SUPPLEMENT TO HIBERNIA, Friday, August 9, 1974.

But not only is internment wrong in principle, it has been shown also to be futile in practice. A recent opinion from the leader of the Alliance Party, Mr. Oliver Napier, stated that "there has been no evidence in the last three years that a policy of internment can either defeat violence or even reduce it. In fact, all available evidence suggests that the contrary is true." Certainly internment is a continuing cause of violence; the courts are violent; the internees are violent; the interrogations are violent and the whole operation of the internment camp is violent. Sometimes the violence is physical and overt. All the more the process is implicit and psychological. The resistance also is violent, of course. Nor is there any guarantee that an end to internment would per se reduce the current level of violence. But if the record is anything to go by, the South is outside while internment continues, and while the instruments of internment continue to be employed, there is no hope at all of a return to peace in Northern Ireland.

For too long the R.U.C. enforced the law in a partisan manner. For too long the Special Powers Act was employed in a biased and peremptory fashion against the minority community. The way ahead must include the enactment of a strong Bill of Rights, the repeal of the Emergency Provisions Act, and a concern for everyone living on this island. The whole procedure is a travesty of justice. The commissioners, Crown promoters and special branch present themselves as a co-ordinated unit against the detainee. In no sense would the hearings be described as judicial or even quasi-judicial. Instead the whole charade brings the law into contempt. For this reason alone one must strongly oppose, in principle, the operations of N.I. Emergency Provision Act 1973.

We are opposed in principle to the internment of civilians without trial. We also believe that internment in Northern Ireland, now three operations, is both a continuing cause of violence and a primary obstacle to the success of peace initiatives. For these reasons we call for immediate release of all internees in Northern Ireland.*

*All signatures are counter signed in present issue.

[Signatures of distinguished people]
Military Overkill

Indeed, many would go further and say that the decision to rearm on an international scale, the decision to starters the debate over the necessity and ethics of military action, is perhaps the most important factor in the current international scene. This is because, once a decision to go to war is made, it is difficult to change it. Once a war is declared, it is difficult to negotiate a peace. Once a peace is negotiated, it is difficult to enforce it. Once a treaty is enforced, it is difficult to maintain it. Once a system of international law is established, it is difficult to change it.

Legal Abuse

The legal justifications for military action must be examined. Are they based on a thorough understanding of the legal principles involved? Are they based on a thorough understanding of the political implications? Are they based on a thorough understanding of the economic consequences? Are they based on a thorough understanding of the social effects?

In this respect, the Nuremberg trials are important. They showed that the legal justifications for military action must be based on a thorough understanding of the legal principles involved. They also showed that the legal justifications for military action must be based on a thorough understanding of the political implications. They also showed that the legal justifications for military action must be based on a thorough understanding of the economic consequences. They also showed that the legal justifications for military action must be based on a thorough understanding of the social effects.

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To Long Kesh And Back

271 INTERMENT '74

IN OCTOBER, 1971, William Hutchinson, a 64-year-old man, was driven from his home to the nearby security camp outside Lisburn called Long Kesh. As a member of Crumlin Road Gaol, he was not a political prisoner, and as such was not eligible for the official "Long Kesh" status. However, once he arrived, he was taken to the newly opened camp outside the prison. Hutchinson talked of his experience in Long Kesh.

"They brought me to a place and locked me in a cell," he said. "I was there for a week. After that, I was moved to another cell where I remained for another two weeks." Hutchinson said he was not allowed to see anyone, and was only allowed to go out for a short time to go to the latrine.

"I was given very little food," he said. "I was only allowed to have one hot meal a day, and that was not enough to keep me healthy." Hutchinson said that the conditions in Long Kesh were very poor, and that he was not allowed to see anyone or speak to anyone.

"They did not allow me to write letters," he said. "I was not allowed to have any contact with the outside world." Hutchinson said that he was treated very badly, and that he was not allowed to see anyone for weeks on end.

"But after about three weeks," he said, "I was allowed to see my family again. They came to see me, and I was able to talk to them for a few minutes. It was the first time I had seen anyone for a long time." Hutchinson said that he was very happy to see his family, and that they were very pleased to see him.

"I was finally released after about six weeks," he said. "I was allowed to leave Long Kesh, and I was taken back to Crumlin Road Gaol." Hutchinson said that he was very happy to be released, and that he was grateful to have been able to see his family again.

"I will never forget what happened to me," he said. "I was treated very badly, and I will never forget the conditions in Long Kesh."

END INTERMENT CAMPAIGN

Alas a number of leading politicians, trade unionists, Church leaders, and others from both North and South, as well as international figures who signed the resolutions (see below) calling for the release of all internees in Northern Ireland. We are now calling YOU to support this important campaign in whatever way you can. A complete list of signatories will be presented to the British Government, the Irish Government and the United Nations Human Rights Commission on December 10th, 1974, which is International Human Rights Day.

What YOU Can Do

Collect as many signatures as possible from (adult) members of your family, work colleagues, friends and acquaintances of home and abroad, on each of this resolution and sign them below. Additional copies of this 3-page pull-out are available on request.

Resolutions

1. Does your club/organization support the campaign for the release of all internees in Northern Ireland?

2. Does the resolution for the agenda of your next club meeting?

3. Have you written to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland?

4. Have you written to the Irish Minister for Justice?

5. Have you written to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?

Volunteers

exist this Committee to organize and conduct regional committees. Volunteers please contact the address below.

End Internment Campaign

225EAMESTOWN . TEL. 710237

Intervention Without Trial

"We are opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of any other country. The United Nations has no mandate to interfere with the internal affairs of any other country. We believe that the people of that country have the right to determine their own future."

Signatures

1. NAME (and) ADDRESS

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12.
The experience of internment: inside and outside

**INTERNEE '74**

**FRANKIE McCARTHY**, a 25-year-old bus driver, has lived in Londonderry for 14 years, and has been interned four times. He was interned in Long Kesh in January 1973 for the first time. His brother, Paddy, was interned there in February 1973, and his wife, Bridget, was interned in Long Kesh in July 1973. Frankie McCarthy's father was interned in Long Kesh in June 1974. Frankie McCarthy believes that his family has been interned because of his political beliefs.

**MRS. CHRISTINA DOUGAN** of Drinan Park, a 65-year-old widow, has lived in Long Kesh for 30 years. She has been interned three times. She believes that her family has been interned because of political reasons.

**BILLY REID**, a 27-year-old farm worker, has been interned twice. He was interned in Long Kesh in November 1973 and again in January 1974. He believes that his family has been interned because of political reasons.

**The Very Reverend Dr. J. T. ALLEY, administrator of the Protestant Church, has been interned twice. He was interned in Long Kesh in January 1973 and again in January 1974. He believes that his family has been interned because of political reasons.**
I IAM prepared to stick my neck out and say that those who do not support calling for further release of internees when the Whitelaw communique is left out next week. After all, the British Government have said that internment has been a failure and must be brought to an end.


I FOUNDED the brings condition then (in Long Kesh), and to the British and Government.

With the exception of the few sitting in, which effect has been made to provide reasonable living conditions, the Lawless Government and the British Government have not shown any interest in improving the situation.

I am the only one to have travelled to all the internment camps, and I have seen what is going on in those camps. I have seen the conditions and the treatment of the internees. I have seen the effect of internment on the internees, and I have seen the effect of internment on the British Government.


The Longest-serving Internees

THE hundreds of men and women imprisoned in northern Ireland, the following have been interned since the very beginning: PRÉCE. MCGUINNESS, Down; PETER MCGUINNESS, Down; PHILIP MURPHY, Down; MICHAEL DONELLY, Down; BERNARD DAVISON, Down; PATRICK DAVISON, Down; MICHAEL DAVISON, Down; MICHAEL DONELLY, Down; JOHN DONELLY, Down; and PETER MCGUINNESS, Down.

Today, August 10, 1974, these men have been interned without trial for exactly three years. Below are reproduction letters and statements smuggled out of Long Kesh from them.

'IN INTERNMENT ??'

If almost three years ago I was taken away, I was by no means prepared for the kind of treatment which I have undergone since. Like many others who have been interned, I am convinced that the conditions under which we have been kept are not only in violation of the law, but also in violation of the most basic human rights.

I don't believe in that sort of treatment. I believe in the British Government's duty to protect all citizens, and I believe that internment is a failure.


I CANNOT understand how the British Government have come to such a conclusion, as it is a total refusal of what the Government is trying to do for the internees.


I IMMEDIATELY take all possible measures to support all those who are suffering in Long Kesh.


The hardest part of internment is the constant fear of the unknown. It is only when you are promised something that you feel safe. When you are promised something, you believe in it.

The only thing that matters is the hope that you will be released soon. When you are promised something, you believe in it.

LONG KESH.

The second batch of internees to be released have been released. It is only when you are promised something that you believe in it.

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What They Said About Internment

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LONG KESH.
The Harassment Of Eamonn Loughrey

EAMON Loughrey lived in Unity Flats since his marriage in 1971. On his wedding day, he committed himself to the Catholic faith and to the Irish Republican Army. But after his release from prison, he claimed, the security forces became determined to get rid of him.

Eamonn was shot in front of hisUnity Flats in 1972. He survived the attack and was interned for a year. After his release, he was repeatedly threatened and harassed. In 1974, he was asked to move to Long Kesh, the army camp where his father was internee number one. Eamonn refused and was shot dead in Long Kesh, along with his fourteen-year-old son Jack. The shooting was not investigated.

Eamonn's family, including his widow and children, were subjected to constant surveillance and harassment. They were subjected to physical violence and intimidation. Eamonn's brother, Martin, was also shot dead in 1972.

The internment of Eamonn Loughrey and his son Jack was a clear violation of the amnesty agreement that was intended to end the conflict.

What They Said About Internment

Internment is a policy that has been used by the British government to intern suspected Republicans without trial. It has been used in Northern Ireland on several occasions, most notably in the 1970s and 1980s. The policy has been widely criticized for its violation of human rights and for its failure to achieve its stated objectives.

The policy was introduced in 1971 during theTroubles in Northern Ireland. It was intended to disrupt the IRA's military activities by removing leaders and members from the organization. However, the policy was largely unsuccessful in achieving its goals. It was also criticized for its violation of human rights, as it allowed for indefinite detention without trial.

The policy was eventually abolished in 1998, after the Good Friday Agreement was signed. However, the legacy of internment continues to be felt in Northern Ireland, as many of those who were interned have faced ongoing challenges in rebuilding their lives.
Intemment: The Record

Of Three Years

Michael McKeown

YOU would not have come across the term ‘internment’ in the 1970s. In March, 1971, toabled that the situation was quickly getting out of hand. The situation in the troubled North had come to a head, and the British government had to take some drastic action. The Northern Ireland Command decided to conduct Operation Funnel, a large-scale raid on Republican targets. The operation was successful, and many Republican suspects were arrested.

The situation in the North had become in-temmental. The government had to take action to stop the violence. The British government decided to introduce internment. This would involve the internment of Republican suspects without trial. The government believed that this would stop the violence.

The internment policy was introduced on August 9th, 1971. The government interned hundreds of suspects without trial. The government believed that this would stop the violence.

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**The British Army's Point of View**

**Robert Fisk**

The British Army in Northern Ireland is not in a mood to waste much time arguing about the people they have to arrest or to intern. Their action against the IRA is to be seen as part of a direct war. Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) officers and soldiers are fighting autonomous IRA guerrilla bands as they would fight a Singapore police force or Xinjiang separatists. The IRA is a private army, armed to kill and maim. If they are to be defeated, they must be stopped from killing and maiming. The British Army is the organ of state which must stop them. All British law is on the side of the British Army.

Certain things are known. The IRA has been present in the region for over 40 years. It has been involved in terrorist activity since 1969. Its main raison d'être is to prevent Northern Ireland from becoming part of the United Kingdom. The IRA is an armed and illegal organization, no matter what the Irish government says. It is not equipped to run a police force. The IRA is not a political party. It is a terrorist organization.

The IRA is not interested in legal talks. It is interested in war. It is interested in killing and maiming. The IRA is interested in the destruction of the British Army. The IRA is not interested in discussion or in negotiation. The IRA is interested in taking over Northern Ireland. The IRA is interested in destroying the UK. The IRA is interested in supporting a separate Irish state. The IRA is interested in killing and maiming. The IRA is interested in the destruction of the UK. The IRA is interested in the destruction of the British Army.

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