

# REPUBLICAN NEWS

THE VOICE OF  
REPUBLICAN ULSTER

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



VOL. 4 NUMBER 45 SATURDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, 1974

(England, Scotland & Wales 10p)

Price: 5p (U.S.A. 40 cents)



Captain Michael McVerry's parents, Michael and Clare McVerry, with their daughter, Carmel, in front of the Memorial unveiled in Cullyhanna, South Armagh, last Sunday, by Ruairi O Bradaigh, President of Sinn Feinn. The Memorial to Captain McVerry cost £10,000 and was erected "on behalf of the people of Ireland by the Michael McVerry Memorial Committee." Captain Michael McVerry, O.C., 1st Battalion, South Armagh Brigade, Oglai na h-Eireann, was killed during an attack on Keady RUC Barracks in Co. Armagh, a year ago.

Over 5,000 people assembled at Drumiff Bridge on the Dundalk-Newtownhamilton Road last Sunday and then marched along the two mile narrow winding road to Cullyhanna village. There, at a hill-face overlooking the vast thirong, veteran Irish Republican, Mr. Frank Driver, (Kildare) unveiled a magnificent memorial to Captain Michael McVerry, O.C., 1st Batt., South Armagh Brigade, Oglai na h-Eireann, who was killed in action, while fighting for Irish Freedom.

The parade was led by about 50 men in combat dress wearing dark glasses and masks. A number of bands and Sinn Fein contingents from both parts of the border, took part.

Before the unveiling ceremony, a local man recalled that Captain McVerry once told him that if he were killed he wanted only a "big slab of granite, nothing elaborate," over his grave.

The magnificent memorial erected by the Michael McVerry Memorial Committee "on behalf of the people of Ireland" cost £10,000. It is in the form of a triple-surfaced punched mourne granite wall, with a granite cross standing over the centre. The outer surfaces are at forty-five degree angles bearing black polished insets depicting the four provinces. It is built into the hill face. The centre face has two volunteers, standing at ease, one on either side of the inscription.

This reads: "In proud and loving memory of one of Ireland's noblest sons, Captain Michael McVerry, Officer Commanding, First Battalion, South Armagh Brigade, Oglai na h-Eireann. Born at Carga, Cullyhanna, on December 1, 1949. Killed in action by British forces of occupation at Keady R.U.C. Barracks, on 15 November, 1973. Go ndeana Dia trocaire ar a anam."

Rev. Father Piaras O'Duill, O.F.M., Cap — who was a close friend of Captain McVerry, who blessed the memorial and recited prayers in Irish — described Michael as "having a very fine out-look on life. He was highly idealistic and I admired his steadfast principles."

After a bugler sounded the Last Post and Reveille on oration was given by Sinn Fein President, Mr. Ruairi O'Bradaigh, who described Captain McVerry as "tireless, fearless, dedicated to the cause, considerate of his men, whom he put first, and a veteran of many encounters with the British army within our shores." He recalled Captain McVerry's escape from the Curragh, his loss of the right hand in an accident, after

which he still continued the struggle for freedom. His aims were first the driving of the English forces and garrison from Ireland and then to participate in the building of a new Ireland.

William Whitelaw considered Michael McVerry important enough, said Mr. O'Bradaigh, to send a special message of congratulations to the garrison forces at Keady on bringing about his death.

Mr. O'Bradaigh said that Captain McVerry was a born guerrilla fighter, always able to outwit the strategy of the British forces. He proved his capabilities in the fight, which continued throughout South Armagh.



Lieutenant James Patrick McDade, Birmingham Battalion, Oglai na h-Eireann, died on active service, on enemy soil, in the cause of Irish Freedom, 14th November, 1974. A Mhuire, Banriogh na nGael, gúil ar a anam.

He said that the people of South Armagh had shown they would never be dominated by the British. There would be peace with justice in the North, if there was an announcement of England's intent to get out of Ireland.

Mr. Proinsias O'Lanney, who presided, thanked everyone who helped in any way towards the erection of the memorial and the arrangements for the commemoration.

## WAR CARRIED TO ENEMY SOIL

The Republican campaign against English military and economic targets on enemy soil claimed the life of a Belfast volunteer. Lieutenant James Patrick MacDaid was killed accidentally in an explosion which wrecked the modern telephone exchange and installation at Greyfriars, Coventry on Thursday 14th November. That night there were three other explosions in the Midlands. At Northampton the R.A.F. Association Club was shattered. The Conservative Office Headquarters were damaged at Solihull and in Birmingham a fire bomb caused a huge fire in a timber yard and stores.

The success of bringing the campaign against the enemy to his home base is shown in the uproar caused by the prospect of Republicans in England showing their respect for this heroic young Irishman in the accustomed way. The hysteria in England shows just how successful has been the Republican offensive against English occupation of Ireland. As long as it continues the English will not be able to play their old game of tricking. Irish patriots out of their dearly won-rights at rigged negotiations. England can no longer break faith with Ireland as long as the Republican army can carry out reprisals on enemy soil for every treacherous dealing with Irishmen.

The campaign against enemy fortifications and military personnel was pursued successfully during the past week. On Tuesday, 12th November, the R.U.C. man on duty outside collaborator Currie's home at Caledon was shot. In a statement the 1st Battalion East Tyrone Brigade said: "we claim responsibility for the shooting and wounding of one of Currie's cops." The attack came at the changing of the guard." That evening an R.U.C. patrol was fired on in the NEW LODGE District of Belfast.

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX

STATEMENT FROM THE  
REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT,  
ENGLAND:

## Reply to the Archbishop of Birmingham

It is unfortunate that Archbishop O'Dwyer of Birmingham has chosen the public media to express his feelings on the funeral of James McDade. The approach was made to him privately and was not for a demonstration of support for a dead Irishman. Rather it was a request for Mass for the soul of the deceased.

We would remind the Archbishop that God will judge him as he did James McDade. It is our hope that in the case of the Archbishop, God will act with more charity than the Archbishop did in his treatment of James McDade's relatives.

# THE FORD WORTH FIVE

Citing the power of a single public servant to be both prosecutor of crime and administrator of punishment as a dangerous, "quite possibly unconstitutional," weapon, the Irish-American Legal Aid Fund, a volunteer citizens group established to provide support funds for the families of four Irish-American political prisoners, has called for the separation of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons from the office of the Attorney General of the United States.

In urging immediate Congressional action to establish an Independent Bureau "so that our dedicated, competent Bureau personnel will be free from the control of a political appointee," the Fund charged that nowhere has the abusive hand of corrupt power been more heavily felt than in the administration of punishment to four men convicted last May in Baltimore of conspiring to send arms to the north of Ireland.

Declaring at the Baltimore trial that only as "a Black person can understand what the Black people have gone through in this country, so also must one be a Catholic in 'Northern' Ireland to know what they're going through," Kiernan McMahon, one of the four convicted men, has, since the day of his arraignment last February 14, been held in solitary confinement; first at the Anne Arundel County Federal Detention Centre in Annapolis, Md., where in spite of Government completion of a case against him, he was subjected to daily questioning by agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco, and then in Lewisburg Penitentiary where he was segregated for five weeks, during which time he was denied Sunday Mass and, except for blood relatives (who excluding one sister, all live in Ireland) any visitors.

Now in solitary confinement at a federal prison in Atlanta, Mr. McMahon, former bank official and a naturalized American citizen and Armed Services veteran, and the other three men convicted, Francis Larkin and Harry Hillick of the Washington D.C. area, and James Conlon of Woodside, Queens, N.Y., have been sent to separate and remote prisons throughout America.

Calling their solitary confinement their dispersion and their assignment to maximum security prisons a travesty of Judge Edward Norrhy's trial declaration that "you men are not criminals in the true sense of the word," the Fund accused the Office of the Attorney General of "conducting a political suppression by the improper use of our Federal Bureau of Prisons as an instrument of undue punishment and harassment."

Referring to the open hostility of an Administration that has approved the training of British Troops on American soil and the transfer of British NATO Troops in Germany for active duty in the North of Ireland, the Fund pointed out that the Office of the Attorney General has repeatedly used the Grand Jury immunity grant to jail, without charge of a crime, a wide cross-section of peaceful Irish-American activists during the same period it has protected Watergates Coulson, Chapin, Krogh, Strachan and Young from even appearing, when they were subpoenaed, before a Grand Jury.

The Fund asserted that the punishment of the four prisoners — the extremity of their six-year sentences, the differential treatment they have received since their arrest, the unprecedented bail set at figures ranging from \$150,000 to \$200,000 their removal to maximum security jails if accessible to, and a civil rights denial of, their wives and children — are all politically inspired acts intended not to dispense justice, but to intimidate the entire Irish-American community from active concern for the suffering of their brothers and sisters in the North of Ireland.

Justice will finally be served, the Fund concluded, by joining in the U.S. of New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer's call for amnesty for the Baltimore prisoners. "Their treatment, to date," a spokesman said, "bears a frightening similarity to justice in the occupied six counties of Ulster, and we believe they have earned amnesty."

Attending a conference on 28th August last, were Congressmen Mario Biaggi and John Murphy, Council President Paul O'Dwyer, Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and officers of one of America's oldest fraternal organisations, the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Also attending were five Irish-Americans of the New York area, known as the Fort Worth Five, and Bob Meisel of San Francisco, all of whom were jailed without charge of a crime.

## BACKGROUNDER

**The Baltimore Prisoners:** James Conlon, 35, was born in Belfast and married there in 1960, came to the U.S. in November, 1970 — is married and has four children, ranging in ages 7 — 12. He is a bartender and his family resides in Woodside, Queens.

**Harry Hillick, 31,** also born in Belfast came to the U.S. in 1963, served in the U.S. Armed Forces with honorable discharge, and is a bartender. He lived in Washington D.C.

**Kiernan McMahon, 36,** was born in Dublin, came to the U.S. in 1956 served in the U.S. Army 4 years with honorable discharge and became a U.S. citizen in 1961. Before arrest was an executive assistant at a D.C. bank.

**Francis M. Larkin, 34,** born in Wexford, Ireland, is married with one child. He came to the U.S. in 1950, and because father was U.S. citizen, had dual citizenship. He served in the Armed Forces of the U.S. with honorable discharge. His occupation: Civil Engineer and construction surveyor. His family lives in Riverdale, Maryland.

**The Irish-American Legal Aid Fund:** is a volunteer group, organised to provide support to the families of the four prisoners. The chairman is Bridgid Brannigan and press officer is Katherine Meyers. The Fund is broad-based, with divisions in greater New York, New Jersey and Washington, D.C. area.

**The Fort Worth Five:** In July 1972, 12 Irish-Americans,

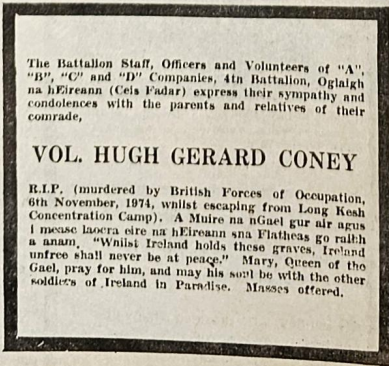
all from the New York—New Jersey area were subpoenaed to appear before a Grand Jury convened in Texas on the request of the British Government to the then Attorney General Richard Kleindienst for a probe of alleged gun-running to the North of Ireland.

Four subpoenas were cancelled before the hearing, and one witness, whose lawyer had advised Texas prosecutor of client's heart trouble, collapsed in courtroom and was rushed to hospital. He and two other witnesses were allowed to return to New York. Five were held for questioning and refused to testify under immunity grant authorised by the Organised Crime Control Act of 1970, without presence of legal counsel because of possible extradition to "Northern Ireland."

They were held in contempt, without charge of a crime, denied bail and jailed in the Tarrant County Fort Worth, Tex., jail. Tom Laffey, Ken Tierney, Paschal Morahan, Matt Reilly and Danny Crawford the Fort Worth Five — had never been in court for the slightest infraction. They were locked in a cell 16' x 16' with no facilities for exercise, no daylight and no visits from family and friends who were 1600 miles away. (NOTE at hearing subsequently held in the House of Representatives, officials of the Justice Department, including Henry Peterson, acknowledged hearing could have been held in New York). Three Irish nurses set up a picket outside courtroom and were personally challenged by presiding judge, and discharged from the Harris Methodist Hospital the following day.

In September, Justice Wm O Douglas ordered bail set and pending resumption of Grand Jury hearing, the men were freed. In January they returned to a cramped cell with no provision for exercise, no phone calls, and were prevented from writing media of their plight. The Grand Jury ended in November but under an obscure decision that no judge could hold a person for contempt longer than 6 months, their confinement extended for that period.

**Bob Meisel of San Francisco, Danny Cahalane of Philadelphia:** Both were jailed, like the Fort Worth Five, for contempt and served long periods of confinement under similar conditions.



The Battalion Staff, Officers and Volunteers of "A", "B", and "D" Companies, 4th Battalion, Oglagh na hEireann (Gael Fada) express their sympathy and condolences with the parents and relatives of their comrade,

## VOL. HUGH GERARD CONEY

R.I.P. (murdered by British Forces of Occupation, 6th November, 1974, whilst escaping from Long Kesh Concentration Camp). A Mhúir na nGael gur air agus í measc laocra éire na hEireann sna Flathas go raibh a anam. "Whist Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace." Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him, and may his soul be with the other soldiers of Ireland in Paradise. Masses offered.

# Important Role of Republican Prisoners

(Q) The first obvious question is, how is the war going?  
(O/C) The Republican Movement sees the war developing successfully on three fronts. On the first — that it the military front we have been very successful. Not only have we inflicted heavy losses on the British army, we have also inflicted a significant psychological defeat upon them. This is now being confirmed by the public admissions of the British Army hierarchy that they cannot defeat the Republican Army militarily. The other two fronts — the political and the economic can only be realistically tackled with any hope of success following the confirmation of a British withdrawal.

(Q) How do you see the morale of the British Army?  
(O/C) I think the Brits have a choice of two moods at present, depression and deep depression.

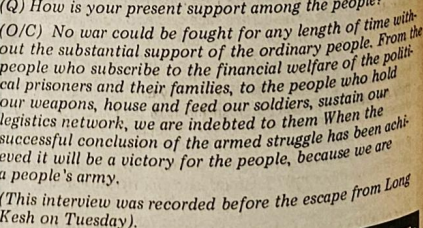
(Q) How do you compare this with the morale of Republican soldiers?  
(O/C) How is the morale of any winning side?

(Q) Recently we have had a return to the sectarian assassination campaign. How do you view this development?  
(O/C) I think it confirms two things. Firstly it is a confirmation that the Loyalist para-military forces have no definite political strategy. This comes as a result of their increasing political alienation from Britain, and their basic class conflict with the middle-class politicians of the U.U.U.C. This conflict is not based on an identification of themselves as working-class representatives, but rather it is solely a power struggle within the Loyalist camp. Secondly it confirms that pressure is being brought to bear on the "professional politicians" of the S.D.L.P. by the British war machine for a reintroduction of the political police — the R.U.C. The active co-operation of the British army with Loyalist murder gangs coupled with the recent calls by Bishop Phibbin and Gerry Fitz for collaboration with enemy forces confirms this.

(Q) What external effect had the recent burning of Long Kesh?  
(O/C) The political prisoner is just as important to the war effort as is the armed volunteer on the street. His contribution cannot be measured by visible results, nonetheless it is invaluable. The burning of Long Kesh was a shocking reminder to the ordinary people of the evils of internment. There seemed, for a long period, to be a certain apathy among our people towards the issue of internment but the political prisoners have obtained a response to their defiant gesture on the scale of 1971. Never having been in Long Kesh it is hard for me to gauge the morale of the men, but I would imagine that following the magnificent public display of solidarity by the people it must be extremely high.

(Q) How is your present support among the people?  
(O/C) No war could be fought for any length of time without the substantial support of the ordinary people. From the people who subscribe to the financial welfare of the political prisoners and their families, to the people who hold our weapons, house and feed our soldiers, sustain our legistics network, we are indebted to them when the successful conclusion of the armed struggle has been achieved it will be a victory for the people, because we are a people's army.

(This interview was recorded before the escape from Long Kesh on Tuesday).



## VOL. HUGH GERARD CONEY

R.I.P. (murdered by British Forces whilst escaping)

In death he has achieved eternal liberty.  
A Mhúir na nGael gur air agus í measc laocra na hEireann sna Flathas go raibh se, Masses offered.

# REPUBLICAN NEWS

THE VOICE OF  
REPUBLICAN ULSTER

170 FALLS ROAD, BELFAST BT12 4PY, Tel: 46841

## COMMENT

### POLITICAL SILENCE AS IRA/ENGLISH ARMY WAR CONTINUES

Politics have receded even further from the Irish stage this week as the I.R.A. maintain and strengthen their resistance centres throughout the occupied area and step up co-ordinated strikes against the enemy imperialist forces.

But the political inactivity of the English government and the complete absence of progressive political thought within the Six Counties has in itself produced a very dangerous vacuum. This is being filled at the moment by Loyalist sectarian murder gangs in alliance with British S.A.S. squads. These murders, which are now being carried out or attempted daily, are designed to sap the will and determination of the Nationalist population. The S.A.S. and the Loyalist murder gangs obviously feel that if enough Catholics are murdered that the latter will eventually settle for peace at any price, with a consequent withdrawal of support from the I.R.A. On the political front, an attempt is being made to orchestrate the pressure on the Nationalist population for their support for the R.U.C. and the British Army. They are being asked to do this for the object of defeating, "terrorism" and the implied message is, that if the I.R.A. are put down, the sectarian murders will stop because Nationalist areas will be well policed by R.U.C. and the British Army.

### BRITISH ARMY SUPPORT MURDER GANGS

The facts of the case make nonsense of this lying and hypocritical claim. The Nationalist areas of Belfast are saturated by British troops and it is in these very areas that all the murders are taking place. The British afford the people no protection and co-operation with this infamous army would not protect them from sectarian murder gangs. Rather, if the people withdrew their support for the I.R.A. (an unlikely event), they would be completely at the mercy of sectarian murders in South Armagh, South Down, Fermanagh, Derry or other nationalist areas of the Six Counties. The British Army dare not come out of night in these areas to afford protection for sectarian murder gangs operating under S.A.S. control. It is only in Belfast and surrounding areas, where the Loyalist murderers can beat a quick retreat to their Orange funk-holes under the benevolent eyes of the British Army, that such sectarian murders are taking place.

### S.D.L.P. POLITICIANS IN POLITICAL IMPASSE

The Social Democratic Labour Party are now paying the price of their co-operation in the defunct Northern Assembly. They betrayed their people, who elected them, in exchange for executive power at Stormont. They sold their supporters out on internment and the rent and rates strike. They were in the process of abandoning the Council of Ireland proposed in the Sunningdale Agreement, when the Executive collapsed about their heads and prevented any further "sell-out". They sold the people out on the issue of reform of the R.U.C. by continuing to sit on the Executive, even after it was obvious that the R.U.C. was not going to be reformed. They proved during their short period of Executive power that they were very long on high flowing and clever political talk, and rather short on principle and moral courage. Even though the Executive is now a thing of the past, they are still being made to pay for their betrayal of principle, by their ex-Executive partners Faulkner and the Alliance Party are constantly exhorting them in public to urge support for the R.U.C. and the British Army in the Nationalist areas. They dare not do so, or they are politically dead. Yet, as members of the Executive these S.D.L.P. politicians had to give tacit support to both these organisations because these were the official police and army of the said Executive. Consequently they are being driven into a political corner and cannot do what Rees, Faulkner etc would like them to do, and survive politically. They condemn the I.R.A. out of hand, but yet have nothing by way of policies to offer the people who elected them. The Loyalists are out for total victory, and the S.D.L.P. cannot afford to be neutral when the Nationalist population is under constant attack. They are now finding out the real cost of trying to work the British system in Ireland.

### REFUSE TO DEMAND BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

Thinking that they are very clever and astute politicians, these so-called Nationalists considered that they could enter the British web with impunity. They are still caught in that web and they show no great signs of breaking free. They are now reduced to a purely negative role of "condemning all violence, no matter what its source," which is an entirely safe course for them to adopt, and does not carry any risk of criticism.



Supporters of Sinn Fein march from Speakers Corner to protest at the shooting of men escaping from the Long Kesh Concentration Camp. The precedent has now been established that the English army will shoot escaping prisoners. It fired on men whose guilt had never been proved in any way or on any charge. Hugh McCone was shot at point-blank range. The demonstrators demanded an end to internment. The march culminated in a rally outside Harold Wilson's London house.

## Southern Ireland Economic chaos — Republican Stand

Unemployment in the 'Free State' has increased by almost 10,000 since late September last year, 70,283 were registered as unemployed as compared with 60,594 on September 28th 1973. In recent weeks, almost a thousand have become redundant in places as far apart as Cork, Dublin, Sligo, Tullamore, Limerick-Shannon, Galway and Waterford, and thousands more are facing short-time working, that is working only a few days a week. These figures understate the actual loss of jobs because in many other industries those who retire or die, or women who leave to get married, are not being recorded.

### CAR INDUSTRY

In the car industry, which is the industry which has been hardest hit by E.E.C. membership, despite negotiated "safeguards," redundancies have been announced in British Leyland, General Motors and Volkswagen, on top of the redundancies in Fiat.

Official spokesmen blame the redundancies on our "open" economy. What they mean by this, of course, is that successive 'Free State' Southern Governments have sold out Irish economic interests to the extent that we are almost powerless in the face of the international economic situation.

### SUPPORT WORKERS

The fight of Irish workers against these redundancies, which is an essential part in the anti-imperialist struggle and is being supported by the Republican Movement. In some areas, workers have occupied factories in order to protect their jobs. Such action is supported by Sinn Fein in the form of leaflets, propaganda, etc. In other areas, Sinn Fein branches are to encourage redundant workers to protect their jobs by occupying their factories.

### BUILDING INDUSTRY DEPRESSION

It has been reported that the number of men engaged in private house building has dropped by 30% because it has been so difficult to sell new houses at any price level. This is because apart from the general economic situation, it has become very difficult for newly-married couples to get loans from building societies and because house prices have been so clear as a result of land speculation. Building societies were originally set up as forms of co-operatives but now they are merely profit-making organisations that exploit people.

Sinn Fein proclaims that it is time that these building societies were nationalised so that they can per-

form the functions they were originally meant to, i.e. provide loans at reasonable interest rates for couples seeking houses.

### NATIONALISATION OF BUILDING LAND

Regarding land speculation, Sinn Fein thinks that the nationalisation of building land is long overdue. Property speculators should no longer be allowed to exploit the most defenceless sections of the community. The Government's own report called the 'Kenny Report' goes far towards recommending the nationalisation of building land. Sinn Fein intends to force the government to act on this report.

### CUT IN EXPENDITURE

As the economic situation worsens, the Southern Government announced that its expenditure will have to be cut. The first item, however, to be cut by them was education. This shows the social priorities of a Government which is willing to waste an enormous amount of money in repressing Republicans the most recent example being the money spent in trying to intimidate delegates to the Sinn Fein Ard Fheis at an estimated cost of £100,000.

### SURVEY'S RESULTS

A recent survey discovered that there was a good deal of social privilege and discrimination involved in filling positions in Irish firms. This is no great surprise but we are delighted to see it proven by a scientific social survey.

A survey carried out by Irish Marketing Surveys has shown that the majority of Dublin workers are against the E.E.C. This shows that there is a great amount of discontent in Ireland at the moment, discontent that was long ago predicted by Sinn Fein in its anti-E.E.C. agitations. This is one aspect of the Irish situation today that is bringing the nation ever closer to Republican policy thinking.

## DEATHS

- MCDADE—Lieutenant James Patrick, died on active service. Proudly remembered by Command Staff. Orlaigh na h-Eireann, England. Ar dheis De go rabh a anam.
- MCDADE—Lieutenant James Patrick, died on active service. Proudly remembered by London Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Fein. Sincerest sympathies to his Wife and Family. Go ndianais Dia troicire ar a anam.
- MCDADE—Lieutenant James Patrick, Orlaigh na h-Eireann. Deeply respected by Birmingham Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Fein. Sincerest sympathies to Wife and Family. Mourning by the Members of the Barries and McCormack Cumann, Coventry. Ar dheis De go rabh a anam. Deeply sympathies to his Wife and Family.
- MCDADE—Lieutenant James Patrick, died on active service in England. Proudly remembered by the O'Carroll-Therney Cumann, Belfast. A Mhuirne baonrioghan na n Gaeleach, guild ar a anam.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by G.H.Q. Staff.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of Mid-Ulster Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of East Tyrone Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of Derry Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of Crossmaglen Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of South Armagh Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of Fermanagh Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of North Armagh Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of Mid Armagh Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of South Down Brigade.
- MCDADE—James Patrick, Lieut. Birmingham Batt. Provisional I.R.A. (killed in action). Proudly remembered by the Officers and Staff of Antrim Brigade.

PATRICK CAMPBELL  
SINN FEIN CUMANN

### All too familiar to Prisoner's families

We wish to protest about the most recent act of harassment against veteran Republican Joe Cahill's family, by the British Army.

"On Friday, 15th November, two bricks were hurled through his bedroom and living room windows, by a foot patrol returning to Fort Pegasus. The brick smashed the front window and hit his young daughter who was in the room at the time, all the children were frightened and deeply distressed as the glass showered the room.

"When Mrs. Cahill reported the incident to an Army Officer, she was met with verbal abuse. All too familiar to Political Prisoner's families.

"We call for an end to such acts which are frequent occurrences in minority areas."

Mrs. Eileen Strong, P.R.O.

# HOW CAN SECTARIAN MURDERS BE STOPPED?

A Chara,

Just a short note to congratulate you on the improving standards of your paper. I was very happy with your edition of November 9th, in particular, the history of Orange Loyalism was a welcome contribution to the study of this most strange phenomenon, and it offered some very perceptive insights into Orange ideology. All Republicans must have read that article with interest and profit. Might I, however, as a Southerner, and one who is not a Catholic, plead for a little more understanding of the feelings and fears of the Loyalist population. The article you published was dangerous in the sense that it drew very wide generalisations over a population of nearly 1 million. Clearly, all these people are not sectarian assassins, no warning bombers, torturers etc. A minority of them, and I would think a very small minority, participate in these activities, or condone them. The rest, I am sure, look on with disgust at the actions of their co-religionists. But because they feel isolated, threatened from without by the Catholic majority in Ireland as a whole (however baseless is this fear, it undoubtedly exists), and mistrustful of their traditional allies, the British, and threatened from within by the 'hard men' in their own areas, they dare not speak out against the atrocities being committed in their name.

If a community thinks itself besieged, it will not indulge in disension within its own ranks.

So I think you should attempt to give reassurance to the more decent elements within the Loyalist population, rather than hold them all guilty of the crimes of a few. There are many ways you can do this, and I have space only to mention one here. For example, you do not get through to a person by telling him that his entire heritage is one of acting as exploiter and collaborator with Imperialism. You should rather praise the positive elements in his tradition. For instance, no one can deny the courage and heroism of the Ulster Division at the Battle of the Somme 1916. Thousands of Loyalists died nobly, believing they were fighting for high ideals of freedom and patriotism. What matters here is not that we would probably say that they were mere cannon-fodder in an inter-imperialist war. The important thing is that the Loyalists showed themselves capable of great devotion and self-

sacrifice in a cause they believed just. So we should lose no opportunity of getting across to them our recognition of the best elements in their tradition, and our realisation of the great contribution they would yet make to the cause of freedom and patriotism.

As I see it, the Loyalist population now considers itself friendless; will we stretch out a hand to them, or will we hurl abuse at everything they hold dear and cherish in their folk-history?

One other point I would like to raise concerns the letter of Mr. Peter Arnalis in 'Republican News' in which he attacks the I.R.A. attitude to sectarian killings, i.e. they will stop if the I.R.A. ignores them. I agree entirely with Mr. Arnalis.

Surely by now the I.R.A. has realised that they will not stop sectarian killings by pretending they do not occur. There is a definite need for some I.R.A. initiative on this matter.

In my opinion, the I.R.A. lose more basis for action against the 'security forces' when they must, by now, know that this action will be used by certain organisations as a basis and an excuse for the random killing of Catholics. We saw an example of this last week.

It is clearly the aim of the sectarian gangs to bring the I.R.A. campaign to a halt by turning the Catholic people against that campaign, out of fear of its repercussions. It is a very sordid form of blackmail, but it nevertheless exists, and we must face up to it.

I am sure it is eating at the morale of the Nationalist people of Belfast. Now to respond in kind would be to descend to the same vile levels of the sectarian killers. But unless the I.R.A. can stop these killings, it must be only a matter of time until someone within the Catholic community retaliates in an indiscriminate way. The I.R.A. has a duty to prevent this happening, for this is what the sectarian gangs hope will happen.

Surely the I.R.A., with all its ingenuity, can devise some way of cutting out the cancer from within the Loyalist population, without injuring the body of that population as a whole? If they cannot, they had better call off their campaign altogether, for it is only bringing horror and hardship onto the Nationalist community.

Baile Atha Cliath,  
11/11/74.

'Saoirse'



MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE PROTESTING AGAINST INTERNMENT AT CROWN BUILDINGS, ASYLUM ROAD, DERRY CITY.

### Death

The Staff of Republican News, deeply regret the death of Lieutenant JAMES PATRICK McDADE, Birmingham Battalion, Ogligh na hEireann, and offer our sincere sympathy to his family and comrades.

The Officers and Members of Belfast Brigade, Na Fianna Eireann, deeply regret the death, (Killed in action), of Lieutenant J. P. McDADE, Ogligh na hEireann. "Fuair se bas ar son saoirse na hEireann."

# A Man Died

BY ANTHONY RING

Extract from Cork Weekly Examiner 14/11/74

It took the execution of less than a dozen men by British troops to crystallise the Irish Republic in 1916. Moderate opinion in Ireland thereafter did not stand a chance and the old order was swept away. One British bullet through the head of a young escapee from Long Kesh prison camp in Northern Ireland has been enough to arouse all the latent feelings even in the 'moderates' in Northern Ireland. The process of self-examination has been re-opened by the moderates in the Republic and many of them are finding their expression of opinion in a moderate way by signing petitions against the continuance of internment without trial.

Those who have preached through the years in favour of the middle road are discovering that the response is becoming weaker. The British Government is seen to be reluctant to take any positive initiative in Northern Ireland and even thus in Government in Dublin are beginning to be privately exasperated by British indecision. Still there is no future but disaster for this whole island if the moderates do not continue to try to hold the line in the hope that a solution

of some sort can be patched up. I do not think anyone either in Dublin or London now believes Northern Convention. There was some type of thinking at the time of the fall of the power-sharing executive that given time the views of the Northern hard-liners might moderate. I never held that opinion and believed that the first priority was to face the facts of Six County life today and hold the election quickly. That is the reality of today and out of that reality must be forged the instrument through which those Six Counties can be administered.

The Governments in London and Dublin will have to begin talking to the extremists on both sides if there is to be any settlement. Up to now, with the exception of Mr. Whitlaw's fateful Chelsea conference with the I.R.A. and the toying by the British Army with the U.D.A., the impression has been given that a settlement can be reached by leaving these people in a vacuum. It is clear they cannot be ignored.

### A WAITING GAME

I suppose it did not escape the notice of the Loyalist farmers of North-East Ireland that their British colleagues found it difficult to distinguish between good loyalist Ulster cattle and republican cattle. As far as the Welsh, English and Scots farmers were concerned they were all coming out of Ireland, hurting their trade and they did not want to know any of us.

There was later, it is true, an attempt to ensure that Northern Ireland cattle did not come under the blocking farmers ban but it was clear that the British protesters found difficulty in making the distinction. There is a little lesson there somewhere for the Ulsterman, especially Ulster farmers, as to where their true interests must lie.

## BARLEY LANE LIGHTING

A Chara,

I would like to inform the electricity board, and also the contractor of the nearby building site, that the inadequate lighting and condition of the Barley Lane, are causing a serious hazard to the people of the area.

The fences surrounding the site are in a dilapidated state, and overhang the footpath. This is causing people to walk on the road, and because of this, and also the lack of lighting a serious accident may be caused. The lack of lighting in Chapel Hill is not helping to lessen the plight of the area any, either.

I hope the parties involved will remedy the situation, before the inevitable occurs.

Is mise le meas,  
P.R.O., Oliver Rowntree Sinn Fein Cumann,  
O'Neill Avenue, Newry.

### PORTLAOISE DEMONSTRATION

The Goss/Gaughan Sinn Fein Cumann, Dundalk, have arranged for a minibus to take demonstrators to the protest at Portlaoise Jail on Sunday, 15th December.

The bus will depart from Market Square, Dundalk, at 10 a.m.

## WASHINGTON

You will remember Fr. Sean McManus (a younger brother of former MP Frank McManus) the Redemptorist priest who was exiled by his Order from Britain to the United States about three years ago. Since then Fr. McManus has been causing the British Embassy in Washington no end of problems. His escapades are now legion and he has for some time been probably the best known Irishman in the United States.

Last week he brought off his biggest coup to date. It happened like this.

The main evening coast-to-coast television.

news programme was going out from a Washington studio. An estimated 50 million people were watching. The newscaster was reading away when viewers saw this young priest coming up quietly behind him. The priest tapped the newscaster on the shoulder and said (with the whole 50 million listening): "Why don't you tell them the truth about Northern Ireland?" Fr. McManus then went on to speak for 30 seconds on Northern Ireland—until he was cut off.

He was subsequently fined ten dollars but had created such a sensation that television and newspaper reporters were then queuing up to interview him. Needless to say, he obliged them all.

END  
INTERNMENT

The Tir na nOg branch of the Gaelic League formed a hurling team in Belfast, during July, 1901. This was the first in the North, but six were formed shortly afterwards.

Another first for the North was the formation of the Antrim County Board which was soon affiliated to the G.A.A., Bulmer Hobson, and I.R.B. man, was his first secretary and Michael Cusack, attended the inaugural meeting.

Before long, the Board had it's first row. Members of the R.I.C. objected for some of the new clubs and this roused strong objections among players with national aspirations. The matter was raised at the newly formed county board. After long hours of debate, the meeting was adjourned until the following evening. It was also agreed that only those who had not already spoken should be heard at the adjourned meeting.

When the delegates met again, it transpired that Bulmer Hobson was the only person present who had not spoken the previous evening. He spoke strongly against allowing members of the R.I.C. to have any part in G.A.A. activities. He did this on the grounds that from the nature of their calling, they would be compelled to act as spies and informers about the national movement. That settled it and the R.I.C. were barred.

Like many other members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood at that time, Bulmer Hobson joined the Gaelic League. Shortly after, he became Secretary of the Belfast District Committee, or Coiste Ceantair Bheal Feirste, as it is still known.

One evening he visited the branch which held Irish Classes in St. Paul's school on the Falls Road. A friend of his, Peter Murphy, was trying to cope with about 90 small boys. Hobson observed that the boys were completely out of Peter's control. Peter said he was not coming back and that the boys would not be allowed in again. Hobson stepped into the vacancy and took the class the following week. He enjoyed working with the lads who quickly accepted him as a friend.

He raised some money among his friends and bought some hurling sticks for his pupils. Almost immediately, over a dozen boy's hurling clubs were formed in the area.

At the following meeting of the Antrim County Board, Bulmer Hobson proposed that competitions should be started for the junior clubs. To his surprise, the delegates were not interested and his proposal got little support.

Annoyed at the apparent lack of interest in the junior teams, Hobson resigned as Secretary of the County Board and convened a meeting of the boys in a small hall off the Falls Road. He was pleased and surprised when almost 300 attended.

Hobson took the chair and proposed that they form a new youth organisation to be called Na Fianna Eireann. Each branch was to take the name of one of the warriors in the old Fianna; inter-club hurling competitions, Irish history and language classes would be organised. The excitement among the boys was tremendous. Hobson thought that out of it all, a strong force could be moulded that would play a vital part in the struggle for Irish Freedom.

He rented a field near the bottom of the Whiterock Road and later claimed that it was the first to be devoted to hurling in the

# THE FIANNA & BELFAST

North in this century. Francis Joseph Bigger presented a beautiful shield of beaten copper for competition. This was made by Jack Morrow, a fine artist and craftsmen.

Things went well for a time, then the Fianna ran into problems, Hobson's friend who had guaranteed the rent for the field, had got into debt. One firm dismissed Hobson because he was Secretary of the Gaelic League. He lost his job with another firm because he was organising Sinn Fein public meetings. Eventually, he had to go to Dublin to seek a livelihood.

In 1909, during a discussion with Countess Markievicz, Hobson mentioned his venture with the Fianna in Belfast. She encouraged him to make a fresh start in Dublin. When he said he had no money, she promised to pay the rent of a small hall to serve as headquarters for the new Fianna. She was as good as her word, becoming the tenant of 34 Lower Camden Street, a few days later.

Notices convening a meeting of boys to form a National Youth Organisation in the hall, appeared in An Claidheamh Soluis on 14th August, 1909 and in other papers about the same time. Pdraig Mac Piarais, was the Editor of An Claidheamh Soluis and was later to lead the 1916 Rising. The meeting was held on Monday 16th August, attended by about 100 boys, in addition to Countess Markievicz, Bulmer Hobson, Pdraig O Riain and a few other adults

Hobson was elected President with the Countess and O'Riain as Joint Secretaries. In his opening address, Hobson stressed that the control of the Fianna should be wholly in the hands of the boys themselves.

According to the Fianna Handbook, 1914, Page 167, the objects were:—"To re-establish the Independence of Ireland." And the means:—"The training of the youth of Ireland mentally and physically. To achieve this by teaching scouting and military exercises, Irish history and the Irish language." Fianna members at that time took the following declaration:—"I promise to work for the Independence of Ireland, never to join England's armed forces, and to obey my superior officers."

As the Fianna members grew older, some of them joined the I.R.B. at the age of 17 and upwards. A special Fianna circle of the I.R.B. was formed in Dublin in 1912. It's members remained in the Fianna. The Centre or Leader of the Circle was Con Colbert who was later executed by the English for his part in the 1916 Rising.

Members of the Fianna circle of the I.R.B. were highly trained and proficient. This was later put to good use in training members of the Irish Volunteers after their formation in 1913. The Fianna also played a very important part in the landing of arms at Howth in July 1914.



1.—Cosaíais na Normánaí ar na cailce a bhronn éinne ortu a fábáil. D'éiríais go maí leo mar fheall ar feabhas a n-ann agus a n-éide agus mar fheall ar na cailceáin móra a cósadair.



2.—ní raibíais éirí go ró-maí leis an Ard-Rí. Sa mbliain 1175 éirí sé socraí le héinne. D'éan sé ina rí an Chonnact agus ina Ard-Rí ar an tseú D'éiríonn ná raibíais na Normánaí.



3.—Faið Strongbow bailce cósra Cúige Luígean agus leat sé a cumact faoin ucir, freisin. Tar éis a báis, 1178, d'uir na Normánaíais foimhór Cúige Luígean faoin a smact.



4.—Ar na fobarlaíais sea bhronnaí Cúige Muman. Toiso Dál gcáis agus an éoganact beic á spairn eacartu réin níor scopaí na Normánaíais, faoi éanne 1242 bí na fheall as seibí a bhronnair na Muman.

## Soldier stole typewriter from Omagh army camp

AN ex-soldier from Somerset has been given a two-year conditional discharge at Omagh Court for stealing a typewriter.

Owen Michael Bryan Jones, of 10 Cheston Ave., Yeovil, was flown from his home to appear at Omagh Court. Inspector Gerald Quyle said that while Jones was stationed locally as Lisanelly Camp, in Omagh, he was employed in the Officers' Mess carrying out repairs. Shortly after the defendant left, the typewriter was reported stolen.

It was later discovered that another soldier bought the typewriter, valued at £15, for £10. When interviewed in Yeovil, Jones admitted the offence.

Jones said in evidence it was an act of desperation and he was in money troubles. Imposing the conditional discharge, the R.M. Mr. A. W. Jack, said defendant had suffered a certain amount of punishment.

ernment. Mr. Ryan, Mr. O'Donnell, or those members of the Labour Party who seem to have come along with what is basically a Fine Gael Decision, seriously believe that parents will continue to use Irish in their homes when they see that their children's chances of getting equal linguistic treatment in their own community are being deliberately undermined in such a basic way.

The language is clearly essential for the performance of the duties involved. Obvious examples would be those of officials working in the Gaeltacht or dealing with matters concerning it, and school inspectors required to examine students of Irish.

"The Irish and English language will now rank equally and a knowledge of Irish will no longer be obligatory for promotion. The Government intend that their decision with regard to the civil service will set a headline for and be followed in other areas of public employment such as the state-sponsored bodies and local authorities.

## Prison Conditions

The Thomas Ashe Sinn Féin cumann in Strabane, in a statement, expressed grave concern over the conditions Republicans had to endure in Crumlin Road Jail, and also at the recent harassment of Sinn Féin members in Strabane.

They thanked the people of Chestnut Park, Bridge Street and Ballyculman areas for their weekly contributions towards An Cumann Cabhrach.

## Irish decision by Government a negative action

SPEAKING at a seminar in Conamara at the weekend, Mr. Niall O Gadhra, a member of Coiste an Aird, Conradh na Gaeilge, and Chairman of that organisation's Gaeltacht Committee, criticised a recent Government decision that civil servants need no longer be Irish speakers. He described the decision as a negative one.

He said: "The recent announcement of the Minister for the Public Service, Mr. R. Ryan, to abolish the requirement that public servants be able to communicate with the public in one of the two vernaculars of this country is, of the very nature, a negative action.

"It does nothing to further the view put forward by Mr. Ryan and his colleagues over the years that they should adopt an imaginative and positive approach to the promotion of the use of Irish and must call into doubt the sincerity of persons like Mr. Tom O'Donnell who continue to run around the Gaeltacht areas encouraging us to cherish our heritage."

**SIMILARITY**  
Mr. O Gadhra said that the

situation as it now stood put Irish speakers effectively outside the position of being a normal person in their own land. "It puts the Gaeltacht's citizens and the person who wishes to use Irish more or less in the position he was in before the Irish Free State was established, and in no better a position than that which the Welsh citizen who speaks the Welsh language, holds his national language, holds his national government," under the British government.

## DISADVANTAGE

"We have now arrived at the situation where every Gaeltacht person is automatically placed at a disadvantage, and where the many failures of the Irish State to protect his most fundamental, personal and family rights are likely to be further undermined. Does any member of the Gov-

# LET YOUR VOICES BE RAISED

80 Prospect Avenue, Glasnevin, Dublin, 7.

A chara,

It would appear to some Republicans resident in the Twenty Six County Statelet that certain members and even leaders of the Republican Movement are advocating a "take it easy," "hands off" attitude towards the Southern State, its Government and security forces. Why? For one fail to understand or comprehend this attitude which would appear to be voiced by some Republicans from certain platforms. Apparently, some of these people would, to coin a phrase, prefer to keep "a low profile" towards the part being played by the Free State government and its agents in the persecution, harassment and jailing of men of all Ireland.

Have the "advocates" ever had their houses torn apart by Cooney's Looneys (Gardai)? Have they ever received any threats or beating from plain clothes or uniformed quings of the Free State during questioning or searching? Have these Republicans ever experienced the leering look at an S.B. man, during questioning of Republicans or their sympathisers? Obviously the answer to these questions is in the negative or these people would not be playing down the injustices which are prevalent in the Free State. "Sure maybe 'tis how they are in dread of being incarcerated down the bog for a while? It would seem that the attitude that the Gardai "are not too bad" or the "young ones are different" is now rife among some sections of the movement. This opinion is dangerous and like a cancer would grow. It is a complete fallacy as some of these young pups have proved themselves to be just as arrogant, treacherous and anti Irish as their predecessors, i.e. the R.I.C., R.U.C. and B. Specials, to name but a few. Older Republicans will relate what the Gardai of the '20's and '40's were capable of doing. Judicial murder was just one aspect Tomas Laoghaire.

of their game. Just as Judicial Internment exists today, do not fool yourselves that this bunch would not bring over Pierrpont again. As some people among us have good memories but they are short.

I say let Sinn Fein and the Republican Movement be loud and clear in its condemnation of the southern state politicians, army and policemen. Do not shirk your duty to draw attention to the attempted sellout by Free State politicians and their lackeys, the Long Kesh internees did not shirk their duty when he S.D.L.P. visited them recently. Let your voices be raised from your platforms, it is your duty. I believe that any speaker who is not prepared to speak out and condemn the actions of the southern outfit, as regards the persecution of Republicans and their sympathisers, as vehemently as the N.I. and British outfits, should not be allowed on a Republican Platform and any of the "Take it easy" Republicans portrayed here should either amend their ways, resign or be expelled.

Is mise.

## English Army Runs Amok

HOUSE SYSTEMATICALLY WRECKED BY TROOPS

Recently, the Gloucestershire Regiment - or as they are called "the Glorious Gloucesters" - paid a visit to the house of Elizabeth McKenna a woman who lives in 114 Leeson Street, Belfast. The soldiers made their entrance through the front window of her sitting room, smashing the glass and window frame. They lifted the floor boards of every room in her house, breaking most of them.

In one downstairs room, they dug 2 ft. underground, they broke every window and most of the window frames of her home. They pulled out every fireplace from the walls and wrecked them. They broke open the gas meter and took the money. They smashed every piece of furniture, the bath, cistern, even the toilet. They found nothing and left.

Mr. McKenna was left without a home. Local community leaders and city councillors said her household looked as if it has been bombed.

A hard human story, that which would not be to the liking of the Southern Minister, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien. Dr. O'Brien has charge of censorship of the media in the "Free State." He would not like such a story to be told unless a similar story could be relayed from a Protestant district (it does happen there occasionally, but it is only in the Catholic quarters that the soldiers really let themselves go) or that the I.R.A. be condemned in the one word on injustices. Internment without trial is to be condemned as is the violence of the British Army.

The above story could be used to balance the programme produced by "Seven Days" on one day in the life of a British soldier in the Six Counties - a programme which represented the same soldiers as angels straight from heaven, without one hint of their daily brutality. It is difficult to see that particular programme other than a plea for forgiveness from O'Brien.

3rd ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION PARADE IN HONOUR OF

**1st Lieutenant Michael Crossey**  
Adj. Lurgan Coy., Ogligh na h-Eireann  
Killed in Action 22nd November, 1974

ON SUNDAY 24th NOVEMBER, PARADE ASSEMBLES 2.30 p.m. in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Wolfis Island Terrace, Derrymacash to Ceremony at Republican Plot

All organisations invited to attend. Would all organisation and individuals laying wreaths please notify the Secretary, 77 North Street, Lurgan. Organised by North Armagh Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Fein and National Graves Association



## C.R. GAS USED ON INTERNEES

The use of "CR" gas on the internees at Long Kesh in October may bring Britain before the Human Rights Commission of the Council of Europe. The U.S. based National Council of Irish Americans has recommended that victims of "CR" gas file petitions against the British government with the Human Rights Commission of the Council of Europe. The U.S. group reported several months ago that its own panel of medical experts found "CR" gas to be "deadly destructive."

A spokesman for the National Council of Irish Americans in Worcester, Massachusetts issued the following press statement.

"The use of "CR" gas against the internees at Long Kesh disclosed a callous disregard for the lives and safety of internees and is a clear violation of the Human Rights Convention of the Council of Europe. The use of "CR" gas is a clear violation of the due process provisions of the Human Rights Convention as well as Article 3 of the Convention which states:-

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment."

In November of 1973, the respected British Medical Journal, Lancet, condemned the use of "CR" gas and labeled it highly destructive to human beings. It pointed out that clinical tests carried out thus far had shown that the gas could result in serious "disability or even death. The journal emphasised the fact that "CR" gas was clinically untested except for limited tests on young soldiers. These tests proved to be disastrous. Tests on children and the elderly have never been carried out.

A panel of American doctors retained by the National Council of Irish Americans arrived at the same conclusion and reported that "CR" gas caused an instant rise in blood pressure, which could result in stroke and paralysis, blindness, serious respiratory ailments, and in certain cases instant death.

It is significant that the gas has never been used in testing laboratory animals. The Long Kesh internees have been used as human guinea pigs in a move which can aptly be called genocide. The use of such poisonous gas was last employed by Adolf Hitler against the Jews during World War II. No government in the world has authorised the use of "CR" gas, except Britain, and that use was restricted to the Irish people in Northern Ireland.

We urge all victims of "CR" gas to immediately file written complaints with Human Rights at Strasbourg of the Council of Europe in Brussels, France. However, above all, immediate medical attention should be obtained

Those who remain silent after the recent use of "CR" gas make themselves partners of the British government in this sordid venture. The immorality of the use of the gas should awaken Church-leaders to the fact that British policy in Northern Ireland has not changed and reform is not contemplated by the Wilson government."

The U.S. Secretary of Defence has advised several members of Congress that after testing "CR" gas, the American government safe for use as a gas being safe for use against human beings. At least one article in the British medical journal has also condemned use of "CR" gas.

## War carried to enemy soil

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Two women members of the U.D.R. were injured near Kinawley when two vehicle patrol was caught in a command-detonated land-mine explosion on 14th. The land rover was completely wrecked. In Newry a mobil patrol was attacked by grenades and rifle fire. High velocity shots were fired at the Army-R.U.C. fort in Belfast's Springfield Road. No hits are claimed.

A two vehicle enemy patrol narrowly escaped destruction when a land mine exploded on the Derry/Tomte Road. A R.U.C. land rover was hit several times by gunfire at Toome though no hits are claimed. In Newry the R.U.C. were attacked with grenades and gunfire the same evening. In Bangor an elaborate hoax-bomb in the Electricity show-rooms caused considerable disruption to the enemy.

An enemy soldier was shot dead in Strabane on Saturday 16th November. He was a private in the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and hit in the head whilst on foot-patrol. The enemy admit that he is the 230th fatal casualty they have suffered through out information shows almost as many have been killed in action in the 6 counties and deliberately concealed in an attempt to play down the tremendous hammering the enemy have been given in the last five years.

The enemy fort at Kinawley was attacked by mortar and gunfire on Saturday 16th November at 8 p.m. Over 5 mortars exploded and 70 rounds were fired in the attack. That night a U.D.R. man who was part of a mobile patrol was shot dead in Newry. The patrol was hit by at least 6 high velocity shots.

The hill fort at Drummuchavall near Crossmaglen was attacked by mortar fire. In Newry the R.U.C./

Army post was attacked with grenade and gunfire for the third time within a week. Buses were withdrawn on the Cookstown Pomeroy route after the hi-jacking and burning of two buses at Pomeroy.

At Crawfordsburn near Bangor a part-time U.D.R. man was wounded. The enemy military observation post at Crumlin Road gao came under sustained fire and shots were fired at an enemy military patrol in the Oldpark area of Belfast. In South Armagh a 40lb bomb exploded beside the R.U.C. military fort at Forkhill.

It is no wonder that when Ruairi O'Bradigh unveiled the memorial to Michael MacVerry at Cullyhanna the following day he called South Armagh 'a liberated area.'

Shops were destroyed in Derry's Waterside by five firebombs.

A crushing blow was struck at the enemy forces of occupation when their Bestbrook head quarters for the South Armagh/Newry area was severely damaged by a massive bomb which exploded on the evening of 18th November. In Belfast a warehouse on the Crumlin Road was destroyed by an explosion.

On the previous Friday enemy soldiers were ambushed almost opposite Casement Park.

The barrenness of English rule was demonstrated by Rees, revealing that the enemy planned to spend £30 million on building prisons in the 6 counties. There are 5 times as many imprisoned now as when

Maudling declared war on the Irish people in 1970 yet the military campaign is now being waged at a more sophisticated level and on a wider front than before.

There are 60 Republican prisoners on hunger strike in "A" Wing of Crumlin Road Gao and prisoners are refusing to appear willingly in front of the sham courts which remain them in custody. The brutality of armed R.U.C. gangs dragging and punching peacefully protesting prisoners into the dock has reduced the "law Courts" to a shambles.

In Long Kesh the refusal of Republicans interned without trial to appear before the Commissioners has brought the racket of the legal profession to an end. Solicitors who "appeared" for the prisoners collected as much as £150 for a day's work, their blood-money for giving a face of respectability to the notorious proceedings in Long Kesh.

In Crumlin Road, Brendan Hughes, Martin MacAllister, Robert Boyd and Patrick McIlhorne were reported to be seriously ill. They are punished by 23 hours a day solitary confinement for claiming their rights as political prisoners which Billy McKee and the sentenced prisoners won at the end of a 38 day hunger-strike.

Perfidious Albion, Englishmen are incapable of keeping their word. This is a major factor in assisting any final concessions that may be won from England.

Many freedom-loving Irishmen and women now hope that the campaign in England will be strong enough to ensure that England honours her engagements when she withdraws from Eireland as in now inevitable.

South  
would  
March  
North

the British from Ireland and nationalist people Province were "the of Eire would on the sideline the ques- thousands of would be in there

stated by an ex-Commandant of the Eire Army, writing in the issue of the Gaelic literary periodical. "The issue of the Eire Army has been the basis of the cabinet remarks by Dr. O'Brien that the Eire Army is not only a border force but also a force to be used in the cabinet report to the cabinet in Newry. It is the army which would be used in the various operations, or provided

MacAra the Eire Army across the border a full call-up of the FCA (reserve army) could come to no more

problem for the Eire Army would be that a continuation of the FCA commitment to a state of war on British withdrawal. In any doubt nationalist population would be threatened. In this case, would our defence forces be able to handle the many ordinary who could come and go North — who do not care what the army think? The taking of Newry would be nonsense to say

SECRET  
Action  
has claimed  
two victims in  
Markets area of

He said that he and his colleagues had been chasing one of the men for two months and had failed to shoot him on a previous occasion. He added: "We always get our man."

### Fr. Faul "unacceptable"

Denis Faul of Dungannon has protested strongly against being refused permission to visit five men in the Road Jail, Belfast. An application to have a visit had been made, but Fr. Faul was told by the prison governor that he was "unacceptable."

### Protest at R.T.E.

About 30 people took part in a demonstration organised at the R.T.E. studios in Dublin by the Irish Civil Liberties Association to protest against the Government's increasing interference with the press and in solidarity with the "Seven Days."

# LENNON: ACT MAY NAME THE 'BRANCH'

By JIM BRANNEN

**SPECIAL Branch officers involved in the Kenneth Lennon affair may be charged with negligence by solicitors acting for his widow, Mrs Rosaleen Lennon.**

At the inquest on Lennon on Tuesday, Mr John Platts-Mills said only the Special Branch could know of Lennon's activities during the 48 hours before his body was

found dumped in a Surrey ditch.

The coroner, however, is used to call the Special Branch officer concerned to give evidence at the inquest.

### Shot

The Irish solicitor acting for Mrs Lennon, Mr George Lynch, is now considering a civil action against the Special Branch on the grounds that their negligence contributed to his murder.

An application to the Criminal Injuries Compen-

sation Board may also be made on Mrs Lennon's behalf.

At the time of the murder Kenneth Lennon was in the pay of the Special Branch for his work in infiltrating members of the IRA into Sinn Fein.

Shortly after making a full confession of his involvement in Special Branch work to the National Council for Civil Liberties, he was found shot dead.

Later this month a Home Office report on the branch's activities in Luton is expected to be published. The report, which followed inquiries made by 58-year-old Deputy Com-

missioner Jim Starritt, a native of County Londonderry, has been held back for six months until all legal proceedings resulting from the Lennon affair were concluded.

### Surprises

Following the inquest and the final decision by the Lord Chief Justice not to allow an appeal by the Luton Three to go to the House of Lords, nothing now stands in the way of publication.

However, the report is unlikely to hold any surprises. Last May Home Secretary Roy Jenkins told MPs he felt there were no grounds for a further investigation into the activities of Special Branch men involved in the Lennon affair, and the report is believed to clear them of any irregular conduct.

Both Luton MPs, Ivor Cleminson and Brian Sedgmore, have been critical of the way in which the inquiry was set up and have repeatedly called for a public inquiry into the matter.

Mr Sedgmore, MP for Luton West, today described the findings of the Starritt inquiry as the least objective report he had ever read.

### Appeal

Mr Sedgmore, a member of the NCLC, said he had seen a copy of the report before publication, and was not satisfied with the contents.

"I do not think very much of informers as a breed of people but I think they deserve better treatment than Kenneth Lennon got from the Special Branch," he said.

"This is simply a police report and I feel a full independent inquiry is necessary."

Mr Sedgmore's appeal for an independent investigation follows a similar move from the Luton branch of Sinn Fein earlier this week.

## NEW PROBE DEMAND

A CALL for an independent investigation into the death of Special Branch informer Kenneth Lennon has been issued by the Luton branch of Sinn Fein.

It follows a move to get a House of Lords ruling on the case of the Luton Three which was rejected by the Appeal Court on Monday.

In December last year the Three — John Campbell and Jeremiah Mealey, both of Ashton Road, Luton, and Philip Sheridan, of Elm Park Close, Houghton Regis — were each jailed for ten years after being convicted of conspiracy to commit a robbery.

Then, in April this year, Kenneth Lennon was found shot dead. And it was revealed that three days before he died he made a statement to the National Council for Civil Liberties describing how he infiltrated a group of Sinn Fein activists in Luton for Scotland Yard.

### Refused

Lennon claimed in the statement he encouraged three of them to plan an armed robbery for which they were convicted.

In a statement about the judges' ruling on Monday the Luton Sinn Fein branch says: "We are convinced the Luton Three appeal was rejected because, had it been successful, there would have had to be a full investigation into the activities of the Special Branch and their involvement in the Lennon affair."

## "British Government to blame for deaths"

Mr. P. J. McClean, the Tyrone CR leader and former secretary of the Long Kesh Internees Camp Council, said that Hugh Gerard Coney's life was the fifth to be claimed by the inhuman, un-Christian conditions at Long Kesh.

Whether a man be driven to suicide in Long Kesh as was Mr. Patrick Crawford, whether he died from lack of treatment as did Mr. Patrick Teer, and Mr. Durkan, whether he be allowed home to die, as was Mr. E. Campbell, or whether he was shot dead trying to escape from such barbaric conditions, as was Hugh Gerard Coney, the blame for the deaths of these innocent citizens must be laid squarely on the shoulders of those at whose instigation it was still being maintained — the British Government.

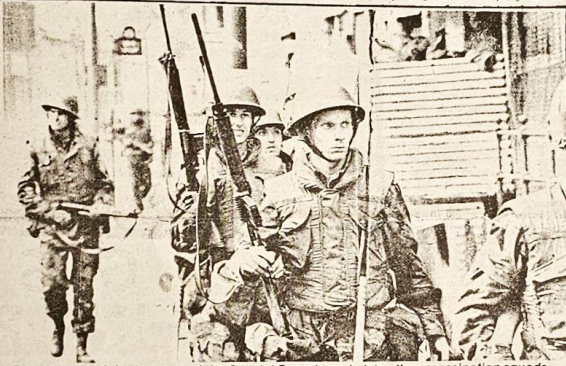
Mr. McClean extended sympathy on behalf of all ex-internees to the relatives of Mr. Coney.

Unfortunately, he added, it might be necessary to reserve sympathy for the relatives of those yet to be sacrificed for the military and political expediency of keeping Long Kesh in existence.

## New S.F. Cumann

A new Sinn Fein cumann has been formed in Cage C in Magilligan prison.

It is to be named the Michael Meenan cumann in memory of the Derry youth killed in a bomb explosion in the city recently.



Republicans claim troops and the Special Branch are helping the assassination squads

## Murder worsens

He went on: "Our message to the Republicans is — either live in the Republic or die in Ulster."

He said that he and his colleagues had been chasing one of the men for two months and had failed to shoot him on a previous occasion. He added: "We always get our man."

### 'Not serious'

Neither of the men were fatally wounded — one was shot in the hip and foot and the other was shot in the

hip.

A hospital spokesman said "their condition was not serious." Republicans are convinced that the assassination group is working with the RUC Special Branch and the British Army from whom they receive intelligence information.

## West Tyrone statement on shooting of internee

WEST TYRONE Ceanmhairle Ceanntair of Sinn Fein, in a statement, condemned "the callous slaying of Hugh Coney of Coalisland, as being clearly designed to strike fear into the hearts of men already driven to the extremes of despair by the barbaric conditions in which they are forced to live. It was intended as a warning to all others who may have any thoughts of attempting to escape in the future."

Hugh Coney was a prisoner of war and considered it his duty to make every attempt to escape, as did the English, when they were held in Nazi prisons. In the Second World War, forty prisoners of war were shot escaping from a German concentration camp. These responsibilities were executed after the war. Today the same thing is happening in Ireland, but there will be no executions.

The statement says that only a full international inquiry into Long Kesh will have any credence with the Irish people and the Ceanmhairle Ceanntair calls on unified Tyrone support to end internment "before it claims any more lives."

## Unity theme of Gaeltacht seminar

Speakers representing the Co-operative movement, Cumann na Co-operatives, Cumann na Gaelige, Sagart, Conradh na Gaeil, Gluaiseacht Ceart Sibhialta na Gaeltachta, Glor na nGaeil agreed on the following points at a seminar held in Connemara, Co. Mayo, during last weekend's Glor Chonnacht conference.

1. That the promised Gaeltacht Authority be democratically elected; 2. That the State invest substantially in Gaeltacht through the Authority and that through the Authority and the Co-operatives in order that full and suitable employment be guaranteed; 3. That immediate help be given the small farmers of the West of the Gaeltacht; 4. That R.T.E. 2 be established on a

regional Irish basis, also Gluaiseacht Cearta Sibhialta na Gaeltachta are seeking a Gaeltacht television service and a full radio service to be operated through the new authority; 5. That every Irish speaker take on himself and herself a new obligation to see that the Irish language is used in the public services and to see to it that all who wish to use the language in dealing with the State be guaranteed that right; 6. That they all abhorred the Government dependence and fawning on the British in regard to the North of Ireland.

An Irish Padraig O'Flannagha said that the Government chose to force its will on the people without discussion or consultation with its own advisory body was dictatorial. Nollaig O'Gadhra, Conradh na Gaeilge Gaeltacht committee said that the type of structure advocated for the Gaeltacht Authority as proposed by the Gníomh don Gaeltacht document must be rejected out of hand.



Archbishop Dwyer of Birmingham.

## The Archbishop of Birmingham

"Belfast Comhairle Ceanntair Sinn Fein regard as despicable the attitude adopted by Rev. Dwyer towards the funeral of Lieut James McDade. The Archbishop's refusal to allow this man Church funeral rights is in complete contradiction to all the teachings of the Catholic Church, to which Reverend George Patrick Dwyers avows to be a follower. The Birmingham Archbishop should remember that he is not infallible, and should cease his unchristian attitude towards this deceased Volunteer of the Republican Movement. It is most unbecoming for persons such as Archbishops to try and set themselves up as God.

"The Archbishop of Birmingham, we believe is just another pawn of the British war machine in Ireland. By his unchristian stance in blatant hypocrisy to all that he is supposed to stand for, he has aligned himself in the annals of history with such noted British agents as Bishop Philbin, Cardinal Conway and Bishop Tickle.

"We are confident and reassured that Lt. James McDade, Oglaihn na h-Eireann will be given a proper Christian funeral in his native Ireland. We still have clergy who have not sold their souls and principle of Christianity in furtherance of the British Warmongers in Ireland.

"Despite the quising utterances of the Archbishop of Birmingham, Lt. James McDade will be given the full honours of a Republican funeral, as is fitting for a noble son who died whilst serving Ireland 'gainst the foreign tyrants.

"We offer our deepest sympathies to the parents, wife and children of Lt. James McDade, a brave Irish soldier."

## ITV PROGRAMME "EXAMPLE OF BRITISH HYPOCRISY"

Speaking at Free Derry Corner, where effigies of Mr. Merlyn Rees, Secretary of State, and Mr. Truesdale, governor of Long Kesh, were burned following an anti-internment meeting, Mr. Michael English, P.R.O., of 'Derry Sinn Fein Comhairle', made reference to an I.T.V. programme on the Greek colonies.

He said that in the programme the public were subjected to a typically sanctimonious exposure of inhumanity committed against people in the name of politics. On the programme there was the usual mixture of condemnation against the oppressors and sympathy for the victims of the exposed debauchery.

"Of course, it was some other country's sins and not Britain's. Of course, there were thousands of good English Christian viewers who probably shouted 'The dirty rotters, bring them to justice, make them pay,' as statement after statement revealed the brutalities of the Greek colonels," he said.

"What would be the reaction of the same viewers if the victims interviewed had been brutalised by British troops? How would the same interviewer have conducted his interview in those circumstances. Their hypocrisy never fails to amaze. They expose other

Why not write to us and let us know what is happening in your area. If you submit historical documents, which may be of interest to our readers, these will be carefully returned to you by post.

Or, perhaps you would like to become a distributor of the paper in your area? So whether its News, Views or Pictures, just drop us a line to The Editor, at 170 Falls Road Belfast 12.

In proud and loving memory of our friend and comrade  
STAFF CAPTAIN  
**MICHAEL MacVERRY**  
KILLED IN ACTION 16th NOVEMBER, 1973  
Always remembered by Martin McAllister and Comrades, "A" Wing, Crumlin Road.

# A STATEMENT FROM THE FIRST BELFAST BATTALION

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS ISSUED ON TUESDAY.

"The First Battalion of the Belfast Brigade maintained their ferocious assault on the British army in the Andersonstown area over the past ten days. The regiment, the notorious Fusiliers, have come under attack during day and night hours, the soldiers attached to the regiment cannot feel safe anywhere. Many and varied attacks have been carried out, some are listed below:

"5th November. Seventeen high velocity shots were fired at a mobile patrol in Kennedy Way, 3 soldiers were hit, it is believed one is in a critical condition in Musgrave army billet.

"5th November. At about 9.30 p.m. a fragmentation grenade was thrown at a foot patrol on the main Andersonstown Road, it exploded injuring four soldiers, their condition is not known.

"6th November. A massive disruption operation was carried out by Active Service Units in the Andersonstown/Turf Lodge/Twinbrook area. Over 30 vehicles were hi-jacked and dummy bombs placed in cars at strategic points. British forces clearing the obstructions came under intense fire throughout the day.

"6th November. A check-point outside Fort Monagh came under fire from two directions, one soldier was hit in the first burst, his condition not known.

"12th November. A foot patrol in Monagh Road came under fire from an ASU, 2 troops were hit but as the assault group returned to base they came under fire from a second foot patrol. The Volunteers fought their way out of the position and returned safely to ground.

"13th November. A foot patrol in the Twinbrook area was attacked with grenades, it is not known if there were any casualties.

"13th November. At about 7.30 p.m. the Silver City fortress came under attack from ASU's using grenades and rifles. The attack lasted five minutes but it is not known if there were any casualties.

"14th November. At approximately 6.30 p.m. a fragmentation grenade was lobbed into an observation post at Silver City, the post was manned and it is certain that the soldier manning it was hurt or killed."

## eire nua Bookshop

### 'Question of identity'

ALL RTE programmes which bear on nationality or politics being suspect, because of the limitations placed on freedom of thought and expression and the publication of news, I was glad to get even one newspaper report probably based on Professor Norma Gibson's own manuscript prepared for the new programme, "A Question of Identity".

Because he is a professor of economics, I was somewhat disappointed to find Professor Norma Gibson quickly out of his depth in history. While I do not doubt at all that the Provos, and many more than them, get their 'basic motivation' in 1916, as he states, I have to disagree with his opinion of the British motivation in acts of Parliament.

I do not agree that they have any right to legislate for Ireland or that the Acts of 1949 and 1973 contain notification of their intent to withdraw from Ireland — subject to the agreement of the majority in Northern Ireland. That sort of treacherous intent has existed in the form of a Unionist veto on peace and freedom which has existed since the days of Sir Henry Wilson and high imperialism backed by the greatest navy in the world.

Mr. Lloyd George put it on paper in the form of a secret letter to Edward Carson in May, 1916, which did not come to light until 1924. This was the moment when Lloyd George's negotiation of the Boundary Commission clauses in the Treaty of 1921 was about to be put to the test in the form of a referendum which would give the Northern minority the chance to decide between the Tricolour and the Union Jack.

I submit to Professor Norma Gibson that in every British Act of Parliament arising from the partition of Ireland since the time of Lloyd George the veto which is imposed on Irish unity was most

dishonourably achieved by every succeeding government and Prime Minister. The Acts of 1949 and 1973 were a renewal and confirmation of Lloyd George's treachery and contempt for treaties.

Professor Gibson assumes that the only organisation pressing the British Government for expression of intent to withdraw is the Provisional I.R.A. and that, presuming the British agreement to this, the Provos are now in civil war against the Unionists.

This is going altogether too far.

Most of the civilised world would be opposed to the governmental methods of 'The Protestant People' for a Protestant People since these methods were exposed by the Civil Liberties campaign.

He forgets about the brave people who did their utmost to keep this conflict to unwarmed agitation on the streets, and to all the resources outside physical force, and the marchers who still march with supreme courage.

If the extracts from Prof. Gibson's mss. are representative, he did not touch on his own subject of economics. Because of my uncertainty about this, I must not press him.

But I am disappointed not to have his expert view on the future which the minority might expect should British and Unionist plans prevail into the future. Is the right of Catholics, in particular, to peace, adult life on their home soil, housing and employment to depend on having fewer children? Is the campaign in favour of contraception to some degree political in the Ulster setting? Can we be sure that fresh facilities for murder may not develop under the name of abortion?

MARIE COMERFORD  
St. Nessan's,  
Sandyford,  
Co. Dublin.

## An tAifreann Gaelige

Conus is féidir leis an gcléir i bparóiste ar bith bheith cinnte de go dteastáinn an tAifreann Gaelige ó Ghaeilgeoirí an paróiste?

De ghnáth, níl de theist ag na saoiréirí ach líon na ndaoine a bhíonn ag éisteacht an Aifreinn sin gach Domhnach, agus áirde na nguth a chloisáim sínd ag freagairt dá mbheannaichtaí.

Taise gur fíor é nach mbíonn sé de ghnáth ag gach Gaeilgeoir bheith i láthair nuair a léighear an tAifreann Gaelige, agus toise nach ar-duineoin a lán aca a bhíonn i láthair a nguth, is baolach go gceapann saoiréirí áirithe gur lag é an taca atá leis an tAifreann Gaelige agus nach bhfuil dáiríre ag baint le sa adreannach go dteastuinn uatha é.

Rud eile the, tá sé de mhí-ádh ar a lán againn bheith réidh i gcomhtharl leis an moladh bocht, leis an gcaosaoid agus an mbeag-is-fuí nuair ba chirté dhúinn an focal ceasta

agus an bualadh sa dúisáit. Chimid pé locht a bhíonn ann is arís i léigheann an Aifreinn agus deimhniú taigairt do uachtáin chiumhnimid ar an gceamra a uchtáin agus ar an gceamra a dhéin an leightheoir, is cuma claca sagairt nó tuathach é, roimh ré.

Sé rud is mó a dhéanfadh mós ná so an Aifreann Gaelige léidir ná so an chléir, agus gach soinne a bhíonn páirteach an tAifreann, bhíonn páirteach an tAifreann a dhéin dá Shagairt Paróiste an tAifreann a bhí air an tAifreann rimead a bhí air an tAifreann Gaelige do chloisáit a léigheamh agus an sin do bheith aige é d'eisteacht gach Domhnach?

Agus cuir i gcás gur tháinig an tAifreann Gaelige léidir ná so an chléir, agus gach soinne a bhíonn páirteach an tAifreann, bhíonn páirteach an tAifreann a dhéin dá Shagairt Paróiste an tAifreann a bhí air an tAifreann rimead a bhí air an tAifreann Gaelige do chloisáit a léigheamh agus an sin do bheith aige é d'eisteacht gach Domhnach?