish News) when those politicians out Faulknered Faulkner in their denunciation of the Republican Movement. In this they laid the Birmingham bombings at the feet of the Republican Movement even though they know that no Irishmen whether he was Oliver Plunkett, Roger Casement, Barnes or McCormack ever got a fair trial in a British Court on a political charge.

"They know how Widgery the British Lord Chief Justice white-washed the Derry atrocities, how Compton white-washed the torture and mental disorientation of internees, a white-wash which has been effectively scraped off by John McGuffin in "The Guinea Pigs" just published. And now Paddy Duffy, John Hume and Paddy Devlin, not content with breaking all their promises to date, are now insulting the internees further.

"No, Republicans will keep their dignity and not co-operate in any way with servants of the English Government, the men who with O'Brien and Fitzgerald, make possible for another short while the British Garrison in Ireland."



Editor, A Chara,

The recent rejection by the Court of Appeal to get a House of Lords ruling in the case of our three members the 'Luton 3' must surely be viewed with some concern by members of the English Judiciary, and the public generally.

We are convinced their appeal was rejected in this off-hand manner (by Lord Widgery), because if it had been successful the re would have had to be an independent enquiry into the activities of the Special Branch's involvement in political organisations (such as Sinn Fein) in this country.

Keeneth Lennon, their paid informer, did admit in a written statement to the NCCL before his assassination, that he was 'encouraged' to involve these three men in "illegal activities," and later tired (unsuccessfully) to involve other members of Luton Sinn Fein in these activities.

We reject completely, the allegations made by the police at the time of his death — and again recently — that the Republican Movement, and those associated with it, are responsible for his assassination, and we demand an independent committee be set up to enquire into the 'Lennon Affair,' and the Special Branch's activities generally and that this committee consist of some non-political body — and not with RUC connections like the last one headed by James Starrett of Scotland Yard. (There can only be one verdict when one goes to law with the device with the courthouse in hell).

There are many reasons why this demand should be met — mainly because, since their arrest and imprisonment, new evidence has come to light which was not available at the time of their 'trial.'

Is Mise, Michael Holden (Ruinaí)

PATRICK MCDOREY CUMANN LUTON SINN FEIN (England) — Expresses their deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Lt. JAMES MCDONALD, accidentally killed, November, 14th, — R.I.P.

## STATEMENT FROM LURGAN

On the Shore Road, Lurgan, on the evening of Saturday 30th, an ASU of North Armagh Battalion, Provisionals Republican Army shot a man who, along with others, was guilty of the rape of a juvenile from Drummaoole. Crime of a petty and sordid nature under the cloak of Republicanism will not be tolerated in Lurgan, so the perpetrators of such criminal activity be warned.

An ASU in the Obin Street area of Portadown on Tuesday 26th November, engaged the enemy forces in a gun battle. One of the enemy was seriously wounded after retreating.

N.A. O'Neill,  
P.R.O. North Armagh Battalion,  
Oglaigh Na h-Eireann.

## BEWARE

BEWARE OF THE STRANGER IN YOUR MIDST. The Brits have not gone yet nor are the R.U.C. all lurking in their barracks. They are in plain clothes on every street, driving sometimes alone in private cars, watching from windows of unoccupied or collaborator's houses.

Remember what it was like when your area was most heavily patrolled by the military. Their presence is as great now only they hope it is hidden.

Security is up to you. Make inquiries about strangers. Observe their movements. Notice private cars driving in and out of enemy posts. The British Army and R.U.C. have said they are stepping up plain clothes patrols. You have been warned.

BE CAREFUL OF THE STRANGER IN YOUR MIDST.

## McAllister refused Hospital treatment

The Sinn Fein Branch in Crossmaglen, have called for immediate treatment for local man, Martin McAllister, who is on remand in Belfast Prison.

McAllister was one of a number of prisoners who escaped during a mass breakout at Portlaoise Jail in the 26 Counties and later was arrested by British troops after a shooting near Crossmaglen on September 13th.

During the shooting he was severely wounded and underwent surgery in a Belfast hospital. He was transferred to Belfast Prison on October 7th.

Sinn Fein claimed in a statement that despite assurances given by the prison authorities to McAllister's parents, he was never admitted to the prison hospital for further treatment. On October 17th, the statement added, McAllister was badly beaten by troops during disturbances in the prison, and his father and brother were refused permission to see him "lest they should see his weak physical conditions."

The statement went on: "We ask — must Martin remain disabled for life because of the injustice being done to him?"

### HOW LEGAL IS SINN FEIN?

Statement from Owen McKenna (Member of Thomas Harte Cumann Sinn Fein (Lurgan))

"At 11.40 p.m. on Monday 11/11/74 I was stopped by a patrol of British troops in Levin Road (Kilwillick).

"I was asked for my name and address and then I was taken to Kitchen Hill Army Post in a Saracen.

"I was searched and everything was removed from my pockets. I was then 'examined' by two medical officers (visual examination). Then I was taken for questioning by a British Army Officer about the Enderbutter Commemoration on Sunday last. Questions were also asked about future activities of Sinn Fein in Lurgan. Photographs of other members of Sinn Fein were shown to me. These photographs were taken of Sinn Fein rallies etc. I was released after three hours.

How legal is Sinn Fein."

## DON'T LET ME FIGHT IN VAIN

No I don't care for riches, nor fame nor fortune told,  
I just care for freedom, for everybody, young and old.  
For peace to walk and sit and stand  
Upright, hold high my head, in this our land,  
I want my inner feelings out,  
In the open, round about,  
Within the air, the sky, the sea,  
For women, children, you and me.  
O God, don't let me fight in vain,  
Grant I might live, nor not again,  
But for the first time, real true life,  
Far from bloodshed, hate and strife,  
Stife, — that damned immortal word  
Which holds us all in this cruel world,  
Forever we have seen it, forever it will last,  
Until we banish this cancer from our past,  
Don't let it grow within and break the fight,  
Revolt! And fight to end our plight.  
Some die, some live, some shrink away,  
But we will live to see the day,  
When we have freedom and we live,  
Young and old they shall forgive,  
Myths shall fade, and hatred disappear,  
And we shall build a country, strong and clear,  
Ay, strong and clear and free,  
Free?  
God grant that it might be so.



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# YOU NEVER NEED BE LOST

...body, sometime or other, finds himself lost or stranded possibly in an environment which might be called a hostile environment. Every winter we find people being found dead after getting lost coming home from night parties and not knowing what to do have just laid down dead of exothermia. Yet with a bit of common sense these people could have survived and been nothing the worse for the experience. The hints are given below that if remembered and followed might help you keep you alive!

**Navigation.** Develop a sense of direction. When you are in a large place, work out what direction is North. North is usually the easiest to find. If you make a note of this, it may stand you in good stead one day. Here are some

**Watch method.** If sun is visible in the hour-hand of your watch towards it. Bisect the line between the hour-hand and the block line on the watch. This gives you, near enough, true

**Pole Star.** On a clear night, find the starry plough (Ursa Major) above the line of the two stars forming the front end of the plough along about the length of the plough across the sky and you will find a medium bright

**True star (Polaris)** lies on the pole star at all times of the year.

**Historical Methods.** Wall-loving people prefer the south side of hills and grow there at all times of the year (even in winter the hills are there!) In general, rivers heads face south.

**Other methods.** Trees lean towards the prevailing wind: a west wind in most of Ireland. About half of the old cottages in Ireland are aligned East-West. Scent of flight and vapour trails give direction clues. Geese fly in a V-formation in the V-formation will be heading South. Flocks of crows fly towards woods in the morning. Rivers flow to the sea. Mountains point towards the TV station. A transistor radio has a blind spot if pointed towards the transmitter.

**Wind.** The centre of Ireland) is where the wind is strongest. The wind moves with the prevailing wind, and clouds over the sea do not so dark underneath those over land. Eskers and moraines lie mostly East-West.

**Time.** Angelus sounds at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Cocks crow at sunset, solar midnight, three hours after solar (true) midnight. The starry plough is completely around the pole star in 24 hours and is a good guide to the passage of time. A normal person walks about 4 miles per hour.

**Distance can be measured** by counting steps. If you know how long a step is. On average, steps are 18 inches, so a pace would be a yard. To judge heights, measure the distance from the ground to the top of the other. A man is 6 feet or 2 metres high.

**(4) Heat.** Nobody need freeze to death. If you feel the cold get under cover and huddle up in a ball. Animals such as dogs are warm. Or take shelter with cattle or sheep: they will keep you warm. Light a fire if you can. Ash will burn when green: get to recognise it. Certain farm objects give off heat; silage pits, potato turnip clamps and haystacks.

**(5) Attack By Dogs.** Don't run away. Fight back. Dogs expect fear, and will not usually savage you if you resist. Shout at him. If he bites you, break a stick across his back. Fall across him and pin him down. Strangle him with a belt, or twist his neck or force something down his throat. Grab his tail and belt his head against something hard. Be savage and you will survive

**(6) Attack By Humans:** Assault by an unarmed individual is best met by an immediate and vigorous counterattack. A thunderous kick in the groin will make the toughest assailant instantly lose interest in your affairs. Kicks in the shins, stomach and face are also effective. The best target for your fist is the throat. If he grabs you, try to over balance him and fall with you on top, then beat his head of tear loose and kick him in the ear. Your pockets are full of offensive weapons: biro can be forcibly rammed up nostrils combs poked into eyes. Be brutal and you will survive.

**NOTE** Girls fingernails have their uses, try tearing his eyes out: Assault by armed individuals is much more dangerous. Shot-guns are extremely dangerous weapons. Rifles and pistols not so dangerous because most Irish people are hopelessly bad shots. It is possible right enough to disarm an armed person: but in normal circumstances it is not recommended, you attempt it. Just get out of range and stay there.

**(7) Things To Eat:** There is always something eatable around somewhere. Certain vegetables can be eaten raw: turnips, parsnips, carrots, beet. Don't eat any raw spuds they are poisonous to humans. At certain times of the year there are wild berries you can eat: bilberries rownberries, strawberries, blackberries. Hawthorn berries(haws) ash keys, and the leaves of the

## 'Free political prisoners' march on Jenkins' home

This march to the Notting Hill residence of English Home Secretary Jenkins was organised by Sinn Fein and the Prisoners Aid Committee. They demanded an unconditional general release of all Irish political hostages.



hawthorn can be eaten. Sloes are edible but too many will make you ill. There are however very many poisonous berries around, so eat only the ones you know are safe. The fact that birds eat something is no recommendation: birds can eat strychnine and you can't. The roots of sweetflag are edible and are about the only eatable found in bogs. Wild garlic is O.K. in moderation. Your best bet at any time of the year is turnips, either wild ones or ones taken from farmer's clamps. If you have some food with you sit down and have a feast straightaway. You will then have the energy to keep going, whereas if you save it until you are worn out it will do you no good at all.

**(8) WET:** The greatest problem in Ireland is the constant wetness. So grab any polythene fertiliser bag you spot and bring it with you. If rain comes make yourself a hood out of it. Keep out of bogs and wet places.

### ONLY FOOLS

Only fools wander about unfamiliar bogs: with their hidden holes. Remember a path on a bog may lead to a water-hole, or to a bridge that fell down years ago.

**(9) SLEEP:** Don't just crash down in the open. Even in summer you can easily die of exposure (exothermia) if you sleep in the open. Hide up somewhere in an old building or under a bridge or even under a fallen tree. Of bushes, furse (whin) makes the best shelter. You can make a wickie-up very quickly out of sticks and grass, weaving them together. Polythene fertiliser bags make great sleeping bags. If there is no place suitable to sleep, force yourself to keep going until you find one. Sleeping up/in trees is for birds. Above all, get out of the wind to sleep.

## WHY INTERNMENT MUST GO

Since the burning of Long Kesh Concentration Camp, revulsion against internment without trial continues to grow. Daily, the Southern press carries letters and editorials condemning the futility and barbarity of Long Kesh and Magilligan and demanding the release of the political hostages. The extent to which this anti-internment lobby has grown can be ascertained from extracts which we print here from a recent editorial in the extremely right-wing and pro-British "Sunday Independent."

"If there was ever anything to be said for internment without trial in Northern Ireland when it was introduced, there is quite certainly little to be said for it now. To those who believe in the rule of law and order and the practical working of the democratic concept, the idea is repellent.

"One can certainly conceive hypothetical situations in which democracy can protect itself only by the adoption of anti-democratic measures. There were many who believed that such a situation faced Brian Faulkner when, on his own initiative and without anxious consultation, he introduced internment.

"It goes without saying that a prerequisite of the suspension of legal rights is that it will work. Internment has not worked. Quite apart from the

principle involved, it is perfectly clear from all available evidence that the living conditions imposed on the Long Kesh internees are intolerable by any standards. It is all very well for Mr. Rees to plead that these conditions exist because of the action of the internees themselves in trying to burn the Camp down. The conditions largely existed before the fire and there appears to have been an inadequate attempt to improve them after it.

"A disaster on the other side of the globe can, within days, bring about the transfer of thousands of beds and the other necessities of comfortable living. It seems quite extraordinary that the resources of the British Government are unable to cope with the needs of 500 on its own doorstep."

## Army Keep Us Late For Work. Workers Complain

Workers at Enterprise Ulster at Strathroyle have complained that they are being harassed by the British army and kept late for work.

Four of the men who always travel together to work said that they had twice been so long delayed this week that they were late for work. Although they left home in Derry at 7.30 they failed to get to their work in time to start at 8.15.

One of the men said: "My car was stopped three times in a space of about 30 yards by army patrols this morning. At the check-points we are held so long with questions that we are kept late for work. It looks as if we would need to leave home about an hour and a half before starting time to get there in time. We are not giving our names at present as that would lead to more intimidation by the army. But we want to draw the attention of the public to the way workmen in an area of high unemployment are being treated."

"Remember, if we don't reach the site at 8.15 in the morning we are not allowed to start and lose a day's pay."

# U.S. Leaders on horrors of Long Kesh

A top American politician has referred to "the horror of Long Kesh Concentration Camp in a statement issued to the news media in New York City. He is Malcolm Wilson, Deputy Governor of New York State for the last 15 years. He stated:

"The recent burning of Long Kesh and the massive disorders that followed merely serve to dramatise the seriousness of this situation."

Earlier this month the 60-year old Republican who was former second-in-command to Governor Nelson Rockefeller wrote to the Dublin news magazine Hibernia to have his name added to an anti-internment petition. The petition, has been signed by leading figures in U.S. politics including the new Governor of New York State, Congressman Hugh Carey. In his statement, Mr. Wilson said:

"Reports from Northern Ireland read as if they were copies of Solzhwitsyn's description of the horrors of Soviet misrule — only the names are changed."

Irish-American sources in the United States have claimed that public opinion there has been outraged at the attacks made on men held in Long Kesh. There has been a stepping-up of pressure on U.S. politicians by Irish groups in dozen of U.S. centres as details of the injuries inflicted by British troops on internees have been disclosed by churchmen, doctors, and social workers visiting the camp.

A Northern Aid spokesman in New York said earlier this week that the British Government was expected to launch a big propaganda offensive in North America in the near future to overcome the effects which the battering of the internees have had on American opinion.

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## God Bless You Girls Keep Your Hearts Up and Your Heads High

Dear Sir,

Time and time again statements have been sent out from Armagh Gaol concerning the harassment of our female Republican prisoners while attending remand courts.

On Friday 8th November, ten remand prisoners went to Armagh courthouse. Here they took the opportunity to bring to the notice of the public through the members of the press present in court that a hunger strike had begun in Armagh Gaol to demand an end to internment, and also that all internees were boycotting the

commissions. While some of the girls were speaking, they were forced out of the dock, and one girl sustained a fractured wrist as she was thrown down the stairs to the cells.

We would like to point out once more that physical ill-treatment is meted out to these girls while they are below stairs in the courthouse, where no member of the public has access, and there are no witnesses to this brutality.

Liberty and Strength,  
P.R.O. Armagh Gaol.

## Some Day You Will Be Free With Your Family and Friends in

## We Are Proud Of You

## Eire Nua The New Ireland

