

# Police, prison scandals

**THE recent scandals involving the 26-County police and prisons come as no surprise to Irish Republicans.**

The physical abuse of the infamous 'Heavy Gang' in the 1970s or the oppressive prison conditions imposed on Republican prisoners over the decades, led to a number of hunger strikes the most recent of which occurred in the

Curragh, Mountjoy and Portlaoise prisons during the 1970s. Irish Republicans have had more than enough first-hand experience of the unfettered and unrestrained force the 26-County state has been prepared to use against its

own citizens. The unrestrained and unfettered nature of this force is outlined in both the Morris tribunal into the Garda and the report of the 26-County inspector of prisons, Dermot Kinlen.

Since its inception the 26-County police force has been free of any political accountability or restraint. It has always viewed itself as being removed from all accountability and control. This view of itself was only reinforced by the draconian powers made available to it by successive 26-County administrations. The most notorious of these of course is the power to secure the conviction of a person for membership of an "illegal organisation" based solely on the word of a Garda Chief Superintendent.

Writing in *The Irish Times* on August 21, solicitor Michael Finucane, son of Pat Finucane, the solicitor murdered by a British-backed loyalist death squad, summed up the recent

dark history of the 26-County police: "It has been happening to us for long enough: the Kerry Babies case 30 years ago, the Heavy Gang and the framing of innocent men for the Sallins mail train robbery. Severe beatings in custody go utterly unpunished, such as Derek Fairbrother in Dublin in the 1980s. In the 1990s, we saw Dean Lyons and the Grangegorman murders, the prosecution of Nora Wall, the killing of John Carthy in Abbeylara, the deaths of Brian Rossiter and Terence Wheelock in Garda custody. All of this without even mentioning Donegal."

The newly-appointed 26-County Garda Ombudsman Commission member Conor Brady points to the inherent flaws in the 26-County police. He said that as well as good and bad members of the 26-County police, there was a "great body of people in the middle who are capable of being led either way, and that in this instance it seems as if the people in the middle certainly

## Maghaberry POWs hold second 48-hour fast

ON Thursday, August 31 and Friday, September 1 Republican POWs in Maghaberry jail held a 48-hour fast. The protesting prisoners have previously taken part in a 24-hour and a 48-hour fast.

The POWs in Portlaoise also undertook a 24-hour fast in solidarity with their comrades in Maghaberry.



• See page 5: Appeal from OC Republican Prisoners, Maghaberry and reports of protests countrywide.

• A highly successful picket was held on the morning of August 31 outside the gates of Maghaberry jail, organised by the RPAG. During the protest which coincided with the commencement of the 48-hour fast in the jail by Republican POWs, Tony Mc Phillips, national spokesperson for the group addressed the demonstrators.

During the hour-long protest, the prison authorities implemented a lock-down in the jail and refused all visitors access to the prison.

didn't support the people on the side of right, and tended if anything to go towards the people who were doing things the wrong way."

The failure of the mainstream media to deal with the very grave issues thrown up by both the Morris and Kinlen reports was highlighted by journalist Eamon Dunphy speaking on RTE's *Marian Finucane Show* on September 3. Talking about the activities of the 'Heavy Gang', he pointed out that far from punishing them for their activities they were all promoted within the ranks of the Garda. However he contrasted the attitude of the media then with now: "Journalists at the time had the courage to take up this."

In 1976 seven-day detention was brought in under the 26-County Emergency Powers Act. Under this Republicans were badly ill-treated. However in February 1977 *The Irish Times* exposed the abuse of the 'Heavy Gang'. That summer Amnesty International

took up these cases of ill-treatment by the Heavy Gang. Their report was extremely unfavourable to them.

Michael Finucane doesn't pull his punches in exposing the true nature of the 26-County police: "It is clear that An Garda Síochána has become a police force where success is measured by how well one can scheme, manipulate the system to your own ends, get away with, if not murder, certainly not investigating one when it is supposed to have happened, and successfully blame others for the failures and wrongdoing when there is any chance of being caught."

He then calls for radical reform: "This is the force we now have in Ireland. It is why there must be fundamental reform starting from the top down, the bottom up and every other conceivable manner until the cancer exposed by Morris has been eradicated permanently."

## REPUBLICAN RALLY

### EVE OF ALL-IRELAND



**SATURDAY  
SEPTEMBER 16**

**Assemble Garden of Remembrance, Dublin, 1.45pm**



**Support  
P.O.Ws in  
Maghaberry  
Gaol**

## RUC — 'Those who wear the shoe ...'

**THE attempted normalisation of British rule in Ireland is ongoing.**

The old saying, "Those who wear the shoe know where it hurts", is borne out in the Six Counties where the nationalist population who are condemned to wear the RUC/PSNI 'shoe' certainly

know where it hurts.

**Five of the Six-County GAA boards within British-occupied Ireland opposed the removal of the ban on British forces in Ireland joining the GAA. The exception being**

County Down.

However the big majority in the 26-Counties (removed by 80 years from similar experiences at the hands of British forces) pushed the removal of the ban through, but facts are facts: five of the Six-County GAA boards opposed the

removal of the ban.

Yet collaborators like Joe Brolly in *Daily Ireland* insist that GAA clubs take the modern 'Black and Tans' to their bosoms and give them the opportunity to spy on good Irish people. All in the interests of British rule, of course.

(See also page 2.)

# RSF not involved in proposed 'Front'

IN a statement on September 1 Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President, Republican Sinn Féin said that contrary to press reports in the past week Republican Sinn Féin was not invited to the recently postponed meeting of various groupings in Toomebridge, Co Antrim, nor has the organisation any intention of attending such a meeting.

The statement continued: "A spokesperson for the proposed meeting who was named, stated that Republican Sinn Féin had been engaged in 'remarkable cooperation [with such groups] for the past five years'. This is totally untrue.

"Further he did not declare a proposed attitude to the 26-County State which has been engaged in close collaboration with British rule in Ireland since its foundation. In the absence of a rejection of that state it must be presumed that the proposed 'Front' will accept it, which is contrary to Republican Sinn Féin's basic principles.

"A second spokesperson, who is anonymous, is quoted as wanting 'a republicanism which is open, democratic and

peaceful'. By democratic do they mean in a 32-County sense? Republican Sinn Féin stands by the right of the Irish people acting as a unit, to determine their own future with the British government gone from Ireland. We do not concede the Unionist Veto.

"This second spokesperson appears to reject the right of the Irish people to resist English rule here. Republican Sinn Féin upholds that right.

"The ÉIRE NUA programme with its maximum devolution of power and decision-making is much more democratic than any other proposals put forward by the British government or the political parties on either side of the Border.

"The proposed 'Front' seems



• Ruairí Ó Brádaigh

to be composed of people who went varying lengths of the constitutional road with either the Provisionals or the Officials. They differ on basic principles and how can unity emerge from people who cannot agree on basics?

"They propose to contest the local elections in the Six Counties, nominations for which requires acceptance of a political test oath. This

precludes Republican Sinn Féin from entering the contest.

"The 'Front' would perform a useful service to democracy if they joined in a united call to remove this oath and campaigned for its abolition.

"The failed Anti-Partition League has been mentioned. Resurrecting it for a second time will lead nowhere and will just cause confusion."

The Irish News obtained a [British] Six-County Office memo confirming that the British government knew the identities of the killers within four months of the attack. The secret British government papers, marked confidential, relate to a meeting between British and 26-County government officials in September 1974.

British prime minister Harold Wilson, Secretary of State Merlyn Rees and 26-County ministers Dr Garret FitzGerald and Jim Tully were all present.

In what is thought to be the first official recognition that the British knew the identities of the UVF

gang, the memo states: "The Secretary of State [Merlyn Rees] said he was able to inform the Irish ministers, in confidence, that the 25 ICOs [internment orders] he had signed during the UWC [Ulster Workers Council] Strike included the persons he believed to be responsible for the Dublin bombing."

The memo adds: "He was unable to state this in public because of the nature of the evidence."

The meeting was referred to in the Dublin government-sponsored Barron report, which probed the handling of the case, though neither the document nor its contents were ever made public.

## Gearrscéalta

### RUC/PSNI put on back foot!



• During July the RUC/PSNI were forced to go back on foot patrol in Newry, when the keys of a British colonial police Land Rover (registration number EEZ 8457, keys pictured above) were 'confiscated'. This took place during a disturbance in the Co Down town. The hapless peelers were said by onlookers to be like 'headless chickens' in their fruitless search for the missing keys.

### Crown Forces 'not part of normal Irish society'

IN A statement on August 30 Vice-President of Republican Sinn Féin Des Dalton said that the decision to stage a match between St Brigid's GAA club from Belfast and the RUC/PSNI on August 31 was simply part and parcel of the ongoing campaign by the political establishment in both the Six and 26-Counties to normalise British rule in Ireland.

The statement continued: "The comments by Joe Brolly that this game is 'just a Gaelic match' do not reflect the harsh political reality. By hosting such games the GAA are sending out a signal that the British Colonial military and police are a normal part of Irish society. This is certainly not the case.

"The British military and policing presence in Ireland is abnormal and the root cause of conflict in our country. Joe Brolly makes an analogy with South Africa, which is misleading. In the case of South Africa the Apartheid system was removed completely, unlike the Six Counties where British rule has simply been reformed not removed.

"These games are an attempt to encourage young Irish people to join the forces of the British crown in Ireland by instilling in them the notion that the RUC/PSNI are a normal police force, policing a normal society. The fact is it is a foreign colonial police force policing British rule in Ireland. Removing the illegal British policing and military occupation from Ireland is an essential first step in bring about a just and lasting settlement in Ireland."

### Meaning of 1916 hidden, school told

MUCH of the history of 1916 has failed to properly engage with its anti-imperial dimension and, in the name of 'national security'; the British Empire's image has been carefully managed through sustained propaganda, the 18th annual Desmond Greaves Summer School in Dublin heard over the weekend of August 26/27.

Dr Angus Mitchell, of the University of Limerick, told the school the use of State secrecy and control of archives obstructs a clearer anti-imperial context of the 1916 rising. He said the involvement of Roger Casement particularly "alters the parameters of its meaning from a national outbreak into an anti-colonial struggle".

The summer school, held in the Irish Labour History Museum at Beggar's Bush Barracks, also heard criticism of commemorations of the 1914-18 war. Manus O'Riordan, Siptu's head of research, said that as one who had a relative killed at the Somme, he had no objection to those who wished to commemorate such war dead without any hidden political agenda.

However, he said what was now being inserted was a celebration of British imperialism's infamous war. Irish workers had been offered up in a blood sacrifice by John Redmond through his support for what James Connolly designated Britain's "War upon the German nation", he said.

Other contributors to the school included the historians Brian P Murphy and Ruan O'Donnell, Professor Luke Gibbons, University of Notre Dame, USA and Dr Shelia Breathnach-Lynch, curator of Irish Paintings, National Gallery of Ireland.

The school was attended by amongst others Republican veterans Séamus Murphy and Richard Behal, the historian Fr Anthony Gaughan, Ulick O'Connor as well as the Vice President of Republican Sinn Féin Des Dalton.

### Results of Dublin raffle

AUGUST results: 1st prize ticket no 263; 2nd prize no 348; 3rd prize no 220; 4th prize no 19; 5th prize no 314; 6th prize no 346; 7th prize no 453; 8th prize no 231.

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## British had Dublin bombers in custody

IT was reported in a Belfast newspaper on August 30 that some of the families of victims of the 1974 Dublin/Monaghan bombings demanded a public apology on August 28 after it emerged that the British government had known the bombers' identities and had some of them interned without trial but took no action against them on the ending of internment in 1975

Thirty-three people were killed and 258 others injured in May 1974 when the UVF planted four no-warning car bombs in Dublin and

Monaghan. It was the single biggest loss of life on one day during the Troubles, though no-one was ever charged with the murders.



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## JOIN REPUBLICAN SINN FÉIN



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 Conaill  
223 Parnell Street, Dublin 1  
Tel: 01-872 9747; Facs: 01-872 9757.  
or 229 Falls Road, Belfast  
e-mail: [saoirse@iol.ie](mailto: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 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 ...



## Gearrscéalta

### Diplock smokescreen equally repressive

THE Brit Supremo for the Six Counties, Peter Hain, announced that Diplock courts are to continue despite past assurances that they would be abolished.

As well as retaining the right to try persons suspected of engaging in certain military or political activities, the English government also plans to prevent those afforded a jury trial from challenging the jury panel.

In a statement on August 14, Richard Walsh, Derry, Assistant PRO of Republican Sinn Féin said: "Clearly this is not about removing oppressive legislation but merely replacing it with other repressive legislation.

"Republicans are well used to the smokescreens used by the Brits when dealing with the Irish people throughout eight-hundred years of occupation. This move has nothing whatsoever to do with protecting the rights of Irish citizens and everything to do with their continued subjugation and updating British rule as envisaged by the Stormont Agreement."

### One-in-10 sectarian crimes end in court

IT was reported on August 24 that fewer than one-in-10 sectarian crimes reported to the RUC/PSNI are brought before the courts, it can be revealed. Sectarial incidents, after an increase last year, are now running at an average of five a day.

The British colonial police are under pressure to bring perpetrators to justice amid claims the force is ineffective in catching sectarian thugs.

A report in the *Irish News* (Belfast) said that less than a tenth of the 1,470 sectarian crimes recorded by the RUC/PSNI in the 12 months to March 2006 — just 142 — resulted in a charge or court summons. Another 69 cases were deemed "cleared" for other reasons, such as the dropping of a complaint. From April to July this year, just 30 out of 559 reported sectarian crimes were brought to court.

A nationalist mother, who was nursing her six-day-old son four weeks ago when a loyalist mob brandishing cross-bows, baseball bats and iron bars tried to smash their way into her north Belfast home, said on August 22 that she had no confidence in the RUC catching those responsible.

"When have they ever been caught? They [the British police] have failed us. They know who did it but aren't doing anything about it," she claimed.

### RSF man assaulted in Limerick

REPUBLICAN Sinn Féin member Seán O'Neill, secretary of the Brugh/Sabhat Cumann in Limerick was assaulted by two men near Donnellan's Buildings on the Rosbrien Road on August 1 last.

He was beaten by two hooded assailants as he returned to his home in Prospect after inspecting a burned-out house in the Ballinacra Weston area. He believes he was assaulted because of his attitude to anti-social behaviour.

"I was kicked and beaten. They seemed to have implements, maybe a baseball bat," Seán O'Neill said. "I put up my hand to my head to block the baseball bat and it took some of the force. I fell to the ground then they gave me a few kicks in the ribs."

He got up by himself and though dazed he managed to make his way home.

"The people of the area know my stand on anti-social behaviour and they know that I am not afraid to speak out against the plague of vandalism and crime blighting many parts of Limerick.

"If they think that this attack is going to frighten me, they are mistaken. Someone has to take a stand against the decline in social order in our city."

### Casement honoured in Murlough, Dublin

THE 90th anniversary of the death of Roger Casement was commemorated at Murlough Bay in County Antrim on August 6. Those present marched to the spot where Roger Casement wished to be buried.

Amongst the wreaths laid was one on behalf of the Roger Casement Commemoration Committee, and another on behalf of Republican Sinn Féin.

Margaret Dobbin, Carnlough, read the 1916 Proclamation, and Frank McCarr, Ballycastle, appealed to those present to help raise funds for the replacement of the Casement monument overlooking Murlough Bay.

Brendan Magill, Lurgan, called on Republicans to redouble their efforts to ensure the return of Casement's body to his final resting place. He also brought attention to the plight of Republican POWs currently incarcerated in Maghaberry jail, adding that they were soldiers of the Irish Republic and not criminals. Others who would describe

themselves as Republicans had sold political status down the river, he added.

Geraldine Taylor, Ard-Chomhairle, Belfast, appealed to those in the Glens of Antrim to work for the restoration of political status.

Aileen McCarr, recited a decade of the Rosary as Gaeilge.

The proceedings concluded with the playing of Amhrán na bhFiann by a piper from the Glens of Antrim band.

On August 5 a commemoration was held at the birthplace in Sandycove, Co Dublin of Roger Casement.

Republicans and admirers of Roger Casement assembled at the carpark in Glashule, Dún Laoghaire and marched the short distance to Sandycove, led by a flagbearer carrying the National Flag.

## Daughter calls for 1971 massacre to be investigated

THE daughter of one of the men murdered in the 1971 Ballymurphy Massacre has called for the death of her father to be reinvestigated on the 35th anniversary of his death.

Janet Donnelly's father Joseph Murphy (41) was one of 11 people to be massacred by the British army in the nationalist area in the three days following the introduction of internment. Janet was just eight years old when her father died, leaving behind him a wife and nine young children.

Ten men — one of whom was a priest — and one woman were shot dead by the British army's Parachute Regiment in the hours that followed the rounding-up of local nationalists. Janet says many of those who were on the crowded streets were only there to look for loved ones who had been lifted earlier that day — as the British government moved to detain nationalists without trial — when

the British soldiers came out of the Henry Taggart barracks, firing at passers-by.

It is only now that the truth surrounding the horrific incidents of 1971 are emerging, after relatives grouped together to investigate the killings themselves, explains Janet who has also become heavily involved in recording the exact details of the Ballymurphy Massacre.

"The British army came out of the Henry Taggart Memorial Hall firing at whoever was there, they did not care who they were shooting at — they were there to murder and they did. Everyone who was shot was totally innocent."

### Rossport protesters end walk in Dublin

Opponents of the Corrib gas project completed their 300-kilometre "long walk" from Rossport, Co Mayo, to Dublin on August 12.

The group left Rossport in July to highlight issues relating to the 900 million euro Corrib gas project. They were joined at stages by some of the five men jailed in 2005 over their opposition to the Corrib onshore pipeline and were accompanied throughout by the Shell to sea campaign trailer.

Nine men and women walked the entire distance, while hundreds more joined in at different points to show support, according to organisers.

A group of about 200 people gathered to greet the group from Rossport. The trek took 12 days and group leader John Monaghan said they received "phenomenal support" from people they met along the way. "In Roscommon, we were called into a house for tea and biscuits and other people offered to put us up for the night," he said.

John Monaghan added that

the Shell to Sea campaign was determined to continue. "We're refusing to accept an onshore gas refinery. The project needs to be reconfigured. They have changed nothing so our stance needs to be the same."

Having been met by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at Kilmainham, the group continued on to the GPO on O'Connell Street where Mícheál Ó Seighin, one of the five men imprisoned for 94 days in 2005 for their opposition to the pipeline, gave a brief oration in English and Irish. "Justice will be ours for we will overcome. The people have spoken and risen," he said. "We are the people. We reclaim our country."

The group travelled from the Erris peninsula through Mayo, Roscommon, Longford, Westmeath and Kildare before reaching Dublin.

In 1998 Janet, along with other relatives, came together to try to find out what happened and discovered from official documents, released by both the RUC and the British Coroner's Office, that the deaths of these 11 innocent people had not been fully investigated.

"Basically me and some of the other families started doing a bit of digging by sending away for inquest papers and knocking doors in Ballymurphy trying to find out what people had seen at the time. My father was one of four people shot in the Manse Field.

He was shot twice in the leg and died two weeks later in hospital but the only investigation into his death has been written in a paragraph on a page, and a lot of the information was inaccurate," she said.

The families' investigation found some details which Janet admits she still struggles to cope with. "The coroner's report shows

that my daddy was beaten after he was shot. By the time he got to hospital he was covered in extensive bruising," says Janet who explained that the British soldiers had emerged from the barracks firing both rifles and hand guns.

Having discovered that the same British soldiers were involved in the Bloody Sunday massacre six months later, Janet says she now believes that had the incident been properly investigated at the time it could have saved further tragedy.

"The British government didn't care what happened that day," said Janet, "there were not any television cameras about so really it is remembered only by word of mouth. For many people when they think back to 1971 and internment they remember people being lifted, for us we remember the murder of family members, six months before the same people carried out another massacre in Derry."

### Manchester Martyrs memorial restored

THE Manchester Martyrs memorial in Mount St Lawrence Cemetery, Limerick which was vandalised recently was restored by the Limerick Republican Graves Association.

Work was carried out to repair the monument. The stone work of the memorial was pointed and a tarmac surface laid to protect the base.

Des Long, chairperson of the Republican Graves Association, said on August 20 that Limerick City Council failed in its duty to maintain the public monument and said the council declined to take steps to protect the memorial.

"The monument is an important aspect of the social history of Limerick as it was erected to the men who were executed by the British as a result of public donations," he said. "In every way it is a public monument but the failure of the City Council to grant aid the remedial work must be deplored.

"We decided to fund-raise

and put the case for the remedial work directly to the public. The response had enabled us to tarmac the site and made essential repairs but more remains to be done.

"At a time when our Republican history is under attack it is important that our memorials are preserved and maintained as they form part of the story of the struggle for Irish freedom," Des long concluded.

The Manchester Martyrs were executed in Manchester on November 23, 1867, having been convicted for their part in the rescue of Fenians Colonel Thomas J. Kelly and Captain Timothy Deasy. They were William O'Meara Allen, Michael Larkin and William O'Brien.



### SINN FÉIN POBLACHTACH

National Private Members

## DRAW

1ú Duais: Two 2007 All-Ireland tickets (1 hurling & 1 football) plus €500 spending money

2ú Duais: €500

3ú Duais: €300

4ú Duais: Framed picture, 1916 Martyrs

5ú Duais: Bodhrán

Donations: €2 / st€1 or €10 / st€5 for book of six

Draw will take place at Ard-Fheis in Dublin, November 2006

Seán Ó Sé brought proceedings to a close by playing Amhrán na bhFiann.

# For The Record

**TUES. AUG 1:** Fidel Castro, President of Cuba, temporarily handed over power to his brother Raul, while undergoing

The British Foreign Office said that US military planes can land at British airfields en route to the Middle East as long as they follow procedures.

**SUN. AUG 6:** A family of three in Ballyloughlan Park Ballymena, Co Antrim escaped injury after being targeted in a petrol bomb attack in the early hours of August 6. The living room of the house was extensively damaged by fire in the attack. The rest of the house was smoke-damaged. The three occupants suffered shock.

**MON. AUG 7:** The film *The Wind That Shakes the Barley* is now the highest grossing independent Irish-made film at the box office in Ireland, having grossed over €2.7million.

**TUES. AUG. 8:** Security alerts at British airports and airports in the Occupied Six Counties caused chaos to passengers.

Trouble broke out at a bonfire marking the anniversary of internment and missiles were thrown at the RUC/PSNI in Magherafelt, Co Down. Houses at Leckagh Walk, Leckagh Drive and Sperrin Drive were damaged by missiles, including petrol bombs and golf balls. A lamp-post was also shaken out of its foundations at Sperrin Drive.

**WED. AUG. 9:** Three men were arrested in Strabane in connection with hoax bombs in the town.

Nine anti-war activists, including Éamonn McCann, were arrested and charged in Derry's magistrates Court after an eight-hour protest at the US-owned Raytheon plant in Derry city.

Two firearms were seized by the RUC/PSNI in the Tullygally area of Craigavon.

A nationalist woman, who was the victim of an assault by loyalists a few weeks ago when they threatened to cut her throat, found a death threat written on her back door in the Greenfields estate in Armagh city.

There was a heavy RUC/PSNI presence in Ballymena as a parade in the Fishermidway estate took place. Restriction laid down by the Parades Commission included a ban on music and limiting the parade to 30 minutes.

**THURS. AUG. 10:** According to the *Irish News* the Diplock courts in the Occupied Six Counties 'will become the exception rather than the rule' in the future. (Full story of the Diplock Courts in today's *Irish News*).

Approx 40 anti-war protestors from the Stop The War organisation demonstrated outside Prestwick Airport in Ayrshire, Alba. Prestwick is one of the airports suspected of involvement in 'rendition flights' by the US and also flights carrying weapons to Israel.

**FRI. AUG 11:** Up to 50 petrol bombs were thrown at the RUC/PSNI in the Butchers Gate area of Derry in the lead up to the annual Apprentice Boys march.

Angela Hegarty, a legal expert from the University of Ulster has questioned the need to retain the Diplock courts in the Occupied Six Counties.

Six incendiary devices were planted in stores in Newry — including JJB Sports and CarpetRight — and on the Dublin/Belfast railway line.

Eight anti-war protestors applied for bail in court in Derry. The court heard that the protestors caused £350,000 worth of damage to the offices of the US-owned Raytheon defence company when they occupied the building on Aug 9.

**SAT. AUG. 12:** A bus, carrying a group of Italian tourists, was petrol-bombed as it passed through Butchers gate in Derry after the Apprentice Boys march. A petrol bomb was also thrown at the RUC/PSNI in Fahan Street.

A nationalist family escaped injury when their home in Ballyloughlan Park, Ballymena was targeted in a sectarian attack. The living room and was extensively damaged and the front windows were broken when a petrol bomb was thrown at the house. The nationalist family have been targeted in the past.

In Bushmills, Co Antrim the home of South African and Polish workers was damaged in a racist attack. The windows in the house were smashed.

**SUN. AUG 13:** The home of a Co Armagh



• Loyalist bands, many carrying the flags of loyalist death squads, marched through the predominantly-nationalist village of Rasharkin, Co Antrim on August 18.

couple was attacked for the third time in just a few months. The couple, who live in Greenfields Estate, Armagh city, had their home and car damaged in the latest sectarian attack. Sectarian graffiti was sprayed on the fence of the house.

Chief Constable Hugh Orde said he 'would be in favour of police being allowed to tap the telephones of people suspected of involvement in international terrorism'.

**MON. AUG 14:** The main Dublin to Newry road and cross-border rail line were reopened after bomb alerts.

Shane O'Curry of the Foyle Ethical Investment Campaign criticises the RUC/PSNI for interrupting their vigil outside the Raytheon premises and of 'filming and corraling protestors'. The group plan to hold a weekly vigil outside the plant.

According to the *Irish News*, the RUC arrested and questioned three people over 10 years ago in connection with the disappearance of Jean McConville in 1972.

**TUES. AUG. 15:** The Free State army bomb disposal experts defused a 70lb bomb left at the home of Ulster Unionist Edward Haughey in Co Louth.

The O'Donnell family from the Waterside district in Derry asked Nuala O'Loan to investigate claims that the RUC/PSNI orchestrated an informer who terrorised the family for years.

**WED. AUG. 16:** Figures obtained by the *Irish News* show that from January to June this year 1,068 arson attacks were investigated, a rise of 200 compared to the same period last year.

The Provos called for a £10 million museum and conflict resolution centre to be built on the site of Long Kesh prison, with ex-prisoners acting as guides to paying tourists.

Incendiary devices were left at two tyre factories in Dungannon, Co Tyrone.

**THURS. AUG. 17:** The family of Henry Cunningham have finally, after 35 years, been told that the UVF was responsible for his murder. Henry Cunningham was travelling in a van with his two brothers and a workmate on the M2 near Templepatrick, Co Antrim when they were fired on from the Dunwilly Bridge flyover and Henry died instantly. The RUC have known since August 1973 that the UVF were involved but never informed the family. Henry's brother Robert said he suspected that those involved in the attack were RUC/Brit informers.

It has emerged that one of the nine men arrested

in Derry in connection with the anti-war protest at Raytheon was a former INLA prisoner released under the Stormont agreement. If Éamonn O'Donnell is found guilty could be returned to jail to finish his sentence.

The Committee on the Administration of Justice (CAJ) expressed concern over the length of time British police can hold suspects under the new 'Terror' laws. Under the Terrorism Act 2006 suspects can be held for 28 days. Maggi O'Connor of CAJ said the 28 days detention rule was an abuse of fundamental human rights.

The community centre at Willow Crescent, on Langley Road, Ballynahinch, Co Down was badly damaged in an arson attack.

In one of three published reports, Judge Frederick Morris found that Detective Sergeant John White planted a shotgun at the Burnfoot halting site in Co Donegal to justify the arrest of a number of men.

Seven men appeared in court in Derry charged with public order offences following disturbances during a loyalist parade in Limavady.

**FRI. AUG. 18:** Thirty-five bands, some with UDA and UVF connections and more than 1,000 supporters marched through the predominantly nationalist village of Rasharkin, Co Antrim. The march was organised by the Sons of Conquerors Flute Band.

New laws to combat race crimes have not been used since they came into effect in September 2004, despite a rise in racist attacks, according to the *Irish News*.

Two homes were targeted in petrol bomb attacks in Killyleagh, Co Down.

Parties, including the Provos, have approved a DUP motion calling for the standing down of armed groups. The motion stated: That all parties support the standing down of all paramilitary organisations with immediate effect as the most important step towards achieving a shared future."

During the last week workers from Slovakia living in Ballymena had the windows on their mini-bus smashed and the following night the bus was burned out.

The *New York Times* reported that US marines being investigated over the killing of two dozen Iraqis last Autumn in Haditha have destroyed or withheld evidence — pages from the units official logbook are missing.

**MON. AUG 21:** Seán Callaghan, an IRA informer, was tied up during a robbery in the home of Ruth Dudley Edwards in London.

Eleven people were charged in London in connection with the alleged 'airline bomb plot'. Among those charged is a 17-year old youth and a young mother of an eight month old baby. Eight of the 11 have been charged with conspiracy to murder and a new offence under the Terrorism Laws of 'preparing acts of terrorism.'

**TUES. AUG 22:** It was reported that fewer than one-in-10 reported sectarian attacks are brought before the courts — attacks are now running at an average of five-a-day.

A public inquiry into the murder of Robert Hamill due to begin next month is delayed due to RUC/PSNI witness challenging a decision to deny them anonymity.

**WED. AUG 23:** Brother Seán McNamara, who wrote a biography of GAA founder Michael Cusack, called for the renaming of Croke Park to Cusack Park.

The UVF claimed this week that George Seawright, a DUP politician, was a member of their organisation. Seawright, who was shot by the IPLO in November 1987 and died on December 3, is best remembered for his sectarian comments on nationalists. Among his comments were to 'burn Catholics' at a meeting of the Belfast Education and Library Board. He also commented that anyone who objected to the playing of the British National Anthem at concerts jointly organised by the 'state' and Catholic schools were "Fenian scum, indoctrinated by the Catholic Church" and that "Taxpayers money would be better spent on an incinerator and burning the lot of them" he continued "The priests should be thrown in and burned as well."

A British prison official admitted that toxic CR gas was used on Republican POWs during the burning of Long Kesh in 1974. One ex-prisoner said the gas 'made you feel you were on fire'.

People who made false confessions under torture by RUC interrogators could have their convictions referred to the Court of Appeal and quashed. Charlie McMenamin, Derry, was 16-years-old in 1978 when he made a false 'confession'. He was held for three days and denied access to a solicitor until after he signed the 'confession'. He said he 'was terrified' and was charged with conspiracy to murder and possession of a gun. In July the Court of Appeal quashed Co Armagh man Paschal Mulholland's conviction for membership of Na Fianna Éireann. Paschal Mulholland was 16-years-old when he was arrested in 1976 and he too was denied access to a solicitor until after he signed a 'confession'.

**THURS. AUG 24:** Several house and businesses were evacuated in Ballymena, Co Antrim during what turned out to be a hoax bomb alert.

**SAT. AUG 26:** A large crowd attended the annual hunger strike commemoration in Bundoran, Co Donegal.

Juries [in the 26 Counties] are reluctant to convict gardai according to Conor Brady of the Garda Ombudsman Commission who cited several cases to validate his argument.

A woman escaped injury when a petrol bomb was thrown at her home in the Parklands area of Ballymena, Co Antrim.

A monument erected to the memory of hunger striker Raymond McCreesh, Camloch was broken into several pieces during the night.

**SUN. AUG. 27:** The Conference of Religious in Ireland published its report for 2006. It highlighted growing levels of poverty; an unequal income distribution; high levels of illiteracy, including high rates among young early school-leavers; insufficient social housing; growing social exclusion and problems of racism and discrimination.

A nationalist family living in Strad Road in Ahogill in Co Antrim had their windows broken.

**TUES. AUG. 29:** It was reported that the far right British National Party (BNP) is recruiting in Portadown, Co Antrim.

The One Family group said that 'early intervention' is essential to break the cycle of poverty. One parent families are three times more likely to live in poverty and just under 50% of those in receipt of social welfare payments do not have secondary school qualifications.

The director of the Combat Poverty Agency (CPA) said that 'joined up thinking' is needed between all the agencies dealing with poverty and called for a systematic reform of the way policies are implemented to ensure that targets to reduce poverty are realised.

Two petrol bombs were thrown at the home of a nationalist family in Dunfane Park, Ballymena, Co Antrim. Peter Faith was at home with his wife and two children aged seven and 11 when the house was attacked.



# Nationwide protests in support of Maghaberry prisoners

**IN spite of a large RUC/PSNI presence a very large crowd turned out in Lurgan, Co Armagh on Saturday, August 19 to support the five demands of the Republican POWs currently on protest in Maghaberry jail.**

The protest – organised by the Republican Prisoners' Action Group (RPAG) – took place in the Edward Street area of Lurgan. A white-line picket took place on Edward Street, followed by a rally nearby. A former Independent Councillor for Fermanagh, Tony McPhillips, chaired the proceedings. He introduced Mrs McKenna – the mother of one of the protesting prisoners from the Lurgan area – who read a statement on behalf of the POWs. Tony McPhillips then introduced lifelong Republican Des Long from Limerick, who was the main speaker for the occasion.

Des Long said that the failed Stormont Agreement is responsible for the current plight of Republican prisoners who are being criminalised by the political Administrations in Dublin, Belfast and London and that the same struggle as the 1981 hunger strikes is now being waged in jails throughout the 32-Counties. He said that the current crisis in Maghaberry prison could easily be resolved by the granting of political status.

"It gives the lie to all those who say that there is no Republican resistance to British rule in Ireland. In every struggle for national liberation it is recognised that the actions of the resistance arise out of the political situation and in Ireland it is no different.

"The sad fact is that ten men died on hunger strike to establish and enshrine the principle of political status and as a member of the National H-

Block Committee at the time I have no hesitation in saying that today the same struggle is being waged by true Republicans who are incarcerated in jail.

"It is even more tragic for the families of the men who died on hunger strike to realise that their noble sacrifice was sold out during the negotiations for the failed Stormont Agreement – sold out by a discredited and disgraced Provisional leadership who embraced and emboldened British rule in Ireland.

"We as true Republicans must never tolerate this treatment and above all we must never accept that true Republican prisoners are criminals – they are resisting British rule in Ireland – and we are proud of them – because like us they know that the failed Stormont Agreement can never bring a real and lasting peace to Ireland.

"It is despicable that former comrades in the Provos are to the forefront of attempts to criminalise these men. It is even more disgusting that the Provos continue to condemn the continued resistance to British rule. Calling us 'micro-groups without support' may be pleasing their British masters, but the Provos cannot crush the age-old aspiration to national self-determination. Just because they have sold out and taken the Queen's Shilling does not end the struggle for Irish unity!"

The British colonial police harassed many of the protesters that had turned out

for the event. A car was stopped by an unmarked RUC vehicle in the Church Place area of Lurgan shortly before the protest was due to begin, holding the driver for approximately 20 minutes and asking how concerned people knew him. A minibus returning from the parade was also stopped under the Road Traffic Order, with the occupants subsequently being questioned under Britain's so-called 'Terrorism Act'. Backup units from the RUC's DMSU (Divisional Mobile Support Unit) also arrived on the scene.

## BELFAST

More than 7,000 leaflets were distributed outside Casement Park on August 13.

## CORK

About 120 people turned out at 2pm on August 5 at Daunt Square in Cork for a vigil to highlight the continuing attempts at the criminalisation of Republican prisoners in Maghaberry and in solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people, in opposition to the widespread and devastating Israeli military attacks on civilians.

The vigil for political status was organised by the Mac Curtain/McSwiney Cumann of Republican Sinn Féin, Cork, and the RPAG (Republican Prisoners Action Group), whose members were in attendance.

This was done in association with the vigil for the Lebanese and Palestine peoples organised by AntiWar Ireland, the Ireland Palestine Solidarity Campaign and the IAWM, the attendance was diverse, and included members of a variety of left-wing groups.

Hundreds of leaflets were handed out, highlighting the present conditions in



• Des Long speaking at the Lurgan rally on September 19. Tony McPhillips chaired the meeting.

Maghaberry and the continuing protest for political status, which after been won by the sacrifices of ten brave men in 1981 has been removed by the British Government and those who signed the failed 1998 Stormont Agreement.

The reaction from passers by was positive.

Other leaflets from the IAWM calling for workplace and trade union 'black' of Israeli goods were also given out.

## LIMERICK

On August 11, members of the Hurson/Sands and Brugha/Sabhat Cumann of Republican Sinn Féin handed out 4,000 leaflets in O'Connell Street, Limerick.

The leaflets supported the five demands of the Republican prisoners on protest in Maghaberry jail for

political status.

One young Belfast woman on holiday told the leafleters that as a young child she, along with a sister and two brothers, spent 12 years going on the bus to Long Kesh to visit their father. She said her childhood was destroyed along with thousands of other children and that it appeared it had been for nothing.

There was a great response from the public to the contents of the leaflet.

## WATERFORD

A picket in support of the Maghaberry prisoners was in the centre of Waterford city on August 26 and leaflets were distributed.

## DUBLIN

On September 2 members of Republican Sinn Féin from all parts of Leinster staged their

monthly picket at the GPO in Dublin's O'Connell Street.

Leaflets have also been distributed and posters put up in Newry, Co Down, Tyrone, Armagh, Derry, Donegal, Monaghan, Dundalk, Wexford, Kildare, Kilkenny, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Kerry, Clare and in Glasgow.

The annual Eve-of-all-Ireland Rally run by Republican Sinn Féin at the GPO on Dublin on September 16 will this year take the form of a rally for political status for the Republican prisoners in Maghaberry jail.

## 'PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE'

In a statement on August 4 the Republican Prisoners' Action Group (RPAG) said they viewed with deep concern the continuing abuse of the passive drugs ("sniffer") dog in Maghaberry jail. "In light of the fact that no drugs have ever been discovered either amongst Republican prisoners or their visitors, it is clear that this measure is simply punitive in nature.

"It has been brought to our attention that two Republican POWs have been denied open visits due to alleged 'detections' by the dog. One of the prisoners has been refused visits every second week, whereas the other prisoner has been denied his last three visits – by different family members. The end result of this harassment is that he has not received a visit for over a month.

"The RPAG believes that this amounts to nothing less than psychological torture of the POWs. We reiterate our call for the removal of the so-called "drugs" dog, and for the concession of the protesting prisoners' five demands."

# Appeal from OC Republican POWs, Maghaberry

**ON August 9, the following statement was received from the O/C, Republican Prisoners, Maghaberry jail:**

"On Thursday, August 10, Republican Prisoners of War held in Maghaberry Concentration Camp will hold a 48-hour fast. This is part of our ongoing protest for the restoration of Political Status and the implementation of our five demands. We will continue with our protest and in the coming weeks will step it up until the NIO and British authorities realise that we won't be beaten.

The disgraceful attitude of the POA and the prison governors in refusing to accept that their policy of criminalisation will be resisted and therefore will fail is second only to the belief held by some that O'laigh na hÉireann can be disbanded.

O'laigh na hÉireann is not a "patent" of any single political party. It is of the people for the people. As long as there is still

British interference on Irish soil; as long as a pro-Imperialist state exists in the 26-Counties to do Britain's dirty work, there will always be those who will resist. Resistance is born out of oppression.

Those of us imprisoned in Ireland and abroad have been so because of our ideological beliefs. Our belief in the Proclamation of the Republic, declaring "the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland..." The belief that an alien government has no right to govern nor administer the affairs of the Irish people.

The oppressive nature of the regime imposed on Republican prisoners in this camp was bound to breed resistance. It is the unfortunate belief of the British authorities that today's Republican prisoners can be

criminalised and brutalised unimpeded. This is a misconception. Although we may be small in numbers, we can guarantee that we will resist at all costs.

The parallels that exist in today's campaign and that which existed in 1976-1981 are striking, although I won't pretend to know exactly what the men and women went through then. I do know that we are fighting against the same policy and we are faced with the same 'monsters'.

In 1976-1981, those courageous men and women in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh and Armagh were fighting against a more visible form of criminalisation – that of a prison uniform and being forced to work for the system.

Of course those weren't the only problems.

In today's prison camps, we are fighting against a different more invisible form of criminalisation. In this establishment we don't have

the convict garb, nor are we forced to work. In comparison to 1976-1981 we are more comfortably off. But

criminalisation whether visible or invisible must be resisted. The fact that this establishment is intent on forcing us to accept policies of controlled movement, no free association for Republican prisoners, and forcing our families to do without visits for weeks on end. The fact that we are locked in cells for up to 22 hours, the fact that we are denied all handicraft facilities and limited education is all that is available. Education which clashes with association – as a result one or the other must be forfeited. This is an exact throwback to the years 1976-1981.

Why shouldn't we be given the freedom to move freely on our own landings during periods of unlock? Why should we forfeit education for a period of exercise? Why shouldn't we be allowed to

clean our own wings? Why shouldn't we expect to see our families on a weekly basis? Why shouldn't we be allowed to make handicrafts or souvenirs?

Why shouldn't we? All of the above are widely available to ordinary prisoners. And indeed they would be available to ourselves if we conformed. This we won't do. We will not renounce our principles nor will we allow ourselves to be bribed by a corrupt, sectarian prison establishment.

Our demands, which are widely available to ordinary prisoners proves that we are not being elitist. We are not asking to be treated differently, but to be treated with dignity and respect.

We have never asked for the keys of the wing nor would we. We do not expect control of the landings nor do we expect the screws to leave their positions.

We have been totally reasonable in our repeated requests to be treated equally

and fairly. The fact that the British have ignored our pleas should be challenged by all right thinking people in Ireland and abroad.

The protest which has been forced upon us by British intransigence could be sorted out at the stroke of a pen, if only these people came to realise that we are only asking for what is already available.

We hereby ask that all politicians, north and south; all clergymen and women; the people of Ireland and abroad, and all those who have suffered years of degradation at the hands of the British 'monsters' support us by supporting our demands. We ask you to write letters of support, denouncing the current policies in newspapers and to British politicians.

We ask you to support those who are defenceless.

O/C, CIRA POWs, Maghaberry Concentration Camp, Occupied Six Counties."

# Péas

**MÁS** mall (agus b'fhéidir, ró-mhall), is mithid, gur feasach go poiblí gur córas lofa atá sa Gharda. Tuairiscáil de chuid Bhinse Fhiosrúcháin de Mhuiris (nó 'Morris') atá i gceist agam an mhí anseo.

Ní bolscaireacht pholaitiúil atá os ár gcomhair anseo ach an fhírinne shearbh, chomh fada agus a bhaineann cúrsaí leis an ngnáthdhúine in Éirinn, is dócha, ach fírinne a bhí ar an eolas ag mionlaigh le fada an lá, ó bunafodh an Stát, dáiríre.

Ar ndóigh, bhí cinsireacht i bhfeidhm i gcónaí, agus gach iarracht eile le cúrsaí a choinneáil faoi cheo. An gnáthphóilín, ní admhóidh sé go raibh an scéal ar an dóigh sin. Baol dó. Ach i ngach eagrais tá daoine ionraice ann atá sásta an fhírinne a insint. Ina measc siúd a bhí an Ceannfort Seán Ó Colmáin, ar dheis Dé go raibh sé. D'éirigh mé an-mhór leis agus an bheirt ann páirteach san iarracht le Coláiste Chualann a choinneáil beo sa Charraig Dhubh, Co Dhún Laoghaire-Ráth an Dúin, blianta fada ó shin.

Uair, agus mé ag plé cúrsaí, scaoil sé a rún faoi phéas an stáit seo, An Garda Síochána,

nuair a d'admhaigh sé mar a bhí an córas lena linn féin: "Chlúdaigh muid gach rud, murdar féin san áireamh!"

B'aithnid domsa Gardaí a bhí ionraic, cuid díobh ina gcónaí ní ró-fhada ón áit a bhfuil an aiste seo á scríobh agam. Cheapfaínn go bhfuil cuid mhaith daoine ionraice fós sna Gardaí, bail ó Dhia orthu. Ach ní acu siúd an chumhacht! Caithfidh gur léir dóibh céanna, mar sin féin, a lofa atá an córas, ach bheadh eagla orthu a mbéal a oscailt ... go fóill. B'fhéidir go dtiocfadh a lá, le cuidiú an Spioraid Naoimh.

## ROBÁIL TRAENACH

Gach seans go bhfuil dearmad déanta ag saol Fodhla ar an *Irish Republican Socialist Party* (An Páirtí Poblachtach Sóisialach) a bhíodh beo bíogach thart ar 35 bliain ó shin. Chomh beo bíogach a bhí sé gur theastaigh ó fhórsaí

rúnda na tíre seo an dream céanna a loit, agus cén chaoi ach iad a lochtú as traen a robáil.

Robáileadh traen, ceart go leor ach, dar le páirtí eile Poblachtach, b'iad féin a bhí freagarthach.

Ar aon chuma, chuaigh an Brainse Speisialta i mbun oibre, rugadar greim ar chúigear nó seisear, agus mac liomsa ina measc, mar Osgur, agus chéasadar iad. *Quelle surprise* ach shingh ceathar díobh 'admháil', go rabhadh orthu siúd a rinne an robáil, agus chríochnaigh an Chúirt Speisialta an cás don Bhainse Speisialta: *Coup* den scoth, mar a déarfá.

Ní raibh mar fhianaise i gcoinne na ndaoine a chéasadar ach an admháil bréagach úd, agus cé gur inis siad an fhírinne, gur céasadh iad chun an admháil úd a bhaint díobh, agus nach raibh fianaise eile ar bith ina gcoinne ach an admháil damanta úd, b'amhlaidh a ghlac an Chúirt Speisialta chéanna le focal bréagach an Bhainse.

Ar aghaidh go dtí Port Laoise leo. Lucht a gcéasta, ardú céime a fuairadar uilig. *Arís, quelle surprise!*

Ní lofa go hiomlán go fóill, ámh, atá an stát Éireannach seo, mar tá deis sa gcóras dlí a chomharca a lorg. A luaithe

agus a bhí ar a gcumas a leithéid a iarraidh rinneadar amhlaidh, ach toisc gur go mall a bhogann an dlí sa tír seo, b'éigean d'Osgur agus a chairde 19 mí a chaitheamh sa gearcair go dtí go bhfuairadar faoiseamh chúir.

Dar leis an gcúirt chéanna, ní raibh ina gcoinne mar fhianaise ach an admháil shínte; go ndúirt an ceathrar nach raibh an admháil shínte fíor; agus nach raibh a thuilleadh fianaise ina gcoinne ach an admháil.

Dá bhrí sin, bhí amhras ann, agus chaithfí iad a scaoileadh saor, rud a rinneadh nuair a bhí sé soiléir nach raibh an stát sásta dul níos sia le cúrsaí.

## GAN INIÚCHADH

Ar ball, fuairadar uilig cúiteamh eigin, suim bheag agus an céasadh a chur san áireamh. Ba chuma faoi sin, dar leis an stát, mar iniúchadh ar bith níor dearnadh.

Sa gcéad chúirt, cén fáth nár chaith sé amach cás an Bhainse? Nach raibh an t-amhras ann ón tús, nuair a dúirt na cinn nach raibh bun ná barr leis an admháil bhréagach a shníodar?

An freagra: Cúirt speisialta a bhí inti, d'eile? Sa mbaile agus thar lear d'éirigh grúpaí éagsúla, atá ag obair ar bhonn chearta an duine, feargach faoi

na cúrsaí seo, ach cé go raibh cás láidir acu níor bhog rialtas Bhaile Átha Cliath céim.

Maidir leid na nuachtáin faoin am úd, shílfi go dtógfaidís raic faoin éagóir a bhí déanta ar an stát, go háirithe agus Amnesty chomh corraithe sin faoin scéal uilig. Ach nach minic a chliseann an preas orainn?

## SAOIRSE, AB EA?

Agus muid ag breathnú siar, feiceann muid a dhona agus a bhí An Garda Síochána, agus cead ar an mBrainse a rogha rud a dhéanamh, céasadh san áireamh.

Ach nach raibh an Chúirt Speisialta chomh dona céanna agus, dá bhrí sin, córas dlí an stáit chéanna?

Cén fáth go bhfuil an pobal chomh ciúin is atá faoi na cúrsaí uilig seo?

Is í fírinne an scéil, mo bhrón, mo náire, go bhfuil spiorad na Saoirse míchta abhus ag an saibheas nua, na laigí is measa sa nduine ag teacht chun tosaigh, idir fhóreigean, ghadafocht, thruaillí.

Ar an truaillí atá ag éirí comh coitianta sa tír seo le tamall tá glacadh le breabanna. Shíl mise i gcónaí gur ní mídhleathach a bhí i mbreab a thairiscint, agus ní den chineál céanna a bhí lena nglacadh.

Mar is eol, thart timpeall ar Bhaile Átha Cliath tá talamh go leor atá faoi chosaint. Is é le rá nach ceadmhach do na daoine ar leis an talamh sin a gcuid a dhíol le daoine a dteastaíonn uathu feidhm a bhaint as an talamh le haghaidh tógála, tithe nó eile a chur ar fáil don bpobal.

## ATHCHRIOSÁIL

Chun cúrsaí a athrú, agus an talamh sin a "shaoradh", más é sin an téarma a oireann, caithfidh na comhairleoirí vótáil a dhéanamh agus athchriosáil a chur i bhfeidhm (*re-zoning* sa mBéarla).

De réir mar a cuireadh in iúl ar na meáin chumarsáide, b'amhlaidh a bhí "bealú" de dhíth ar chomhairleoirí le criosáil ar thalamh a athrú trí vótáil.

"Bealú" an focal measúil a úsáidtear i gcásanna ach is í "breab" an focal cruinn.

Más fíor do Dhuinlup agus eile, ghlac go leor de na comhairleoirí le breab mar focaíocht ar an vótáil. Go bhfios domsa, níl comhairleoir ar bith sa bpríosún mar thoradh ar a n-iompar sna cúrsaí seo.

Cén fáth a bhfuil an scéal ar an dóigh sin? Níor airigh mise gur athrafodh an dlí.

— Deasún Breatnach

## RUC/PSNI contest Hamill Inquiry

**THE inquiry into the murder of Portadown man Robert Hamill faces a possible delay as about 60 former RUC members took out a court challenge against the inquiry.**

Robert Hamill was beaten to death in 1997 in the centre of Portadown. He was attacked by a loyalist mob and his family have complained that the RUC saw the attack and failed to intervene.

Hearings about the RUC's handling of the 1997 murder are due to begin within two weeks. But the former RUC

members are bringing a High Court challenge against a decision to publicly identify them. The RUC members are to seek leave for a judicial review. They argue that they should remain anonymous because of the potential threat from so-called 'dissident Republicans'.

In early August the inquiry ruled that only one former

RUC members should remain anonymous. The inquiry panel's decision was based on health grounds. The panel said in a statement:

"The panel has considered fully all evidence put before it, both oral and written, and has taken into account submissions made by the applicants, all interested

parties and counsel to the inquiry."

Earlier this year the inquiry panel was given stronger powers under the controversial British Inquiries Act. It gives British ministers greater powers to withhold information, but it also increases powers to compel witnesses to testify.



• As reported in the Belfast newspaper Daily Ireland on July 25 last the Armagh Command of the Continuity IRA said in a statement that British Crown Forces had endangered civilian lives by ignoring a number of bomb warnings in recent months and warned that if "British forces continue with this practice, it is inevitable that lives will be lost". Pictured above are Armagh CIRA members on patrol during the loyalist marching season in a photograph received from media outlets.

Déanfadh an t-Ollamh Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh, Roinn na Staire, Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh, an leabhar a sheoladh. Beidh Ruairí Ó Brádaigh ar fáil le leabhair a shíniú ó 7.50in ar aghaibh Beidh céad fáilte roimh chách \*\*\*\*\*

**WHITE-LINE PROTEST**  
FALLS ROAD, BELFAST  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2pm  
Organised by the Belfast Branch of the RPAG  
Assemble at the Republican Sinn Féin Office.  
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**WHITE-LINE PROTEST AND PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING**  
NEWTOWNBUTLER, CO FERMANAGH  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23  
Organised by the Fermanagh RPAG  
Assemble at the Crossroads in Newtownbutler 2pm  
For information on travel contact the Republican Prisoners Action Group  
\*\*\*\*\*

**EVE OF ALL IRELAND RALLY**  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16  
GPO, DUBLIN, 2pm  
Theme: Maghaberry Prison Protest

**PICKET AT MAGHABERRY JAIL**  
IN SUPPORT OF REPUBLICAN PRISONERS ON PROTEST FOR POLITICAL STATUS  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16  
Organised by the RPAG, Belfast  
\*\*\*\*\*

**FUND-RAISING RIGHT**  
FOR REPAIRS/RENOVATION TO SEÁN RUSSELL MONUMENT, FAIRVIEW PARK  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30  
SHEILING HOTEL, DUBLIN  
FEATURING THE WOLFE TONES  
Tickets available from hotel or by contacting Matt Doyle at 087-228 2033  
Táille: €15, All welcome  
Organised by the National Graves Association  
\*\*\*\*\*

**POLITICAL STATUS PICKET**  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7  
GPO, DUBLIN, 12.45-1.45pm  
\*\*\*\*\*

**O'SULLIVAN/ENRIGHT CUMANN**  
Republican Sinn Féin, Listowel, Co Kerry  
Anyone wishing to join should contact 087-2113130  
\*\*\*\*\*

**ROGER CASEMENT/FRANCIS HUGHES CUMANN**  
Republican Sinn Féin, Dún Laoghaire/Rathdown  
Anyone wishing to join should contact Ard-Oifig, 223 Parnell Street, Dublin 1  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Mac CURTÁIN / Mac SWINEY CUMANN**  
Republican Sinn Féin, Cork  
Anyone wishing to join should contact 086-3352006 or visit our website www.rsfcork.com  
\*\*\*\*\*

**BRUGHA/SABHAT HURSON/SANDS CUMAINN**  
Republican Sinn Féin, Limerick  
Anyone wishing to join should contact Ken at 087-9531249

## IMEACHTAÍ

**LAUNCH OF**  
**RUAIRÍ Ó BRÁDAIGH: THE LIFE AND POLITICS OF AN IRISH REVOLUTIONARY**  
DÉARDAOIN, 14ú MEÁN FÓMHAIR, 8in  
ÁRAS NA GAEL  
SRÁID DOMINIC, GAILLILIH



# NORTH BELFAST NATIONALISTS TARGETED BY LOYALISTS

## A Belfast Chronology

**Tuesday, August 1, 2006.** Tension continued to mount in north Belfast as rival groups within the UDA carry on a battle for leadership. Members of the UDA from the Westlands area marched on the homes of the 'mainstream' UDA in the Ballysillan estate.

**Wednesday, August 2, 2006.** Thousands of pounds worth of damaged was caused to the Good Shepherd Primary School in Poleglass, west Belfast after vandals smashed more than 20 windows. The school yard was littered with stones, bottles and rocks.

**Thursday, August 3, 2006.** After a standoff between rival UDA factions, several members of the UDA loyal to the Shoukri brothers fled the Westlands Estate in north Belfast. Hundreds of UDA men from the Ballysillan estate marched to Westlands but were blocked by the RUC/PSNI in riot gear at the predominantly nationalist Cliftonville Road-Westland Road area.

**Friday, August 4, 2006.** A man was forced to leave the house where he was staying after a homophobic attack in which all the windows in the house were smashed and graffiti sprayed on the walls.

**Sunday, August 6, 2006.** The RUC/PSNI recovered 20lbs of Powergel, a high-powered explosive, during a search in the loyalist Glencairn estate. Powergel has been used by the loyalists in a number of bombings, including the car bombing of Rosemary Nelson.

Gerard Mackle, Ligoniel, Belfast received a bullet inside a Mass card in the post. He believed it came from the UVF.

A petrol bomb was thrown at a house in a sectarian attack on the Tandragee Road, Lisburn, Co Antrim.

Paint was also thrown at the house and a neighbouring building.

Nationalists living in Old Throne in the Whitewell area in north Belfast claimed that a group of loyalists came from the White city area and began verbally abusing residents and attacking property.

**Wednesday, August 9, 2006.** At a protest outside City Hall, Belfast, protestors called for the destruction of nuclear weapons and the withdrawal of British and American troops from Iraq.

The parents of Bobby Sands backed the campaign for justice for Michael McKevitt jailed in August 2003 on the word of FBI agent and MI5 informer Dave Rupert.

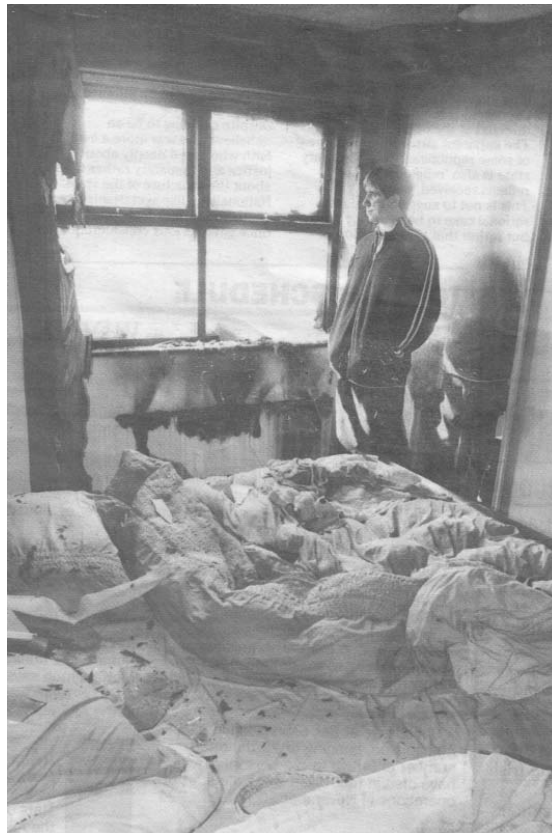
The Apprentice Boys and residents of the Ardoyne, Belfast, reached agreement over the planned march by the Apprentice Boys on August 10. As part of the deal nationalists will not protest at the parade.

**Thursday, August 10, 2006.** Petrol bombs and other missiles were thrown at the RUC/PSNI in a number of incidents in west Belfast.

**Friday, August 11, 2006.** Johnston Brown, former RUC Detective who alleged that Special Branch allowed informers to commit murder, was told his personal details are in the hands of the UVF. He was arrested on August 10 by the RUC/PSNI. Two of his former colleagues, Trevor McIlrath and Superintendent Tom Meek were also arrested for questioning. Johnston Browne and Trevor McIlrath allege that Special Branch allowed informers to commit murder.

**Saturday, August 12, 2006.** A man was charged with 'seven counts of arson endangering life' after an attack on a Polish family in east Belfast.

**Sunday, August 13, 2006.** Petrol bombs and paint were thrown at two



• Michael Magennis in his home at Old Throne Park in north Belfast following an arson attack on August 20.

houses in Tobar-Glen, a new housing development off the Antrim Road, Newtownabbey. A car was also

damaged at one of the houses which are occupied by Asian families. There was a confrontation between nationalist and loyalist youths on the North Queen's Street interface

between the nationalist New Lodge and loyalist Tigers Bay.

**Tuesday, August 15, 2006.** British Ombudsman in the Six Counties Nuala O'Loan was investigating claims that the RUC/PSNI refused to arrest three loyalists suspected of taking part in a sectarian arson attack which left two people homeless. The McManus and McCall families from the Whitewell Road, north Belfast were homeless after petrol tanks were set on fire at the back of their homes in June 2005.

**Sunday, August 20, 2006.** The home of Michael Magennis, north Belfast (near the loyalist interface) was damaged when petrol was poured on the house. The oil tanker in the yard exploded when it too was set on fire. His partner and young daughter were alone in the house at the time but escaped injury.

**Monday, August 21, 2006.** A man was arrested after two guns were found in a house in the Skegoniel area of north Belfast.

Saranne McKee and her six children were forced to stand outside their home in the New Lodge, Belfast as the RUC/PSNI raided her home claiming they were looking for a 13-year-old boy who was not in the house. Earlier the British colonial police used CS gas on a number of youths who had gathered in the New Lodge area. Some of the youths claimed that they were detained without their parents being notified.

**Saturday, August 26, 2006.** Several roads were closed in nationalist areas to allow parades by the Royal Black Preceptory take place.

**Thursday, August 31, 2006.** Republican prisoners in Maghaberry jail, Co Antrim commenced a 48-hour fast in support of their demand for the return of political status. Members of the RPAG picketed the jail.

## Development Fund - Special Appeal

### Republican Sinn Féin

We are embarking on a development and modernisation programme for our organisation. This will include recruitment, publicity, upgrading our technology, extra staff and office



accommodation. This will cost a considerable amount of money. However, we know we can call on you for your support and we will contact all who support our aims and objectives with details of our plans and how they can help to attain our goals, in due course.

All subscriptions, large or small, can be sent to the treasurer of the Republican Sinn Féin Development Fund at Head Office or made payable to: **Republican Sinn Féin Development Fund, AIB, Capel Street, Dublin 1. Account number: 15411-097.** All donations will be appreciated and acknowledged.

## Mooncoin honours the hunger strikers

**ON Saturday August 12 the Bobby Sands/Liam Lynch Cumann of Republican Sinn Féin held a very successful hunger strike commemoration in Mooncoin, Co Kilkenny.**

The event began with a march from the Technical School to the cemetery at 7.30pm. A piper and colour party led the parade, other colour parties were provided by the Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin and Na Fianna Éireann.

Republican Sinn Féin Vice President Des Dalton, Kildare, chaired proceedings. The ceremony took place at the grave of lifelong Republican Jo Foran.

Her son, Willie Foran, laid a wreath on behalf of the Republican Movement. Readings at the graveside included the Roll of Honour of the 22 Hunger Strikers who have died since 1917, the letter to the people of South Derry by Francis Hughes, the 1916 Proclamation. Des Dalton read a statement from the OC of the Republican Prisoners in Maghaberry prison, Co Antrim. The ceremonies continued with a minute's silence for all who died for Irish Freedom followed by a lament by played by the piper and the dipping of flags. The oration was delivered by

that the political status hard won by Bobby Sands and his comrades had been "sold away by the Provisionals".

In his closing remarks Des Dalton said that the most fitting

prisoners are not facing the British state alone, but do so shoulder to shoulder with all of the Irish people in defiance of foreign rule in our country", he said. The parade marched back to



• The parade marches through Mooncoin, Co Kilkenny to the graveside of lifelong Republican Jo Foran.

the Cathaoirleach of the Sands/Lynch Cumann, Ger Foran, a grandson of Jo Foran, who in a stirring oration said that the hunger strikers died to rid Ireland of British rule. He said

tribute to the dead hunger strikers was to support the Republican Prisoner's campaign for political status in Maghaberry prison.

"We must show that these

the Technical School where the evening ended with the playing of Amhráin na bFiann. A very successful function was held that night in Mooncoin.



# 1980-81 hunger strikes 'as Irish revolutionary hi

**THE 25th anniversary of the H-Block hunger strike was commemorated on August 26 in Bundoran, Co Donegal, attended by more than five hundred people, the largest crowd in years.**

Led by a colour party carrying the Tricolour, the Starry Plough and the flags of the Four Provinces as well as the Sunburst flag of Na Fianna Éireann and a colour party from Na Fianna, the parade marched through the town. Members of the hunger strikers' families marched at the front of the parade. Bands in attendance were the Dr Arthurs Accordion Band from north Antrim, a piper, also from the Glens of Antrim and the Kevin Lynch Memorial Band from Co Derry, the Pride of Éireann Band from Portadown, Co Armagh and members of the Emerald Society Police Pipe Band from New York played at the beginning of the parade.

A wreath was laid at the Republican Memorial Garden by Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President, Republican Sinn Féin. Proceedings were chaired by Joe O'Neill, Bundoran and Adrian Haire, Mayo read the Roll of Honour of the 22 hunger strikers since 1917.

The keynote address was delivered by Mary Ward, Cork and Donegal, widow of Pat Ward, who died as a result of four hunger strikes in 26-County jails in the 1970s.

In the course of her address she said: "We come here today to pay tribute to ten great Irish soldiers. To face death in the heat of battle surrounded by one's comrades is a heroic thing; but to face death alone in a prison cell, surrounded only by one's jailers and tormentors takes a supreme courage. That the ten soldiers of Irish Republicanism who died in the cells of Long Kesh in the summer of 1981 possessed that courage no one is in any doubt. Their protest and



• Mary Ward addressing the hunger strike commemoration in Bundoran on August 26.

sacrifice won them the respect and admiration of the whole world.

"We not only honour those who died, but also all the other political prisoners who undertook over five years of protest; the Blanket protest, dirty protest and hunger strike and who endured the hell of Long Kesh – the poor food, the harassment, the humiliating mirror and strip searches, and all the suffering so vividly described by Bobby Sands in his book, *One Day in My Life*. We salute their determination, courage and faith in having defiantly withstood tremendous political and moral

pressure to abandon their protest and hunger strike and to accept criminal status; the implications which would have been to accept Britain's right to rule in Ireland – this they would not do.

"The 1980-81 hunger strikes were as important a landmark in Irish revolutionary history as the 1916 Rising in that they politicised and awakened an entire generation of young Irish people. They also focused international attention on the plight of the people of British-occupied Ireland.

"During the hunger strike in a sermon in Westminster Abbey, on December 1, 1980, a leading Anglican theologian, Dr John Austin Baker, who was then the chaplain to the Speaker of the British House of Commons, and later Bishop of Salisbury, pointed out:

" 'No British government ought ever to forget that this perilous moment, like many before it, is the outworking of a history for which our country is primarily responsible.

" 'England seized Ireland for its own military benefit, it planted Protestant settlers there to make it strategically secure, it humiliated and penalised the native Irish and their Catholic religion - and then when it could no longer hold on to the whole island, kept back part to be a home for the settlers' descendants, a non-viable solution from which Protestants have suffered as much as anyone.

" 'Our injustice created the situation, and by constantly repeating that we will maintain it so long as the majority wish it, we actively inhibit Protestant and Catholic working out a new future together. This is the root of violence, and the reason why the protesters think of themselves as political offenders.'

"We in Republican Sinn Féin agree



• A section of the crowd at the hunger strike march in Bundoran on Aug

Bishop Baker's analysis.

"With the best will in the world the current process cannot lead to a just and lasting peace because it is based on the wrong agenda. It is founded on the false belief that one can ignore the under-lying realities of the unjust settlement that caused the problem in the first place, the partitioning of Ireland against the will of the majority of Irish people - and then patch up that evil by modifying the different relationships, ie the two statelets imposed on Ireland by partition.

"These relationships would not exist at all to begin with if they had not been drawn up and enforced at gunpoint. In the words of Lloyd George: 'Ireland would be visited with immediate and terrible war'. Their purpose was to distort real democracy and true Irish self-determination.

"The Stormont Agreement of 1998 has been shown to be a failure. As Republican Sinn Féin forecast, despite further concessions by the Provisionals, the Stormont Executive is still out of commission. The Provisionals have effectively disbanded their military organisation and handed over all their arms. This was the price demanded of them by the British and 26-County Establishments as well as the unionists before they would be allowed to administer British rule in Ireland.

"All the while they seek to rewrite history to their own advantage. They tell the Irish people that the struggle was merely for civil rights under British rule and that they have won! In

no way would sacrifices such as were made since 1969 be justified simply to reform English rule in this country. The struggle is to get the British government out of Ireland for good and glory and to make the Irish people supreme in their own country - and for nothing else.

"Those who reneged on Republicanism and became Stormont parliamentarians tell us that the 1981 hunger strikes were the beginning of their moves to accept the Stormont surrender. Who do these people think they are that they can deceive people into their way of thinking?

"No matter how often Gerry Adams and his hangers-on perform the Pontius Pilate manoeuvre and wash their hands in public they will convince nobody that Bobby Sands and his comrades died on hunger strike rather than wear a prison uniform no more than he died on hunger strike in order that young men and women could join the RUC/PSNI and wear a peeler's uniform.

"Participation in a partition parliament attempts to deny the sovereignty of the Irish people. Sovereignty is unalienable and cannot be voted away no matter how great the majority.

"The referendum which purports to withdraw the claim to the Six Counties is invalid because the Six Counties are an integral part of the ancient Irish nation. The Six Counties are as much part of Críoch Fodhla as any other county.

"True Republicans will not support English rule in the Six Counties or collaborate with it through the



• A section of the parade in Bundoran.



# important a landmark in history as 1916 Rising'



August 26.



• The Dr Arthurs Memorial Accordion Band from the Glens of Antrim playing in Bundoran.

white line pickets, letter writing and press releases, all of which have been ignored by the mainstream media, in particular in the 26 Counties. This has forced the hand of the prisoners and forced them into this escalation of their prison protest.

"The demands of the prisoners are just and must be supported by all who believe in justice and democracy in Ireland. We call on people to join the campaign for the restoration of political status and stop the latest attempt by the Brits to brand 'Ireland's fight 800 years of crime'.

"I will conclude with a quote from a letter Francis Hughes wrote to the people of Derry on March 1, 1981. He said:

"I have no prouder boast than to say I am Irish and have been privileged to fight for the Irish people and for Ireland. If I have a duty I will perform it to the full in the unshakeable belief that we are a noble race and that chains and bonds have no part in us."

"He went on to say: 'There is no white flag and there will be no surrender.'"

Mrs O'Connor, Belfast, mother of Republican prisoner Joe O'Connor, read a statement from the Republican prisoners on protest in Maghaberry, outlining the serious conditions in the jail and asking for support for the struggle to regain the political status won by the sacrifice of the H-Block hunger strikers in 1981, sold out under

terms of the Stormont Agreement of 1998.

Bob Loughman, New York, who took part in the 1984 hunger strike commemoration along with the New York Emerald Society Police Band against the wishes of the 26-County Administration, addressed the meeting on behalf of the National Irish Freedom Committee in the US.

Other speakers were Anthony McIntyre, former blanket man from Belfast and Gerry McGeough, Tyrone.

A successful function was held later that evening in Bundoran to defray the costs of the commemoration at which the Emerald Society Pipe Band delighted those present.



• Members of the New York Emerald Society Police Band marching through Bundoran at the hunger strike commemoration on August 26.

Establishment south of the Border. We will not be co-opted. Rather do we adhere to the Proclamation of 1916 which 'declares the right of the Irish people to the ownership of Ireland ... to be sovereign and inalienable'. It further states that this right 'cannot be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people'. This has not come about nor will it ever.

"We do not simply continue our activities for their own sakes. We have a message to bear to the Irish people at home and abroad and in exile and to all of mankind. That message is that the Irish nation still exists, that there are people here who have never surrendered to British imperialism and never will. That is our solemn trust, towards which we must work to make it a living reality.

"We are convinced that ÉIRE NUA presents a realistic and workable alternative to what is a clearly failed process. In tandem with our social and economic programme SAOL NUA our vision is of an Ireland based on Republican, socialist, self-reliance and ecological principles. ÉIRE NUA provides a tangible mechanism by which Wolfe Tone's dream of substituting the common name of Irishmen and women instead of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter.

"Twenty-five years after the deaths of Bobby Sands and his nine comrades in the H Blocks of Long Kesh Republican prisoners are once again forced to take on the British government because of their refusal to accept their right to political status.

"The struggle in which Republican prisoners in Maghaberry prison, Co

Antrim are engaged in is neither a recent phenomenon nor are the issues confined to the treatment meted out to political prisoners.

"Since 1917 twenty-two Irish Republican prisoners died on hunger strike to establish the right to political status. The Brits over the years have attempted to criminalise the entire struggle for Irish freedom. They have used the denial of political status as a tool. In 2006 the issues at stake are no different.

"In 1998 with the signing of the Stormont Agreement, the rights re-established by the deaths of the ten H Block Hunger Strikers in 1981 were wiped out with the stroke of a pen. The hypocrisy of those who negotiated and support the Stormont Agreement 'commemorating' the sacrifice of the hunger strikers and their comrades in Armagh women's prison is galling in the extreme.

"By their action they are complicit in the British government's policy of criminalising the prisoners and the ongoing fight for a free Ireland.

"The harsh prison regime is designed to break the spirit of the prisoners as well as criminalise them. Over the past number of years - despite winning the right to separation from loyalist and ordinary prisoners, which was physically dangerous to the prisoners, through the so-called 'Steele Report' in 2003 - the British government have refused to concede the rest of the prisoners' basic demands.

"In that time the Republican Prisoners Action Group have engaged in a public campaign of leafleting,

## Leonard Peltier message to the people of Ireland

LEONARD Peltier of the American Indian Movement has spent nearly 30 years in United States prisons for a crime he did not commit (two Federal Police Officers were shot dead at a reservation defending itself against unjust practices).

Recently representatives and friends of Leonard Peltier were in Dublin, Cork and Belfast with a message of solidarity from him to the Irish people and also to highlight his unjust continued detention. The following is the text of his message:

"Again I must say 'my relatives' because we are all related in one way or another by natural design of the Creator and by our common concerns for the earth and freedom. I have to acknowledge that another year has passed since my illegal imprisonment; 30 years have gone by while I remain illegally incarcerated.

"It seems that this year is one for reflection. Relatives from struggles around the world are stopping to reflect on the lives of friends, comrades, and loved ones who are now gone. During the past 30 years I have seen many people leave my life and journey to the spirit world. I have learned from the many people that have come into my life the true meaning of friendship and solidarity.

"With that, I must salute and address my friends, brothers and comrades in Ireland. I especially want to express my condolences to the families of the hunger strikers from a quarter of a century ago. I want to salute each of my friends throughout Ireland that have supported me for so many years. I pray that you will continue to lend me your support and consider me your friend.

"At this time, my friends and relatives in Ireland are suffering loss, but also celebrating the memories of those from their communities who have now gone to the spirit world. Twenty-five years ago you lost ten young men in the prime of their lives. Men who would have been starting families or graduating from university if they'd been born into a more just society suffered in the most inhumane way possible.

"When Bobby Sands died on May 5, 1981, millions of people from around the world joined their voices together to condemn the British government that allowed him to perish. I joined my voice to theirs. I fasted in solidarity with the hunger strikers for 40 days during that dreadful year.

"Fasting is something that I have done many times, when I was a free man, while participating in our sacred Sun Dance. The sufferings of our relations in Ireland are pains that we as Indian people know all too well. Our suffering, our fasting and our struggling links us together with a common bond. That is why I say to you, there in Ireland, you are my relatives.

"As your relative, let me join my thoughts, tears, and prayers with yours as you commemorate your fallen, especially those who died on hunger strike in 1981. My family and your families, my pain and your pains, my peoples struggle and the struggles of your people are all connected. We truly are all related. Thirty-one years ago the Lakota elders asked for help and protection from the 'goon' squad that was terrorising the Lakota Nation. I, along with many others, responded to that call. I simply responded to a call to help others protect our lands, culture and traditions. I ask that you not lose focus on the real issue, which is that people suffering extreme hardships need not be.

"Even today we see children, women and elders being murdered in Pine Ridge and Belfast, on Big Mountain in Navajo country and in the Basque country in Spain – and all in the name of justice. From Chiapas to El Salvador, and all around this Mother Earth, lands are being taken, cultures are being robbed of their languages, and the extermination of traditions are occurring on a daily basis.

"I must share with you that, as the years have passed, every day I hear routinely the sounds of my cell door opening in the morning and closing at night. Yet, I have not forgotten what I was asked to do when I was asked to respond to the call our elders sent – a cry for help. Now I once again must call on you for your help. I ask you to join your voices and efforts with mine.

"A young Cheyenne man by the name of Dave Bailey is our Leonard Peltier Defence Committee representative for Ireland and England. I ask that you help him in his efforts to highlight my case, and search for solutions in that part of the world that will eventually mean I never again have to hear the sounds of cell doors opening and closing. I ask you to do all you can to support his efforts, my efforts, and the efforts of all Indian people.

"I humbly thank you for the warmth, hospitality, and support that you have shown our people over the years when they have come into your community. As you commemorate your fallen and your dead, remember that our suffering is linked to yours. We mourn with you and pray for you as relatives."

## IFI drops Israel Embassy as sponsor of film

THE Irish Film Institute (IFI) cancelled its sponsorship arrangement with the Israeli embassy in Ireland for the screening of an Israeli film at the IFI cinemas in Dublin over the August bank holiday weekend, August 4/7.

The screening of the film, *Walk On Water*, went ahead as



scheduled on August 4.

IFI director Mark Mulqueen informed the embassy of the decision July 31 in a statement which reads: "The decision is taken in light of the current activities of the Israeli government and prompted by the performance of your ambassador in explaining these acts to the Irish public. It is important for us to separate the screening of an Israeli feature film from activities of the Israeli government. In allowing the screening to go ahead, this is not an act of artistic censorship, something we would be loath to do."

In *Walk On Water*, a Mossad agent is on the trail of an ageing former Nazi officer. As part of his plan he poses as a tourist guide and sets out to befriend the man's gay grandson. The film is being screened at the 14th Dublin Lesbian and Gay Film Festival, which opened at the IFI on August 4 and continued over the bank holiday weekend.

The Locarno International Film Festival in Switzerland, which takes place in August, has dropped the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs as one of its sponsors.

A group of filmmakers in the festival – among them Palestinian directors Elia Suleiman, Sameh Zoabi, Annemarie Jacir and Lebanese-born Ekke Khalife and Myrna Maakaron – demanded that the festival withdraw the Israeli ministry from its sponsors.

The filmmakers say that they made the demand "in consideration of the hundreds of innocent civilians that have been murdered by the state of Israel in its ongoing campaign."

## Anti-war protest calls for pressure on Israel

THE 26-County Administration should do more to push for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon, was the message from a rally held outside the Israeli embassy in Dublin on August 8.

A spokesman for the Irish Anti-War Movement, which along with Ireland-Palestine Solidarity Campaign organised the rally, told the rally that the 26-County administration should expel Israel's ambassador.

"We believe that if the Government (sic) is serious in saying that it wants to see an end to the hostilities in Lebanon, they should be expelling the Israeli ambassador from this country until Israel ends its onslaught against Gaza and Lebanon and until it complies with international law and ends its occupation of the Palestinian territories," he said.

Another demonstration is due to be held in Dundalk on August 12, the constituency of the 26-County Foreign Affairs minister Dermot Ahern. It has also emerged that the 26-County army has been drafted in to provide back up to the Garda in protecting Shannon airport, for the first time in two years.

Following his acquittal of charges arising from the damaging of a US warplane in July, anti-war activist Ciaran O'Reilly said that he and colleagues were looking into how the airport could be closed down using non-violent means, through occupying the runways and blocking the airport.

Ciaran O'Reilly applauded the action of 12 anti-war protesters

in Scotland, arrested at Prestwick airport, on August 7 after they boarded a US plane to search for US weapons being transported to Israel.

## Nine held for protests at US arms components factory

NINE local men appeared before the British magistrate's court in Derry on August 10 on charges relating to an anti-war protest at the US-owned Raytheon guided systems plant in the Springtown area of the city on August 9.

The nine aged, from 27 to 63, are jointly charged with unlawful assembly and with "aggravated burglary" with a crowbar with intent to cause "unlawful damage."

They were remanded in custody to appear before the same court via a video link on September 7. Defence solicitors told resident magistrate Barney McElholm that bail applications would be made in the Belfast High Court.

The nine are: journalist Éamon McCann (63), Westland Avenue; Sean Heaton (34), Beechwood Avenue; Eamon O'Donnell, Campion Court; Colm Bryce (40), Westland Avenue; Patrick McDaid (36), Malbrough Street; Kieran Gallagher (40), the Craft Village; Michael Gallagher (27), Beechwood Avenue; Gary Donnelly (35), Kildrum Gardens; and James Kelly (45), Kilar Court.

As the men arrived at court about 25 supporters some of them carrying anti-war placards, chanted "stopping war crimes is no crime".

The court was told that in reply to the charge Éamon McCann said: "You look at the news coming in from Lebanon and you have to be doing something." Colm Bryce replied when charged: "I would just like to say I was engaged in a legitimate peaceful protest designed to draw attention to Raytheon and to the war crimes in the Middle East."

Michael Gallagher said: "I stand in solidarity with the oppressed people of Lebanon and Palestine who Raytheon have some sort of responsibility to share in their murders." Gary Donnelly said: "My action on the night was a direct response to the shameful presence of Raytheon in Derry. They are currently responsible for the mass deaths of men, women and children in Palestine and Lebanon."

The nine, all members of the Derry Anti-War Coalition were arrested after they entered the Raytheon plant in the city's Ulster Science and Technology Park to protest against the US-owned firm's involvement in the Middle East conflict.

They forced their way in just after 8am on August 9 and were arrested and removed eight hours later following an operation involving 80 members of the RUC/PSNI.

About an hour after the takeover, dozens of members of the British colonial police cordoned off the building. There then followed a stand-off.

The protestors said they were refusing to leave the building until Raytheon, which makes software used in guided missiles promised to close its premises in Derry.

## Miami Five appeal denied

THE United States 11th Circuit Court of Appeal has, on a 10-2 vote, upheld the Miami District Court's denial of a change of venue motion thereby overruling the decision of an earlier 11th Circuit Panel which granted them a new trial on 2-1 vote.

The five are innocent, they did not receive a fair trial and their incarceration is an insult to natural justice. They are now, more than ever before, entitled to be called "political prisoners" of the USA. The struggle for their release will continue.

Bruce Nestor, former director of the National Lawyers Guild, confirmed that the latest decision does not bring the appeals to an end: "This ruling not only denies justice to the Five, it also has also very profound implications for anybody seeking a fair trial within the current political climate in the United States," he said.

Nestor added: "I think this decision grants the government immense power to raise politically motivated causes and then find a venue where the community prejudice and attitude will ultimately favor them in the trial, even though evidence does not confirm a crime."

The Miami Five are five Cubans who were trying to stop Miami based terrorist groups from carrying out violent actions against the people of Cuba. They were found guilty of charges ranging from murder to espionage by a court in Miami which relied on the evidence of convicted terrorists. All are innocent of the charges brought against them. Extensive intimidation of jurists by these same terrorists was a feature of the trial. They are currently appealing their convictions. Campaigners also claim that the men have been tortured while in custody in the United States.

The Miami Five: Gerardo Hernandez; Antonio Guerrero; Ramon Labanino; Fernando Gonzalez; Rene Gonzalez. email: [freemiami5@eircom.net](mailto:freemiami5@eircom.net); website: [freefive.org](http://freefive.org)

A rally in support of the Miami Five will take place in Donegal from the 15-17 September.

The campaign organisers will erect a "Camp Havana" beside Glencolmille and information will be available to the public on the men who, campaigners allege, were arrested while attempting to infiltrate groups who have killed over 3,500 Cuban civilians.



# WHAT THEY SAID

"This fascinating analysis of British manipulation of news in the 1920s should be of great interest to scholars of media propaganda today, as they examine how 'public diplomacy' works in times of war," Farrell Corcoran, professor of Communications at Dublin City University.

— Press Release for launch in Cork of Brian P. Murphy's "The Origins and Organisation of British Propaganda in Ireland 1920".

"Brian Murphy's skill as a researcher and analyst sharply focuses on the creation in 1920 of Dublin Castle's Publicity Department under Basil Clarke.

"Facts were distorted, 'official' reports were subtly changed to suit an agenda — clearly a warning for researchers to take a sharper and more sceptical look when using newspaper and other reports during war," Meda Ryan, historian, author of *Tom Barry: IRA Freedom Fighter*.

— Press release for Brian Murphy's book.

"An original and valuable study, an illuminating account of the propaganda war and an excellent exposé of the war of words in revolutionary Ireland," Dr Ruan O'Donnell, History Department, University of Limerick.

— Press release for Brian Murphy's book.

Such bitterness and hatred does not happen in a vacuum. Politicians and community leaders share a responsibility for how people behave. Too many politicians make their mark by appealing to what is worst in people, feeding off a sense of bitterness for the past and a desire for revenge.

It seems only the truly great leaders make their mark by appealing to what is best in people. Northern Ireland needs such leadership, perhaps now more than ever.

— The Irish Catholic editorial, July 27, 2006, following on a listing of sectarian attacks in the Six Counties.

Any process of peace that is lacking the required dimension of reconciliation is destined to fail. Peace at any cost, peace without justice, is not really peace, and while it might pacify violent elements for a short while it will not lead to a just and lasting society built on mutual trust and respect.

— The Irish Catholic editorial.

"When we say there's a massive amount of violence coming from the Protestant (sic) community we're accused of being sectarian," Fr Aidan Troy, Parish Troy of Holy Cross in North Belfast, said.

However Fr Troy said that "we have to stand up for the truth, and start from the truth to say that the vast majority of sectarian attacks are being perpetrated against the Catholic (sic) community."

— The Irish Catholic, July 27 reporting a call by Fr Troy for leadership "in the Protestant (sic) community to end sectarian attacks against Catholics (sic)." Why define the problem in religious terms? Why not use the

political terms, Unionist and Nationalist?

Ní ghlacfaidh Uachtarán Chonradh na Gaeilge leis an gcuireadh ón rialtas [26 Chontae] a bheith ar an ardán léirmheasa ag comóradh [ag Ard-Oifig an Phoist] írí amach na Cásca ... toisc gur dhíúlaigh an rialtas a chur faoi deara go léifí fóirga na Cásca amach i nGaeilge chomh maith leis an Béarla.

— Ráiteas Nuachta, *Conradh na Gaeilge, Aibreán 13, 2006.*

Dúirt Dáithí Mac Carthaigh, uachtarán Chonradh na Gaeilge: "Ní foláir Forógra na Cásca a léamh amach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla ag an ócáid faoi mar ba nós ag searmanais den saghas seo ar fud na tíre, go h-áirithe i bhfianaise chomh lárnach is a bhí cainteoirí Gaeilge san Eirí Amach.

— Ráiteas Nuachta ón gConradh.

The [Independent Monitoring] Commission stated they had received "credible" reports that "not all PIRA's weapons and ammunition were handed over for decommissioning in September".

— Sunday Independent, July 2006, article by Jim Cusack.

The decision to hold on to the guns was made because [Provisional] IRA figures in the North were concerned that they might be targeted by dissident (sic) Republicans who have been accusing the Adams and McGuinness-led movement of being "traitors" to the cause of Irish Republicanism.

— Jim Cusack article under heading "Around 300 weapons kept for 'personal protection'". The weapons also allow the Provisionals to act from a position of strength within Catholic (sic) areas of the North if they are challenged individually by ordinary criminals.

— Jim Cusack.

Troops and military equipment have continued to be transported to Israel from the United States through Irish airports in recent weeks.

The government granted landing permission for a flight carrying troops and munitions to Israel on May 11. A spokesperson for the Department of Transport confirmed.

— Sunday Business Post, July 30, 2006, article by Pat Leahy, Political Correspondent.

Bush's rhetoric of moderate Arab states and democracy must be read against American support for the quasi-feudal gulf emirates and Saudi Arabia, the willingness to see democratic Lebanon broken apart and the rejection of the democratically-elected Hamas government in the Palestinian territories.

— Sunday Business Post, July 30, 2006, article by Conor McCarthy.

The sight of Condoleezza Rice giving Israel time to use American bombs to kill Lebanese civilians was galling. Some of the bombs may have been supported by Irish-made computer systems.

Israel is a full-blown US client state in the Middle East. Ireland is at least a half-blown one in Europe.

— Irish Times Weekend Review, August 5, 2006, "Connect" column by Eddie Holt.

Nonetheless, Ireland and its business and political leaders should acknowledge that in cosy-up to American-led

multinationals this State has compromised itself.

The idea that there's a separate unpolluted realm of economic activity, divorced completely from the American and European arms industry, is as deluded as a drunken Mel Gibson.

— Eddie Holt.

At the moment, details — but not the content of — every phone, mobile and fax call is stored for three years. This information includes a daily record of the physical location of mobile phone users and data on every number called.

— Irish Times, editorial, August 7, 2006.

A report due to be published by the Northern Ireland (sic) police ombudsman Nuala O'Loan is expected to provide "damning" evidence that the Special Branch allowed loyalist informers to carry out more than a dozen murders of innocent people.

O'Loan's report is expected to be published in the coming weeks. It is understood to provide some of the most serious evidence ever uncovered on the murders.

— Sunday Business Post, August 13, 2006.

All of this has to be seen in the wider context of Britain's part in the US-led war on terror. In Iraq, Afghanistan and Lebanon, Muslims have been dying in their thousands since 9/11.

Sooner or later, this was going to provoke a visceral response from those on the religious lunatic fringe of Muslim life — and here it is now: violent, unpredictable and savage.

— Sunday Business Post, August 13, 2006, Tom McGurk column.

He [Trevor Sargeant] pointed to the 1973 Kenny report on the price of building land, which recommended a windfall tax on development land.

It also said local authorities should be able to acquire development land at its existing value plus 25%. Yet 33 years later, the Kenny report was unimplemented, he said.

— Irish Times, August 15, 2006. But six years before the Kenny Report, in 1967, Sinn Féin advocated exactly that policy and its councillors were called "Communists" for doing so.

Will Trevor Sargeant still uphold this policy when he joins a Fine Gael-Labour coalition in Leinster House?

Níl ach that is 70 acra ag teastáil don scaglann atá beartaithe ag Shell. Ach tá seilbh acu ar 400 acra agus iad ag lorg 500 acra eile.

Cad Chuige? Cad tá á cheartú acu? Cén fáth an rúndacht?

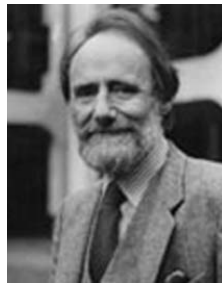
— Irish Times, August 15, colún "Beocheist" le Seán Ó Ráin.

Tá sábháitheacht phobail iargúlta Iorrais i geist mar sin is é "Shell chun Sáile" mana an fheachtas. Cinnte dearfa teastaíonn ó mhuintir Iorrais go dtiocfaidh an gás i dtír ach an cinneáil go ndéanfaí scagach air aumh ar an bhfarráige mhór.

— Irish Times.

The death took place in Leitrim of author and journalist Lord Kilbracken of Killegar. John Godley, who was aged 85, was the author of a number of books ...

— Irish Times, August 15, 2006. But no paper reported that he returned his WWII medals to the British government in protest against the Bloody Sunday



• John Godley (Lord Kilbracken) who died on August 14 in Killegar, Co Leitrim (see quote below).

massacre of civilians in Derry, that he brought children from both nationalist and unionist homes on holiday to his 350-acre estate (much of it lake and woodland) and that he publicly supported Frank Stagg in his hunger strike demands and much more.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam calma.

The US sat back while Israel repeatedly attacked refugee convoys and ambulances. Obliterating city blocks is not self-defence, argues Lara Marlowe, who was in Lebanon for much of the war.

— Irish Times, August 15, 2006. Lara Marlowe is IT Correspondent in Paris.

This is what war is like in George Bush's new world order. Forget about the Geneva Convention, humanitarian law, respect for civilian life. The US set the precedent in the 1999 war against Serbia, and the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

— Lara Marlowe.

If any country did what Israel has done in Lebanon for the past 33 days, it would be labelled a terrorist state.

Yet politicians, diplomats and media bosses so far have called "anti-Semitic" that they continue to chant the mantra that "Israel has the right to defend itself".

What happened in Lebanon between July 12 and yesterday [August 14] was not self-defence. It was mass murder.

— Lara Marlowe.

However, the Provisional IRA has given up its arms and the main message Adams delivered to the Sinn Féin faithful was, once again, that the war is over and that it is time to make peace, to compromise and to move on.

— Susan McKay, Irish News, August 22, 2006 on the commemoration held in Casement Park, Belfast, Sunday, August 13.

The scale of the destruction was just breathtaking. It is hard to describe to you just the vast scale of it. Bridges and flyovers were destroyed. Not just individual buildings but whole blocks of buildings were destroyed. Huge craters were left in the city.

It was clear the hospitals were hit, water supplies, Red Cross facilities and convoys of aid were targeted.

— Brian Dooley, Daily Ireland, August 25, 2006, describing Beirut following weeks of bombing by Israel.

Finally, he [Mr Justice Dermot Kinlen, the Inspectors of Prisons] finds the attitude of Minister for Justice Michael McDowell and his officials to prison reform to be "frightening and fascist".

— Sunday Business Post, August 27, 2006, Tom McGurk column.

Clearly exasperated that his reports [over four years] have largely fallen on deaf ears, this year Kinlen goes as far as saying that the government may be in breach of the Good Friday (sic) Agreement, when one compares the prison systems operating on either side of the Border.

In the North, there is an ombudsman for prisons, as well as an independent inspectorate, whereas in the South there is neither.

— Tom McGurk.

He [Dr Harry Kennedy (head of the Central Mental Hospital in Dundrum)] described to me [McGurk on his radio programme] the dreadful scenes at Cloverhill Prison, which has large number of disturbed and deeply unwell people who require proper medical care and attention, locked up in totally inappropriate penal conditions.

— Tom McGurk.

In fact, if the mentally ill were removed from our prisons system and if an alternative was found to the medieval practice of incarcerating those who don't pay fines or are in debt, our prison system would be perfectly adequate, at least in terms of numbers.

— Tom McGurk.

Much of the history of 1916 has failed to properly engage with its anti-imperial dimension and, in the name of "national security", the British Empire's image has been carefully managed through sustained propaganda, the Desmond Greaves Summer School heard at the weekend.

Dr Angus Mitchell, of the University of Limerick, told the school the use of State secrecy and control of archives obstructs a clearer anti-imperial context of the 1916 Rising.

He said the involvement of Roger Casement particularly "alters the parameters of its meaning from a national outbreak into an anti-colonial struggle."

— Irish Times, August 28, 2006.

Manus O'Riordan, SIPTU's head of research said ... he had no objection to those who wished to commemorate such [1914-1918] war dead without any hidden political agenda.

However, he said what was now being inserted was a celebration of British imperialism's infamous war.

Irish workers had been offered up in a blood sacrifice by John Redmond through his support for what Connolly designated Britain's "War upon the German nation", he said.

— Irish Times.

He [David Ervine] said that when internment was introduced in 1971, it led to the opposite to what was intended.

"Far from crippling the IRA, as it was intended to do, it increased public sympathy for them as well as recruitment."

— Irish Times, August 28, 2006, report on the Glenree Summer School.

Widely held beliefs that loyalist paramilitaries were behind the murder of Bangor man Mark Christie (36) had led to renewed pressure on the Ulster Unionists to end their formal links with the UVF-aligned Progressive Unionist leader David Ervine at Stormont.

— Irish Times.

Human rights organisations have reported an increase in violent and aggressive behaviour against Palestinians

by the Israeli Defence forces (IDF) since the conflict with Lebanon started. According to human-rights activists and Palestinian residents, soldiers took advantage of the spotlight being turned towards Lebanon and behaved especially violently at the check points of Judea and Samaria during the war.

— Article in Village magazine by Jessie Collins, 24-30 August, 2006.

The tribunal remains stunned by the findings of fact that it has had to make. The tribunal has been staggered by the amount of indiscipline and insubordination it has found in the Garda force.

— Comments in the *Morris Tribunal* quoted in *Village* magazine, Vincent Browne.

In obvious frustration, in his second report, dated 19 May 2005, Morris repeated in an appendix all of his recommendations from the first report. Not one of the recommendations had been implemented in the interim. On 17 August last, the next three Morris reports were published, having been made available to Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform on 1 March 2006.

— Vincent Browne, *Village*.

The Bush administration was quietly rooting for Calderón who will be a valuable ally in the regional campaign to isolate Venezuela's Chávez. Calderón will also cooperate with the US on border security, drugs and economic policy, whereas Amlo would be a far more independent leader.

— Michael McCaughan, *Village* magazine, 24-30 August, 2006. Article on the Mexican Presidential election.

I have no conflict whatsoever about playing in this game.

Joe Brolly justifying his team [St Brigid's, Belfast] and his participation in a GAA match with the RUC/PSNI, quoted in *Daily Ireland*, August 29, 2006.

The [Provisional] IRA is on permanent ceasefire now. They are stood down. The weapons are encased in concrete to the satisfaction of the British and Irish governments. [Provisional] Sinn Féin are absolutely committed to a parliament in Stormont with the long-term aim being the peaceful process of persuasion to move towards a united Ireland.

— Joe Brolly.

You can bet your life on it that ten years down the line people from staunchly republican areas will be joining the police without anyone batting an eyelid. As well, [Provisional] Sinn Féin will be sitting in Stormont probably no closer to a united Ireland and we would have a much better society for all that.

— Joe Brolly (and he should know — his father Frankie is a Provo Councillor and assembly member for East Derry and his mother Ann is also a Provo councillor).

Dissident republicans (sic) are undoubtedly correct when they accuse their mainstream rivals of settling far short of a united Ireland.

Self-evidently, the Belfast Agreement does not amount to a 32-county unitary state nor provide any guarantee there will ever be one.

— Irish Times, September 1, 2006. David Adams column. United and free Ireland, but it does not have to be a unitary state. A federation of the four provinces would suit even better.

## Late Canon William Arlow

A chara,

I wish to express sympathy with the relatives, colleagues and friends of the late Canon William Arlow. I do so as one who knew him well and had many meetings and discussions with him throughout the 1970s.

I found him to be a good Irishman, sincere and most anxious to resolve the situation of conflict. In no way was he "unguarded and naïve" and he fully realised that his activities would bring strong criticism on his head.

Referring to the Obituary carried in the *Irish Times* when he died I would like to make the following comments:

As one who was present at the Feakle Co Clare meeting on December 10, 1974 – incidentally International Human Rights Day – I wish to set the record straight on some matters.

There were no guns at Feakle. Apart from the delegates there were no other Republicans present apart from one driver from Co Tyrone who absented himself from the meeting place during the discussions.

Those who remained were introduced to the churchmen as "the representatives of the political and military leadership of the Republican Movement". At no stage was "the Army Council" mentioned.

Dáithí Ó Conaill was not the Chief-of-Staff of the IRA at any stage. During the 1974-77 period Séamus Toomey gave interviews to international television crews during which he was declared to be IRA Chief-of-Staff.

While the IRA did announce a unilateral ceasefire over the Christmas period of 1974 and later extended it into the New Year, an arrangement was made following conversations with British officials for a bilateral truce to be monitored through incident centres and during which political discussions would take place.

Finally, the writer of the Arlow obituary in the *Irish Times* of August 5 last, telescoped the twelve years from 1974 to 1986 into a single paragraph. If Ó Conaill and I were "badly damaged" in 1974-75, how could we have continued as Vice-President and President of Sinn Féin for another eight or nine years – until 1983.

It was not until 1986 when Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness, with others, sought to make a fundamental alteration in the direction of the Republican

Movement, in the teeth of opposition from Ó Connell and myself, that such charges as "gullible" and "disgraceful" were made.

They were never voiced in the years 1974 to 1986. If Republicanism was brought "to the brink of defeat" in 1975 how was it that the



• A section of the crowd taking part in the picket for political status in Lurgan, Co Armagh on August 18.

conflict continued for many, many years afterwards?

There was no "southern" leadership in 1975 and later. As can be seen from the representation at Feakle, the leadership was entirely northern, with the exception of Ó Conaill and Ó Brádaigh.

That those who had frustrated every attempt in the 1970s to involve Sinn Féin in elections should "plan the development" of that body seems strange. They planned its conversion into a constitutional political party and the author of the Arlow obituary accepts totally their version of events.

RUAIRÍ Ó BRÁDAIGH  
President, Republican Sinn Féin

223, Parnell Street  
Dublin 1

## Fancy Words Devoid Of any Principle

A chara

In the course of his speech in Casement Park in Belfast Gerry Adams said "we should not be afraid of making strategic compromises".

These are fancy words devoid of any principle. What

it boils down to is that today's Provos would climb into bed with anyone at all when the 26-County election is over.

Just imagine a Blueshirt Provo government. This would be a sell-out to end all sell-outs. It would be making a mockery of everything that Bobby Sands and his nine comrades believed in.

BRENDAN TOBIN  
Co Wexford

## 25 years On — Same Struggle For Political Status

A chara

With the end of summer upon us we also mark the end of the 25th anniversary of the 10 Freedom Fighters at Long Kesh who gave their lives for Irish Freedom. That dark and tragic chapter put to rest for another year, yet we must never let the sacrifices of the 10 dead slip from conscience.

This is most important as Republicans at this very time are again fighting for the rights of Republican POWs held at Maghaberry Prison. The Brits are trying one more

time to criminalise the Republican Movement, and with the Stormont Agreement, those hard won rights to political status was thrown to the wind and signed away buy the Brit collaborators.

So now, 25 years later we find ourselves back in the same struggle as before. Conditions for the freedom fighters at Maghaberry are deteriorating at a quick pace imposing harsh, cruel and unsanitary practices on those Volunteers. The Brits have done everything possible they can to make those POWs break. No matter the 22-23 hour lock ups, no matter the unsanitary cell conditions where they must eat next to the commode, no matter the visit denials that family members are met with to visit their loved ones (based on if a "drug sniffer" dog sits or stands), no matter what the Brits do those Republican Volunteers will continue to protest until the five Demands are met.

Right to free association, End to controlled movement, Right to full education, Right to separate visit facilities and the Right to organize the landings. That's it! Have not the Brits learned anything in 25 years?

Right now the POWs have started a 48-hour fast in protest for their demands. I

applaud the support the Prisoners are getting across Ireland in forms of pickets, marches, leafleting and using the media when ever possible to get the message out. Also the generous donations to ease the plight of the fighter's families.

Those of us in the US

## Cás Máire Nic an Bhaird, An Ghaeilge Agus an RUC/PSNI

A chara

Fiú amháin le Comhaontú an Aoine Chéasta agus Coimisiún Patten, tá sé feicthe go bhfuil meas an [RUC/PSNI] ar cearta daonna mar a bhí sé i gcónaí. Sé sin le rá ní mórán más cainteoir Gaeilge tú. Tóg mar shampla cas Máire Nic an Bhaird.

Bhí an bean óg seo ó mBéal Feirste ag caint lena cairde i nGaeilge i mBéal Feirste nuair a tháinig ball den [RUC/PSNI] óna jeep ag screadaíl agus ag tabhairt drochíde do Máire ag iarraidh í gan labhairt an "Leprechaun language" agus ag iompú uirthi "Queens English in her country" a labhairt. Nuair a dhiúltaigh sí béalra a labhairt tosaigh an póilín ag éirí feargach agus bhuail sé í, gabh sé í agus cúisíodh í de bharr "obstruction and disorderly behaviour". Sheas Máire suas di féin agus do phobal na Gaeilge agus ba chóir go mbeidh tacaíocht aici ó gach mar go bhfuil cearta teanga mar chearta daonna.

Ba mhin liom cuireadh a thabhairt duit mar thar cionn Máire Nic an Bhaird, ball de Na Gaeil Óga agus múinteoir meánsoil lán-Ghaeilge a cúisíodh de dheasca, dar léi, gur labhair sí as Gaeilge amháin le ball den [RUC/PSNI] go dtí an cas cúirte.

Ó tharla an easpa muiníne atá ag Gaeilgeoirí i dtaca le córas dlí Tuaisceart na hÉireann ach go háirithe i leith na Gaeilge de, tá muid ag iarraidh líon breathnóirí neamhspleacha a eagrú chun cinntiú nach sárfaítear cearta teanga Infón Nic an Bhaird.

Beidh an cas cúirte ar siúl ar an 6 Meán Fómhair ag a 10r.n. ag cúirt Chois an Lagáin.

SEÁN Ó HADHMAILL  
Cathaoirleach Náisiúnta Na Gaeil Óga

SEÁN Ó LÚBAIGH  
Canton Ohio, USA

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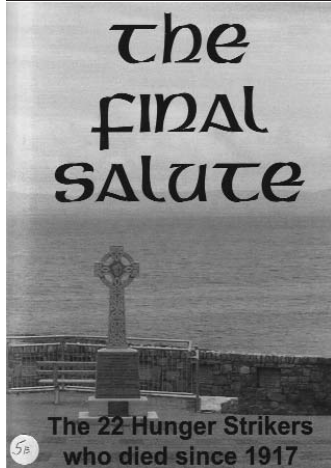
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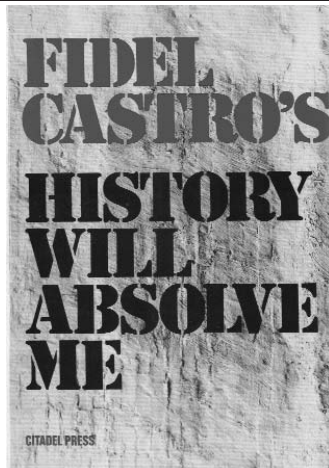
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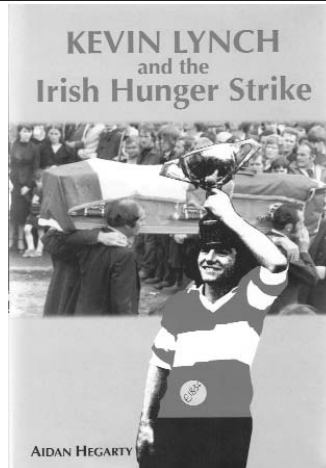
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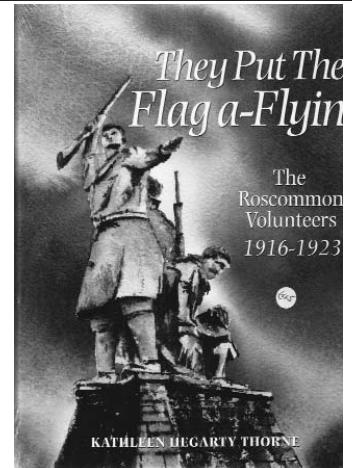
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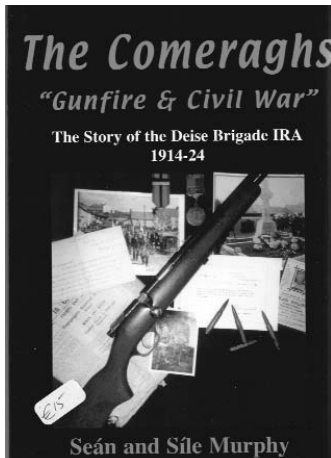
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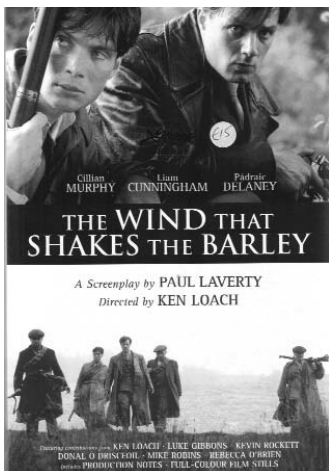
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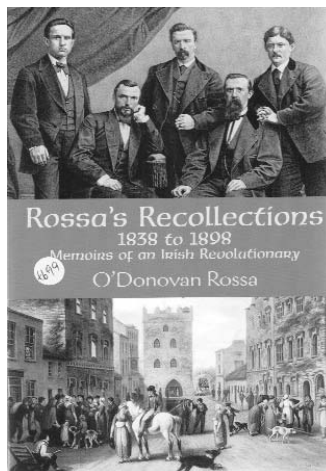
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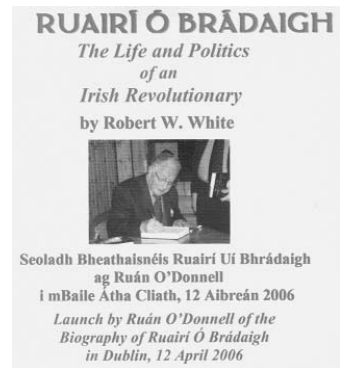
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# ORGANISERS FOR ALL SIX COUNTIES

**50  
Years  
Ago**

IN September 1956 the first of a team of full-time IRA organisers was selected and dispatched to the Six Counties.

He was Piaras Ó Dúill from the Dublin unit, now an t-Athair Piaras Ó Dúill. OFM Cap., a Capuchin Father in the tradition of Fr Albert and Dominic for about 40 years.

Piaras was son of Ben Doyle of Dublin's South Circular Road, former OC of the IRA's Dublin Brigade in the 1920s and a founder member of the National Graves Association in 1926. Ben remained faithful until the end.

A brother of Piaras, Brendan, noted Gaelgeoir, singer and actor died recently, Go ndéanaidh Dia Grásta air.

Piaras becoming a priest was no surprise to Republicans. He had served six years imprisonment in A wing of Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast and on release went to work with the Irish language organisation, Gael Linn.

Later he joined the Capuchin branch of the Franciscan Order. He was simply following in the footsteps of Fr Liam Pilkington, of Sligo, former GOC 3rd Western Division, IRA in the 1920s; Brother Mickie Conway, Clonmel, Co Tipperary, activist in the 1930s and 40s. Canon Seán Kearney, Ard-Rúnaí of Sinn Féin in the early 1950s and Michael Joe O'Keefe, Mullagh, Co Clare, Curragh internee 1957-59 who has ministered in Alabama, USA for more than 40 years now.

Piaras Ó Dúill was sent to a key Republican area in the center of the Six Counties, South Derry. He ranked as a staff officer attached to the Operations Department.

Other organisers were quickly selected and sent to all parts of the Occupied Zone. In all about a dozen were put to work at ground level in this manner.

They included Dáithí Ó Conaill of Cork who was allocated Fermanagh, John Kelly of Belfast (Tyrone), Tom Fitzgerald, Dublin (Derry City), Gerry Higginbotham, Dublin (Tyrone-Fermanagh, assistant to Ó Conaill), Mickey Buckley of Cork (Armagh) and Paddy Constantine of Dublin (Down). There were others.

The twelve were given full instructions before being dispatched to work with the local units in their area of jurisdiction. All were recalled to GHQ regularly to be debriefed, have their situations assessed and be given fresh instructions.

Security was emphasized and tightly observed and none of the organisers were uncovered. The Department of Training and of Operations oversaw all this activity which was reported to the Army Council.

At the Council meetings Operation Harvest was discussed constantly and the advisability of implementing it in autumn/winter 1956 deliberated on.

Finally after an unusually intense debate it was decided to summon a meeting of the original Military Council which had drafted the Overall Plan for the Movement in 1951 and to submit the Operation Harvest document to it.

The MC was asked to advise the AC as to whether the Harvest scheme of things fitted in with the Overall blueprint. The Council sought to avail of all the ability available to it consistent with security.

There was a division of opinion on the Council with regard to this proposal. Four had voted in favour – McCurtáin (chair), Paddy Doyle (Belfast), Russell and Ó Brádaigh. The remaining three had voted against – Magan, Grogan and Murphy.

Meanwhile there was no doubt in the 26



• This map shows British army, navy and airforce bases in the Six Counties. The very numerous RUC barracks are not included.

Counties as to the attitude of Leinster House in the event of further activity against the British occupation forces in the Six Counties – not to mention an all out resistance campaign.

This had been made abundantly clear once more in an interview with John A Costello. Head of the Dublin Administration by the *London Times* on the previous June 28.

Mr Costello gave his guarantee of action by the 26-Counties regime in collaboration with the British government in the event of further resistance. He was speaking on the occasion of the meeting in London of British Commonwealth (new name for 'Empire') Prime Ministers.

The interview was quoted in *An t-Éireannach Aontaithe/The United Irishmen* of July 1956 and is of interest to Republicans and students of the period.

He said: "There were no political prisoners at the moment (presumably in the 26 Counties –Ed) and the closest watch was being kept to ensure that the small minority which was represented by the IRA did not cause more trouble. The action of the Catholic Church in condemning IRA methods had been most influential.

"The IRA had declared that their policy was to proceed against the British military in the north and in Britain, but every effort was being made by the Republican (sic) Government to prevent a recurrence of incidents.

"If they did occur notwithstanding his best efforts.....

The *Times* continued: "Mr Costello made it clear that offenders who came to the Republic (sic) after having committed offences in Britain or in the Six Counties would be treated as political prisoners not liable to extradition."

The *United Irishman* commented: "Mr Costello chose this method of telling Britain through her Imperial organ, *The London Times*, that Irishmen in the Occupied Six Counties who resist British rule will be jailed if they venture into the 26-Counties.

"He speaks of 'the small minority which was represented by the IRA' when he well knows that the Irish people if given the opportunity (as they recently were in mid-Ulster) would declare for the policy of resisting British rule in Ireland.

"Or as he put it to the *London Times*: 'The IRA had declared that their policy was to proceed against the British military in the

north...'. Our people know and our history proves that this the only policy that can free Ireland.

"Why then does Mr Costello give Britain a guarantee at this time that he is opposed to the struggle of our people in Occupied Ireland to free themselves of foreign rule maintained by force?" the Republican organ concluded.

In the August edition of the same paper an article headed "Notes of the Month – A Country to Win" the following comment was made on Mr Costello:

"On other matters he – and his fellows – are quite explicit. The famous interview with the *London Times* is an example. Strange how none of our major newspapers here have bothered to comment on that!

"What it consisted of was a guarantee to the Empire – through the Imperial organ – on the eve of the Commonwealth Premiers' conference that young men fleeing from British terror in the north-east would not be given asylum in the 26-Counties. They'll be jailed, said Mr Costello in effect".

The same edition of the Republican paper carried a report of the Wolfe Tone commemoration in Trafalgar Square, London on June 17, when Tomás Ó Dubhghaill, Vice-President of Sinn Féin made an incisive observation:

"It is a fact that in our history the resurgence of national feeling has gone in cycles; after an all-out effort there is a period of apathy.

"We had an all-out effort between 1916 and 1921; the period of surrender brought us to apathy and disillusion. But now there is a change and the tide is starting to flow in our favour".

The front page of the paper reported on the posting of the First Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Cyprus to Omagh, Co Tyrone.

Field marshal Viscount Montgomery (of Alamein), Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO in Europe, flew from Paris to Southampton to address the British troops en route to Ireland.

He warned them to be on their guard while in Ireland. He told them that it was especially important for them to be watchful in Omagh and he referred to the raid on Omagh Barracks as an example. He said their arms and ammunition might be seized.

Montgomery had served in the British Army

in Cork in 1920-21. As Major Montgomery he had been stationed in Victoria Barracks, Cork city. Later he stated that the use of regular troops against popular guerrilla forces was disastrous for the moral of the troops.

He has served in WWI and distinguished himself in North Africa, Italy and France in WWII, becoming Chief of the (British) Imperial General Staff 1946-48.

It is relevant to ask if fifty years ago he had forgotten the lessons dearly learnt in Cork against him by Liam Lynch, Tom Barry and the 'popular guerrilla forces' of the First, second and Third Cork Brigades, Irish Republican Army?

Also on page one of the Republican organ Britain's Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, is quoted as saying that the Imperial Government stood for the principle of self-determination of all nations.

The comment: "One might be inclined to congratulate them. How many lives has it lost to make them see this point of view? But congratulations would be premature, for he also says:

"What is a very different matter is the application of the principle. If it were to be accepted that people have a right to self-determination wherever they ask for it, it would make nonsense of organised international society".

"So now you see – self-determination as long as you don't interfere with the British Empire. How about that famous 'patience and co-operation' Messrs Costello and de Valera tell us about?

"That fits in with the Empire plan too. You can talk as much as you like and as long as you don't DO (sic) anything the Empire statesmen aren't worried.

"Especially when you never blame THEM for the occupation of the country! After all – they believe in self-determination in principle also!"

The First World war was fought for 'the freedom of small nations' and the principle of national self-determination. A month after the end of WWI, in December 1918, the Irish people acting as a unit self-determined themselves.

The English Establishment never accepted the result. The answer was the Black-and-Tan regime and the division of the Irish unit of franchise into Six Counties and 26 Counties.

The Stormont Agreement of 1938 was based on the imposed British Government of Ireland Act 1920 and the Treaty of Surrender of 1921: Six Counties and 26 Counties.

The result of a referendum in the Six Counties would be decisive, successive British Secretaries of State declared. So the "application" of the principle is the critical point as the British Foreign Secretary stated fifty years ago. This can be used to negate and nullify the principle of national self-determination – as in the case of Ireland with partition in the 1920s.

(More next month. Ref. *An t-Éireannach Aontaithe/The United Irishmen*, July, August, and September 1956 and *The Times* of London, June 28.)

## Beannachtaí

CONGRATULATIONS to Tom and Theresa Malone, Wexford, on their 50th wedding anniversary. From Cumann Pádraig Ó Pearaill, Loch Garman.

CONGRATULATIONS to Tom and Theresa Malone, Wexford, on their 50th wedding anniversary. From Jock and PJ, Portlaoise POWs REPUBLICAN Sinn Féin, Limerick wish Des Long a speedy recovery following his recent operation. LIMERICK Republican Graves Committee wish Des Long a full recovery following his recent operation.



# Fenian Notes

From our Washington Correspondent

## Interesting revelations on US policy

**T**HE document published below is a classified document which is released publicly for the first time. It shows how the United States is an agent for the British persecution of the Irish and a co-culprit in preventing Irish unity.

Charles Stout, the US Consul in Belfast at that time was a CIA operative and everyone since is as well.

Wednesday, August 29, 1978

US Consulate  
Belfast, Ireland

Present

Charles Stout, US Consul  
Hon Joshua Eilberg, US Congress,  
Judiciary Committee

Hon Hamilton Fish, US Congress,  
Judiciary Committee  
Garner Cline, Chief of Staff to the  
Committee

Peter Regis, Chief of Legislation to  
the Committee

Frederico Burns-O'Brien, Special  
Counsel to the Committee.

The meeting was convened to discuss the itinerary prepared by the US Department of State for the Congressmen. The meeting was off the record.

**Eilberg:** Mr Stout, we have reviewed the meetings that have been organised for us and we want to change them. The concentration is on British and pro-British politicians and for meetings with the so-called community; it is almost all Unionist and the SDLP is the only representative of the Nationalists. We did not come here to travel a scripted course, but to meet the real people. In that regard, Dr Fred Burns-O'Brien has rearranged our schedule. We will keep some of the appointments scheduled, but Fred is now in charge of our schedule.

**Stout:** Mr Chairman, I must object. Are you aware of Dr Burns-O'Brien is? He is closely associated with known terrorists.

**Fish:** What terrorists?

**Stout:** He is close to Ruairí Ó Brádaigh and David O'Connell (sic) of the Provisional IRA.

**Eilberg:** Mr Stout, those are two of the people we have come to interview about the denial of visitors' visas by your department; in fact they are heroes to many of my constituents. Furthermore, Fred was appointed as special counsel to the delegation by our Chairman, Peter Rodino, whose constituents demanded to know why Ó Brádaigh et al have been denied visitors' visas. Ó Brádaigh was to meet Rodino in New Jersey. The Chairman met Ó Brádaigh in 1973 and was very impressed with him.

**Fish:** My constituents told me in kind not to come back if I didn't see the same gentlemen. By the way Mr Stout, I had a similar position to yours in the US Embassy in Dublin, Ireland. It was one of the high points of my life and one of my children was born in Ireland.

**Eilberg:** I didn't know that Ham.

**Fish:** Oh yes, he has an Irish Passport.

**Stout:** You are compromising the US foreign policy by giving legitimacy to those two.

**Fish:** They don't need us to give them legitimacy; they are leaders of a legal political party in Ireland, and the Irish people give them legitimacy. We are here to do a job that our full committee Chairman, Peter Rodino has charged us to do, and that is exactly what we will do with or without your cooperation, Mr Stout.

**Stout:** Don't get me wrong, I just want to protect you and the integrity of the United States.

**Eilberg:** Mr Stout, we do not need your protection. We know whom we are meeting and I want you to confine your remarks to positive input. You sound like you are representing the British government, not America.

**Stout:** With all due respect Mr Eilberg, I resent your insinuation.

**Eilberg:** Then just do your job. Furthermore, you have arranged an armed escort of the Royal Ulster Constabulary while we are in Belfast and other areas in the Six Counties. Please inform the RUC that we do not feel we need an armed escort. We are



here as friends and their presence would offend many Irish people and we do not want to suggest any such offence.

**Stout:** I must insist, gentlemen. They are the official police force of Northern Ireland.

**Eilberg:** Goddam it, I have had enough of your impertinence. The RUC have abused many people and we do not view them with respect as a legitimate police force. Ham do you want to comment?

**Fish:** I am not going to argue whether the RUC are legitimate or not. That is a matter in dispute, but I agree with you, Josh, that we do not need an armed escort. Mr Stout, I was appalled by one incident I witnessed on the Falls Road. An old lady, probably in her seventies, was arguing with a British Army patrol and they suddenly started beating her.

My immediate reaction was to go and confront the soldiers and I started to do so; Fred grabbed my arm and said if I crossed the street the soldiers would shoot me. He was correct because three of them took aim at me with their rifles. I couldn't believe it.

An officer came over and I told him he and his men were a disgrace to the British Army or any army for brutalising an elderly civilian. He refused to give his name after he was requested to do so and I identified us as an official US Congressional delegation. I am telling you, Mr Stout, to record that incident as an official complaint.

**Stout:** I am sure there must be some mistake, the soldiers are peacekeepers.

**Eilberg:** Who the hell do you think you are, defending something we all witnessed. Are you calling us liars?

**Burns-O'Brien:** Congressmen, you are now witnessing why the Nationalist/Republican community thinks the United States is so pro-British, Stout might as well be an Englishman. Why should there be an US Consul who parrots London's lines. I heard he was a CIA agent.

**Stout:** You have no right to talk to me that way because you are no better than the terrorists because you support them.

**Burns-O'Brien:** You little shit, are you accusing me of being a terrorist? You are a Brit-lover who are the real

terrorists who torture innocent people. People who resist the British are just like those people on Bunker's Hill where I was born who resisted the British in 1776. I guess they were terrorists. Maybe they just had more balls than the likes of you who disgrace America's heritage of rebellion. Personally, I believe the Americans had a right to fight the British and because of that, we cannot stand in judgement of any Irishman or Irishwoman who want to take up arms against a tyrant like the British. They have never changed only gotten worse.

**Stout:** You have no right ...

**Eilberg:** Relax Fred, although, you have good points, let's have no violence here. You do make a good point about the American freedom fighters. We had our share in Philadelphia. By the way Mr Stout, are you or anyone else here CIA agents?

**Stout:** I am not at liberty to say.

**Regis:** Fredo, how about you and Stout, three rounds with gloves.

**Cline:** I'll be the referee.

**Fish:** Before this further deteriorates, let me say that I am surprised by the attitude of an official representative of the US Government being so one-sided. You should work on being more impartial. Let me inform you Mr Stout that we intend on meeting with every opinion here in Ireland to be fair, but our main brief is to determine if there is any concrete evidence to prevent Irish Republicans from receiving visitors' visas. In regard to the CIA issue, we are going to report that there is a CIA presence here in the North unless you deny it in writing, Mr Stout.

**Stout:** I cannot do that. Let me say that we act on recommendations from various sources and sent to [the Department of] State in Washington for a determination.

**Fish:** What are your sources, Mr Stout?

**Stout:** Well, the British don't want us to let them in and neither does the Irish government.

**Eilberg:** Are they a threat to the United States?

**Stout:** They are a threat to friendly governments with whom we maintain good relations.

**Fish:** They have been invited into my district to be honoured by my constituents all of whom I know personally which would suggest that my people are consorting with terrorists by your estimate. Some are very close friends of mine. Are my friends terrorists Mr Stout? They assure me that Mr Ó Brádaigh is an honourable man and from what I have seen so far, it seems to be true.

**Eilberg:** To end this on a higher

note, Mr Stout, we will accept your invitation to dinner this evening and will meet with British official to see what evidence they have on these denied visas. We will also meet those denied visas to give them an equal opportunity to show us their side of the issue. By the way, there is a presumption of innocence of any activity detrimental to the USA. However, to reiterate, our schedule is now in the hands of Dr Burns-O'Brien.

**Burns-O'Brien:** Mr Chairman, I think I'll pass on this evening's dinner, I know this will relieve Mr Stout, I know that you need to go as a matter of simple politeness, but the guest list are almost all British officials and I dining with terrorists might give me severe indigestion.

**Cline:** I'm disappointed Fred; we could let you fight the Brits one by one. It would be an evening's entertainment.

**Eilberg:** I must tell you Mr Stout, I was to be honoured along with Mr Ó Brádaigh in Philadelphia and his visa denial postponed the event. I took that as a personal insult.

**Stout:** Mr Chairman, the denial was not meant to insult you.

**Eilberg:** It was not an insult to alone, it was an insult to every Irish American who should be able to invite any speaker to the US they want to hear, not those designated by the visa control of the State Department. They believe their constitutional rights were violated. Free Speech should include a speaker of choice. It seems that State wants to control who speaks and will allow anyone that agrees with the British position to speak.

**Stout:** We have to be sensitive to the British who are our closest allies.

**Fish:** I guess that sums up the case, Mr Stout.

**Eilberg:** Alright Fred, let's go meet some terrorists. We will give them your regards Mr Stout. By the way you should be meeting with those who we will meet. It's called getting all the facts. Mr Stout, this will all be reported to Chairman Rodino who will proceed at his discretion. I will not be happy if the CIA allegation is true and at this point all evidence points to it being fact.

**Stout:** I am the US Consul and that is all I will say.

**Fish:** That says a lot Mr Stout. Don't forget, I worked in the US Embassy in Dublin and I know about twin roles.

Hamilton Fish outed Stout because Fish himself said that when he worked at the US Embassy in Dublin, he too was also seconded to the CIA.

— Peadar Mac Fhínn

## Brian Smith

**BRIAN Smith, Kinawley passed away recently. He was one of a very popular family of 15. There was a large attendance at the removal and at the funeral Mass the following day.**

Brian joined the [Free State] Army in 1956 at the age of eighteen years. He served in the Congo with the United Nations and left the [Free State] army in 1972, following Bloody Sunday in Derry.

He did not agree with members of the [Free State] Army guarding their own people in the Curragh or Portlaoise, so he returned to Kinawley

and became part of the Republican Movement.

A spokesperson said Brian never lost the principle of Republicanism, right up to his death. Members of the Ard Comhairle of Republican Sinn Féin, including the Treasurer, Joe O'Neill were in attendance at the funeral.

## Comhbhrón

**COLEMAN,** Sincere sympathy is extended to Declan Coleman and family, Dublin on the death of his mother. From Comhairle Ceantair Átha Cliath, Republican Sinn Féin. **Mac an IOMAIRÉ,** Deepest sympathy is extended to Seán Mac an Iomaire, Gaillimh on the death of his brother Pat. From Comhairle Chúige Chonnacht, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

**Mac an IOMAIRÉ,** Deepest sympathy is extended to Seán Mac an Iomaire, Gaillimh on the death of his brother Pat. From the Kevin Coen Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Roscommon. **NIHILL,** Sincere sympathy is extended to the Nihill family, Clarecastle, Co Clare on the recent death of their mother Patsy. From the James Connolly Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Ennis, Co Clare.

**O'REILLY,** Deepest sympathy is

expressed to Mary O'Reilly and the O'Reilly family, Limerick on the death of her daughter Joan. From Republican Sinn Féin, Limerick.

**O'REILLY,** Deepest sympathy is expressed to the O'Reilly family, Limerick on the death of their daughter Joan. From Seán O'Neill, Limerick.

**O'REILLY,** Deepest sympathy is expressed to Mary O'Reilly and the O'Reilly family, Limerick on the death of their daughter Joan. From Joe and Nora Lynch, Limerick.

**O'REILLY,** Deepest sympathy is expressed to Ken O'Reilly, Limerick on the death of his aunt Joan. From the Republican Movement, Limerick.

**SKUSE,** Deepest sympathy is extended to Frank Skuse and family, New York on the death of his daughter Davnet. From Paddy MacMahon, New Jersey and Dundalk.

**I gCuimhne**

**CASEMENT** – 90th Anniversary. In proud memory of patriot Roger Casement who was executed at Pentonville Prison, London on August 3, 1916. *Alas that might conquer right! They fell and passed away! But true men, like you men! Are plenty more today.* From Kerry Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

**DONAGHY** – 15th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Oglach Tom Donaghy, murdered by loyalists working in collusion with British Crown Forces on August 16, 1991 at Portna fishery, Kileara, Co Derry. A Mhuire na nGael guide the air. "The Republic stands for truth and honour, for all that is noblest in our race. By truth and honour, principle and sacrifice alone will Ireland be free." — Liam Mellows. Always remembered with pride by all the family circle, Kileara, Maghera, and Dublin.

**LONG,** 10th Anniversary. In proud memory of Vol Ruairi Long, Limerick who died on September 7,

1996 aged 35 years. Always remembered by his comrades in the Republican Movement, Limerick.

**LONG,** 10th Anniversary. In proud memory of Vol Ruairi Long, Limerick who died on September 7, 1996 aged 35 years. Always remembered by Republican Sinn Féin, Limerick.

**LONG,** 10th Anniversary. In loving memory of our dear son Ruairi Long, Limerick who died on September 7, 1996 aged 35 years. Sadly missed by his parents Des and Annette, sister Niamh and brothers.

**MCGRATH** – 11th Anniversary. In proud memory of Vol Derek McGrath who died on September 3, 1995 aged 18 years. Always remembered by the Republican Movement, Limerick.

**MCGRATH** – 11th Anniversary. In proud memory of Vol Derek McGrath who died on September 3, 1995 aged 18 years. Always remembered by Republican Sinn Féin, Limerick.

# SAOIRSE

## IRISH FREEDOM

THE VOICE OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

**LOCAL** people in Lurgan, Co Armagh have contacted SAOIRSE to report their anger at the use of a second-level school building as a British Crown Forces spy-post.

Republicans have identified the boiler house (pictured right)

on the roof of St Michael's Grammar School in the town, as being used by Crown Forces to spy on neighbouring nationalist estates.

Local people have called on the school authorities "to deal with this matter immediately".



### Republican Garden – Bundoran, Co. Donegal

#### Special Appeal for Funds - To Pay off Our Loan of 8,000

THE Committee & Trustees of the Republican Garden are very pleased to announce that the Republican Garden is now open. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all who gave donations, big or small. Without you it would not of been possible, together we can do great things.

1973 - Volunteer Paddy Carty, Bundoran, Dungannon  
 1973 - Dermot Crowley, Cork City  
 1973 - Sean Loughran, Dungannon  
 1984 - Antoine Mac Giolla Bhrighde, Magherafelt  
 1984 - Ciaran Fleming, Derry City  
 The Hunger Strikers who died 1974 - 1981  
 Those who are being remembered all had some connections with Bundoran, Ballyshannon, Donegal, Leitrim and Sligo areas.

We are asking you to give a donation please to any of the names listed below:  
 Chairperson: Joe O'Neill  
 Vice-Chairperson: Jimmy McElhinney  
 Treasurers: Mick Cullen & Joe Dillon  
 Joint Secretaries: Mary O'Neill & Phyllis Cullen  
 Trustees: Pat Barry, Ann Sheerin, Martin McGrath, Declan Curneen,  
 Seamus McGovern, Thomas Kelly and Mary Ward.

NB. DVDs and Videos of the opening ceremony are available, price €20.



## Dundalk martyrs remembered

ON August 13 a commemoration was held in Dundalk in memory of two great Dundalk Republican soldiers – Richard Goss, executed by a Free State firing squad on August 9, 1941 and Liam Gaughran, who took the fight to the British and was imprisoned on the Isle of Wight in the 1940s, where he contracted TB and was released to return to his home and died in August 1947.

The parade assembled at the Lisdoon Arms and led by a Republican colour party and a piper marched to St Patrick's Cemetery where proceedings were chaired by Ruairi White, Ard Chomhairle, Republican Sinn Féin. A wreath was laid on behalf of Republican Sinn Féin by Naoimh White and a decade of the Rosary recited as Gaelge by Nuala Moore. Richard Walsh, Derry read a statement from the Republican prisoners in Maghaberry jail presently on protest.

Rosmary Doran, sister of Richard Goss and her husband Tom Doran, a Veteran of the Curragh Concentration Camp in the 1940s attended.

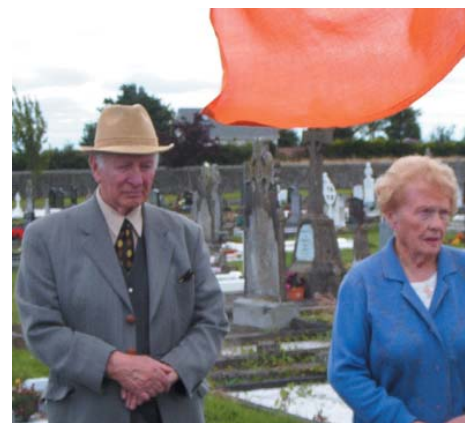
The oration was given by Lita Ní Chathmhaoil, who said in the course of her address: "It is incumbent on all of us to highlight the plight of the Republican prisoners by pickets, protests, leafleting, contacting people of influence or any way

possible. This is our duty and the prisoners rely on us for support.

"The root cause of the conflict in Ireland remains the presence of the British government and its forces here. Permanent peace will only come with final British disengagement from Ireland but the endeavour to get the entire body of nationalists to endorse and administer English rule here continues. Faithful Republicans believe with 1916 leader James Connolly that 'the British government has no right in Ireland, never had any right in Ireland, and never can have any right in Ireland'.

"True Republicans insist that the British government and its occupation forces must give a date for disengagement and then the whole Irish people, acting as a unit, can determine how they will live together and govern themselves.

"There are still brave women and men who are willing to give their all so that future generations



• Rosemary and Tom Doran at the Goss & Gaughran commemoration in Dundalk on August 13.

of Irishmen and women can live in a New Ireland where all sections of the population of the island may live in peace and harmony and we pledge them our full support. Republican soldiers like Richard Goss and Liam Gaughran and their comrades of the 1940s, who died in action, on hunger strike, by Free State firing squad, at the hands of a British hangman, both in Dublin and Belfast and as a result of the ill-treatment they received from their captors, as well as the martyrs of the current phase of the struggle, provide the inspiration for a new generation to take up the struggle and bring it to a successful conclusion."



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