



UIMH 198 DEIREADH FÓMHAIR — OCTOBER 2003 <http://saoirse.rr.nu> €1 (70p stg, USA \$30 p.a.)

Comóradh
ROBERT
EMMET
agus
Éirí
Amach
1803

Thomas Russell
Commemoration
Downpatrick
October 19, 3pm



Political
status
campaign
continues
in
Six-
County
jail



Partial victory for prisoners

THE British government conceded one of the major demands of the Republican prisoners in Maghaberry prison when they 'separated' them from loyalist and ordinary prisoners on the weekend of September 13-14.

While this is a definite advance in the campaign for political status the situation is still changing all the time. In particular the prison officers and British NIO staff begrudge the move which arose from a report by John Steele, the former head of the British Prison Service.

The suspicion that these elements are dragging their feet on implementing the report's recommendations is reinforced by their remark that Steele had not 'spelled out' how it was to be done. The outstanding issues for Republican prisoners include:

- the continuation of closed or screened visits;
- the use of sniffer dogs;
- the lack of education facilities in the Republican prisoners' own area;
- the lack of adequate gym facilities;
- the minuscule size of the exercise yard; and
- the despicable attitude of prison officers towards families.

The present situation in the jail has all Republican and nationalist prisoners housed in segregated conditions in Foyle House in Maghaberry. There are 23 prisoners on Landings 1 and 2 while Landings 3 and

6 are vacant. The remand prisoners are on Landing 1 and the sentenced prisoners on Landing 2.

Sentenced prisoners have free association between 10am and 11.30 am and from 2-3.30pm. The remand prisoners have free association during the day. Sentenced and remand have free association on alternate evenings from 5-8.30pm. The prisoners are all categorised as 'standard'.

They have a wash area with showers, toilets and this area will be mopped out on a rota basis among the 23 prisoners.

Stephen Daly, Maurice

Gileese, John McQuade, Mickey and Emmet Lavelle are all in Foyle house but are not allowed out for exercise because the yard is being divided up into four different sections. They are not happy about the yard because it was small before it was divided.

It was put to all prisoners that they must attend Sunday Mass or lose privileges (be locked up) as the authorities say they would have staffing problems. A vote was taken by the prisoners and none of them will attend Mass as a few refused to attend.

The gym equipment is there but is not operational as nuts and bolts are missing. They have been told this is to be rectified. It is thought by the prisoners that their sensitivities are being probed so that the authorities can provoke or avoid situations as required. A canteen is available but education facilities have yet to be organised.

Whilst welcoming the announcement on September 8 that political prisoners in Maghaberry

prison are to be segregated arising from the so-called Steele Review, which found that the regime of enforced integration of Republican and Loyalist prisoners posed a serious risk to the health and safety of prisoners, Republican Sinn Féin points out that these risks were highlighted over two years ago by Republicans.

All of these warnings were ignored by the British government, resulting in an ongoing campaign of physical violence directed against Republican prisoners.

All of this of course was central to the British government's policy of criminalizing Republican prisoners, a core element of the overall Stormont Agreement agenda of criminalizing Irish Republicanism.

The long overdue segregation of political prisoners is but the first step in establishing the prisoner's right to political status, the same right for which the ten H-Block hunger strikers gave their lives 22 years ago.

**99ú Ard-Fheis,
2003
Dublin
November 8-9,
9.30am,
Saturday**

For further details,
contact Ard-Óifig, 223
Parnell Street, Dublin
1. Tel: 072 0747; Fax:
072 0757; e-mail:
saoirse@eol.ie



**EDENTUBBER MARTYRS
COMMEMORATION**

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Assemble: Border Inn, 2.30 pm
Oration: Fergal Moore

Refreshments afterwards in the
Blue Anchor

Bold Robert Emmet remembered in New York

THE Robert Emmet Bicentenary Committee held a commemoration and art show in midtown Manhattan on September 28 to mark the 200th anniversary of the murder of Robert Emmet by the British in Dublin in 1803 at the age of twenty-five.

Brian Mór Ó Baoighill, life-long Irish Republican activist and world-renowned Celtic artist, the chairperson and organiser for the event, had amongst his display nine original full colour and framed paintings portraying the life and times of *The Bold Robert Emmet*.

A good crowd was in attendance and those from Tyrone who were present seemed to have a new swagger in their walk and indeed in their talk. Most Irish people in the US claimed some Tyrone heritage at least for the day. Congratulations to Co Tir Eoghan for winning their first All Ireland Gaelic football championship in five thousand years. Their 'never say die' attitude, persistence and heart-breaking losses over the years has made their victory all the more special.

As John McDonagh noted, the deeds of Robert Emmet are still remembered by the faithful who are not daunted by what seems like impossible odds, which in itself is the finest tribute that can be paid to the memory of Robert Emmet, the 'Darling of Erin'.

Brian Mór gave a concise and well received speech that pointed out that the policy of the British and pro-British collaborators of that time was that opposition to British presence in Ireland was not acceptable under pain of death. Brian added that, that policy failed and so would the

myself there is no one other than Maggie that I would rather see win.

A limited number of special Artists Prints, numbered, signed and framed will be available for sale. Inquiries may be directed to: Robert

Emmet PO Box 682, Lincroft, New Jersey 07738. There are full color prints available for sale for \$20.00. All proceeds will go to promoting Robert Emmet's legacy in modern times through the Irish crafted EIRE NUA programme.



• John McDonagh (right) of the National Irish Freedom Committee and friends at the New York commemoration and art show on September 28.

present collaborators and their policy of intimidation of faithful Irish Republicans also fail.

Brian Mór was on hand to see Maggie Trainer win his magnificent original painting *Alas My Country* after a year-long promotion for this occasion. Maggie made no bones about her elation and the rest of us put on a good face that resembled those who just missed out on the Oscar and cheered the winner.

Even the poor souls who left for the weekly punishment of seeing the NY Jets, left their cell phone numbers with earnest intentions. Frankly for my own part, other than

Glasgow to remember

Robert Emmet

THE Francis Hughes Cumann of Sinn Féin Poblachtach and the Pádraig Pearse Cumann of Conradh na Gaeilge, have joined forces to organise a ceil and talk to commemorate the bicentenary of Robert Emmet's execution and the 1803 Rising.

The event will take place in Glasgow, on Saturday 22 November, and a large attendance is anticipated. The book *Bold Robert Emmet* by Seán Ó Briadaigh will be on sale.

If you would like to attend this worthy event, please contact the Francis Hughes Cumann for more details: mcridair@yahoo.co.uk

Gearrscòalta

Abandoning neutrality

has not stopped job cuts

BERTIE Aher may now be sorry he didn't listen to the anti-war in Iraq protesters who had called for the US to be denied the use of Shannon, the *Crumlin cumann of Republican Sinn Féin* said on September 13.

Seán McGoldrick was commenting on the recent 640 job losses announced by the US company 3com in Blanchardstown and another 315 by Schneider in Celbridge.

"One of the cynical reasons put forward for allowing US military access to Shannon airport was because it was claimed that refusal would lead to US companies withdrawing investment from the State. We can be sure that if the US had been denied use of Shannon, as the huge numbers of protesters who took to the streets wanted, every announcement of lay-offs by multi-nationals would have been laid at our feet."

"We now see that these lay-offs are occurring anyway. We will not be fooled by people telling us neutrality has to be compromised to pacify multi-nationals who are in any case prepared to leave at any time that suits them," Seán McGoldrick.

26-County police abuse

"THE findings of a delegation from the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture serves only to confirm the experience of many Irish Republicans, mainly young people who have experienced mental and physical abuse at the hands of the 26 County Police whilst in custody, at work or on the street.

"Following visits to a number of Garda stations the delegation found that there was credibility to allegations of abuse made by people who have been in police custody," Republican Sinn Féin Assistant Public Officer Des Dalton said on September 19.

"Republicans have for long borne the brunt of a concerted campaign of intimidation, in many cases young people have been arrested and released without charge as many as five times in a 12 month period, as well as being subject to house raids and random body searches. Whilst Republican Sinn Féin welcomes these findings we feel that whilst the 26-County police remain unaccountable and with recourse to some of the most draconian legislation in western Europe, such as the Offices Against the State Act, human and civil rights will never be secured within the 26 County state."

Residents protest against Limerick 'rat run'

ANGRY residents living alongside a busy main road in the city took part in a Republican Sinn Féin organised protest on September 26 to highlight the danger to their young children.

Republican Sinn Féin community affairs spokesperson Seán O'Neill from Rosbrien said that the angry parents were determined to bring traffic to a halt in order to show how a "rat run" through part of Hyde Avenue is a potential death trap.

"For too long motorists are speeding through a short cut by the Lady of Lourdes Church and placing the lives of children in danger," Seán O'Neill said.

"We staged a protest on Friday evening at the rush hour - from 5.15 to 6.15 pm to highlight the problem and to show that the local residents will not tolerate the situation any longer."

"The parents of Hyde Avenue and the surrounding streets are very concerned about the build up of traffic and by the fact that motorists are using the route by the church as a short cut to Greenfields and the city."

"The protest did highlight the problem and we are now in contact with the Limerick City Council to ensure that action is taken to seal off this rat run."

"For too long the entire length of Hyde Avenue has been used as a speeding lane by motorists who want to exit or enter the city avoiding traffic."

"The time has now come to tackle the problem and we have highlighted the situation for the local residents."

Offaly Republican Sinn Féin recruitment drive

REPUBLICAN Sinn Féin's Tullamore-based Mitchell/Hurson cumann will be conducting a recruitment drive in the Edenderry and Daingenis areas over the coming months the Cathaoirleach of the cumann, Tony Cosgrove, said on August 28.

"We want to further the growth of Republican Sinn Féin in Co Offaly, providing people with an alternative to the failed policies of the various Leinster House parties. People interested in joining Republican Sinn Féin should contact their local SAOIRSE paper sellers," he said.

Results of Dublin raffle

OCTOBER Draw results were as follows: 1st prize ticket no 292; 2nd prize 125; 3rd prize 366; 4th prize 497; 5th prize 139; 6th prize 317; 7th prize 242; 8th prize 051.

SAOIRSE November edition published 29/10/2003



• is committed to supporting prisoners for which CABHAIR is responsible
• is generating publicity in support of Irish national independence.

We need your support. Our website address is:
<http://irishfreedom.com>

I would like to join Republican Sinn Féin
Ba mhaith liom bheith i mo bhall de Sinn Féin Poblachtach
Ainm
Seoladh
Tel: Age (if under 21)
Send to:
Teach Dáithí Ó Connail
223 Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Tel: 01-872 9747; Faxes: 01-872 9757.
or 229 Falls Road, Belfast
e-mail: saoirse@iol.ie
http://rsf.ie
or contact your local paper seller for details

For a full British withdrawal from Ireland



OUR AIMS

For a full British withdrawal from Ireland . . . The establishment of a true 32-County FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC . . . The establishment of a new all-Ireland parliament, completely outside the present partitionist set-up, to oversee the running of the new neutral non-aligned Ireland . . .

OUR HISTORY

Formed in 1905 . . . We are the oldest political organisation in the country . . . Organised throughout the 32 Counties . . . We have continuously rejected the failed political entities of the Six and 26 Counties in existence since the British partitioned our country . . .

Opposition to bin charges growing in Dublin

ON September 17, 2003 a crowd of approx 300 Tallaght residents gathered at the Plaza Hotel, Tallaght to register their opposition to the imposition of bin charges. As of now South Dublin County Council have not imposed the bin charges but Fingal and Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown Councils have.

Lisa Maher, Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown and Co-ordinator South Dublin Committee outlined the position in Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown and in Fingal area. Charges in Dun Laoghaire are approx €300 pa whereas in Fingal people pay per bag (bag tags are bought from the Council). Indeed all over the country the refuse tax is increasing. The support for the protest is growing daily as more and more people join the picket line.

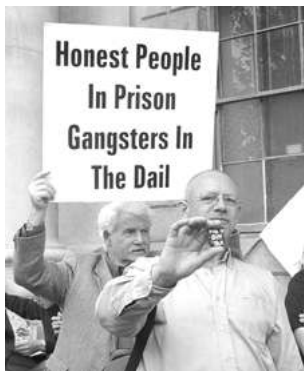
Mick Murphy outlined the position regarding the reasons behind the opposition to bin charges, ie the 'double taxation'. He spoke about the 'stealth' taxes already being paid by people, ie the cost of school uniforms and books; X-Rays etc not covered by VHI and the cost of keeping a car on the road car

tax, petrol and even VAT on car purchase; the toll bridge, to mention a few. He also mentioned the fact that the banks pay just twelve and a half percent tax per year.

The meeting gave their backing to the protesters in the Fingal area who are blocking the trucks from collecting the rubbish. Many suggestions were put to the meeting — one was for people to petition their workplaces. A march was organised for the Tallaght area for September 20 at which there was a large turnout.

On September 19, Joe Higgins TD and Clare Daly were jailed for a month for non-compliance of a High Court order. Both of them had been named in an injunction earlier in the week.

On September 21 a crowd of approx 2,000 turned up at



• Bin charge protesters outside the Four Courts, Dublin.

the Garden of Remembrance for a protest march to Mountjoy Prison where Clare

Daly and Joe Higgins are still being held. Speakers called for their release and spoke of

the 'culture of corruption' pertaining in the state whereby those in high office with influence were treated in a very different manner to Joe Higgins and Clare Daly.

Republican Sinn Féin Assistant Publicity Officer, Des Dalton said on September 22 that the imposition of refuse charges in Dublin, coupled with massive cuts in public spending in vital areas such as health and education "all represent an attack on the most vulnerable in society, marginalizing entire communities."

"The recent announcement by the ESSE that it is to close many of its shops throughout the country, which have provided a very cost effective means for so many families to buy basic electrical appliances, is but another indication of an administration determined to make the working class people of this state pay for its own excesses".

He went on: "Meanwhile the jailing of two public representatives on September 19 simply because of their opposition to the unjust bin

charges represents an assault on local democracy, flying in the face as it does of public opinion. We will be calling on all our members and supporters to join in the 'Anti-Bin Charges' campaign, as we point out in our policy documents EIRE NUA and SAOL NUA, effective change can only be brought about by local communities taking control of their own affairs, true local democracy in action."

Republican Sinn Féin, Dublin issued the following statement:

"At an emergency meeting of Comhairle Ceantair Átha Cliath (Dublin Republican Sinn Féin) on September 20, a resolution was passed in support of the campaign against the Bin Tax.

"The meeting also noted the ease with which prominent leaders of the anti-bin tax campaign were imprisoned while corrupt politicians seem immune to prosecution. As we go to press Joe Higgins and Clare Daly are still held in Mountjoy."

Teachers' cars torched

CHILDREN screamed in terror as they witnessed two men set fire to petrol-drenched cars just yards from their packed classroom in north Belfast on September 28.

Shortly before they were to break for lunch, pupils of Our Lady of Mercy School in the mainly loyalist Ballysillan area spotted two men, believed to be around 18 carrying petrol cans into the grounds.

They poured petrol over teachers' cars and smashed windows before setting fire to the vehicles.

Six cars were burnt out and others extensively damaged.

Nobody was injured in the attack but staff and pupils were left badly shaken.

This is the second time the 600-pupil school has been attacked in 20 months.

School principal Peter Daly said: "This is going to end in tears one of these. Innocent children are being abused and subjected to things which should not hap-

pen."

An 11-year-old girl said: "I smelt the smoke and started to panic. The teachers took us upstairs into the hall. I was crying, most of my class was crying. It was horrible."

Meanwhile the demand for Croppies to lie down is clearly not enough for the pro-British element — they must also be blamed for not crawling away.

Following the desecration of Catholic graves in Carnmoney Cemetery, Newtownabbey, UUP Councillor Ivan Hunter said it was all the responsibility of Catholics.

Locals were outraged to hear Hunter's diatribe particularly after parish priest Fr Dan Whyte received death threats from a loyalist death squad, Hunter said. "The Catholic community have to accept



• The burnt-out cars at Our Lady of Mercy school in north Belfast on September 29.

responsibility for this. They have to realise that they have created this situation and it's

to them to try and prevent it happening again."

He also maintained that

Fr Whyte had "an agenda" because he did not immediately remove "Kill All Taiags"

and other loyalist slogans which were daubed on the church walls.

Loyalists escalate attacks on nationalists in Antrim

NATIONALISTS in the Rathenraw estate in Antrim have been coming under increased threat from loyalists. The UDA/UFF loyalist death squad have a new leadership in south Antrim who have stepped up their attacks.

When young nationalists go down into the town the loyalists run them out of it. They are approached at work and told to get out of their jobs. The UDA/UFF are able to walk into workplaces in the town and intimidate young nationalist people out of their jobs. One young man told

SAOIRSE that four UDA/UFF men went into his workplace and physically assaulted him. He has not worked since.

One of these UDA/UFF men is a member of the Progressive Unionist Party. Old men in the UDA stand by and see their new element doing this.

Nationalist homes in the Styles Estate (a mixed estate) have been attacked over the last few months. Windows have been broken and missiles thrown at the houses. Thankfully, no one has been hurt in this round of attacks.

One young man was not so lucky last year. He was hit on the head with a hatchet and suffered brain damage. His attackers are only now in court but as they are pleading not guilty the case now has to go to the High Court.

SINN FEIN POBLACHTACH
National Private Members

DRAW

10 Duais: Two 2004 All-Ireland tickets
(1 hurling & 1 football) plus €500
spending money

20 Duais: €500

30 Duais: €300

40 Duais: Framed picture, 1916 Martyrs

50 Duais: Bodhrán

Donations: €2 / s/s1 or €10 / s/s5 for book of six

Draw will take place at Ard-Fheis in Dublin, 9 November 2003

Chronology of the Rising of 1803 and its aftermath

October 1: Trial of John McIntosh.

October 3: Trial of Thomas Keenan

October 6: Execution of Redmond.

October 7: McIntosh executed in

Patrick Street. executed in Thomas Street.

October 14: Trial of Russell at Downpatrick Special Commission.

October 20: Conviction of Russell, James Drake and John Corry executed. Michael Maguire convicted but reprieved (transported on *Tellicherry*).

October 21: Thomas Russell executed at Downpatrick Jail.

Redmond.

Patrick Street.



Keenan

Emmet's Death

"He dies today," said the heartless judge, Whilst he sat him down to the feast, And a smile was upon his ashy lips As he uttered a ribald jest; For a demon dwelt where his heart should be And oft as that vile judge gave him food The demon throbb'd within.

"He dies today," said the gaoler grim, Whilst a tear was in his eye; "But why should I feel so grieved for him? Sure I've seen many die! Last night I went to his stony cell With scant prison fare — He was sitting at a table rude, Plating a lock of hair!

"And he looked so mild, with pale, pale face, And he spoke in so kind a way That my old breast hea'd with a smothering feel, And I knew not what to say."

"He dies today," thought a fair, sweet girl — She lacked the life to speak, For sorrow had almost frozen her blood, And white were her lips and cheek. Despair had drunk up her last wild tear And her brow was damp and chill, And they often felt at her heart with fear For its ebb was all but still.

Republicanism does not need a 'patron saint'

IN reply to an article in the newspaper *Ireland on Sunday* John Horan, PRO, Dublin Republican Sinn Féin, said on September 8:

"In her *Ireland on Sunday* article on Robert Emmet ("Was the most famous speech in Irish history faked?", *IoS*, September 7), Marianne Elliott only proved how far wide of the mark it is possible to go and still get published!

"Ms Elliott missed the point completely; the motivation behind the 1803 Rising was to lay down a marker to the British, as had been done five years previously and, indeed had and has been done in every century, by each generation, in their opposition to the British military and political presence in Ireland.

"Your correspondent's description of Robert Emmet as 'the patron saint of the quest to overturn British rule' is nonsense. Tone, Emmet, Pearse, Connolly and dozens of other leaders of their time did not seek to put themselves on a pedestal; the 'quest' needs no 'patron saint' — the very claim of jurisdiction over any part of Ireland by, in this case, the British Government, is reason enough.

"Irish Republicans have learned to follow the deed, not the man (or woman). The claim that the 1803 Rising is 'inflated (in) importance' is indicative of the author's poor understanding of the reasons behind same; the action itself was just as important as the hoped-for outcome of the fight."

IMEACHTAÍ

WHITE-LINE PICKETS FOR OUTSIDE THE GUILDHALL, DERRY CITY LAST SATURDAY OF EVERY MONTH. 1-

2pm

Organised by Republican Sinn Féin, Derry

CO ROSCOMMON IRA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5

UNVEILING OF ROLL OF HONOUR MEMORIAL TO 41 ROSCOMMON PEOPLE AT SHANKILL CROSS, ELPHIN
Oration: Dr Seán Maguire (son of late Comdt-General Tom Maguire)

PICKET FOR POLITICAL STATUS

GPO, DUBLIN

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 12.45-1.45pm
Organised by Republican Sinn Féin, Leinster

THOMAS RUSSELL COMMEMORATION

DOWNPATRICK, 3pm

Oration: John Joe McCusker

ANNUAL BOBBY SANDS LECTURE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21

TEACHER'S CLUB, PARNELL SQUARE, DUBLIN
8pm
Léachtóir: Seán Ó Brádaigh

EDENTUBBER MARTYRS COMMEMORATION

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Assemble: Border Inn, 2.30 pm

Oration: Fergal Moore

Refreshments afterwards in Blue Anchor

For The Record

TUES. SEPTEMBER 3: Coiste na n-Iar-chúil, a group of Provisional ex-prisoners, called for the lifting of bans preventing its members serving as members of the British police (RUC/PSNI) or serving on district policing boards to be removed.

THURS. SEPTEMBER 4: The London and Dublin administrations published a draft international agreement to set up a four-person Independent (so-called) Monitoring Commission (IMC) to monitor ceasefires by groups who are party to the Stormont Agreement. The British nominate two members, John Alderdice, former leader of the Alliance Party and John Grieve, a former senior officer of the London Metropolitan Police, the Dublin administration nominated Joseph Brennan, former Secretary General of the Department of Justice and the fourth nomination is by the US Administration, Richard J Keir, an international consultant and former deputy-director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (1980-1992).

FRI. SEPTEMBER 5: The *Irish News* (Belfast) reported that the Continuity IRA had issued a statement denying any involvement in the killing of Belfastman Danny McGuirk, shot dead at his home in west Belfast on August 17. The statement said that it totally refuted rumours circulating of alleged involvement between the Continuity IRA and the so-called Real IRA and said "it has not and never did have a pact with the Real IRA".

SAT. SEPTEMBER 6: David Trimble's motion calling on three rebel UUP MPs to retake the parliamentary whip was passed at an Ulster Unionist Council meeting by 443 votes to 359.

SUN. SEPTEMBER 7: The British



* *The Sam Maguire Cup crosses the Border at Aghnacloy on September 29 held by Tyrone manager Mickey Joe Harte and Captain Peter Canavan following their first ever All-Ireland football championship win the previous day.*

authorities conceded the right to segregation in Maghaberry jail in the face of protests both inside and outside the prison.

Gerard Mooney (38) of St Anne's Terrace, Sligo was charged at the Special Court in Dublin with unlawful possession of 5,600 rounds of assorted ammunition at his home. In the same court Wayne Kelly (23) of Cranmore Villas, Sligo was charged with unlawful possession of an explosive substance — 21 kilograms of ammonium nitrate and icing sugar — at his home.

Kilkenny won the All-Ireland Hurling Final, defeating Cork by three points.

WED. SEPTEMBER 10: Cathal O'Dolan, an Independent member of the Fermanagh District Policing Partnership, resigned after alleged threats from the so-

called Real IRA.

An Orange Hall in William Street in Bellaghy, Co Derry was daubed with graffiti.

FRI. SATURDAY 12: The UVF loyalist death squad attacked the home of an elderly Protestant couple in the Upper Cairncastle Road in Larne, Co Antrim. Two devices were thrown at the house and it is believed to be linked to charges against two members of the UVF in which a member of the targeted family is a witness.

SUN. SEPTEMBER 14: Republican and nationalist prisoners were transferred to segregated quarters in Maghaberry prison.

The Swedish people said 'No' to the euro currency in a referendum by 56% against to 42% in favour.

MON. SEPTEMBER 15: Pupils at St

Patrick's College in Dungiven and St Mary's High School in Limavady, both in Co Derry, had to be evacuated when pipe bombs were found in their playgrounds.

THURS. SEPTEMBER 18: Loyalist prisoners at Maghaberry prison attempted to seize control of part of the jail. No one was hurt in the ensuing confrontation which lasted about 40 minutes.

A report by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) raised concerns about ill-treatment of people in 26-County police custody, the use of padded cells in prisons and the lack of right to a lawyer while being questioned.

SUN. SEPTEMBER 28: Tyrone won their first All-Ireland Football Final, defeating Armagh by three points.

Sweden's 'No' to euro a victory for democracy

SWEDEN'S No to the euro almost certainly means that this will never become the currency of the EU as a whole, which is a huge defeat for the world-power ambitions of the EU integrationists, Anthony Coughlan, Irish No to Nice campaigner said in a statement in Stockholm following the referendum result.

A No to the euro is not only in Sweden's interests but that of the rest of Europe — indeed of democrats everywhere who understand one of the fundamentals of economics (political economy): namely, that an independent currency is a prerequisite of independence as a State and of the democratic character of

any country.

With Britain, Sweden and Denmark remaining outside the eurozone, several of the new EU Accession States will assuredly join them and stay outside it also, despite the commitments in their Accession Treaties. This means that the EU will henceforth be divided into two

groups of States so far as currency and monetary policy are concerned.

That will leave Ireland — because of the folly of its uncritically europhile politicians — tied to the bloc of undynamic EU countries with which it does only one-third of its trade.

By contrast, the EU countries outside the eurozone remain free to adopt either the interest rate or exchange rate that benefits the interests of their own peoples, rather than what suits the European Central Bank in Frankfurt, the Governments of

France/Germany and the Brussels Commission.

Sweden's No to the euro will be a victory for democracy and economic good sense. People everywhere will congratulate the Swedes for seeing through the lies and deceptions of their euro advocates, with their huge financial and propaganda resources, and holding on to the essential economic basis of independent Swedish statehood.

All independent states have their own currencies. All currencies belong to independent states.

It is an absolute scandal that the "common position" of the EU 15 in their Accession Treaties with the 12 EU Applicants should require the latter to commit themselves to abolishing their national currencies — even though Sweden, Denmark and Britain are not abolishing theirs.

When Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Romania etc were client states of the USSR, the Russians never insisted that they abolish their currencies and adopt the rouble instead. Yet the EU 15, including

"anti-imperialist" Ireland, insist on their adopting the euro as a condition of joining the 12 Applicant countries to the EU.

Few things show more clearly the old-fashioned imperialist ambitions of the EU, dominated as it ever more obviously is by the state interests of France/Germany, the economic interests of the EU-based transnational corporations and the power-hunger of the Brussels bureaucracy, with its claque of acolytes, clients and ideologues in every European country.

Dún Laoghaire's 1913 Lock-Out martyr

NEAR the Republican plot in Deansgrange cemetery lie the remains of one of Dún Laoghaire's forgotten sons. James Byrne was born and reared at 5 Clarence Street, Kingstown (Dún Laoghaire) and inspired by the leadership of James Connolly & Jim Larkin he became an active trade unionist in the ITGWU.

By the time of the Great Lock-Out of 1913, Byrne was a thirty-eight year old married father of six, was Secretary of Bray & Kingstown Trades Council and also the Kingstown ITGWU Branch Secretary. The 1913 Lock Out was the most significant and tragic era of trade union history ever witnessed in Ireland. The mood and tragedy of that time is captured brilliantly in James Plunkett's serial drama *Strumpet City* currently showing on Sunday evenings on RTE.

Trade unionists from up to 45 different unions combined against the might of Dublin employers, led by William Martin Murphy,

owner of the Irish Independent and director of the United Tramways Company, the principal source of public transport in the capital at the time. The reason for this confrontation was simple: the refusal of Murphy and other's to employ trade union members.

James Byrne was arrested and falsely charged with "intimidation" of a tramworker on October 20, 1913 by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and remanded to Mountjoy prison. While there he embarked on a hunger and thirst strike in protest at the refusal of bail. After a number of days the British government gave in and Byrne was



• On 'Bloody Sunday', August 31, 1913, the British colonial police baton-charged workers in O'Connell Street, killing two and injuring between 400 and 600 people.

released on bail awaiting trial. However due to the conditions prevailing in the jail at the time and helped in no way by his hunger and thirst strike he caught pneumonia from which he died in Monkstown Hospital a mere two weeks since first arrested.

On the November 3, 1913 James Byrne was laid to rest. Up to 3,000 people along with 25 mourning coaches and cabs accompanied by two trade union bands left Byrnes home at 1pm for the funeral walk. The procession took two hours to reach Deansgrange due to its size. Many of those attending had travelled on special trains from Dublin city centre. It was reported in newspapers at the time that many houses had

their blinds drawn and many shops closed in respect to Byrne. It was also reported that due to size of the procession the tram service was held up for nearly an hour. A tragic irony considering why Byrne had been imprisoned.

Again, due to the size of the cortege the funeral oration by James Connolly was delivered from the roof of a cab. He is quoted as saying "that their comrade had been murdered as surely as any of the martyrs in the long line list of those who had suffered for the sacred cause of liberty. The police vultures and master vultures were not content until they had got Byrne into prison. He had been thrown into a cold, damp, mouldy cell, but while in prison, so

contemptuous had he been of those who put him there that he had refused food and drink. If their murdered comrade could send them a message it would be to go on with the fight for the sacred cause of liberty, even if it brought them hunger, misery, eviction and even death itself, as it had done Byrne."

Fast-forward to 1996 and research carried out by Dún Laoghaire/Rathdown Heritage Society came across the details and burial place of James Byrne, which was believed to be unmarked. On November 3 that year trade union activists employed in the Dún Laoghaire area laid a wreath at the spot where James Byrne was buried.

In 2002 a joint

SIPTU/IMPACT committee was established with the purpose of erecting a fitting memorial to James Byrne. The purpose of the formation of the committee was for erection of a fitting memorial at the last resting place of James Byrne. It was decided to place a small hand painted wooden cross at the site while organising for the erection of a more permanent headstone.

During the course of clearing area of Byrne's grave, the original headstone was found nearby under some bramble bushes and although cracked and in bad repair it belied the belief held by all concerned that Byrne had lain in an unmarked grave. Accordingly this original headstone was sent off to the Monumental Sculptors for cleaning and repair and will be incorporated into the new memorial. Interestingly this original headstone only mentions James Byrne but research has proven that a number of relatives also lie in this plot. Their details too will be included on the new memorial.

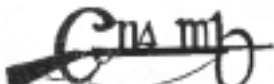
The new memorial will be unveiled on Saturday, November 1, 2003, the 90th Anniversary of James Byrne's death. Those attending should assemble at the gates of Deansgrange cemetery at 2pm and walk the short distance to the burial spot of one of Dún Laoghaire's most prominent, but at least-known sons. Everyone is welcome and all trade union activists are especially encouraged to attend.

— Jason Mc Lean

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Contributions, which will be gratefully acknowledged, can be made:

1. To the following: Mary Ward, Co Donegal; Frank McCarthy, Co Antrim; Jimmy McElhinney, Co Tyrone; Geraldine Taylor, Belfast; Michael McDonaghe, Co Derry; Joe O'Neill, Co Donegal; Mick McManus, Co Fermanagh; Larry McMahon, Co Monaghan

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Hiding area for delinquents in Crumlin

REPUBLICAN Sinn Féin, Crumlin, Dublin called on September 13 for the replacement of the stone-wall surrounding Pearse Park with a see-through fence.

Seán McGoldrick, PRO for the Joe McDonnell Cumann, said that several reports had been made to the Cumann of anti-social behaviour in the

area.

He said that this behaviour, apart from the muggings which have been reported, also includes the low level,

petty type of activity which disrupts other peoples quality of life.

"The walls around Pearse Park are a hiding area for delinquents. There have been several muggings in Crumlin village and joy-riding continues to be a problem - as is also the case in other parts of

Dublin. Replacement of the wall with a see-through fence would remove this hiding area.

"Dublin City Council now say that this project has been included on a list of projects to be considered in the preparation of the Parks Estimates

for 2004.

"We hope the Council will now act on this and that this measure will not fall victim to cut-backs," Seán McGoldrick said.

He went on to say that Crumlin RSF were also backing calls by residents for the

closure of the laneway between Stanway Road and Cashel Ave.

"Residents have been petitioning for the closure of this lane for years now. Unfortunately the lane is now mostly used by thugs who associate there. Hopefully the Council will also act on this."

Davy Taylor

REPUBLICANS in Belfast were shocked and saddened to hear of the death of their friend and comrade Davy Taylor.

Davy, from Turf Lodge in west Belfast was a lifelong and faithful Republican, who was an active Republican until his death on September 17. He worked tirelessly for the Republican Movement, giving much of his time to prisoners issues; Republican prisoners holding a special place in his heart.

As well as his work within the Movement, he was also an active worker within the community, where he was well known and very popular.

Davy was also a member of the Belfast Office Staff, putting in many hours to the running of the office where he will be sadly missed by his friends and comrades, to whom he was and will always be an inspiration.

Davy's involvement with the Republican Movement goes back many, many years. He was likeable, thoughtful and kind; going about his work within the Movement in his own quiet way. On White-Line pickets for prisoners he was always first onto the road and last off; true to his Republican belief. He joined Republican Sinn Féin and seen his duty and honour to read the

Proclamation of the All-Ireland Republic in Milltown Cemetery every Easter, which he did on Easter Sunday of this year.

Unknown to his friends and comrades he was ill and he ended up in hospital for over a week. He was still very ill when he returned to his post within the Movement, working in the Office and carrying out his same duties in his same quiet way, right up until his death. Just a few weeks ago Davy had the chance to tell Gerry Adams that he was wrong to lead ex-comrades into Stormont, this he did in his own quiet way.

Those who knew Davy recall many of his stories, but, one that tells more about Davy is when he went with his mother to fill in an application form for his first job.

Davy recalled "I was 14 years old and it was 1940. The time of the war, they gave me a form to fill in which I did and handed it back to the man who read it. He said to me 'you haven't filled in this form right', he then pointed to the question of nationality, where I had wrote 'Irish'. He said I

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should have written 'British'. I said so Tim Irish and I wouldn't write British. I was then told that if I didn't write my nationality as British I would be in a lot of trouble. I remember my poor mother didn't know what was happening or going to happen, but, I still refused to fill the form in as British; needless to say I didn't get the job!" To those who knew him that was Davy.

At his funeral on September 20, there was a big turnout of people from all walks of life. His comrades in Republican Sinn Féin draped his coffin with the National Flag, Belfast. Margaret Dobbin from Co Antrim, Republican Sinn Féin, gave a fitting oration.

Davy Taylor is not only a loss to his friends and comrades in Belfast, but, to the whole Republican Movement.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Davy's wife, sons and daughter.

Solus Na bhFáltheas dá anam dílis.

Michael J Hanly

MEMBERS of the Co Roscommon IRA Memorial Committee formed a Guard of Honour at the removal and again at the funeral of Michael J Hanly, the Square, Roscommon, who died on September 15.

He was aged 80 years and his coffin was draped in the Irish National Tricolour. At the graveside, wreaths were laid and Hazel Murray, Athleague, played a lament on the concert flute.

Tommy Morris, Kiltloom, a member of the Memorial Committee, introduced Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, President, Republican Sinn Féin, who gave the funeral oration.

"We lay our comrade Michael Hanly to rest on a truly historic day, the Bicentenary exactly of Robert Emmet's execution in Dublin by the British government."

"As a young man in his twenties in 1949 Michael joined the Committee which had set itself the task of raising the imperial memorial to all from Co Roscommon who died for Ireland in the years since 1916. He worked with Paddy McCann of Castle Street and Jack Leonard of Rockfield."

The late Michael Morris, Roscommon town, recalled how as a child in 1921 he wit-

nessed Michael's aunt Jenny stop the funeral cortege of Seán Bergin in the Square and cover the coffin in the Irish Tricolour.

Bergin had been shot by British forces in the Woodlands of Loughgillyn while a prisoner, but Sinead Ní Ainli bravely bore the overwhelming presence of British troops and Black and Tans to do her national duty.

It was not surprising then that Michéal sold Easter Lilies each year; collected for the Prisoners Dependents Fund and sold the Republican newspaper. He was a proud participant in 1963 when the spectacular County Memorial was unveiled at Shankill Cross, Elphin.

He himself was a lifelong member of Republican Sinn Féin and remained paid up in the local Seán Sabhat Cumann to the very end. Forty years after the unveiling of the County Memorial he subscribed generously to the fund for its refurbishment and died just three weeks

before its completion on Sunday, October 5.

He sent a copy of every Republican book he bought to his brother Cathal in Australia. Cathal attended the ceremony each Easter at the Michael Dwyer memorial in Waverley Cemetery, Sydney.

The names of the executed 1916 leaders had been added to that 1798 monument as were the names of the ten hunger strikers, who died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh in 1981. Michéal's nieces Catherine and Maureen had travelled from Australia to be present at the obsequies on that day.

His sense of honour was displayed in 1966 when an Establishment politician described members of the Republican Movement as "pygmies". When later asked face to face by the same politician for his vote Michéal replied promptly that he was refusing; he was a "pygmy".

Michéal Ó h-Ainli's courage was of the type described as that needed for the nation to struggle out of bondage, the patient, enduring courage which willed survival in the long years of defeat."

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam dílis.

Sectarian attack on graveyard —

A Belfast Chronology

Sunday, September 1, 2003: Stranstown Primary School in the Ballyhackamore area of east Belfast was targeted in arson, attacked which destroyed part of the school.

Monday, September 2, 2003: Holy Cross Girls Primary School opened for the new term with a series of hoax bomb alerts disrupting the children's school day. A device attached to the gates was found shortly before 8am and British army technical experts were called to deal with what turned out to be a hoax. A further search took place later that day for a second device. The Red Hand Defenders, a cover name used by both the UDA/UFF and LVF, claimed death squads, laid responsibility for the alerts.

Tuesday, September 3, 2003: The home of a nationalist woman in the Deepark Road area who lives alone with her 15-year-old autistic daughter was targeted by a loyalist gang.

A school bus carrying pupils from Clifton Primary School was stoned as it passed Cliftonville Park in north Belfast.

Sunday, September 7, 2003: Five Catholic graves at Carmonney Cemetery in Newtownabbey, Co Antrim were desecrated by loyalists for the third time in 18 months.

Wednesday, September 10, 2003: After a week that was witness to sectarian attacks of Catholic graves in Carmonney cemetery and a number of Celtic crosses broken or damaged, loyalists once again attacked the Catholic Chapel of St Mary's on the Hill at Carmonney, in what has now become countless attacks. The chapel was covered with sectarian graffiti that threaten Catholics using the chapel.

The graffiti was " 'KAT' — Kill all Taigs ", as well as "UYM". Fr Dan Whyte, who is parish priest for St Mary's said later that he believed the attack is linked to the blessing of graves service that will take place in Carmonney on Sunday.

Fr Whyte added, "I have no doubt that this sectarian graffiti is designed to warn off parishioners from attending the event," and said that no amount of intimidation would force a halt to the graveyard service.

The priest, who didn't hide his anger, said, "you can't get more sectarian than 'kill all taigs'. They have defaced the church with this sectarian graffiti and I want everyone to see what the Catholic commu-

nity of Carmonney have to go through. This didn't just happen today; it has been going on regularly. This is what the Catholics of Carmonney are forced to go through."

Adding to what Fr Whyte has said it should be pointed out that the Catholic/nationalist people in Carmonney know very well that it's the UDA from the loyalist Rathcoole estate, who are behind the attacks, once again it is clear as with the attacks in the Deepark area, loyalist gangs clearly have the run of an area, very able to put their big toes onto the streets and carry out their sectarianism with ease.

Two nationalist families fled their homes in the Deepark Road area as loyalists intensified their campaign against them.

Thursday, September 11, 2003: The Provisionals flooded the Oldpark/Bone area with flyers that called on people to join them, in a leaflet that was pushed through doors. The group claimed to be Sinn Féin and also claimed to be dedicated to bringing about British withdrawal and the reunification of Ireland. All sickening to those who have stayed true to the Republic. The Provisionals it seems still wish to fool all of the people all of the time.

There were reports of a confrontation between shoppers in the new Dunne's Stores Shopping Centre on the Crumlin Road. The shopping centre, that opened this morning, sits on the Crumlin Road, Hill View Road, back facing Ardoyne, Flax Street and the Bone/Old Park area, with the front facing the loyalist Crumlin Road.

It is believed confrontations started after loyalists shopping in the Centre told nationalists shoppers to get out of the Centre and go to their "own Dunnes" in west Belfast.

William John Borland (33) nicknamed "Bonzer" was identified as the new UDA/UFF leader in north Belfast and was accused by the RUC/PSNI of being behind sectarian attacks on the nationalist people in the Deepark Road area.

Friday, September 12, 2003: There were reports of a death threat made against a north Belfast news journalist. The threat is from the UDA and it is believed the threats, which are not the first, came after the paper printed photos and named the new so-called brigadier of the UDA in north-Belfast.

The Provisionals' political wing called for the



• *Kieran Conlon, a west Belfastman who suffered an unprovoked attack by loyalists outside the Ballyskeagh greyhound track in Lisburn on September 20.*

Tricolour and Starry Plough to be removed from the Stewartstown Road in Belfast.

Sunday, September 14, 2003: There were reports in a number of Sunday papers that the RUC/PSNI have test-driven two new water cannons. These water cannon's are believed to be made in Belgium, and have been witnessed being driven at high speed down the M2 motorway. The machines have powerful searchlights and are said to be state of the art; just another machine in the arsenal of Brit oppression.

On Sunday afternoon at the Blessing of the Graves at Carmonney cemetery around 200 loyalists gathered to protest against Catholics who had turned out to have the graves of loved ones blessed.

For a number of years now those who gathered at loved ones graves have had to do so under the threat from loyalist mobs.

It was more of the same for those gathered at the graves to pray had to do so under sectarian shout, blowing of whistles, horns, the waving of loyalist flags and

and jumped out of a car, breaking a number of windows before driving off again attacked a number of nationalist houses.

There were also reports of trouble in Landmark Way in west Belfast. Here bricks, bottles and other weapons were used as loyalists and nationalists confronted each other; this went on for a time before subsiding.

Monday, September 15, 2003: North Belfast was once again in a state of high tension. A number of Protestant clergymen held a meeting with Fr Dan Whyte to show their support for the Carmonney priest who has been threatened by loyalists. The clergymen later called on loyalists to lift the death threat and pointed out that Fr Whyte was always very willing to come to the aid of the Protestant community.

Wednesday, September 17, 2003: There was a claim made today stating that a letter sent to a newsroom said a bomb would go off at the Boys Model School on the Ballysillan Road at 1.30pm. The questionable claim was made against the Protestant school, which was evacuated for a time. The claim later turned out to be a hoax.

Thursday, September 18, 2003: There were a number of loyalist bomb scares at Catholic schools. The first of the scares started at the Dominican College, Fortwilliam, north Belfast, on the Antrim Road. In Larne, St Comgall's was targeted. In the afternoon Our Lady of Mercy, St Gabriel's and Holy Cross Girls Primary were targeted again, all turned out to be hoaxes.

Once again loyalists have set out to target Catholic schools and in the latest targeting thousands of pupils were affected.

Nationalists are asking the question, was the bomb scare at the Model School a set-up for the targeting of Catholic schools today? There is never any need for an excuse for loyalists to target Catholic schools whether it is the bomb at schools in Dungiven or Limavady in Co Derry, Larne or Belfast.

But, what is clear is there is no excuse for those who would target schools. Such attacks are driven by hate. Those behind them are sectarian bigots and should be seen as nothing less than what they are.

It was claimed by the Maghaberry regime that loyalists in the prison tried to take control of part of the prison.

Loyalists later claimed that a confrontation started when the prison regime tried

to move some of their numbers to Magilligan prison in Co Derry.

Friday, September 19, 2003: There were a number of raids carried out by the RUC/PSNI in the Bone area of the Oldpark Road.

Sunday, September 21, 2003: There were reports of a bomb-scare in south Belfast. Its thought the scare was at McClure Street at Botanic Avenue on the Ormeau Road. A number of roads leading to the area were closed.

An 18-year-old nationalist man was attacked in east Belfast. A report stated that the young man was walking along the Albert Bridge Road when four or five men from the loyalist Templeroe area attacked him. The man was beaten and had to be treated in hospital. Near the scene four men were arrested by the RUC/PSNI, but were released later in the day. The bomb-scare which resulted in a number of roads being closed in south Belfast turned out to be a hoax.

Kieran Conlon (20) was assaulted outside Ballysheagh greyhound track near Lisburn, Co Antrim by a group of loyalists, who viciously assaulted him causing concussion and stitches to his head.

Monday, September 22, 2003: Four nationalist homes in Newtownabbey outside Belfast were targeted in arson attacks by members of loyalist death squads.

Tuesday, September 23, 2003: There was a report of a bomb-scare in south Belfast. The scare was centred in Sandy Row and later turned out to be a hoax.

Occupation Forces were heavy on the ground in a number of areas of north Belfast. At one stage a number of road-checks were set-up and cars were stopped.

Naiscoil Thaolaim on the Bell Steele Road in Poleglass on the outskirts of west Belfast was badly damaged in a sectarian arson attack.

A suspicious object found to doors shared by Lame High School and Moyle Primary School, in Lame, Co Antrim was later found to be a hoax.

Friday, September 26, 2003: Cleaners who were engaged in cleaning sectarian graffiti 'Taigs Out' from an apartment block in Whitehall Square in Sandy Row were attacked by four men wielding baseball bats. They smashed the cleaners' van and set it on fire.

Monday, September 29, 2003: Loyalists torched cars belonging to teachers at Our Lady of Mercy School in the loyalist Ballysillan area. Six cars were burnt out in front of young children.

Emmet's challenge to

Robert Emmet remembered after 200 years at place of execution

THE 200th anniversary of the execution of Robert Emmet was commemorated at the exact time and date by Republican Sinn Féin on September 20.

Led by a colour party from Na Fianna Éireann and a piper from the Glens of Antrim, the parade formed up at the Garden of Remembrance in Parnell Square and marched to St Catherine's Church, Thomas Street. Proceedings were chaired by Des Dalton, Assistant PRO, Republican Sinn Féin. A wreath was laid by Matt Conway, Kildare member of the Ard Chomhairle and a lament was played by the piper as the flags were dipped in memory of the dead.

At St Catherine's Church, where young Robert Emmet, 'the darling of Erin' was executed 200 years before a number of wreaths had been laid by members of the general public, remembering the patriot and noting that the time had not yet come for his epitaph to be written. The National Graves Association had also laid a wreath on the memorial there earlier in the day.

The oration was delivered by Seán Ó Brádaigh, author of *Bold Robert Emmet*, the text of which is carried below.

Séamus Mac Mathúna of Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann sang the songs *Bold Robert Emmet* and *Young Emmet*, joined by the assembled crowd, who had been given a special card with the words and music printed on it.

"A chaidre na Poblachta
"Táimid inár seasamh ar cheann de shráideanna naofa Átha Cliath, na sráideanna naofa sin ar scriobh an Athair Pádraig de Brún dún fúthu. Is tuairi leach a ghláib na sráideanna éanna thar na blianta.

"Táimid ar an láthair seo inniu toisc gur bhí an láthair naofa seo a thug Roibeard cala Emmet a bheathas ar son saoire na hÉireann celtroim an lae seo, agus celtroim na huairte seo, dhá chéad bliain ó shin.

"Tá gear agas cion ar leith ag muintir na hÉireann ar Roibeard Emmet. "Or ar fad a bhí ann", a dúirt duine dá bheathaisnéisithe, Leon Ó Broin, mar gheall air. Is flór gur duine ar leith a bhí ann, duine as an gceantacht, a thugann inspioráid dúinn go léir. Bhí tionchar ar leith aige ar an bPiarasach, rud a d'admhaigh an Piarasach féin.

"Níl an t-am tuairi féin le go scriobh an fíréiláil Emmet, mar níl Éire ina tír shaoir i measc náisiúin na cruinne fós. Tá méasc Shasana in Éirinn i gcoinní agas dá smuacht agus ceannas ag Sasana ar na Sé Contachta.

"Is fiúme go léir atá sé deirdeadh a chur leis an bhforéigean muidleathas sin agus Éire a shaoirdh ó lár go farraige. Glacaimis míneach ó shaoil agus ó shaothair Emmet agus sinn i mbun na hoibre seo. Agas binnis airceach, i droig agus go gceolmíid leis na hard-chaidheáin a léirigh sé.

"It has become fashionable in some quarters to talk about the 'myth' of Robert Emmet. Let me say at the outset that the story of Robert Emmet is not in the realms of fiction. We know sufficient about him and his short life to be able to say that there is no need to create any myth about the man.

"The Society of United Irishmen to which he belonged was no myth either. Nor is the Republican resist-

ance to English rule in Ireland, before Emmet's Rising and since, a myth. The invasion, conquest and plantation of Ireland are no myths, nor is the suffering of the Irish people. We know of the laws against Catholics, we know of the landlord system and the evictions, the starvation of 1845-48 and the coffin ships. None of these are myths.

"Robert Emmet was a fine, respectable, idealistic young man who walked these streets of Dublin and who understood well the degradation and suffering he saw all around him. He was bright and intelligent and studied at Trinity College until he was expelled from there because of his republican activities. He travelled throughout Ireland, in England and Scotland, on the continent of Europe and spent some time in France. He met some of the great intellectuals, revolutionaries, writers and statesmen of the period. He was all the time developing and formulating his ideas, and planning about how best to bring English rule in Ireland to an end. When he inherited his father's estate he spent every penny of it on the cause of Irish Freedom.

"So, there is no need to indulge in the realms of mythology. If we know less about him than we know about Tone, or Pearse or Connolly, it is because his life was shorter than theirs. There is, nevertheless, plenty of evidence as to his background, the influences which formed him and the deeds he did. We also have many of his letters, his Manifesto and his inspiring *Speech from the Dock*.

"There is something special about Robert Emmet, something exceptional and even lovely, that has made him 'the darling of Erin', for the last two hundred years. He has inspired scores of biographies and hundreds of songs. Thousands of boys are named after him. He has become a hero on both sides of the Atlantic, in France and in the United States, as well as at home. He has brought us all together here today from all parts of Ireland, to meet at this hallowed spot where his young life was brutally taken from him in order to protect and secure English rule in our own country. It was on this very day, September 20, 1803, at this very spot in front of St. Catherine's Church and at this very hour that young Emmet died for Ireland on England's gallows tree.

"Emmet deserves our respect, our admiration and our gratitude. Were it not for him, and countless other patriots, the Irish nation would long ago have faded away and disappeared in the mists of history. His memory endures and his deeds and words have inspired many who came after him, chief among them Patrick Pearse. In his speech from the Dock, Emmet said: 'This is my hope, that my memory and name may serve to animate those who survive me.' And indeed it has. Emmet, as one of his biographers, Leon Ó Broin said, 'was pure gold', and the people of Ireland shall never forget him.

"Nor shall we forget his gallant comrades in revolution, Jimmy Dwyer, Thomas Russell, Michael Hope, Miles Byrne and many others. The valiant Anne Devlin was faithful to the end. Despite many bribes and inducements, pain and torture, she never revealed one iota to the agents of the Crown. She died in poverty in 1851.

"We remember also with pride

all those who died in action in 1803,

tion with England and establish an

dict. Emmet spent that night in



• The execution of Robert Emmet in Thomas Street, Dublin on September 20, 1803.

most of whose names we shall never know. John Keenan bled to death as a result of an explosion in the Patrick

independent Irish Republic, uniting Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter under the common name of

Kilmainham Gaol, where he wrote his last letters and tidied up his affairs; and where two clergymen of the Church of Ireland saw to his spiritual needs.

"On the afternoon of September 20, he was brought under heavy guard to this spot, travelling via Islandbridge, Benburb Street, recrossing the Liffey at Queen's Bridge (now Mellows Bridge) and ascending Bridgefoot Street to Thomas Street. A public gallows had been erected here and it was on this very spot that he was hanged. His body was then stretched on a deal table and the head severed from it. The executioner held the head aloft by the hair and marched up and down the platform, crying out: 'Here is the head of the traitor, Robert Emmet'.

"Because this is the exact day and the exact hour of Emmet's execution, we who have gathered here, are probably, as Pearse said at the grave of the Fenian O'Donovan Rossa, in closer spiritual communion with him today than ever before or perhaps ever again.

Street arms depot on July 16, 1803. His brother, Thomas Keenan was hanged here in Thomas Street, the scene of Robert Emmet's execution.

"Also hanged here in Thomas Street were Edward Kearney, Owen Kirwan, Maxwell Rouch, John Killen, John McCann, John Hayes and Michael Kelly. Denis Lambert Redmond was hanged at Coal Quay, now called Wood Quay. Felix Rourke was hanged at Rathcoole, Co Dublin. James Byrne and John Begg were hanged in Townsend Street. Thomas Donnelly and Nicholas Tyrrell were hanged at Palmerstown, Co Dublin. Henry Howley was hanged at Kilmainham Gaol. John McIntosh was hanged in Patrick Street.

"Thomas Russell, James Corry and James Drake were hanged at Downpatrick, Co Down. Andrew Hunter and David Porter were hanged at Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

"We salute their memory. Republican Ireland shall never forget them.

"We of Republican Sinn Féin, who have gathered here today, hold true to Tone's and Emmet's teaching and purpose - to break the connec-

Irishman. Tone and Emmet, Pearse and Connolly, saw Ireland as one nation of thirty-two counties. They regarded English rule in Ireland as an illegality. Now, two hundred years later, Republican Sinn Féin adheres to the same judgement. This is the bedrock of Irish Republicanism,

But the partition of Ireland remains what it always was, a denial of democracy, by dividing, by force of arms, the historic Irish nation and the historic province of Ulster, on the basis of a sectarian headcount.

along with the corresponding proposition that all Irish men and women, as citizens of Ireland, are entitled to equal rights and equal opportunities. The corollary of this is that all owe allegiance to the Irish nation.

"On September 19, 1803, Robert Emmet was tried, convicted and sentenced to death by a Special Commission of three judges, sitting in Green Street Courthouse. The handpicked jury did not even retire to their room to consider their ver-

"We of Republican Sinn Féin are in close spiritual communion with Emmet for other reasons also, besides standing on this spot on this bicentenary day. Because we uphold the Republican principles of Tone and Emmet, some of our members have stood in recent years, and in recent months, in Emmet's dock in Green Street Courthouse, before the Special Non-jury Court. I speak of people like Emmet, of respectable families and good standing in socie-

continue the freedom

ty, arrested under draconian legislation and an attempt made to tarnish their good name, by association with criminal elements and other means. There are Republican prisoners in custody today who are refused political status, just as Emmet and his comrades were in 1803.

"It is important that we appreciate that the Rising of 1803 was more than just an aftershock of the Rising of 1798. It was organised by the same United Irish movement, the first generation of Irish Republicans, but one major event separated the two. This was the Act of Union of 1800 which abolished the Irish Parliament in College Green. The brand new United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was designed to bring Irish separatism to an end forever, by absorbing Ireland into total

presents the state of Ireland, demonstrating that the parliamentary Union is imposed by constraint, and not by the consent of the nation."

"Here we have evidence of the intellectual, diplomatic and literary skills of the young Emmet, then but 23 years of age. He had many other talents as well, as we know from the substantial material preparations he and his comrades made, under the very noses of the Dublin Castle authorities, in the spring and early summer of 1803. Emmet's Rising of July 1803 served notice on England and her minions in Ireland that the so-called Irish problem had not been solved by the Act of Union, far from it. Twice more in the nineteenth century, and four more times in the twentieth century, three of these in my own lifetime, Irish men and women asserted Ireland's right to freedom in arms.

"The Act of Union of 1800 sought to copperfasten English rule within a United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It was not the final settlement with England. The Treaty of 1921 ushered in a new United Kingdom, this time of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was forced on the Irish people at great cost in blood and suffering and with native Irish collaboration. It was not the final settlement either.

"The Stormont Agreement of 1998 has also sought to copperfasten English rule in the Six Counties, by seeking to anchor it in the consent of both unionists and nationalists. We have not achieved the sovereign



• *Fianna Éireann Guard of Honour and crowd at the 200th anniversary commemoration of Robert Emmet at St Catherine's Church, Thomas Street, Dublin.*

endeavour to end it, it is Republican Sinn Féin, almost alone, which mans an bhearna bhlaoi.

"As Patrick Pearse also said at the funeral of O'Donovan Rossa, the defenders of English rule think that they have pacified Ireland, by purchasing one half and intimidating the other half. In the words of the constitutional nationalist, Charles Stewart Parnell, they think they have suc-

ceeded in setting the ne plus ultra to the march of the Irish nation, setting the limit of thus far and no further. They proclaim the lie that Ireland consists of just 26 Counties and that 'Northern Ireland' is another country. The new label for Ireland is 'the island'. What a ghastly and appalling distortion and caricature of an ancient and illustrious nation. I cannot but ask when the self-esteem and dignity of the Irish people will assert that this is not acceptable.

"To maintain its bridgehead in Ireland and has not only created sectarian divisions and used the 18% of the Irish people who describe themselves as Unionists, but she has cleverly sought to get the rest of the Irish people to acquiesce in this arrangement and claims democratic legitimacy for it. But the partition of Ireland remains what it always was, a denial of democracy, by dividing, by force of arms, the historic Irish nation and the historic province of Ulster, on the basis of a sectarian headcount.

"We can come to some understanding of how this can happen if we ponder the words of the 1916 leader, Thomas McDonagh, to his courtmartial: 'In this ceaseless struggle there will be, as there has been,

and must be, an alternate ebb and flow.' In the last 200 years since Emmet's time, there has been this seemingly inevitable ebb and flow, or swing of the pendulum between constitutional Nationalism and revolutionary Republicanism.

"We all desire peace. I have never met anyone who preferred war to peace. The necessary prerequisite, the essential requirement, for peace, is justice, and it is that peace, based on justice, that we Republicans of today strive to achieve. It is not the *Pax Britannica*, nor the *Pax Americana*, but the Peace of the Gael. There is room in the Republic of Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet, of Patrick Pearse and James Connolly, of Seán Sabhat and Bobby Sands, for all Irishmen and women, under the common name of Irishman, irrespective of when and in what circumstances their ancestors arrived in Ireland. The only qualification is that they give their allegiance to the historic Irish nation.

"For the moment, the forces of constitutional nationalism, among whom I include the Provos of today, have, for the first time, totally

minority, those who are neither purchased nor intimidated. This nucleus will in due course become the dynamism and the driving force within the crashing waves of the flowing tide when it returns.

"This will not come about by accident or mere good luck. Our historic task and duty is to inform, educate and mobilise the youth of Ireland, putting before them the concept of service in the noble enterprise of achieving the 32-County Irish Republic. The abject sell-out by the Provos and the shameful corruption in Irish public life today are the very antithesis of all that Robert Emmet stood for. They also provide fertile ground for us to cultivate. Our task is immense, but we are inspired by our patriot dead, and young Emmet is our guiding star.

"His Speech from the Dock was a defiant challenge to English rule in Ireland and a challenge to Lord Norbury's Special Court. More than that, it was a challenge to future generations of Irish men and women to continue the struggle for a free and united Ireland, which would take her place among the nations of the earth.

We of Republican Sinn Féin are the nucleus, which represents what Emmet represented, the soul of Ireland, the prophetic shock minority, those who are neither purchased nor intimidated.

accepted English rule in the Six Counties legitimate. We can, however, already detect the beginning of the fall of the pendulum from this dishonourable and ignominious position, as people discern the receding prospect of a free and united Ireland through the so-called peace process. Republican Sinn Féin will continue to advocate the clear Republican doctrine of breaking the connection with England.

"Some may consider us small in number and, at this point in time, ineffective in action. But there have been times before in Irish history when the separatist cause seemed to be weak. We of Republican Sinn Féin are the nucleus, which represents what Emmet represented, the soul of Ireland, the prophetic shock

"Republican Sinn Féin has taken up that challenge. Our ÉIRE NUA Programme for a four-province federal democracy is a blueprint for a modern democracy at national, provincial and local levels. Our primary objective is to uphold and promote Emmet's noble design for his country.

"In continuing to pursue this objective, as he reminded us, we must in all our endeavours, 'cause the laws of morality to be enforced and respected'. True Irish Republicanism, in other generations, was always based on truth, justice and high standards. If we are to succeed, we must abide by the same lofty and noble principles of Robert Emmet.

"An Phoblacht Abú!"

• Seán Ó Brádaigh



• Séamus Mac Mathúna leads the crowd in singing Bold Robert Emmet.

and complete union with England 'in perpetuity'. The outside world was told that England's Irish problem had been resolved.

"The Act of Union came into force on the first day of the new century, January 1, 1801. But in that same month, Robert Emmet and Malachy Delaney arrived in Paris to seek French assistance, just as Theobald Wolfe Tone had done previously. The French were inclined to the belief that the Act of Union had changed the situation in Ireland. But Emmet and Delaney in their memorial to the First Consul, Bonaparte stated as follows:

"We have been instructed to declare to you that the English Union has in no way eased the discontent of Ireland. The silence . . . has been but a politic silence, under a state of persecution."

"The French Government archives show how the Foreign Minister, Talleyrand, interpreted this memorial when sending it to Bonaparte, on January 18, 1801:

"The Irishmen have presented a well-crafted memorial, which is clear, precise and nobly written. It

independent Republic of 32 Counties, based on equal rights and equal opportunities for all its children. The major obstacle to attainment of that objective is English rule and an English army of occupation in the North. On this side of the Border, we have full official cooperation and collaboration with the government of England and its regime in the Six Counties. And we have coercion, intimidation and threats against those who oppose it.

"Robert Emmet's appeal to future generations, in the name of Irish freedom, on the basis of the common name of Irishman, was a call to national service. There are many people who serve Ireland today in numerous ways, both in paid employment and in voluntary work. Many Irish people work abroad unselfishly, for the welfare of suffering mankind. Their labour brings honour to Ireland and her good name.

"But, there is still an appreciation among Irish people that Emmet's epitaph cannot yet be written because Ireland, is not yet free of foreign rule. And, when it comes to the basic, continuing and enduring issue of confronting English rule in our country, denying its legitimacy and leading the vanguard in an

The West's campaign for mastery of the world

"We still have a secret weapon, don't we? A weapon that will change everything?" Walthor Funk, German Minister for Economics, to Albert Speer in the last months of World War II.

"There were whispered arguments between our parents while we watched TV — arguments about changing the rules, we gathered, that applied to all of us, the dads and moms as well as the kids ... — Naomi Wolf on San Francisco in 1970.

The national-socialist revolution in Germany was contemporary with an American revolution which, in ideological terms, might be described as 'liberal' with a small 'l'. That was how its ideologues, fundamentalist individualists, described themselves. Their aim was, by a combination of greatly augmented state power, advancing technology and forceful ethical preaching through the mass media and the schools, to render individuals utterly equal, free and sovereign. Their programme was therefore an utopian collectivist individualism.

This Second American Revolution, which took place in three stages, extended from the early 1930s to the 1960s. Consequently, the culminating battle for supremacy in the West, that between Germany and America, was a clash between two revolutionary movements, each of them regarding the other as evil incarnate. The clash occurred when the American Revolution was completing its first stage. That was the case, the state class that directed it was so convinced of its own rightness of being and purpose that it regarded nothing, not even the American republic of the Founding Fathers or western civilisation, as entitled to stand in its way.

The revolution began in 1933 when Franklin D. Roosevelt became President and launched the New Deal programme, which required a great increase of the power of the central government. Its immediate purpose was to liberate millions of citizens from unemployment and poverty; its measures were inspired in part by Mussolini's Italy and Stalin's Russia. When eleven of these were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Roosevelt, in defiance of the separation of powers, threatened to appoint extra judges who would do as they were told. The liberal press mobilised public opinion. Eventually, by means of legitimate new appointments, the Court was rendered compliant. Between 1937 and 1946 it reversed thirty-two of its earlier interpretations of the Constitution, extending back over a period of 150 years. Thus the decks were cleared for further overthrow of semi-European Old America and further building of its replacement.

In disregard of American precedent, Roosevelt was three times re-elected. (His period in office coincided almost exactly with Hitler's.) Unknown to the American public, which did not want war, he decided to contest the German bid for world supremacy. By providing Germany's ally, Japan, into war with the USA, he secured the German declaration of war that he needed. In the course of the war, the American 'Big State', whose creation he had directed, mobilised the national resources as never before and projected liberating military power to Europe and the Western Pacific.

In 1942 Roosevelt launched the second act of the revolutionary process. The Manhattan Project was a highly financed collective of scientists and engineers devoted to putting the indiscriminate explosive

power of the atom at the disposal of the United States. When, three years later, that power was acquired, Roosevelt's successor, Harry Truman, used it twice as a 'weapon of righteousness' to punish Japan.

Truman repeatedly justified these massacres. The American people, with few dissenters, and Europe acquiesced. The verbal endorsement passed into action; the West armed itself thenceforth with weapons made to kill indiscriminately. Doubly, therefore, the rulers of the West, with popular support, overthrew the ban on massacre that was a central rule of western ethics, whether Christian, gentlemanly, military, or liberal in the classical sense. That ban, though often breached in practice, had expressed the high value the West placed on the human individual, the West's Christian regard for mercy and the special consideration for women and children incumbent on western men.

By the late 1940s, on the basis of Truman's justification, the rule had been tacitly followed and generally accepted: 'If it is believed that killing any number of civilians in their homes and causing a much greater number to die slowly will shorten a war, save soldiers from death in battle, prevent Russian control of Western Europe, it is right to kill the civilians, immoral not to do so.' In the American Declaration of Independence there is a contemptuous reference to 'the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions'. The West's contempt for such warfare had been replaced by enduring approval of it if deemed useful.

Truman, by performing and justifying atomic massacre, had established the world's first superpower. He had also, as revolutionary Pope, begun the West's replacement of its fundamental ethical system. About fifteen years later, that would continue spectacularly. By then, Truman's successor, President Eisenhower, was sufficiently equipped with superpowers to reverse the creation of the plane.

The culminating revolutionary effort had celestial and terrestrial dimensions. It occurred in response to the launch by the Soviet Union, in 1957, of the first earth satellite and to further subsequent evidence of Soviet superiority in space technology and long-range missiles. The USA intensified its military space programmes and established NASA to pursue civil projects in space. First, earth satellites in growing numbers, then manned space capsules, were launched. President Kennedy asked Congress for a large vote of funds for the space programme, and committed the nation to landing a man on the moon by 1970. He also requested increased funds for defence, including a tripling of expenditure on nuclear fallout shelters.

To raise the money for these growing expenditures, there was a need for an unprecedented growth of the western economy, and specific-



• President Bush addresses the UN General Assembly on September 23 — the US is unwilling to be bound by international treaties.

cally of civilian consumption. A boom was already beginning, helped by the foundation of the European Economic Community in 1958. The West Europeans shared the mercenary sense of urgency about the Soviet threat, all the more so because it was brought close to them by the large Communist parties in Italy and France and the repeated Soviet demands relating to Berlin. The idea of demonstrating, strikingly, what liberal capitalism could do for people attracted them.

So on both sides of the Atlantic there were pressing motives for maximising a boom which was in the joint interest of the rulers and the businessmen. All were aware of the potential for this purpose of the liberal ideologues, the preachers of state-sponsored individualism. Rich Sweden was offering a much-publicised example of what giving them their head could do. So the rulers of the West endorsed them from Los Angeles to Bonn and Rome.

The result was the joint venture of rulers, businessmen and preachers of liberation which was later called 'consumerism'. With the various national states assuming a greatly augmented role in the economy and private life, those collaborating partners facilitated and encouraged two things simultaneously; the increasing acquisition of money by men, women, youths and the poor, and the avid consumption by everyone of all kinds of goods and sex. In furtherance of this programme, they piloted and invalidated the fundamental rules that stood in the way and the authorities — parents, fathers, men, clergy, teachers, and local communities — that upheld them. New individual 'rights', especially rights to the performance, facilitation and incitement of actions arising from the desire, were promulgated and enforced by law. Much as Mao-Tse-Tung in China mobilised the youthful Red Guards to overthrow the 'Four Olds', so now, in the West, and for a similar purpose, the passions of youth were harnessed by flattery, by marketing directed at teenagers, and by reducing the voting age. 'Permissiveness' was a common description of the new dispensation; the media preachers (including the commercial advertisers) and the collaborating rulers 'permitted' people to do things previously forbidden. But it was only a par-

tially apt description, for the 'permissions' were increasingly accompanied by new, liberal do's and don'ts which both of themselves and, even more, in combination with surviving old rules, produced ethical chaos.

The combination of measures succeeded: the western economy boomed as never before. In 1969 the USA landed the first man on the moon. Consumerism, having proved its effectiveness and popularity, became a standard feature and description of the post-western system.

The principal consequences of the Second American Revolution can be summarised as follows. Liberation from the ban on civilian massacre made the emergent New America a military, political and moral superpower which maintained and increased the world supremacy of the West. Liberation from many of the other European ethical restraints helped to generate, throughout the West, economic superpower. This great wealth and productive capacity served two purposes. More immediately, it paid for the growth of the military power and for the related and expanding space technology. At the same time, progressively, with the help of new rights and regulations pouring from the legislatures, and consumer by-products of the new military technology, it empowered westerners individually.

They became richer, physically healthier, more long-lived, bigger spenders, more equipped with legal rights and ethical permissions, able to do more things and at the same time more regulated, than a population of their size had ever been before. The world had not previously seen so many super-powerful and, by a seeming irony, homogenised, easily manipulated, minutely administered and efficiently spied-on individuals. But there is no irony really, only a correction of a common illusion. Structural revolutions restore the previously existing stability by reducing diversity and making the increases in collective control and individual power proportionate to each other. More powerful individuals need more collective control — and the greater the individualisation the more necessary this is, and the easier.

In terms of every kind of physi-

cal mastery of the world, the West's long campaign had outstripped any similar effort before it. The only remaining political obstacle was the Soviet Union's contesting superpower. It was predictable from the outset, given the inherent clash between physical 'world mastery' and European civilisation: the West had arrived on the threshold of its goal by replacing many European rules with new ones. With a mixture of rejoicing, repugnance and acquiescence, hundreds of millions of westerners accepted rules of behaviour and moral judgement which differed fundamentally from those subscribed to by their immediate ancestors. 2

On the face of it, an American cultural liberation succeeding, the German one would have been in the order of things. It would have been a continuation of the succession of national cultural leaderships that had characterised the European world, at home and overseas, for centuries. However, two factors combined to make it, when it did occur, qualitatively different from its predecessors. By the fact that it was propagating a fundamental change of ethical rules, it was not only a cultural leadership, but also a civilisation one. And by the fact that it involved a political and military overlordship, complete with military bases throughout Europe and armed interventions there, it has had an imperialistic dimension. The victory of the US in World War II brought into being the second or new American empire, with the nations of Western Europe included in it as client states, or what the Romans euphemistically called 'friends and allies'.

As a result of this subordination to the post-westernising transatlantic power, not only did 'Europe' as a distinctive civilisation end: Europe ceased to be what its history had made it be — a distinctive cultural and political community of interesting and competing autonomies, which in the continual recreation of itself shaped and reshaped the surrounding world; a classical Ancient Greece on a larger scale. Europe became a ghost still named 'Europe', subsisting as a united paralysis, its thousand-year-old civilisation replaced by a post-European ethical chaos emanating from its most powerful self-extension overseas. 3

(Concluded)

1 'merely another weapon in the arsenal of righteousness' Truman at a Columbia University seminar, 1959.

2 The possibility of transforming the present chaos of rules into a new civilisation is discussed in my *The Postwestern Condition: Between Chaos and Civilisation* (Minerva, London 1999).

3 In recent years, as the US shows unwillingness to be bound by international treaties or legal jurisdictions, and its Middle Eastern proxy, Israel, breaks many international laws and conventions with impunity, this chaos is reaching an extreme degree. In both instances, the right of a desire to its enactment, already implemented in interpersonal relations, is being claimed by collective entities with the backing of overwhelming power.

Desmond Fennell's last book was *The Rising Power: Mr Sweden Year and After* (Sanas, Dublin, 2001). *The Revision of European History*, from which the above essay is drawn, is due from Athol Books, Belfast, in Spring 2003.

WHAT THEY SAID

Mr. Mandela condemned the recent unilateral action against Iraq by a "people without a vision, without a depth of thinking." Although not naming the US specifically, Mr. Mandela said that any country which went to war outside the remit of the UN represented a "danger to the world".

— Irish Times, June 21, 2003. Nelson Mandela said Ireland to be courageous in world affairs and defend the principles of the United Nations, when an honorary degree was conferred upon him at NUI Galway the previous day.

Ireland should have the courage to "stand up for multilateralism", he [Mandela] said. "If you don't stand up and condemn what is wrong, organizations like the UN are going to be irrelevant."

— Irish Times. "We have not heard any reasonable voice in the world defending Saddam Hussein and his regime. The chorus of protest against the war in Iraq was directed towards the unilateral action taken and the disregard for the organs of multilateral governance, particularly the United Nations," he [Mandela] said.

— Irish Times. Ex-prisoners group Coiste Na n-Iarchliam last night called for the lifting of the bans preventing its members from serving as [RUC] police officers or joining British policing partnerships.

At the launch of its annual report in Derry, the group highlighted a series of "continuing 'difficulties' faced by ex-prisoners.

3 Irish News, September 3, 2003. Coiste Na n-Iarchliam was founded by the Provos to look after the welfare of ex-prisoners. Now it has become a watchdog agency for the British forces of occupation.

The [Provisional] IRA did not cause Bell to revise his analysis. In the Continuity IRA he found an "emerging secret army" with the potential to create serious security problems. He found it sobering in 1996 to hear the leaders of what he called "Republican IRA" affirm their total conviction in the primacy of violence.

If nothing more, this secret army, absolutely dedicated to the withdrawal of the British from Ireland, can greatly trouble an island already long troubled by the Republican dream.

— Irish Times, September 6, 2003, obituary on John Bowyer Bell, died August 24, 2003.

We opposed the Iraqi war because it had no UN mandate. Subsequently we [the 26-County State] were ambivalent enough to allow the US to use Shannon as a transit base.

We were not therefore, neutral in the conflict and we could continue to show official support for the US by deploying troops.

— Irish Times, September 6, article by Lieut Gen Gerry McMahón, former Chief of Staff of the 26-County Army.

The [Belfast] Newsletter's circulation has been on a slow downward trajectory and currently sits at just under 30,500 (per day). By comparison, the Irish News, which sells to the minority Catholic community in the north, has a circulation of 50,000.

— Sunday Tribune, September 7, 2003.

Last Post agents were disappointed to hear the IRFU has once again sanctioned Phil Coulter's title *Irishman's Call* to be played ahead of all Ireland's Rugby World Cup matches instead of the Irish national anthem — *Amháin na bhFiann*.

The Last Post is calling on Irish fans Down Under to sing a blasting rendition of *Amháin na bhFiann* in much the same way as the Aussies are preparing to sing *Waltzing Matilda* before the teams take to the pitch.

— Sunday Business Post, September 14, 2003.

A concerted global effort to deal with poverty could yield amazing results. There is no mystery. The checklist is well known. End agricultural subsidies in the rich world. Open our markets to produce from poor nations. Allow developing economies to protect themselves, as we did when we were emerging from poverty.

— Sunday Business Post, September 21, 2003.

Article by Barry O'Reilly, *Crime Correspondent*. Do they or do they not accept the sovereignty of the Irish people?

— Sunday Business Post, September 21, 2003. Denis Bradley, vice-chair of the RUC/PSNI Policing Board puts a question to those opposed to the Stormont Agreement of 1998.

The response that the two current referenda in geographical fragments of Ireland purport to cede or surrender sovereignty over the Six Occupied Counties to England. The answer is No; we do not accept such a surrender.

— Irish Times, September 17, Vincent Browne column.

Nationalists do not have to abandon their desire for an independent, united Irish state, but they have to review how they can retain that as the prime goal of their political activity under an Agreement that confirms the democratic legitimacy of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom.

— Irish Times, September 17, letter to Editor from Dennis Kennedy, Belfast.

The donkey [party] of the US Democratic Party [says] the US should clean up [Iraq] after them, and the elephant [aspect of the US Republican Party] now says the donkey may have a point. Someone has to come out with a dupstain and broom.

— Sunday Business Post Agenda, article by Alexander Cockburn, September 21, 2003.

The Department of Justice has agreed a landmark compensation deal with a victim of the alleged Garda corruption scandal in Co. Donegal.

The £500,000 plus payment to 37-year-old Robin McConnell is expected to pave the way for settlements with some of the 39 people suing the State. Two of these



• Protesters at the start of the World Trade Organisation summit in Cancun, Mexico on September 10. The summit ended without agreement (see quotes September 14 below).

lawsuits are valued at €10 million.

— Sunday Business Post, September 21, 2003. Article by Barry O'Reilly, *Crime Correspondent*.

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at Bellanaboy, Co Mayo, because it was concerned about the safety of the peat mountain it would have created.

— Irish Times, September 23, 2003, article by Frank McDonald, *Environment editor*.

Not many people living in the area affected by the landslide on Doonconant Mountain, just over two miles from the proposed terminal, would have been quite so dismissive [as Leinster House Ministers Ahern and Fahey].

They [local people] saw roads ripped up, bridges damaged and even a graveyard devastated by the slippage of a blanket bog.

— Irish Times, September 23, 2003.

One wonders what history books Mr [Kevin] Myers has in his library. Surely the institutionalised, cold-blooded murders of the leaders of the Easter Rising were a political weapon designed to terrorise and subjugate the population of the time, as well as future generations.

In particular the grisly warfare of Connolly sharply undermined the brutality and cruelty of the colonialist regime.

— Irish Times, September 23, 2003, letter to the Editor from Seán McDonagh, Dundalk.

The Royal Irish Constabulary were the "eyes and ears" of this repressive regime. Some three years before Michael Collins was even born, they proved themselves no strangers to "cold-blooded murder as a political weapon".

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— Irish Times letter to Editor.

In seeking German help to find his house, [Seán] Russell, like Connolly and Pearse, sought only to serve Ireland — Not King, Nor

denounce unilateralism unless we also face up squarely to the concerns that make some states feel uniquely vulnerable."

— Irish Times Weekend Review

Pat Kenny: "Are you included in the new *Encyclopedia of Ireland*?"

Desmond Fennell: "No, I am not. But I am in honourable company as Raymond Crotty, Anthony Coughlan, John Waters and Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, dissenters like myself, are not listed either."

— Playback, RTE Radio One, September 27, 2003.

[Tony] O'Reilly was effusive in his praise for the Chinese, noting that they had been "magnificent in their cooperation, intelligent in their application of new technology and hugely productive", when it comes to assisting the production of his "fine china" Wedgwood enterprises.

Tell this to the 1,000 Wedgwood employees who recently lost their jobs in Britain after the company announced it was moving most of its operations to China to secure savings of 70 percent.

— Sunday Business Post, Agenda, September 28, 2003. Last Post by Paul T. Colgan.

The final comment on the value of Emmet's Rising must be that it was led by Ó Brádaigh, who states that to speak of Emmet in terms of failure alone is to do him a grave injustice.

He with the men and women of 1798 set a course for the Irish nation, with the aid of a Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter under the common name of Irishman, which will, we trust, eventually bear abundant fruit.

— Fourthwrite magazine, Autumn 2003, article by Margaret O'Mearney on Robert Emmet's life and death.

The first book is *Bold Robert Emmet* (CSig, Irish Freedom Press) by Seán Ó Brádaigh and white short and easy to read, has the very real benefit of being true to the reality while retaining historical integrity.

— Fourthwrite magazine, Autumn 2003, book reviews: "The best that we have seen so far are very different in their format but all serving a very useful purpose."

The reality of what is happening has not been identified by [Provisional] Sinn Féin President Gerry Adams when in a recent interview with the *Irish News*, he called on the British and Irish (sic) governments to produce a "Plan B" if the unionists refused to devolve power.

This is a significant statement from the leader of a party that has been one of the Agreement's principal supporters.

— Fourthwrite editorial, Autumn 2003.

Imperialism is an economic system, and one not confined to the United States. The system whose underlying logic is profit for a very, very few. Imperialism is a system in need of constant expansion, without regard for the consequences of that expansion, which often means clearing room by way of a path of destruction.

— Fourthwrite, Autumn 2003, article by Matt Siegfried entitled "The Bush Administration in Context."

Armagh GAA Should Honour Raymond McCreesh

A chair
Below is an open letter to Joe Kernan, Manager of the Armagh Gaelic Football team, which was sent to the local and national newspapers before the All-Ireland Final on September 28.

'Dear Joe
Before the Sam Maguire Cup, named after a Volunteer of Oglaiigh na hÉireann, is returned to headquarters it would be appropriate if Armagh's best-loved and most-renowned son who was, like Sam Maguire, a Volunteer of Oglaiigh na hÉireann and also a member of the GAA was honoured by the Armagh GAA.

I refer, of course, to Volunteer Raymond McCreesh, Oglaiigh na hÉireann, who died after 61 days on hunger strike for love of his country and to protect the nation's independence, nationality and cultural identity of which the GAA is a part.

It would be fitting therefore if you would walk from the church gate at Carrickcruppin Cemetery and lay the Sam Maguire on the grave of Volunteer Raymond McCreesh.

This would in some measure alleviate the embarrassment and anger caused by the misguided decision to bring the cup to Stormont, a bastion of British Occupation, which has thankfully no connection whatsoever with Volunteer Sam Maguire. It should also be recorded that this decision was not taken by the general membership of Armagh GAA who were not consulted on this matter.

There will be no need for speeches or orations at the graveside. Just say a few simple words. "Raymond, you did not live to see Armagh's day of glory, so we honour you today by bringing the Sam Maguire to your resting place. In quiet sleep, Raymond, you will never be forgotten."

SARAH MURPHY
South Armagh

The Comeragh Eight

A chair
I would like to highlight the plight of the eight men who were arrested in the Comeragh Mountains in Co Waterford in August.

We were sent to Portlaoise Jail on the so-called evidence of a detective superintendent of the police and were refused bail at the Special Court in Dublin. Yet five of the same men were granted bail in the High Court though penal sums of money, i.e. €50,000 had to be pledged.

One of the men was granted bail but has not been able to raise the huge sum

that must be deposited so is still in Portlaoise prison nearly two months later.

This is nothing more than another form of internment and harassment of Republicans. These draconian laws must be challenged where a superintendent can keep people in prison without a scrap of evidence. As I write four of us are still in



• **Bin charges protest by residents of Willows Court, Clonsilla, Dublin on September 10 (see letter 'Don't accept bully-boy tactics' below).**

prison.

We call on all Republicans to speak up and draw attention to these unjust laws.

PADDY DEERY
Political Prisoner
Remand E4
Portlaoise Prison

Stand Your Ground

A chair

Congratulations to the Republican POWs in Maghaberry Jail. In principle they have won their fight for complete segregation from loyalists and ODCs. Their cause was worth protesting and fighting for, especially when the Provos signed it away when they signed up to the Stormont Agreement. Money and power was their true aim. What did they really do for these POWs? Nothing other than a few wimpy words when they could see the POWs were strong and determined to carry on, "whatever it took". The Provos were embarrassed to say the least.

The prisoners had good support on the outside as well which really annoyed the Provisionals who then tried to jump on the bandwagon at a very late stage. The POWs are our own people, our neighbours, our friends. Of course we must back them to the very hilt. Whatever it takes we're with them.

If any election is called it will be remembered when the

Provos came looking for our votes — sorry, begging. Thousands will reject this pro-British party all over the Six Counties.

The Stormont Agreement is doomed sooner rather than later. Nationalist families are still being driven from homes by loyalist mobs, while the RUC/PSNI stand and look on. As for the Provo police force, "shame on you, Gerry Adams".

Thank God for Republican Sinn Féin. They stand up and speak for the nationalists and the POWs, who else is there? I say to Adams, "Please go away and take your Provo police with you. We don't need you or the British war machine."

JOHN BANNON
Belfast 14

Don't Accept Bully-boy Tactics

A chair

I am writing to highlight the plight the working people of Dublin find themselves in at this present time. With a second rate health service, tabulating unemployment, increasing social problems emanating from the increasing drugs problems mainly in working class areas. We also have the 'boast' of having one of the dirtiest cities in Ireland, and what do our capitalist 'buddies' in Leinster House decide to do? They decide to do what they have

always done in times of strife for themselves. They tax the disadvantaged!

All over Dublin people have been receiving threatening letters of civil action, if they did not pay a new taxation on their bin collection. A taxation that we already pay for in our PAYE income tax. And with this in mind, I will throw the fact to people that only 1.5% of the total waste in Dublin, is disposed by the general public! Yet we are expected to foot the bill for the waste management problem in Dublin? You couldn't make it up if you tried!

People are rightly outraged by this and have taken to the streets and refused to pay what they cannot already afford in these somewhat hard times. The spin from some sections from the media to disguise this injustice has been laughable. Even a radio presenter (Joe Duffy) while interviewing a protestor, said it was "violent socialist" outside agitators, and that they were "intimidating people!" (I think the only people intimidating anybody, is the ones sending out the threatening letters Joe!) and if you could all stop laughing for a minute he finished by saying, that the campaign against the bin charges "had no community support"

How he came to that conclusion is a mystery I'm sure to people, as I'm sure people are not in favour of paying out money they cannot afford, for something they already pay for! Perhaps Joe would maybe come down to the

many protests having been held and he will see for himself the beauty of what is happening before our eyes.

The working class people are rising against an injustice from the system and no matter how much the capitalist set-up and their paymasters in the media try and disguise it, they are not going to be fooled anymore and will not

various developments giving false hopes of jobs being created in different places around the country which may not come into complete effect for anything up to five years (if they're created at all) as this is deliberately being done to take the spotlight off their failure to safeguard jobs as there are more and more redundancies.

It also shows that Republican Sinn Féin was correct to vote No to the Nice Treaty as it showed how companies would exploit the people of Eastern Europe and would shut up business in this State to do so.

CHRISTY MORAN
Limerick

Unite As Republicans

A chair

I am writing this letter urging all Republicans to unite together, to form a pact with each other. A strong united Republican Brotherhood would get us the United Ireland we all crave for. Divided we are weak, united we are strong. Let us support all protests made by our POWs on this island, let us get back to our roots, let us be free.

BRIAN O'NEILL
Tipperary

Take it Down From The Mast

A chair

Provisional spokesperson Pat Doherty says we have no strategy. We have a strategy, British withdrawal. He says we have no mandate. We have the same mandate that Tone, Pearse and Bobby Sands had — the British presence.

The Provos say we have no alternative to the Stormont Agreement. We have ÉIRE NUA, for a 32-County democratic socialist Republic. The Provos say we speak for no one.

We do, the people who cannot speak for themselves - the Irish freedom fighters who gave their lives for Ireland's freedom.

Take it down from the mast.

NORA LYNCH
Limerick

Recurring Job Losses

A chair

The 26-County administration have to accept that they are failing the people by not safeguarding jobs as week in week out we hear of recurring job losses throughout the State.

Instead, they are engaging in lies and deceit with

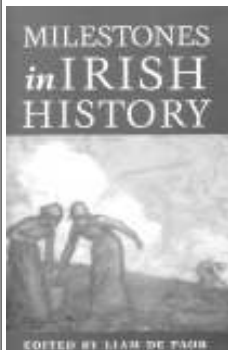
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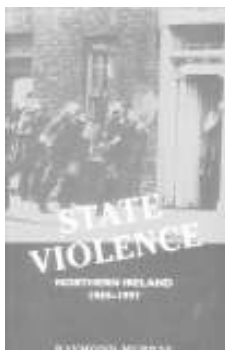
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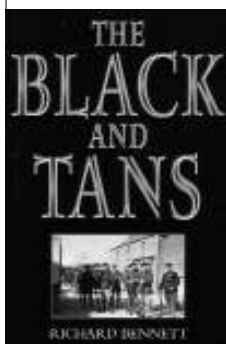
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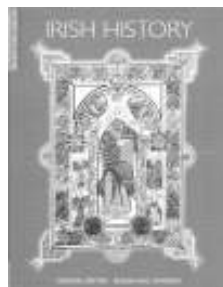
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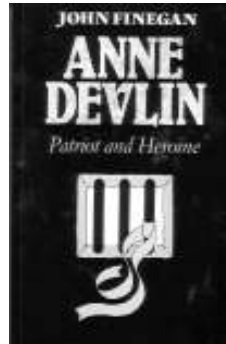
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EIGHT YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE

**50
Years
Ago**

ON October 7, 1953 three young Irish men were each sentenced to eight years penal servitude at Hertford

Assizes in England.

They were Manus Canning (27), Lacky Rowan, Derry; Seán Mac Stiofáin (25), Turville Street, Bethnal Green, London and Cathal Goulding (31), St Edna's Drive, Silver Acree, Rathfarnham, Dublin. They were brought from Brixton Prison under armed escort. In the court, a warder stood behind each of the prisoners and five Special Branch men occupied a bench immediately above the dock. All three refused to plead in reply to charges of "stealing" 108 rifles, eight Bren guns and other articles from the British War Department.

They were also accused of "breaking and entering" an armory at Felstead School, Essex, possessing firearms with intent to enable others to endanger life and "having by night housebreaking implements without lawful excuse".

In court, Cathal Goulding said: "We are soldiers of the Irish Republican Army who believe that the only way to drive the British Army of Occupation out of Ireland is by force of arms."

"We make no excuse or apology for capturing arms from the enemy for that purpose and our one regret is that, in this instance, we were not successful in placing them in the hands of our comrades at home for use against the British forces in Ireland."

The other two men said they associated themselves with what Goulding had said. The English judge spent 38 minutes summing up but it took the jury less than a minute to reach their verdict.

Sentence was passed in complete silence and there were no demonstrations as the three IRA Volunteers were led to their cells. They were taken under armed escort to Brixton, for transfer to another prison.

Detective Superintendent Elwell had said that Manus Canning "who had no previous convictions, was born in Derry in 1926... He first came under notice politically in February 1950 when he presided at a Sinn Féin meeting in Derry. (It was in support of the prisoner candidate, Hugh McAteer, in the Westminster elections.)"

"He had been very active in the affairs of Sinn Féin and the IRA. He is believed to have acted as organiser for the IRA in Northern Ireland, and is reported to have been concerned in the movement of arms into Northern Ireland." (The RUC had been busy supplying the English police with information.)

"Goulding," the superintendent said, "was born in Dublin in 1922, was married and had one child. In 1946 he was before a Special (Non-Jury) Court in Dublin for being a member of an unauthorised organisation and sentenced to nine months imprisonment."

"He is a member of the Executive Council

of the IRA." (The 26-County Special Branch had collaborated also.)

"Stephenson (née), married with two children, was born in London but had adopted an Irish background and called himself 'Seán'."

"In 1950 he was Chairman of a united Irishman movement meeting in Hyde Park. He was Chairman of the Sinn Féin movement in London."

"He has been seeking sources of supply of arms and ammunition for the IRA since 1951," he added.

In its front page report on the sentences under the banner headline "In Jail for Ireland" and a photo of Cathal Goulding, *An Éireannach Antaithe/The United Irishman* took issue with the remarks of the Judge, Mr Justice Streetfield:

"With the usual smug-compacency of English the Judge said: 'We are not concerned with Irish or English politics but... As if any Englishman... can disclaim his share of responsibility for the British armed forces and their presence here."

"They are robbers in Ireland today just as they have been from the time they first put foot on our soil. The Judge and the English generally 'are not concerned with Irish politics' as he said, let them take their occupation forces out of Ireland and the sooner the better."

"Until they do so the example of Manus and Cathal and Seán will be a guiding light to young Irishmen wishing to show their loyalty and service to the Irish nation."

A front-page advertisement carried the message "Join the Republican Movement — Fill their Places in the Ranks — Don't Hesitate — Join today — Full Information Gearóid Ó Broin, *c/o United Irishman*."

One week subsequent to the sentencing of the three Republicans, the *Irish Press* of October 13 carried a story under the heading "Scotland Yard Fears IRA 'Reprisal'".

It read: "A Scotland Yard spokesman said yesterday that special instructions had been sent to all police stations in the West End giving a warning of attempted raids on public buildings, reports U.P."

"The raids were expected as a reprisal for the sentencing last week of members of the IRA. There were also unconfirmed reports that Special Branch personnel had been recalled from leave and that police had been stationed at town halls, museums and other big public buildings in anticipation of raids."

The lessons of the 1939-40 Sabotage Campaign by the IRA in England had not been forgotten, it seems. Nor were the Fenian campaigns in England in the 1880s, causing the English Special Branch to be formed."

And what of the years to come, from the 1973 period forward? Thirty years later, the English Establishment's worst nightmare became a reality? We all know why.

In the October 1953 issue of the Republican newspaper the story is told of Seán Ó'Carroll of Castleconnell, Limerick who had been lodged in Mountjoy Jail.

A former member of the Irish Republican Army and a Sinn Féin TD from 1923 to 1927, he insisted on his right to fish in the River Shannon at Castleconnell despite ESB regulations.

He maintained that his family and others in the district have been fishing the river for generations and that they were entitled to con-

tinue doing so.

In this stand he had the support of the people of all political opinions in the area and his case was arousing considerable interest in Limerick and Clare as was witnessed by letters in the Limerick press.

The Republican organ devoted two whole columns to Seán Ó'Carroll's situation including the complete text of three letters, one from Ted Russell, 55 Upper William Street, Limerick, another from Joseph Meskell, Einragh, Clonlara, Co Clare (formerly of Castleconnell, Co Limerick) as Secretary in 1937 of the Castleconnell Fishermen's Association and a third from Gael Óg, Luimneach.

Ted Russell, who was once a member of Clann na Poblachta and later Mayor of Limerick city, wrote about his visit to Seán Ó'Carroll — then over 70 years of age — in Mountjoy Jail.

"Behind the counter stood Seán Ó'Carroll, wearing a raincoat which did not quite cover the drab prison garb which he was wearing. He looked straight at me as I walked into the room and was the first to greet me, in Irish, in his strong, kindly voice."

"I searched the old man's face for any sign of weakness or any indication that his loss of liberty had affected his determination to continue his fight to fish in the River Shannon as his forebears had done before him."

"I searched in vain, and as if he sensed what I might be thinking he brought his fist down with a bang on the counter as he voiced his determination to resume his fishing as soon as he was released."

"As he talked I listened and marvelled at the courage and determination of this old fighter who was prepared to continue his struggle — alone if necessary — until the justice he sought was obtained. Whatever happens, thought I, this old man will never give in."

"Seán Ó'Carroll is fighting for more than justice in his own case, he is fighting for the liberty of every citizen in this State — a liberty which is slowly being taken from our people because we are either too ignorant, too apathetic, or just too lazy to resist the increasing encroachments on the freedoms which men like Seán Ó'Carroll fought, and died, to establish."

Gael Óg wrote to protest against "this grave injustice".

"For many years the ESB have engaged in the wholesale slaughter of salmon at their weir and one of the officials of the fisheries may be seen fishing in prohibited waters."

"The ruthlessly imposed Fisheries Act cost the ESB over £10,000 annually. The ESB has lost £111,143 over 11 years of the Shannon Fisheries. Is it not high time they got rid of this liability and gave it back to the men who earned a living out of it?"

"Let the ESB stick to power and lighting and leave fishing to the people who can make it pay."

Joseph Maskall, former secretary of the Castleconnell Fishermen's Association, in his letter gave the facts of the situation. The ESB had stated that "no claim has been received by Shannon Fisheries or the Electricity Supply Board from Mr Seán Ó'Carroll under either of the Shannon Fisheries Acts (1935 or 1937).

This I deny emphatically."

"On the instructions of Mr Dermot G O'Donovan, actor, William Street, Limerick, who was acting on our behalf in 1937, I submitted a formal claim on behalf of Mr Seán Ó'Carroll and other Castleconnell fisherman, myself included, to Mr Liam Forde, Manager of Shannon Fisheries (then a Director of the ESB) and his then Secretary, Mr Styles."

He went on to question the "heavy compensation" referred to by the ESB and stated he was "at a loss to know who received these monies". He mentioned two fisheries owned by deceased members which were "confiscated arbitrarily by the ESB without one penny compensation being paid by the Board".

In conclusion Joseph Maskall said he was "fully prepared to testify at a public sworn enquiry with regard to the methods used by Shannon Fisheries in determining the amount of compensation to be paid to various fishermen."

The tactics of the landlords were evidently in use by the official riverlords of the ESB and Shannon Fisheries, but these were being met by popular resistance. Photos of Seán Ó'Carroll fishing the Shannon at Castleconnell appeared regularly in the daily papers fifty years ago.

Also in the October issue of the UI was a half page advertisement with a cartoon showing Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, cigar in mouth, drooling two puppets the masters of the two Partition statelets in Ireland — Basil Brooke and de Valera.

De Valera had just met Churchill for the first time in years and photos were featured in many newspapers of the two shaking hands, or of Mr de Valera shaking the blood-stained "hands of Mr Churchill" as the Republican organ had it.

The ad was headed "Smash Partition the way it is maintained — BY FORCE" and gave in a panel "Six good reasons why you should join Oghma na hÉireann:

(1) "Ireland is still unfree."

(2) "Never has an invader been known to relinquish his grip upon the invaded until forced to do so."

(3) "The Irish Republican Army is the true inheritor of the septennial tradition."

(4) "Despite calumny and persecution the Army has never flinched or deviated from its allegiance to the Irish Republic."

(5) "The answer to armed troops of occupation is armed and trained patriots."

(6) "Our rights will be conceded to us when we are strong enough to take them."

The ad continued: "Join now and prepare for action. Full information from... The Republicans in jail are calling you to fill up the ranks."

It concludes with a quotation from Pearse and the cartoon is given the caption "Winston's Puppet Show."

The obvious conclusion from events and publications of fifty years ago is that the Movement was becoming much more defiant and combative.

(More next month. Refs. *An Éireannach Antaithe/The United Irishman*, October and November 1953; *The Irish Independent*, October 8, 1953; *The Irish Press*, October 7 and 13, 1953.)

Join Na Fianna Éireann

ON this, the month of the anniversary of the foundation of Na Fianna Éireann, we wish to send our solidarity to our many supporters at home and abroad.

Founded in 1909, this organisation has always been at the forefront in the struggle for Irish independence. And to this day, we have not yet met our goals and aspirations although there is hope yet. The youth of Ireland will never give up on the goal of national independence until our goals are met and Na Fianna Éireann has shown that.

Na Fianna Éireann would wish to call on the youth of

Ireland to reject the RUC/PSNI in their recruitment drive to mobilize Nationalists to their ranks. It is an attempt to normalise British rule in Ireland and to attempt to have the nationalist youth do their dirty work in defeating true Republicanism.

We would also call on the Republican youth to reject other youth organisations that purport to be truly Republican.

Na Fianna Éireann is the

only Republican youth organisation that upholds the Republican ideals, principles and aspirations of true Republicanism.

We adhere to the 1970 constitution of Na Fianna Éireann, that rejects any borders or boundaries that separate Ireland from the centre to the sea. Groups such as Ogra "Sinn Féin" have accepted the legitimacy of Leinster House and Stormont to govern the people of Ireland.

We will reject these illegitimate institutions to our fullest and would call on the youth to join us and to do the same.

Chemical workers' exposed to unnecessary risks

THE chemical industry workers of Ireland are going to be exposed to far more serious risk of ill health because the 26-County Administration is trying to dilute new EU environmental protection laws, Republican Sinn Féin said recently.

Speaking at a meeting in Cork, Des Long, the Republican Sinn Féin Vice-President said that chemical companies must be forced to take new safety measures to protect human health under the EU legislation.

"But now the political establishment is scurrying off to lobby in Brussels on behalf of

the chemical companies trying to water down the safety plans," he said. "They claim the safety rules will be 'disastrous for Irish jobs' but what about the health of Irish workers."

"This conduct by the politicians is placing so called jobs above the lives and health of Irish workers. Remember in

Bhopal in India when thousands of people died because of a chemical spill — and the companies got away with it."

"We cannot expose Irish workers to health risk and the EU legislation is simply a protection measure and it is only right and just that the wealthy chemical companies should put proper safety regulations and practices in place."

"The fact that it takes EU legislation to enforce such safety measures in an indictment of the conduct of the chemical industry to date."

Fenian Notes

From our Washington Correspondent

THE Carlyle Group is one of the world's largest private equity funds with over \$13 billion worth of investments in defence, manufacturing, healthcare and finance. This group was a prime fund raising organ for the Bush election campaign in 2000.

Carlyle is involved with every aspect of US Military production through its subsidiary United Defence which has joint ventures in Saudi Arabia, one of the United States closest military allies in the Middle East. Members of Carlyle are close to members of the Saudi business elite.

Carlyle focuses on industries like defence and telecommunications where government spending, regulations and policies play critical roles in defining the market, but Carlyle doesn't need to waste millions to lobby the US government power sources because it has hired a team of former statesmen and senior government officials that includes former US President George Bush's former Secretary of State James Baker III and former British Prime Minister John Major. Also involved with the group, as advisors are high-level MIs, M6 and CIA officers.

The experience these men have in government and diplomacy to open doors and gather intelligence on investment opportunities is unmatched by their competition. Through their unbeatable high-level connections, Carlyle has direct lines to government leaders in Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

In an unprecedented twist on the Washington influence game, through Bush Senior's ties to Carlyle and United Defence, President George W Bush's family is making untold sums from the war where is directing against terrorism. Carlyle supplied weaponry to the government for the war.

The irony is you have an President selling guns to his son, the President, for his vanity war against Iraq. American soldiers are killed to help the Bush campaign. America has never had an ex-President working for arms manufacturers. This group 7 billion dollars in cash ready to invest.

Bush senior, a former CIA Director and US Ambassador to China, is senior advisor on China and former British Prime Minister John Major, with close ties to British intelligence is Chairman of Carlyle Europe.

What is an extremely disturbing feature of the Carlyle group is their close connection to Saudi Arabia and what that implies. The Saudi connection after the second intifada war was made with the US. US Leader magnified Carlyle's Republican connections and the role of the President's father became a

great source for media exposes including a detailed article in the New York Times that focused on Bush senior and Baker's extremely close ties and business association with the Saudi Royal family. The Bush family has put their association with the Saudi's above the American people.

Not many people took notice of any connection until shortly after September 11, when The Wall Street Journal revealed that the family of Osama Bin Laden, which owns a major construction company in Saudi Arabia, had committed over \$2million to one of Carlyle's funds and lavishly entertained senior Bush and Baker at their family home in Jeddah during the 1990s.

The Washington Post revealed that the Bin Laden money had been solicited by members of the Saudi Royal family, who encouraged wealthy Saudi citizens to invest in Carlyle as a sign of respect for Senior Bush, their hero from the Gulf War. They were obviously buying influence.

Judicial Watch, a US legal group latched onto the Bin Laden group to launch an attack on Senior Bush to resign from Carlyle to save the aspect of the appearance of foreign influence of the Executive.

Another watchdog group believes the Bin Laden connection may only be the tip of the iceberg of Carlyle's political relationships. These connections have spelled out in big bucks. This could be a potentially more serious scandal for the Bush administration than the Enron scandal.

Carlyle only tells the gullible public what it wants to hear to appease their perceptions. That makes Bush senior's meetings with heads of State and his other activities on behalf of Carlyle difficult to obtain.

HUGE PROFITS

Some members of Congress have accused the Bush Administration of serving the interests of Carlyle and said that people close to the Bush administration are in the position to make huge profits off America's new war. The terror war is going to make the Bush contributors very rich.

The role of George W Bush with Carlyle has skyrocketed since his son has become US leader. That sends a clear message to potential investors both in government and the private sector. This has become controversial to Bush critics, which is reasonable.

Bush Senior is a top policy maker in the company and travels abroad most times with his business leaders and foreign heads of State and gives speeches on behalf of the Carlyle Group and packs every



house full of wealthy investors ready to follow the elder Bush because he represents influence to the leader of the US.

Bush makes deals for the group as well as working closely with business leaders in South Korea and Saudi Arabia and we know his closest ties are to the Saudi Royal family and especially the Bin Laden's. Bush senior is the visible symbol of Carlyle and the implication to the son has a major impact on making US Foreign policy.

There has been a plethora of reports that have been widely circulated, without dispute by the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal that Bush senior is advising his son on foreign policy. This impact of the father on the son in foreign policy has been very significant and very inappropriate and if it isn't illegal, it sure as hell should be. America is not supposed to be a Bush business venture.

The Carlyle Group began its intimate association with influential Saudi's in the 1990s when elder Bush signed the election to Bill Clinton and joined Carlyle, which brought significant investment from the Saudi Royals and the Bin Laden group, family of Osama, close friends of the Bush family.

After September 11 when it became known that the Bin Laden group and Carlyle group were partners, the Bin Laden's announced they were diverting from the relationship. That was the public scenery, but privately their money stayed.

This translates that the Bin Laden Group has money invested in the US Defence industry. Through Daddy Bush they have input into US foreign policy. The Bin Laden's have stated publicly that they have stopped financing Osama Bin Laden, but certain intelligence agencies ie. Pakistan has evidence that they are.

Profits went through the roof for Carlyle after 9/11. The stock in defence went skyrocketing and Bush and Carlyle made public and their prospectus cited 9/11 and all defence groups wanted into Carlyle. September 11 made it all possible.

If there is any morality in government no one should make a profit from this the worst tragedy in American history. And what example do we have from the so-called American leader; he assists his father to make a fortune. The more war the more money for the Bush's, so the war will continue, so too will the profits.

To be influential you want your

own people in positions of authority so they are available to provide information as an inside source. To this effect Carlyle also owns a company called US Investigative Services that does background checks and provides varying levels of security clearance for different government employees.

In addition to controlling US defence, Carlyle is taking aim at British defence apparatus as Tony Blair is going to privatise a portion of defence and intelligence command and Carlyle Group was going to be contracted to do the job. Bush senior is also Sir George HW Bush, Knight of the Realm.

There is also a new company in the UK called Qinetiq, which is the research arm of the British Ministry of Defence. Surprise, Surprise, Carlyle owns a large portion of Qinetiq. It was a controversial move in the UK because a foreign company had taken over a British defence related company.

BUT it is for Bush and further backs the US and UK in defence research and that includes that research which applies to the British Military Operations in Ireland, which the US has studied. Carlyle is now moving into Italy and will move to get significant control in defence industries in as many countries as possible during the client Bush administration. Carlyle has now bought Fiat's aerospace division which was a state controlled Italian Military agency. They are also in the process of buying out Daimler Chrysler's aerospace division in Germany and then more.

Where are ethics in American politics when a former President is allowed to make unlimited money just because his son now occupies the White House. The American public needs to get angry at the global reach of the Carlyle group which is now the private sector branch of the Bush administration, making money on the blood of American civilians and soldiers. It is the epicentre of the military industrial complex with Bush junior in control on the inside and Bush senior on the outside, all set up for self-enrichment.

Carlyle or an associate is in control of defence contracts which are enhanced by war. The elder Bush is the top advisor to his son and this is convenient to making a fortune. Carlyle focuses on government-regulated industries and ex-politicians are recruited to plug all the gaps of power, no group profited more from the September 11 terrorist attacks than the Carlyle group and continues to profit from the ongoing war on terrorism.

The facts are clear, but no-one wants to admit what happened because the unthinkable has happened and it is beyond imagination. We know for a fact that Israeli, German and Russian intelligence agencies all warned George Bush that terrorists were going to use

planes to crash US buildings or monuments the week of September 9, 2001.

The White House had to inform two months before the attack happened. The White House did nothing. The terrorists were financed by the Saudi Royal Family and the Bin Laden family, partners of the Carlyle Group, think about that.

This raises so many questions. The answers which have been covered up. Did the White House let it happen? Did the Saudi's let their support get out of control and unable to stop the attack on America they indirectly endorsed?

Bush I has told Bush II that a wartime President has the best chance to be elected. Bush I did not keep his war going long enough and he was defeated. Knowing his son would declare permanent war, Bush I and Carlyle bought up defence oriented companies still sending money. Osama bin Laden did not operate without a steady flow of money and it has not diminished.

Many people do not realise that the Bin Laden family is heavily invested in the US and most of them are headquartered in Boston. When the finger of guilt pointed toward Osama Bin Laden, Daddy Bush contacted his son and said the presence of the Bin Laden's could prove to be a terrible embarrassment. US agents were set to round them up and question them for information which might suggest something.

The White House issued an order to get all members of the Bin Laden family to Logan Air Port in Boston and a special plane was provided by Bush to fly them back to Saudi Arabia. They all may be totally innocent, but they should have been held as material witnesses and at least interviewed.

BOSTON CONNECTION

The terrorists and the Bin Laden's had a Boston connection which may or may not have a bearing, but it should have been followed through. Someone also needs to find out what the embarrassment the Bush's was. Of course that was covered up, and the American people have a right to know the Bush-Bin Laden connection.

We have seen an absolute affinity for mixing business and politics, and through the war, and you have a picture of the Bush administration, a very dark picture. The Bush family is attempting to set up a dynasty, financial and political. After George W. Bush is through, the next to be pushed will be brother Jeb Bush and then to the next generation.

There are so many questions to be answered revolving around 9/11, the Bushes and what they know. People should not have to die for the Bushes to set up an empire. The lies need to stop.

— Peadar Mac Fhínn

Republican Sinn Féin launched in Ballyfermot

AT a recent meeting held in Ballyfermot a new Cumann of Republican Sinn Féin was set up. The Cumann will be known as the Francis Hughes Cumann, named after the second intifada strike whose life was taken from him in Long Kesh in 1981. The meeting was addressed by two members of the Ard Chomhairle and officers from Dublin and Leinster Chomhairle. The aims of the Cumann are: 1. To work for a British withdrawal from Ireland. 2. Amnesty for all POWs. 3. To establish a democratic socialist Republic based on a federal system of government. Republican Sinn Féin will work tirelessly on behalf of the many local issues that effect the people of Ballyfermot.

Comhghairdeas

CONGRATULATIONS to the Tyrone Gaelic Football team who won their first All-Ireland title on September 28. From all their supporters in Bundoran, Co Donegal. What a pity you had to bring it back across Britain's Border!

Comhbhrón

BROSNAH. Deepest sympathy to St. John's, Brosnah, Tralee, Co Kerry on the death of his grandfather. From Kerry Chomhairle Ceantair, Republican Sinn Féin.

DOHERTY. Deepest sympathy is extended to Kitty Doherty, Al Bar, Limerick on the death of her brother Michael. From Republican Sinn Féin, Limerick.

DOHERTY. Deepest sympathy is extended to Kitty Doherty, Al Bar, Limerick on the death of her brother Michael. From Joe Lynch,

Des Long and Seán O'Neill, Limerick.

HAIRE. Deepest sympathy to Adrian Haire, Co Mayo on the death of his mother Kathleen in August. From Cumann an t-Athair O'Gríofa, Republican Sinn Féin, Galway.

HAIRE. Deepest sympathy to Adrian Haire, Co Mayo on the death of his mother Kathleen in August. From Republican Sinn Féin, Mayo.

HAIRE. Deepest sympathy is extended to Adrian Haire, Co Mayo on the death of his mother Kathleen. From the Ard Chomhairle, Republican Sinn Féin.

HAIRE. Deepest sympathy to Adrian Haire, Co Mayo on the

death of his mother Kathleen in August. From Chomhairle Chomhach, Republican Sinn Féin.

QUIRKE. Deepest sympathy to Pat Quirke, Derrymore, Kerry on the death of his brother-in-law. From Kerry Chomhairle Ceantair, Republican Sinn Féin.

1 gCuimhne

COLLEY — 81st Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Fian Alfred Colley, Dublin murdered by Free State forces on August 16, 1922. Always remembered by Na Fianna Éireann.

COLE — 81st Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Fian Seán Cole, Dublin murdered by Free State forces on August 16, 1922. Always remembered by Na Fianna Éireann.

MCWILLIAMS — 25th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Fian Paul McWilliams, Belfast murdered by the British army on August 9, 1977. Always remembered by Na Fianna Éireann.

MCOMISKIEY — 31st Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Fian Joseph MComiskey, Belfast murdered by the British army on September 20, 1972. Always remembered by Na Fianna Éireann.

It's a load of rubbish

JOE Higgins gets a month in jail. Three Gardaí get arrested for buying toys in Germany. The Free State government intends to impose a No Smoking ban in January 2004. They intend to make three million euro available to local pervers to so that they can install cameras to spy on their neighbours.

These are the issues which dominate the news channels day after day. These are the issues we are being encouraged to discuss.

Now I am not saying there is a conspiracy (although conspiracy theories are popular and have been used to sell newspaper in the

past) No, I am not saying there is a conspiracy but I am saying it is all very convenient.

While the media is concentrating on poor Joe Higgins, the catholic church is running away with over a Billion euro of tax payers money. It seems that an agreement was reached that Wood would agree to pay the compensation to victims of abuse on condition that he get preferential treatment on the day of judgement and 'special category status' on arrival at the gates of heaven. (As you may have noticed no such offer has been made to the victims of abuse by the church hierar-

chy!)

While government party TDs try to evade tax the proletariat are encouraged to concern themselves with the need to protect peoples health by banning smoking in public. Of course (conveniently) half the working class are for the idea while almost exactly half are against. The TDs meanwhile observe the argument and laugh all the way to the Cayman Islands.

The media cover 'crime on our streets' in such a way as to engender fear in old people and those who for whatever reason feel they are unable to defend themselves against this crime. Of course those

very people are the people who support the call for spy cameras on every corner.

MEANWHILE the TDs run over working class women while under the influence of drink and 'apologise profusely' It would seem that in theory all the new ideas being bandied about are for 'our' protection while in reality the TDs supporting them never expect that they will apply to anyone but the poor and under privileged.

Getting back to Joe Higgins. Joe got a month in prison for leading a protest against indirect taxation. This caused some consternation

among TDs in the Leinster House Moh. Of course a large number of other criminal gangs operating out of Dublin were also amazed that Joe Higgins got jailed.

After all when they pay their protection money they expect some favouritism. Here was an example that even being a member of the biggest gang in Dublin is no absolute guarantee of untouchability.

Of course those with an eye to see will realise that there is indeed a gang where untouchability is guaranteed. You the taxpayer are about to pay over a billion (one thou-

sand million euros) on their behalf. The TDs are going to see that you do. The Garda are going to arrest anyone who complains about it (even TDs like Joe Higgins if necessary)

The judiciary are going to jail anyone who complains about the indirect taxation necessary to gather back this billion euro.

Of course as the title of this article may have led you to suspect none of what I have written is true. (how could it possibly be true?)

It's all a load of rubbish!

— Mac Cool

Politicians afraid to tackle religious orders

THE failure of the State to support the work of the Child Abuse commission that led to the resignation of the chairwoman indicates that the politicians are afraid to tackle the powerful religious orders, the Limerick Cumann of Republican Sinn Féin stated on September 9.

Republican Sinn Féin local election candidate Mick Ryan from Ballynanty said that it now seems the State is not really serious about unearthing all the abuse against children in State institutions.

"The failure of the State indicates that the religious orders still have a powerful influence on the politicians," he said.

"While the decision to investigate abuse in institutions run by the religious is welcome, the latest resignation must be questioned because it is obvious that this Administration is not co-operating fully with the commission.

"The whole area of State responsibility in the psychiatric institutions is another scandal and it too must be explored. Many men and women were abused both physically and sexually in State-run mental institutions.

"The State cannot turn a blind eye to the abuse that was carried out in the name of

placed in State-run mental institutions.

"The resignation of the commission chairperson is a serious setback to all the victims who suffered abuse in the institutions run by religious orders on behalf of the



• **Republican Sinn Féin local election candidate Mick Ryan, Ballynanty, Limerick.**

the State — it is no use for the politicians to wash their hands Pontius Pilate like and walk away from the evidence now emerging of the awful treatment meted out to the men and women who were

State. The State cannot continue to cover up for the religious orders — the ugly sin of the past must be faced and acknowledged and those responsible brought to justice.

EVE OF ALL-IRELAND PICKET AT GPO



• **Dublin picket in support of political status for Republican prisoners.**

A WELL-attended picket to protest at the continuing denial of political status to political prisoners in Maghaberry Prison took place on September 27 in Dublin. Leaflets were handed out explaining the position of the POWs at the moment.

Interest in the plight of the prisoners was high — many people are under the impression that there are no political prisoners any more. When it was explained to them that not

alone are there political prisoners in Maghaberry but also in Portlaoise, they were very surprised. The lie being promoted by the Free State, the British and the Provos is that there are no POWs since all those released under the Stormont agreement. This lie cannot be allowed to go unchallenged and it must constantly be pointed out that the Agreement effectively signed away political status for POWs. Former comrades have done their best to criminalise political and military activists who have been arrested and brought before the courts.

The Dublin Support Group

calls on all areas to hold pickets to highlight the plight of the POWs. Pressure must be kept on the authorities in Ireland and in Britain to grant status to these men without delay. Pickets and protest should be held in every area and any area that has access to local radio/newspapers should avail of those facilities to keep people updated as to the position of the POWs.

If you want to help in the on-going campaign for political status for Republican p.o.w.s in the Six Counties contact: powsupport@eircom.net or write to POW Support c/o 223 Parnell Street, D1.

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