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NO SOFT OPTIONS

IN A lengthy interview with *An Phoblacht/Republican News* this week the Sinn Fein president, Gerry Adams MP, describes the EEC election result as "steady progress" with "a useful injection of reality."

The large vote for SDLP leader John Hume, he says, will be viewed by both loyalists and British alike as the nationalist electorate going for a softer option. But, says Adams, the only way to alleviate the sufferings of the nationalist people under British rule is not to make that rule more

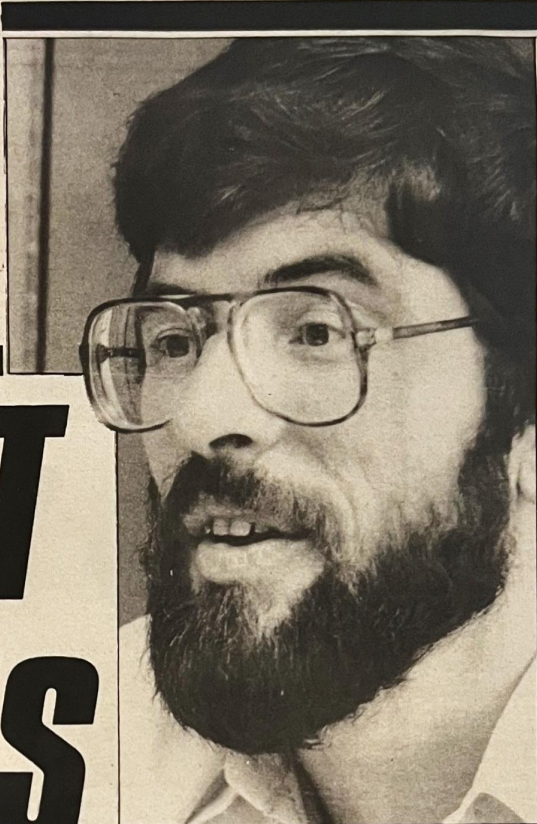
tolerable, but to get rid of it.

Gerry Adams has some very frank comments to make on the success of the Hume strategy in the North, the effects of IRA operations on support for Sinn Fein at the ballot box, and the significance of the Paisley vote.

He goes on to assess the achievement of the Sinn Fein election campaign in the twenty-six counties and considers the prospects for the local council elections, north and south of the border, next year.

He concludes:

"I think that we have got the will, we have got the people and the policies. We are facing very powerful enemies, but we are making steady progress and we will continue to do so."

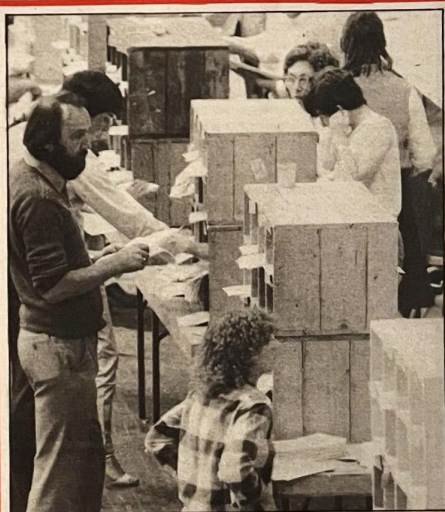


Interview with Gerry Adams

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TWO & THREE



BODENSTOWN 1984 SEE CENTRESPREAD



**Full election results
and analyses**

SEE PAGES
4, 5 and 6

"Steady progress... and an injection of reality"—Adams

DEDICATION

Q: In view of the fact that Sinn Féin election workers in the six counties were confident of increasing Sinn Féin's share of the vote, and even of running Hume very close, could you assess the present result?

A: Well, before dealing with the six counties, I would like to congratulate Sinn Féin workers, supporters and voters all over Ireland for their hard work and dedication, which delivered a very solid and very encouraging Sinn Féin vote.

In relation to the six-county result a number of things have to be considered. First of all, our public position had to enthuse our workers and supporters. We had of course expected to increase our vote. We did not do that. But we brought out a very firm republican vote, and more importantly, we held on to the percentage of the vote which we had achieved in the June 1983 elections.

We did not make any advances for a number of reasons, first of all because of the nature of the election campaign itself. John Hume fought a very clever campaign. About a week before polling day, it became obvious that he felt fairly confident of holding the SDLP vote, and that he was working to expand that vote. He did so by targeting potential areas of expansion: the Catholic Alliance vote, the anti-Sinn Féin vote, the old Gerry Fitt vote, the farmers. He refused to enter into any debate in relation to the national question. Republicans might not like this, but while a number of people respect Sinn Féin absolutely for its nationalist credentials, and would have voted for us, had it come to a contest between Sinn Féin and the SDLP on any issue relating to the national question, when they were presented with the sitting MEP in a European election, they gave their vote to Hume because they favoured him representing what they see as their 'interests' in Europe.

The fact that it was a European election was therefore an important factor. Hume, and indeed Paisley, got a big personality vote, and it is always very difficult to move a sitting representative. Hume's vote was larger than the SDLP vote in 1983 also because it was a combination of all those other votes. It was a totally different election from June 1983. I don't think that we should be ungracious about his success, but at the same time it is to be noted that even the media qualified their comments about Hume's vote, and observed that Sinn Féin had held the republican vote, and that this election was different from all others.

I believe that when it comes to next year's local government elections, when it comes to representation at local level, when it comes to people voting for

IN THE AFTERMATH of the EEC election results, Hilda MacThomas of *An Phoblacht/Republican News* interviewed the Sinn Féin president Gerry Adams MP.

Concentrating on the result for Sinn Féin in the North, which seemed to require the primary post-election analysis because of the heightened expectations there, she asked Adams about the

unexpectedly high SDLP vote, the strength of loyalist opinion, the nature of the Sinn Féin vote and future prospects.

Adams also gives his views on the Sinn Féin campaign and achievement in the South, where the party was making its first major electoral effort in this phase of the struggle, and the internal organisational considerations which now ensue.



● Christy Burke, John Noonan, Mick Reddy and Aine Ni Mhurchu lead a happy group of Sinn Féin supporters from the Dublin count

candidates of their choice, and the choice from the SDLP is not of a very high standard, I believe that we will see then the real battle between Sinn Féin and the SDLP. For the SDLP, this election was a 'do or die' attempt, while we have always said that our struggle for the representation of the nationalist people would not be won overnight. I consider it a victory that our vote held, that it is a republican vote, clearly anti-imperialist and anti-EEC, a re-

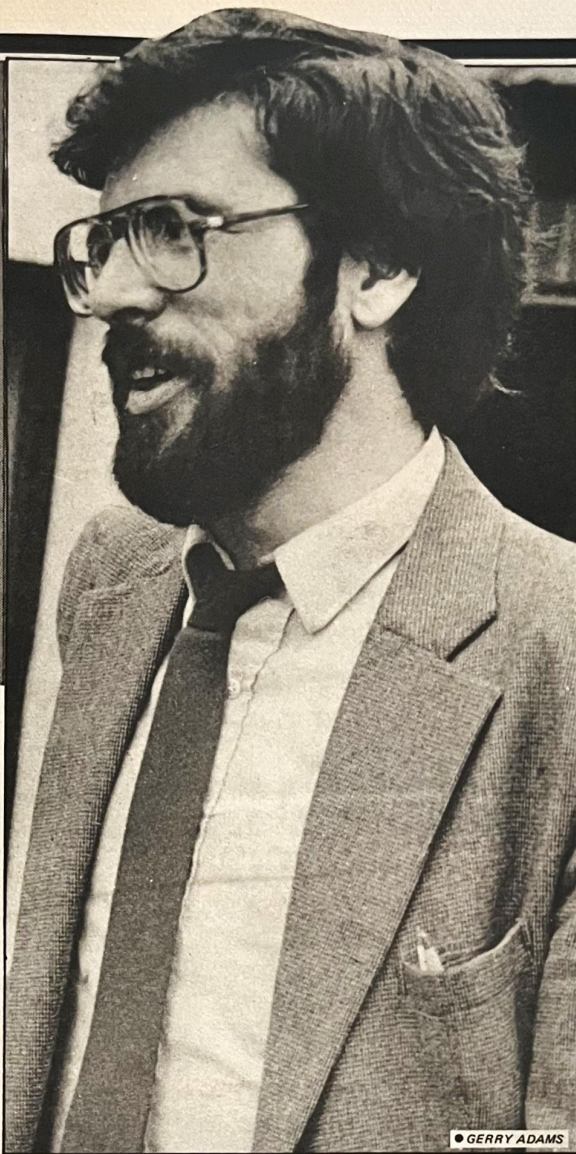
publican vote, as opposed to a nationalist or a Catholic vote, that it is ideologically sound, that it is not going to fluctuate, that it can be built upon.

We have been stating our case bluntly and dogmatically, we have not been trying to be 'all things to all men', and our support represents the people who came out in support of our position. I think that the vote that Hume got will, in effect, lengthen the struggle, because Hume has not got a

policy, except one of tolerance, which amounts to tacit approval, of the British presence here. He has not got a policy to deal with the social and economic situation in the North, and in time it will be shown.

STALEMATE

Q: Do you think that the 'Smash Sinn' (continued on next page)



● GERRY ADAMS

(continued from previous page)

Fein' campaign, as the elections were described, had any adverse effect on our vote?

A: The onslaught that Sinn Fein has come under since October '82, the attacks from the establishment, from the churches, which did not seem to have an immediate effect then, seems to have taken its toll on this week's result. This time, every candidate, including the Ecology Party, fought on an anti-Sinn Fein ticket. They all had that in common. David Cooke's vote collapsed, and went to the SDLP, and he said that he was pleased that it happened, that he had played a part in halting Sinn Fein. While that is an exaggeration, it remains that what we had was the West Belfast Westminster election of June '83 on a larger scale. Our opponents were engaged in tactical voting, deserted their traditional voting patterns, went on one hand for Paisley, on the other for Hume, because they saw that as a way of robbing Sinn Fein of an increase in the vote.

Meanwhile, if you subtract from Hume's vote, Alliance's thirty thousand lost votes, Gerry Fitt's five to six thousand Catholic votes, half of last year's Workers Party voters, that is about eight thousand, you have just about the old SDLP vote. So we have arrived at a stalemate, in spite of Hume successfully targeting those areas which he quite rightly perceived as areas in which he could expand the vote. But in local and general elections, the Alliance, and others, will retain their vote. It is in this type of European contest that Hume will always be seen as the representative

of stability and of the status quo, and those who wish for the status quo, will go for him in large numbers.

But there is another factor in our election results, and that is that there is a number of people who, while they voted for us in June 1983, may not have been able to tolerate some aspects of IRA operations. I think it is fair to say that there are varying degrees of tolerance within the nationalist electorate for aspects of the armed struggle. What we took out last week for Danny Morrison was a straight republican vote. What we failed to take out, was the vote of those nationalists, who, while they had voted Sinn Fein in June '83 as I said, were fiercely targeted by the Catholic Hierarchy, the most powerful political force in Ireland, by the media, and they themselves may have had misgivings about IRA operations in which civilians were killed or injured. I think there is a need to refer to what I said at the 1983 and feis. That is that revolutionary force must be controlled and disciplined so that it is clearly seen as a symbol of our people's resistance.

GERRYMANDER

Q: What is the significance for republicans of the massive vote for Ian Paisley?

A: I think the Paisley vote is the most significant feature of this election. It is the crystallisation of the partition gerrymander, and an illustration of the way in which the six counties were carved up in order to ensure a loyalist majority. It has become

graphically clear now with the fact that that majority now rests with one person. With a smattering of unionist parties, it was always a bit obscure. Paisley undoubtedly got a big vote, but this was made possible by the nature of the six-county state.

Less than two weeks after DUP Councilor George Seawright's outburst on "incinerating Catholics", it proves the old adage that nothing has changed here in sixty years. What has happened is that everything has become clearer. And it is true right across the whole vote, because the loyalists went for the candidate whom they perceived to be the one who could thwart the Sinn Fein threat, and 'Catholics' and some of the nationalists went for the 'Catholic' who could thwart the Sinn Fein threat. And in between, the OUP, the Alliance, the Workers Party, lost substantially.

And of course the Paisley vote was a setback, not only for nationalists, but even for the SDLP. An SDLP member at the count was staggered, almost frightened, by the size of Paisley's vote, and when I put it to him that there was one reason why what they call 'constitutional nationalism' does not work, he agreed, it can't work in the context of the six-county state.

And indeed I think that Hume will push his party towards whatever form of internal settlement satisfies the Dublin establishment, the British establishment, is acceptable to a section of the unionists, and at the same time accommodates some outward recognition of a nationalist identity. But there is a total difference between an Irish person living in a British colony in the six counties, having the right to fly the Tricolour and to speak Irish, and an Irish person living in an independent Ireland. What Hume will go for is some symbol of nationalist aspirations. But history proves that you cannot fulfil those aspirations without actually having national rights themselves.

Finally, while the SDLP could not have fought this election without John Hume, we have made it very clear that voters were choosing Sinn Fein, not a particular candidate. Sinn Fein has shown very clearly that it has a public collective leadership.

I don't think that we have hit our ceiling in the six counties. I think that if we work hard, if we pitch our campaign right, if republicans refine their tactics, that we can win the allegiance of the majority of the nationalist electorate, because they are the people who suffer dramatically under British rule, and I think that they will realise in increasing numbers that the only way to alleviate that situation isn't to make British rule more tolerable but to get rid of it.

IDEOLOGY

Q: Are there any lessons to be learned from last Thursday's vote in the North?

A: First of all, I think that it is in a way very useful that Sinn Fein got an injection of reality at this time, and this can only help internal discussions about our future plans.

Republicans must remember that there is no such thing as SDLP ideology, except in the broader sense of representing the establishment, of supporting the status quo. The SDLP was, when it came together in the early '70s, a combination of various political tendencies: the old Nationalist Party, small Labourite groups, and some Social Democrats, who had a 1970 attitude to democratising the six-county state. By and large, the SDLP remains a party with populist policies. Sinn Fein, on the other hand, has a very definite and definitive ideology. We believe absolutely in the right of the Irish people to self-determination, and that all the social, economic, political and cultural requirements of the Irish people can only be realised within an independent country.

Hume can be 'all things to all men', and so, to an extent, can the SDLP. Seamus Mallon can appeal to the nationalist wing of his party by shouting about RUC and British army 'excesses', and Hume can woo the 'not so nationalist' wing by talking of joint sovereignty. And it is also a much easier job to engage in high-minded moralistic arguments about the use of force,

echoing the line spewed out daily by the establishment, than to be in the unenviable position of defending the right of the Irish people to engage in armed struggle.

An SDLP member remarked to me on Monday that Hume had too big a vote even for the SDLP, because the nationalist rump of the party would have little control over what he does in the future. More importantly, Danny Morrison made the point, and a very significant one, that the danger for nationalists would be that loyalists, and their British allies, who perceive the SDLP as being the softer option, will believe that a significant section of the nationalist electorate are prepared to go for a softer option.

ENCOURAGING

Q: Could you assess Sinn Fein's vote in the twenty-six counties and the prospects for next year's local government elections?

A: We are very pleased with the vote we obtained in the twenty-six counties. Given the state of the organisation, the lesser experience of contesting elections and, of course, the effects of Section 31, we estimated that a vote of 5% of the poll would be a considerable achievement. We got that 5%. The good result in Dublin was particularly encouraging. The establishment media and politicians had attempted to dismiss the Dublin Central by-election result for Sinn Fein as a flash in the pan but it clearly is much more than that.

There are also other areas within the larger geographical constituencies where we had not been strong but have come out of the election looking in good shape.

We fought the election for a number of reasons. As part of the process to end the isolation of republicans in that part of the country, to have a look at our organisation and to make it come into the real world. We have started an electoral strategy aimed at the local government elections next year.

If we look at the vote in a national context, Sinn Fein has now more support electorally than the so-called Labour Party, which is engaged with its Fine Gael partners in a process of attempted ostracisation of Sinn Fein representatives, of disenfranchising a section of the Irish electorate. In relation to the Workers Party, they have been involved in electoral politics for years, and turned their policies upside down to abandon any previous claims to republicanism. They had ten years to do it. And yet, out of nowhere, while maintaining our strong principled position, we have outpolled them considerably. Furthermore, I think that both the Labour Party and the Workers Party votes are in fairly clearly defined geographical areas. We achieved a vote in every single county.

Although the percentage remains about 5%, the trend shows a mixture of the traditional rural republican vote, that republicans have always had over the decades, and a new, young, disaffected vote, from the young unemployed in urban areas. We will be looking at this in the coming weeks and we will attempt to translate those votes, in the areas in which they are strong, into council seats in 1985.

OBJECTIVES

Q: Will this vote remain with Sinn Fein?

A: It was argued that our vote in the North would not last, and it has lasted very well. Again, it comes back to us steering our party in the twenty-six counties towards politicising that vote and consolidating the base. I did a fairly widespread canvass in the twenty-six counties, and the areas where we got the vote, where we got the good canvass response, were those in which Sinn Fein had been working and had a relationship with their local base.

We are now the fourth largest party in the twenty-six counties. Building our organisation will be slow, arduous work, but we can do it. I think that the election did the whole organisation and all our activists and supporters an awful lot of good. They have now a full year's work ahead of them, they have clear-cut objectives and they have statistics to work on. We have had the advantage of fighting this election on a national basis, and I think that we have got the will, we have got the people and the policies. We are facing very powerful enemies, but we are making steady progress and we will continue to do so.

Stark reminders

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

NOW that the 'Smash Sinn Fein' election campaign has ended, that the votes are counted and three outgoing MEPs have been returned to Strasbourg, the assessment of what the results mean has begun. Its repercussions will be seen over the coming months.

Paisley swept home with a massive vote, nearly 34% of the total first preference votes, and 60,000 ahead of the quota. The size of his vote surprised many, even in the unionist camp, as the DUP's electoral fortunes have been showing a downward trend since he had topped the poll in the 1979 Euro elections. Only a few days after Paisley's local Councillor George Seawright had made the headlines with his remark that 'all Catholics should be incinerated', 230,000 unionists voted for Ian Paisley, and this will frighten many nationalists, including those who were led by the SDLP to believe that, in 1984, accommodation is possible with 'reasonable unionists'.

Those so-called 'reasonable unionists', namely the OUP, represented by John Taylor, took a battering. Their 1983 share of the vote, at 34% fell to 21.5%, and had to rely on Paisley's surplus vote to secure Taylor's seat after the second count. The six-month Assembly boycott by the OUP, as well as Taylor's lack of personality, obviously lost the OUP their lead of the unionist electorate.

ROCK BOTTOM

Independent unionist Jim Kilfedder, who had thrown his hat in the ring in order, he said, to pressurise the OUP into returning to the Assembly, also hit rock bottom, with 20,000 votes, about half his 1979 vote.

While Paisley took most of the unionist vote, Hume gathered the bulk of the



● Ian Paisley and the Apprentice Boys marching through Derry

SDLP vote, nearly half of the Workers Party 1983 vote of 15,000, probably those 5,000 or so Catholics from West Belfast who had voted for Gerry Fitt last year and, according to the Alliance party, nearly 30,000 of the Alliance vote as Alliance fell from 61,000 last year to 34,000 this time. As a result, Hume polled 151,000 first preference votes, or 22% of the total poll. Hume however had to wait for the Workers Party, the Ecology Party, as well as Kilfedder to be eliminated before

he regained his seat on the fourth count.

Meanwhile Sinn Fein held its 1983 share of the vote, with 91,000 first preferences (13.34%). This result while lower than expected does not take away from the fact that the Sinn Fein vote is now solidly established and was able to withstand an intensive 'Smash Sinn Fein' campaign from the British government, the media, unionists, church leaders, SDLP and Free state establishment combined.

Paisley and Hume's results will be close-

ly analysed by republicans in the weeks to come, however as Sinn Fein Euro candidate Danny Morrison concluded:

"Ian Paisley's vote... should be a stark reminder of the impossibility of nationalists achieving their rights inside the state... John Hume's vote will only indicate to the likes of Ian Paisley, who during this election triumphantly marched orange bands through nationalist estates, that a section of the nationalist people are weak and can be trampled under."

Not election issues?

TWO weeks after Lord Justice Gibson's remarks during his acquittal of the three RUC men accused of the murder of Eugene Toman, and three days after all votes had been cast in the Euro election, John Hume issued a statement condemning the judge's comments.

Hume put out a statement on Sunday, June 17th, saying that he found the judge's remarks "intolerable", but not so intolerable that condemnation could not wait till the Euro election was over. His explanation for the delay was that "it wasn't an election issue". In reality, Hume feared alienating the sizeable middle vote and unionist transfers which he received in order to "keep Morrison out".

BISHOPS

The Catholic bishops in the North also held back their criticism until the day after the election. Their statement too was deliberately delayed because the bishops thought that it might encourage support for Sinn Fein.

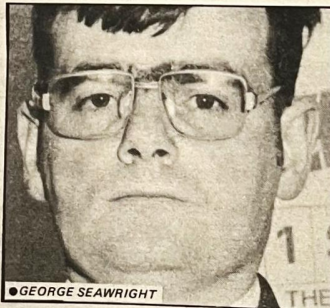
The statement had been drawn up during a conference in Maynooth on Tuesday or Wednesday last week. Bishop Edward Daly of Derry gave an interview to UTV while at the conference, on the condition that it would not be shown until after the election. The agreement was of course kept, and the interview was not shown until Friday, June 15th.

It is obvious that had a Sinn

Fein leader made the same kind of bloodthirsty remark as that made by Gibson, they would have received immediate condemnation from the Church as would any action of the IRA in the days leading up to the election.

A half-hearted motion of censure against George Seawright for his 'burn all Catholics' remark was defeated and a DUP amendment accepted, by 19 votes to 9, at a meeting of the Stormont Assembly on Tuesday, June 19th. The motion was proposed by Alliance leader Oliver Napier, who thought it was "deplorable" that an elected representative made such a remark, but it was "even more deplorable" if other members did not condemn it. After the election of course.

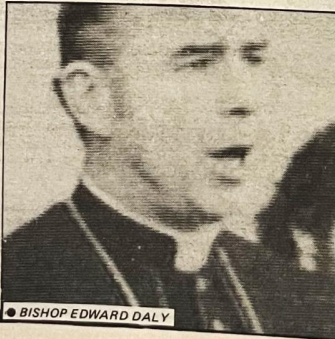
Ian Paisley, who claimed to have disciplined Seawright, proposed the amendment which condemned the "outburst" but also accused Alliance of "making political capital" out of it. The OUP refused to support the Alliance motion and Jim Kirkpatrick, OUP, South Belfast, voted for the DUP amendment saying that it was "a DUP matter".



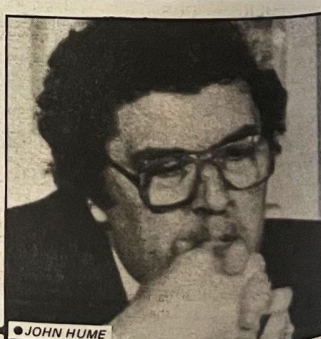
● GEORGE SEAWRIGHT



● JUDGE GIBSON



● BISHOP EDWARD DALY



● JOHN HUME

Encouraging result in South

THE EEC election results in the twenty-six counties are significant from a number of angles. For republicans, of course, the most interesting aspect is the very encouraging performance of Sinn Féin, making the first major test of its electoral strategy.

Polling 6,223 more votes than the Workers Party, which has been in the field with every assistance for more than a decade, Sinn Féin has clearly established itself as the fourth biggest party in terms of electoral support.

More importantly, it has shown the truth of its own argument as being the only real alternative to the establishment parties.

It is very early days, but with virtually unknown candidates, no finance from EEC coffers and against the Section 31 handicap, Sinn Féin took just a fraction under 5% of the vote across the twenty-six counties.

Polling extremely well in Dublin, Sinn Féin also strengthened its position in its traditionally strong areas — achieving a heartening 17% of first preferences in Monaghan, for example. In areas where Sinn Féin was weaker, good base support has been established with the prospect of a considerable increase in local council seats next year.

Whilst Sinn Féin can take some realistic encouragement from the results, the same cannot be said for the establishment parties.

JUNKETEERS

The Free State Labour Party

BY KEVIN BURKE

fared most disastrously — and deservedly so. It lost its four EEC seats, which had been passed round amongst 11 self-seeking party junketeers. Its share of the vote now stands at only 8%, compared to their 17% high-point in 1969. The party is very clearly on the very brink of oblivion.

There has been public soul-searching among some Labourites about the future of the Coalition, but there is no doubt that the merces and perks brigade will not risk their ministerial pensions for mere principle — and both they and Fine Gael know it.

Whilst Fine Gael is obviously gobbling up its coalition partner, it too suffered a decline in support from 39% in the November 1982 election to 32% now. But this is not as serious as it appears for Fine Gael. Much of its slippage went to independents such as T. J. Maher, Shane Ross and Dublin Bay Loftus, coming back on second preferences.

It is clear that there is a solidification of the middle-class vote behind Fine Gael, unmoved by unemployment and PAYE taxation, well-cushioned against inflation and public-spending cuts, and willing to wait out the re-



● At the Cork count-centre, pleased republicans included (left to right) Pat Walsh, Tom Sullivan, Jim Nolan, Don O'Leary, Richard Behal (Munster candidate), Des Long, Geraldine McNamara, Mick Hegarty and Mick O'Connell

cession without undue panic.

There are parallels to be drawn here with the SDLP vote in the North, perhaps.

REALITY

In terms of its eight seats Fianna Fail is claiming a great victory. But for it too, there is

harsh reality in the 6% drop in its share of the poll, at a time when it should be reaping the benefits of an unpopular government, and particularly in the light of the collapse of the Blaney vote.

In Dublin, Fianna Fail declined 8% with only 33% of the poll, a clear indication of a lack of faith

in a party torn with contradictions on every issue.

Then of course, there is the most important factor of all — the majority of the electorate, some 52%, who are too disillusioned to vote for any party at all. Nor are they yet convinced that there is a real alternative.

Kinnock Springs no surprises

BY JACK MADDEN

IN MARKED CONTRAST to the welcome development within the British Labour party of a lobby which actively supports Irish freedom and British withdrawal from the six counties, party leader Neil Kinnock has aligned himself and his party with the joint sovereignty proposals contained in the Dublin Forum report.

Kinnock made his position known following a meeting with Coalition deputy premier and Labour Party leader Dick Spring on Tuesday. At a press conference which followed this meeting, they issued a joint statement calling for 'a joint initiative by the Westminster and Dublin governments' on the basis of the Forum report.

Besides their half-hearted suggestion that 'British government policy for Northern Ireland should be the achievement of a united Ireland, peacefully and by consent', the statement was more definite on suggestions for the further advance of collaboration.

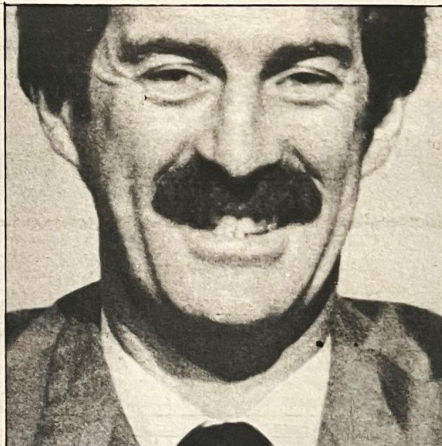
POLICE FORCE

Amongst the areas they suggest for joint action between Dublin and Westminster were included:

"Thorough consideration of the feasibility and implications of the development of an all-Ireland police force operating under the joint agreement of both governments..." and

"Development of joint citizenship between Britain and Ireland."

Whereas Kinnock is by his own admission 'not a specialist on Ireland', the role of Spring in producing such proposals clearly shows that the Coalition government intends to increase its collaboration with British rule in Ireland. And since no member of any of the other parties to the Forum report has objected to the proposals



● DICK SPRING

contained in this statement, it is equally clear that they too will support further collaboration.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Elsewhere the joint statement advocates 'the creation of a British-Irish council to consider human rights and other areas of joint concern'. Since both governments have been condemned internationally for their disregard for human rights in the past, this proposal is, at best, laughable.

But such nonsense is clearly in keeping with the joint strategy of Fine Gael, Labour and the SDLP, whose leader John Hume will now use his strengthened per-



● NEIL KINNOCK

sonal position to pursue the Coalition line on the Forum report — as he has always done quietly — against those in his party who prefer the Fianna Fail 'verbal republican' position.

Indeed, as Tuesday's press conference opened, Kinnock referred to Hume as 'a man of immense courage and great stature'. Words previously applied to Gerry Fitt.

STATUS QUO

The electoral performance of DUP leader Ian Paisley has, however, hardened Tory resistance to anything which might alter the status quo. On Wednesday, Secretary of State James Prior said that

Kinnock and Spring had 'indulged in wishful thinking' and 'loose talk' in their discussions about future Irish unity.

But Prior and the Tory government have, along with the unionists, always shown a willingness to discuss and implement new cross-border 'security' measures and it is in this area that the Forum report will be implemented.

In trying to win some recognition for their report, the parties to the Forum will, as republicans predicted, short-trade the unitary option for any joint role in the six counties. That role will inevitably be in maintaining and strengthening partition itself.

EEC ELECTION RESULTS

	Connaught/Ulster	Dublin	Leinster	Munster	Total: 26 Counties	6 Counties	Total: 32 Counties
FIANNA FAIL	97,563 (41.43%)	94,350 (33.37%)	113,512 (43.77%)	133,521 (38.91%)	438,946 (39.18%)		438,946 (24.31%)
FINE GAEIL	78,415 (33.29%)	89,674 (31.72%)	94,877 (36.58%)	98,068 (28.58%)	361,034 (32.22%)		361,034 (19.99%)
DUP						230,251 (33.59%)	230,251 (12.75%)
SDLP						151,399 (22.09%)	151,399 (8.38%)
OUP						147,169 (21.47%)	147,169 (8.15%)
SINN FEIN	16,050 (6.82%)	14,604 (5.16%)	11,189 (4.30%)	12,829 (3.74%)	54,672 (4.88%)	91,476 (13.34%)	146,148 (8.09%)
LABOUR	8,337 (3.54%)	28,384 (10.04%)	30,773 (11.86%)	26,162 (7.62%)	93,656 (8.36%)	8,712 (1.27%)	93,656 (5.19%)
WORKERS PARTY	2,612 (1.11%)	19,590 (6.93%)	8,943 (3.44%)	17,304 (5.04%)	48,449 (4.32%)	34,046 (4.96%)	57,161 (3.16%)
ALLIANCE PARTY						22,264 (3.24%)	34,046 (1.88%)
OTHERS	32,504 (13.80%)	36,076 (12.76%)		55,079 (16.05%)	123,659 (11.04%)		145,923 (8.08%)
TOTAL	235,481	282,678	259,294	342,963	1,120,416	685,317	1,805,733

Connaught / Ulster

FIRST COUNT

R. McSharry (FF)	56,830
J. McCartin (FG)	51,154
S. Flanagan (FF)	40,821
N. Blaney (Ind)	32,531
J. Murrin (FG)	20,168
M.D. Higgins (Lab)	8,350
P. O'Foghail (FG)	7,141
C. O'Caolain (SF)	6,098
E. Fullerton (SF)	5,788
M. McGing (SF)	4,178
J. Brick (WP)	2,561

RECOUNT OF FIRST COUNT

McSharry	56,803
McCartin	51,164
Flanagan	40,760
Blaney	32,504
Murrin	20,107
Higgins	8,337
O'Foghail	7,144
O'Caolain	6,103
Fullerton	5,771
McGing	4,176
Brick	2,512
Brick eliminated	

SECOND COUNT

Distribution of Brick's transfers	
McSharry (+152)	56,955
McCartin (+129)	51,293
Flanagan (+257)	41,017
Blaney (+371)	32,875
Murrin (+98)	20,204
Higgins (+868)	9,205
O'Foghail (+70)	7,214
O'Caolain (+55)	6,158
Fullerton (+125)	5,896
McGing (+118)	4,294
Non-transferable: 370	McGing eliminated

THIRD COUNT

Distribution of McGing's transfers	
McSharry (+297)	57,252
McCartin (+252)	51,545
Flanagan (+407)	41,424
Blaney (+747)	33,622
Murrin (+211)	20,415
Higgins (+196)	9,401
O'Foghail (+68)	7,282
O'Caolain (+1,009)	7,167
Fullerton (+810)	6,706
Non-transferable: 297	Fullerton eliminated

FOURTH COUNT

Distribution of Fullerton's transfers	
McSharry (+466)	57,718
McCartin (+207)	51,752
Flanagan (+191)	41,615
Blaney (+1,757)	35,379
Murrin (+153)	20,568
O'Caolain (+2,876)	10,043
Higgins (+186)	9,587
O'Foghail (+41)	7,323
Non-transferable votes: 829	O'Foghail eliminated

FIFTH COUNT

Distribution of O'Foghail's transfers	
McSharry (+178)	57,896
McCartin (+3,239)	54,991
Flanagan (+173)	41,788
Blaney (+2,311)	35,610
Murrin (+2,622)	23,190
O'Caolain (+1,116)	10,159
Higgins (+401)	9,988
Non-transferable votes: 363	Higgins eliminated

SIXTH COUNT

Distribution of Higgins's transfers	
McSharry (+843)	58,739
McCartin (+2,256)	57,247
Flanagan (+871)	42,659
Blaney (+1,728)	37,338
Murrin (+1,965)	25,155
O'Caolain (+250)	10,409
Non-transferable votes: 2,079	O'Caolain eliminated

ain eliminated. Recount requested by Blaney.

RECOUNT OF SIXTH COUNT

McSharry (+844)	58,740
McCartin (+2,256)	57,247
Flanagan (+869)	42,657
Blaney (+1,730)	37,340
Murrin (+1,964)	25,154
O'Caolain (+258)	10,417
Non-transferable votes: 2,067	O'Caolain eliminated

SEVENTH COUNT

Distribution of O'Caolain's votes	
McSharry (+708)	59,448
McCartin (+514)	57,761
Flanagan (+364)	43,021
Blaney (+3,075)	40,415
Murrin (+305)	25,459
Non-transferable: 5,451	McSharry elected, Murrin eliminated

EIGHTH COUNT

Distribution of Murrin's transfers	
McCartin (+18,913)	76,674
McCartin (+894)	43,915
Blaney (+1,909)	42,324
Non-transferable votes: 3,743	McCartin elected

NINTH COUNT

Distribution of McCartin's surplus	
Blaney (+2,106)	44,430
Flanagan (+2,096)	46,010
Non-transferable votes: 13,602	Flanagan elected

RESULT - FF 2; FG 1

Dublin

FIRST COUNT

R. Ryan (FG)	47,014
M. Banotti (FG)	42,660
N. Andrews (FF)	32,512
E. Lemass (FF)	31,350
J. Tunney (FF)	30,488
F. Cluskey (Lab)	28,384
D. Geraghty (WP)	19,590
S. Dublin Bay Loftus (Ind)	17,385
J. Noonan (SF)	14,604
S. Ross (Ind)	8,099
J. De Courcy Ireland (DSP)	5,350
C. Fettes (Green All)	5,242
Fettes eliminated	

SECOND COUNT

Distribution of Fettes's votes	
Ryan (+372)	47,386
Banotti (+611)	43,271
Andrews (+180)	32,692
Lemass (+133)	31,483
Tunney (+100)	30,588
Cluskey (+462)	28,846
Geraghty (+490)	20,080
Dublin Bay	
Loftus (+1,113)	18,498
Noonan (+126)	14,730
Ross (+603)	8,702
De Courcy Ireland (+772)	6,112
De Courcy Ireland eliminated	
Non-transferable: 280	

THIRD COUNT

Distribution of De Courcy Ireland's votes	
Ryan (+399)	47,785
Banotti (+793)	44,064
Andrews (+144)	32,836
Lemass (+107)	31,590
Tunney (+53)	30,641
Cluskey (+988)	29,834
Geraghty (+1,016)	21,096
Dublin Bay	
Loftus (+1,298)	19,796
Noonan (+114)	14,844
Ross (+903)	9,605
Non-transferable: 30	Ross eliminated

FOURTH COUNT

Distribution of Ross's votes	
Ryan (+1,787)	49,572
Banotti (+2,590)	46,654



Andrews (+428)	33,264
Lemass (+300)	31,890
Cluskey (+1,068)	30,902
Tunney (+204)	30,845
Geraghty (+636)	21,732

Loftus (+1,780)	21,576
Noonan (+115)	14,959
Non-transferable: 697	Noonan eliminated

FIFTH COUNT

Distribution of Noonan's votes	
Ryan (+242)	49,814
Banotti (+267)	46,921
Andrews (+1,375)	34,839
Lemass (+1,121)	33,011
Cluskey (+1,082)	31,984
Tunney (+1,124)	31,969
Geraghty (+4,403)	26,135
D. Bay Loftus (+1,719)	23,295
Loftus eliminated	

SIXTH COUNT

Distribution of D. Bay Loftus votes	
Ryan (+3,229)	53,043
Banotti (+3,648)	50,569
Andrews (+2,034)	36,673
Cluskey (+3,701)	35,885
Lemass (+1,891)	34,902
Tunney (+1,523)	33,492
Geraghty (+3,165)	29,300
Non-transferable: 4,104	Geraghty eliminated

SEVENTH COUNT

Distribution of Geraghty's votes	
Ryan (+1,389)	54,432
Banotti (+1,190)	52,559
Cluskey (+1,366)	47,051
Andrews (+2,189)	38,862
Lemass (+1,932)	36,834
Tunney (+1,813)	35,305
Non-transferable: 9,421	Tunney eliminated

EIGHTH COUNT

Distribution of Tunney's votes	
Ryan (+1,326)	55,758
Lemass (+17,069)	53,903
Banotti (+755)	53,314
Andrews (+3,083)	51,945
Cluskey (+1,403)	48,454
Cluskey eliminated	
Ryan, Lemass, Banotti and Andrews were all elected without reaching the quota. Non-transferable: 11,669	
RESULT: FF 2; FG 2; Both gain a seat from Labour	

Leinster

FIRST COUNT

Mark Clinton (FG)	61,660
Jim Fitzsimons (FF)	57,321
Paddy Lalor (FF)	56,191

Deirdre Bolger (FG)	33,298
Justin Keating (Lab)	30,733
Liz McManus (WP)	8,943
Martin Sharkey (SF)	4,548
John Carroll (FF)	4,369
Jim Dwyer (SF)	2,245
McManus, Sharkey, Carroll and Dwyer were eliminated	

SECOND COUNT

Distribution of McManus, Sharkey, Carroll and Dwyer votes	
Clinton (+1,490)	33,159
Fitzsimons (+2,707)	60,028
Lalor (+2,989)	59,180
Keating (+4,535)	35,308
Bolger (+1,362)	34,570
Non-transferable: 7,022	Bolger eliminated

THIRD COUNT

Distribution of Bolger's votes	
Clinton (+28,932)	92,091 (elected)
Fitzsimons (+966)	60,994
Lalor (+748)	59,928
Keating (+2,148)	37,758
Non-transferable: 1,776	

FOURTH COUNT

Distribution of Clinton's surplus of 27,267	
Fitzsimons (+2,941)	63,935
Lalor (+1,349)	61,277
Keating (+15,796)	53,552
Non-transferable: 1,776	
Keating eliminated and Lalor and Fitzsimons declared elected without reaching the quota	

Munster

FIRST COUNT

T. J. Maher (Ind)	55,079
T. O'Donnell (FG)	53,832
S. Barrett (FF)	47,822
T. Rafferty (FG)	44,236
G. FitzGerald (FF)	43,036
N. Davern (FF)	42,863
J. Desmond (Lab)	26,162
R. Behal (SF)	17,304
No candidate elected	
Behal eliminated	

SECOND COUNT

Distribution of Behal's votes:	
Maher (+1,761)	56,840
O'Donnell (+481)	54,313
Barrett (+1,325)	48,947
Rafferty (+168)	44,401
Davern (+1,237)	44,100
Fitzgerald (+951)	43,997
Desmond (+918)	27,080
Sherlock (+2,641)	19,945
Sherlock eliminated. No candidate	

reached the quota, 3,350 non transferable votes.

THIRD COUNT

Maher (+3,298)	60,138
O'Donnell (+1,376)	55,689
Barrett (+1,048)	49,996
Fitzgerald (+2,192)	46,179
Rafferty (+1,405)	45,806
Davern (+1,297)	45,267
Desmond (+4,294)	31,274
Non-transferable: 5,035	Maher elected. Distribution of Maher's surplus follows.

FOURTH COUNT

Distribution of Maher's surplus	
O'Donnell (+234)	55,923
Barrett (+188)	50,183
Fitzgerald (+319)	46,488
Rafferty (+263)	46,069
Davern (+306)	45,703
Desmond (+786)	32,160
Non-transferables: 881	No candidate reached the quota. Desmond eliminated.

FIFTH COUNT

Distribution of Desmond's vote.	
O'Donnell (+10,514)	66,537
Rafferty (+6,584)	52,653
Barrett (+1,836)	52,019
Fitzgerald (+2,958)	49,456
Davern (+1,941)	47,844
Non-transferable: 8,227	O'Donnell elected

SIXTH COUNT

Distribution of O'Donnell's surplus.	
Rafferty (+7,315)	59,968
Barrett (+344)	52,363
Fitzgerald (+2,733)	49,729
Davern (+355)	47,999
Non-transferable: 1,089	Rafferty elected

SEVENTH COUNT

Distribution of Rafferty's surplus	
Barrett (+645)	53,008
Fitzgerald (+849)	50,578
Davern (+695)	48,694
Barrett and Fitzgerald were deemed to be elected, without reaching the quota. Davern having been eliminated as the lowest continuing candidate.	

The six counties

FIRST COUNT

I. Paisley (DUP)	230,251
J. Hume (SDLP)	151,399
J. Taylor (OUP)	147,169
D. Morrison (SF)	91,476
D. Cook (All)	34,046
J. Kilfedder (Ind)	20,092
S. Lynch (WP)	8,712
C. McGuigan (Ecol)	2,236
Paisley elected	

SECOND COUNT

Distribution of Paisley's surplus	
Taylor (+38,545)	185,714
Hume (+265)	151,664
Morrison (+49)	91,525
Kilfedder (+18,201)	38,293
Cook (+846)	34,892
Lynch (+1,011)	8,813
McGuigan (+64)	2,236
Taylor elected. Lynch and McGuigan eliminated. Non-transferable: 850	

THIRD COUNT

Distribution of Lynch and McGuigan votes	
Hume (+4,646)	156,310
Morrison (+1,119)	92,644
Kilfedder (+560)	38,854
Cook (+2,509)	37,401
Kilfedder and Cook eliminated. Non-transferable: 2,215	

BY JACK MADDEN

FOLLOWING his deportation, ordered by the United States Supreme Court, on Wednesday, June 20th, republican escapee Michael O'Rourke (32) was arrested at Dublin airport by Special Branch detectives. Later that morning he appeared in Dublin's Special Court where he was remanded on a charge of causing explosions and escaping from custody at Green Street courthouse on July 15th 1977.

O'Rourke was deported as an illegal immigrant after a long legal battle, which began with his arrest in Philadelphia in October 1979. He became the longest-held immigration prisoner in the history of the United States.

Despite his marriage to an American citizen, Margaret Lieb, O'Rourke challenged his deportation on the grounds that he was wanted by authorities in the twenty-six counties for political offences. Before his escape, O'Rourke had been serving a six-year sentence in Portlaoise for possession of explosives and firearms.

The case against O'Rourke was pursued by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) whose activities included the harassment of an earlier trial judge, Ernest Hupp.

Hupp, who indicated his intention to grant asylum to O'Rourke, removed himself from the case after he had been 'unjustly harassed and intimidated' by INS agents who shadowed his movements.

This testimony, given by Hupp to political representatives from Philadelphia, was included in an application by defence lawyers for a new hearing in Philadelphia Federal Court. However, the application was denied and with no other legal appeal open, O'Rourke opted to return to Ireland voluntarily.

CONCERN

Members of a sub-committee of the US Senate Judiciary Committee met on Monday this week to discuss the proposed deportation and concern was expressed about the conduct of

O'ROURKE BACK IN PORTLAOISE



● Michael O'Rourke (left) is brought away by Special Branch men shortly after his arrival at Dublin Airport on Wednesday morning

the INS during the immigration hearings.

Sub-committee chairperson, Senator Orrin Hatch, told the meeting that Garret FitzGerald had applied pressure on the US to deport O'Rourke.

Coming as it does only a fortnight after the Reagan visit to Ireland, O'Rourke's deportation signals an intensified campaign by the US authorities against Irish republicans at the behest of the Free State and British governments. Indeed this is the first case in which a republican who raised the political offence

exception as a defence has not been successful.

O'Rourke's case is exceptional also in that no government had actively sought his extradition. This and his marriage to a US citizen should have strengthened his case.

Similarly, his position as honorary grand marshal of New York's St Patrick's Day Parade this year and the countless petitions in support of his case from state assemblies, individual politicians and interest groups have counted for nothing in what was clearly a political decision.



● MARGARET O'ROURKE

IRA PRISON WARNING

AFTER MONTHS of intimidation, harassment and violence directed against republican POWs and their families by prison staff in the North's various prisons, the IRA on Friday, June 15th, issued a clear warning to the prison warders involved. In a statement, they said:

"Since September 15th, 1983, the Irish Republican POWs and their families have been subjected to a concerted campaign of violence and petty harassment by the prison authorities."

"In Magilligan prison, sectarian bigots in the jail staff have actively encouraged physical attacks on republican POWs by loyalists and have deliberately engineered situations where such attacks could be mounted."

"In Armagh prison, the authorities have concentrated their efforts in an attempt to debase and humiliate republican women POWs through hundreds of strip searches."

"The earnest endeavours of several individuals and organisations to have the brutality and degradation stopped have come to nothing."

"Earlier this year we took action against one of the chief perpetrators and architects of the brutality in Long Kesh. We executed assistant governor William McConnell."

"In view of the continuation of this campaign by prison staff, we are once more forced to review our attitude towards them."

BOMB ALERTS

On Saturday, June 16th, just before lunchtime, the IRA in Belfast, Newry, Armagh and County Tyrone, launched a co-ordinated series of hoax bomb alerts which almost brought business and commercial life in those areas to a standstill.

In Belfast, three blue transit vans and two buses were placed on strategic routes around the city. One was placed outside the heavily guarded City Hall, the second at Balmoral Inn on the Lisburn Road and the third at Ormeau Bridge. The two buses were left on Finaghy Road North. A fourth van was prevented from

reaching its intended target and was abandoned on the Falls Road at its junction with the Springfield Road. Major traffic disruption was caused by these hoaxes, paralysing commercial traffic in and around Belfast.

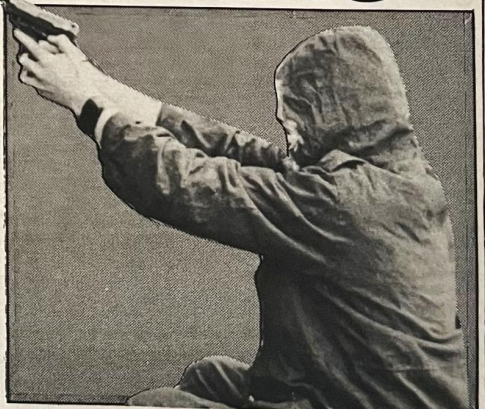
In both Newry and Armagh, commandeered vehicles created major disruption, while in County Tyrone, Dungannon and Cookstown were among areas severely affected by hoaxes.

ST JAMES'S AMBUSH

On Sunday, June 17th, an IRA active service unit, operating from the St James's area of West Belfast, and using two high-powered Ruger rifles, fired 15 shots at a British army mobile patrol as it reached the West Link turn-off from the M1 motorway. No hits were claimed by the IRA and the Volunteers all successfully eluded the intense follow-up operation.

STERN WARNING

The IRA in West Fermanagh and West Tyrone issued a stern warning to all those who fraternise with the crown forces and in particular those traders who provide service facilities for



them. They said:

"Such collaboration is unacceptable and anyone assisting the crown forces in this manner will be severely dealt with."

STRABANE BOMB

Three armed Volunteers of the

IRA's West Tyrone Brigade placed a bomb in Strabane Golf Club on Wednesday afternoon, June 20th. The device exploded 20 minutes later, causing damage to the club which had just reopened after rebuilding following a bomb attack two years ago.



● The rising calibre of bands attending the commemoration was a talking point amongst the appreciative crowds. The presence of a number of recently-formed bands from Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh, and Dundalk, County Louth, provided an impetus for other areas to follow their example



● Banners from every county in Ireland showed the continued widespread adherence

WE PRINT below the text of the oration delivered by Jim McAllister, Sinn Féin elected representative for Armagh, at Bodentown churchyard last Sunday.

BODENTOWN

ALMOST two centuries have passed since Tone's death in an English prison and yet 'the connection with England' remains intact. That this is the case owes nothing to the lack of will on the part of the Irish people to be free, or to a lack of endeavour in pursuance of that objective.

Fifteen years of continuous struggle and courage of the calibre which effected last year's escape by 38 POWs from H-Block 7, is ample evidence of that.

Rather, at each period of crisis for successive British governments, throughout our history, a minority clique, with a vested interest in preventing radical change, has thrown a lifebelt to imperialism in distress.

Since partition was accepted by such a clique in 1921, the efforts of the Leinster House parties have been directed at maintaining the border, albeit with suitable periodic mouthings about its removal, for electoral purposes.

National dispossession is the price we have had to pay for their power and their share of our national wealth, with vested interest. Since then the methods of attempting to suppress republicanism, the vehicle for radical change, have, in varying degrees, been identical on both sides of the border — arbitrary execution, internment, brutality by the political police, censorship and general oppression, while the latest treacherous innovation — the extradition of republicans into the hands of the crown forces — is intended to be a permanent tenet of Leinster House's policy of collaboration.

FORUM

The Dublin Forum was conceived and directed towards the same end. Its attempt to save the SDLP from galloping irrelevance is based on the view that the SDLP's continuing existence is contributory to the existence of partition itself.

Likewise, to protect their collective political back, the electoral position of the Leinster House parties had, by pressing necessity, to be churned out again. Hence the 'preferred' solution of a unitary state.

But, true to their political practice of supporting the status quo, their real partitionist position, veiled as alternatives 'worthy of consideration', is embodied in the federal and the joint sovereignty proposals. The Forum report is currently a dead duck. But then it was never intended to be anything else. It's immediacy lay, not in bringing about any short-term change in the political arrangements extant in Ireland, however superficial, but in fortifying the flagging nationalist bona fides of the conservatives who participated in its formation.

The Forum's intent was psychological — to deceive Irish nationalists and thus bolster the position of the Irish and British conservatives. While, in the long term, a potentially important political weapon, joint sovereignty/federation, has been put into the cold storage of their political armoury to be dragged out at some future period of heightened crisis for the status quo of partition.

But at least they have clarified the issue by nailing their partitionist flag to the mast — even if they try to deceive us by its colour. Let

us politically damn them with their own words, the length and breadth of this country. By their own admission, they are partitionists. Sinn Féin now clearly stands as the only all-Ireland republican party.

REAGAN

No greater amplification of the conservative nature of the Forum's participants is required than in the fact that Ronald Reagan was allowed into Ireland at all, let alone invited.

The slavish abuse, based on a preposterous economic pretext, which was vented on those who proposed protesting the visit, must make us all grateful that the Forum report had been issued before it took place. Otherwise we may have had a third alternative 'worthy of consideration' being preferred — that Ireland become the 51st state of the USA.

Then, perhaps, Reagan may have been less cheerful in refusing the support for the Forum which his kowtowing hosts sought.

Reagan's view of the gormless man's importance is clearly as low as the cinema-goers' view of his contribution to art. But where hypocrisy is concerned Reagan is rarely seen to be lacking.

Those who supply the IRA with guns, he says, are 'misguided'. Fifty thousand Salvadoreans men, women and children lie butchered in and on the rivers and soil of their own land.

The butchers' supplier is Ronald Reagan. All those who protested this barbarous incursion into our country are to

be congratulated. They have redeemed our people's good name internationally as a people deeply imbued with a sense of freedom and justice.

NEUTRALITY

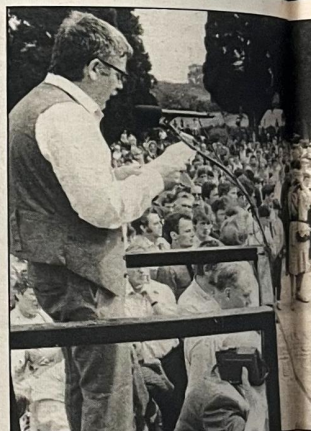
In that wider international context we must take stock of Irish neutrality — a neutrality which is by now only nominal.

Ideologically and economically, through Ireland's membership of the EEC with its majority NATO membership, the desired neutrality of the Irish people is precarious. The six counties are an integral part of NATO, while the capitalistic bloc, to which we are so formally linked, no longer even considers the twenty-six counties to be neutral in any meaningful sense of the word.

What little remains of its military non-alignment has already been put up for barter by Charles Haughey during his 'unique relationship' with Margaret Thatcher beginning in 1980. All part and parcel of Haughey's attempt at creeping joint sovereignty. Unitary state where are ye?

Personal and party political priorities, emanating in part from the hunger-strike and the support of the Irish people for the POWs, thwarted this final erosion of what is left of our neutrality for the time being.

But the principle has been established, or rather thrown out the window, and the practice, the formal military alignment, will inevitably be attempted again in the future. For our part, if we are ever to see the type of Ireland we envisage, our only safeguard lies in our identification with the peoples of this earth, both now and in the future.



● Jim McAllister delivers his oration to the masses who overflowed into the road outside

Today, we rightly identify with those oppressed and struggling for national self-determination — the Palestinians, the Salvadoreans and black South Africans, to name but a few.

That identification must persist if we are to become anything other than a political, economic and military annex of the world capitalist bloc and NATO. But all that is merely high-flown rhetoric if we do not achieve our primary objective of breaking the connection with England.

MAJORITY

The vast majority of Irish people want to see a sovereign, independent, united Ireland. Despite those wishes, the partitionists, north and south, have been able to maintain their position. They could not do that for one day without the passive acquiescence of a majority of the people living on this island, regardless of

how that agreement at the ballot box, abstention, or the national quibbles on immigration and more immediate economic survival.

Similarly, we hope to achieve objective of a Democratic Socialist unless we can wish into existence a free.

That can only be achieved by breaking down the separate camps, which the partitionists attempted to maintain through national struggle, and a totally internationalist end. One can only wish out the others.



ured widespread adherence to the principles of Tone



● Although more than 10,000 people attended this year's Bodenstown commemoration, the media virtually ignored the event, in sharp contrast to their coverage of the tiny gathering who came to another small Irish village a fortnight earlier to greet warmonger US president Ronald Reagan

BODENSTOWN 1984



tion to the massive audience which packed Bodenstown churchyard and



● Veteran republican Bill Davitt from Dublin lays a wreath on Tone's grave on behalf of the leadership of the Republican Movement



● A 27-strong colour party led the parade along the two-mile route from Sallins to Tone's grave at Bodenstown churchyard

how that agreement is gained — at the ballot box or through abstention, by buying it, coercion, deceit or the apathy to the national question which breeds on ignorance, misinformation and censorship, or the more immediate problem of daily economic and physical survival.

Similarly, we can never hope to achieve our ultimate objective of establishing a Democratic Socialist Republic unless we can channel those wishes into an active will to be free.

That can only be done by breaking down the walls of the separate compartments into which the partitionists have attempted to design the national struggle, the social and economic struggle and the cultural struggle. All three are totally interrelated and interdependent. One cannot arrive at a successful conclusion without the others.

But yet, we can measure to some extent our success in coming some way along that road. We can measure it in the fact that Sinn Féin's advances of the past three years posed a significant political threat to the partitionists, from which the psychological ploy of the Forum was born. We can measure it in the media exposure given to Sinn Féin, despite Section 31, during the election campaign. We can measure its potential in the cynicism towards the establishment parties which we have encountered on our door-to-door canvasses throughout the twenty-six counties. We can measure it in the tens of thousands throughout Ireland who voted for Sinn Féin last Thursday.

That is the rock we must consolidate and build upon — the rock which will eventually roll over Section 31 like an avalanche.

That is the expression of

people with an active will to be free. We can measure it, too, against the British government's latest turn in the screw of oppression — its judiciary's sanction to its armed wing, the crown forces, to murder republicans.

SEAWRIGHT

Having failed in their attempts to isolate us, they have now given the green light to obliterate us. Perhaps before long the RUC will be accommodating 'Adolf' Seawright's

burning ambitions.

Seawright made the tactical blunder of being too public and too openly sectarian and was accordingly slapped on the wrist — the party whip was withdrawn. But where does he keep his fire-power?

The more sophisticated 'moderate' Unionists, like Harold McCusker two years ago, put it in more 'acceptable' terms, bringing no internal rebuke or media retribution. He would simply enforce a redrawing of the boundaries of the

Orange state if nationalists achieved an electoral majority in the six counties.

It all comes out the same in the end. No democracy for the Irish nationalists. Ever. Not even when they come out on top in the British head-count concept of democracy, even when from the outset they decided the number and allocation of heads to be counted. And McCusker speaks with the disarming confidence of a man who knows that his fire-power is to be found in every UDR and RUC barracks.

That is what necessitates armed struggle in the six counties, its creation by force, its maintenance by force and the prospect of its future diminution by force against the democratic wishes of the Irish people and the total denial by the British government and its allies of any peaceful democratic alternative.

INSPIRATION

We make no apology for

supporting the IRA's right to do what is forced upon them. Rather, we take inspiration from their tenacity of will during the past fifteen years of armed resistance — a will which shows no current or future likelihood of abatement.

Let us match that will and dedication with the correct organisation, tactics and political strategies throughout Ireland and we will surely bring this too-long struggle to a successful conclusion.

Tomorrow the political pundits will be examining every nuance and percentage difference in the Sinn Féin vote. How we polled in the twenty-six counties. How we compared with the SDLP. How things are going, so to speak.

For us, the EEC elections were yesterday's task. Tomorrow we must be out and about our work. We know where we're going — all the way to a Democratic Socialist Republic.

Jobs bias at work



●Unipork meat-processing factory, Cookstown

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

UNIPORK, the meat processing company, have announced that they intend to increase the workforce at their Cookstown factory by up to 300, while reducing the number of jobs in their plant in Enniskillen by 150.

Owen Carron, Sinn Féin elected representative for Fermanagh/South Tyrone, has condemned the move as sectarian. In a statement he said:

"Unipork decided to increase their workforce in the predominantly loyalist Cookstown plant and to cut the nationalist workforce at Enniskillen. Unipork, the subject of scrutiny by the Fair Employment Agency have, by this action, confirmed many of the allegations made against them."

Workers at a Coolock, Dublin, printing firm owned by Robert Maxwell, the European Printing Corporation, have gone on strike protesting against the dismissal of four printers for allegedly 'failing to reach production quotas'. After a strike which began in March, the firm had only been reopened for four days when seven printers received letters threatening dismissal if quotas were not reached by the next week.

An official strike by 15 members of the ITGWU at Huet Bros garage in Dublin is likely to go on for some time, say union officials. The firm is demanding two redundancies, which the union say are cost-cutting exer-

cises and not necessary redundancies.

AGEMOU, a leading union in the motor industry, have said that Free State government policies have led to massive job losses in the retail motor trade, recording 6,000 jobs lost in the last four years.

Only one third of buses from the Phibsboro garage in Dublin went out on Friday, June 15th, when busworkers refused to take out buses that they say are defective and unsafe. The drivers and conductors, members of the NBU and ITGWU say that many of the buses have balding tyres and broken seats, and are a danger to the public. Further action is being considered.

The PMPA Insurance Company have announced 250 redundancies in the company and their other interests, PMPs, Car Replacements, Car Leasing, Vehicle Recovery Service and the Ireland Benefit Building Society.

A strike by 62 RTE production assistants stopped much of the coverage of the Euro election results last week. The dispute is about two main issues — work rosters and the use of presentation assistants for jobs usually done by production assistants.

The official strike by ITGWU members at Blundell Permo Glaze ended on Friday, June 15th. Striking workers received a £5 per week pay-



●European Printing Corporation, Coolock, Dublin

pay against their own union. Most of the workers will get pay-rises of £1,000 per annum, plus back-dated lump sums.

However, the Labour Court ruled against women factory workers employed by Bord Telecom, who were claiming equal pay with a male labourer in the factory.

The women's work was judged to be superior to that of the man, so therefore *not equal*, and their demand for a £25 per week increase to bring their pay up to his level was refused!

With almost half-a-million Irish people unemployed and a bill to outlaw 'double-jobbing' by ordinary workers now before Leinster House, a total of 11 out of the 18 new MEPs from Ireland will continue to be members of both the Strasbourg and Dublin, London or Belfast parliaments.

They will be able to draw salaries and expenses from both, or, in some cases, three of these bodies. Total monies received will be in the region of £100,000 each per annum.

Twenty women clerks employed by the ITGWU in Liberty Hall, Dublin, have won their fight for equal



●Phibsboro CIE Garage, Dublin

New drive to promote Irish language

AT A meeting in Dublin at the weekend, representatives of thirty Irish language and cultural organisations joined forces to establish a new degree of unity and co-operation between them with the avowed aim of significantly boosting the Irish language in at least one important area of activity within the coming two years.

Michael O Murchu, Uachtaran of Conradh na Gaeilge, and Padraig O Bogaigh, Uachtaran of An Cumann Luthchleas Gael (GAA) proposed the formal motion establishing this new broadly-based committee,

Comhchoiste na Gaeilge. Maire Uí Ghogain, Uachtaran of Comhdhail Naisiunta na Gaeilge, supported the motion which was also submitted in the name of Seamus Mac Amhlaoibh, Uachtaran of Comhaltas Ceol-

toiri Eireann.

A standing committee was elected and requested to draw up plans for suitable action. These proposals will be discussed as soon as possible at another general meeting of Comhchoiste na Gaeilge.

COMMITTEE

Michael O Murchu, Uachtaran of Conradh na Gaeilge, was unanimously elected as Uachtaran of the new committee. The following were

elected to the standing committee: Seamus Mac Con Ulladh (An Coimisiún Le Rinci Gaelacha), Michael Mac Greil (Feachtas), Maire Ní Fhinnéadha (Comhar na Muinteoirí Gaeilge), Blathnaid Ó Bradaigh (Fonduireacht an Phiarsaigh), Sean Ó Moronaigh (An Comhlachas Naisiunta Dramaíochta) and Domhnall Ó Lúbhlaí (Cumann na bhFiann).

The following organisations will also have one representative each on

the standing committee — Comhaltas Ceoltoirí Eireann, Comhdhail Naisiunta na Gaeilge, Conradh na Gaeilge, the GAA and Gael-Linn.

This new grouping reflects the strong realisation which now exists of the crisis facing the Irish language and the Gaeltacht and indicates the degree of unity and of determination with which that crisis will be confronted by all Irish language and cultural organisations.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS DEATH OF BELFAST INLA VOLUNTEER

RUC ATTACK FUNERAL

MYSTERY still surrounds the death of INLA Volunteer Paul McCann who was shot dead in a flat in the Lenadoon area of West Belfast in the early hours of last Friday morning, June 15th.

It appears that the RUC kicked their way into the flat and were confronted by McCann, armed with a Kalashnikov assault rifle. He opened fire, killing one RUC man and seriously wounding another. He was then shot dead.

FATAL SHOT

In their first statement, the RUC said that one of their members had fired the fatal shot, but later changed this to claim that McCann had shot himself.

Friends of the dead man refute the RUC's suicide allegations as an attempt to discredit the Volunteer's courageous resistance. They suggest that in the narrow hallway he could have been killed by a ricocheting bullet or that he was captured by the RUC and then murdered with his own rifle.

They point out that, although never charged, Paul McCann had been arrested five times since January and held, for over a month in all, in RUC custody. On the last occasion he had been told, in Gough Barracks that 'he would end up like Ronnie Bunting and would be executed within one month.'

FINAL SALUTE

Minutes before, three INLA Volunteers had paid McCann a final salute by firing a volley of three shots over his coffin outside his home. After a lengthy delay, the funeral procession finally set

off after family members intervened with the RUC.

Anticipating a repeat performance from the crown forces at the funeral the following day, several thousand people gathered outside St Peter's chapel as scores of Brits/RUC positioned themselves at the Falls Road/Albert Street junction.

CORTEGE

In order to prevent the confiscation of McCann's beret, belt and gloves, which has happened in the past, the pall bearers, in-

cluding several IRSP members released that morning after a sloop on Sunday aimed at disrupting the funeral arrangements, carried the coffin only a short distance of 100 yards before placing it inside the hearse. Close to McCann's home, the cortege briefly halted while five uniformed INLA Volunteers appeared and took up guard of honour positions.

However, after only a few hundred yards, the crown forces placed a cordon of saracens and jeeps across the road, blocking the Falls/Springfield Road junction.

The RUC insisted that the INLA guard of honour be removed, which sparked off several minutes of heated confrontation between local people and the crown forces, during which tins of paint were hurled at the Brits/RUC. Having succeeded in rendering a final salute to their comrade, the guard of honour withdrew and, after negotiations with several IRSP and family members, the funeral procession continued unhindered on its way to Milltown Cemetery.



● Former H-Block blanket-man Fra McCann (centre) of Belfast Sinn Féin, helps to carry his brother's coffin from St Peter's chapel



● The RUC deliberately provoke a confrontation with mourners by blocking the Falls/Springfield Road junction

ENGLISH PRISON PICKETS

A PICKET organised by Sinn Féin, Britain, outside Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, on Sunday, June 3rd, marked the tenth anniversary of the death of Michael Gaughan.

More than 70 people from London, Bristol and Birmingham took part in the picket which also highlighted the five demands of the Irish Republican POW Campaign in Britain.

Michael Gaughan died on June 3rd 1974, after being force-fed while on hunger-strike in Parkhurst.

Gartree Prison in Leicestershire was picketed on Sunday, June 10th, by a large crowd to demonstrate solidarity with the prisoners and to support the demands of the POW campaign.



● DEIRDRE NI MHATHUNA

Shock for tourist

FOR one Dublin woman tourist, the glossy brochures and luring Tourist Board literature expounding on the 'normal' way of life in the six counties turned dramatically sour on Monday when she came up against the hard realities of life under British occupation, conveniently omitted from such brochures.

Deirdre Ni Mhathuna, hitch-hiking on her way from Letterkenny to Dublin, was detained by the RUC at Aughnacloy checkpoint when she objected to her baggage being searched. Ni Mhathuna was unaware that, under the Emergency Provisions Act in the North, the crown forces have unlimited powers of arrest, search, and detention of any member of the civilian population, tourists included.

Her persistence in the matter, however, resulted in her arrest and several hours detention in both Aughnacloy and Dungannon Barracks where she was bluffed into believing that she would be released immediately if she complied with having her bags searched.

This she did, but instead of being released after co-operating with them, the RUC did a predictable about-turn and charged her with obstruction and disorderly behaviour.

Death of Frank Keenan

THE Republican Movement in Fermanagh have paid tribute to the late Frank Keenan, Portbeg, Macken, who died on May 12th.

Frank was a good friend and supporter of the movement throughout his life and worked for Sinn Féin in Fermanagh in the 1950s.

It was during the 1981 hunger-strike that he fell into ailing health and his death, at 63 years of age, came after a long illness.

In the opinion of Fermanagh republicans "Frank was a man who could be relied on".

Sincere sympathies are offered to his wife Maureen, his brother Ted and his children. Go ndeana Dia troaire ar a anam.

TV

China ducks

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

ALAN BLEASDALE, who wrote the series of plays *Boys from the Blackstuff*, has another series on Channel 4 on Monday evenings. Scully, the title-role, is a 17-year-old from Liverpool who dreams of being a football star.

His hero is Kenny Dalglish who appears as himself in the fantasy sequences where Scully plays for Liverpool. In real life, things don't go so well for Scully though. He is intimidated into dating Marie who has orange hair and a leather jacket. Their date starts with Marie knocking down a bus shelter and ends with Scully being arrested for supposedly stealing a set of china ducks.

Although billed as a comedy series, *Scully* is also about poverty and unemployment and the forlorn hope of beating either for working-class youth in cities like Liverpool.

As in *Boys from the Blackstuff*, the wry humour in *Scully* does not detract from the social message.

...

The first half of Margareta D'Arcy and John Arden's two-part play *The Manchester Enthusiasts* was on BBC Radio

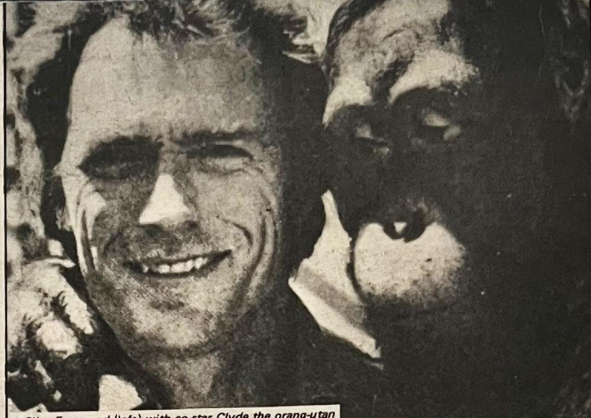
4 on Monday, June 18th. It is set in 1831, when a big landowner in Clare brought a young Manchester man and woman, the Craigs, over to Ireland to set up an agricultural commune on his estate.

This was his answer to the land agitation going on at the time. The play shows that despite good intentions, the co-operative does not last because the people did not control and own it themselves.

The second half of the play is next Monday, June 25th.

...

This is the TV season when screen time is filled with films. RTE not only showed *Every Which Way but Loose*, starring Clint Eastwood, but they put his picture on the cover of the *RTE Guide*. This star billing was for a film that had an orang-utan as one of the main stars. It was very unclear where the ape came from or why Clint



● Clint Eastwood (left) with co-star Clyde the orang-utan

was driving around America with it, and the film did not really excite enough interest to make one figure it out.

Hollywood stars are supposed to avoid making films with dogs and children. Eastwood should have learned a lesson from another movie star and added apes to the list. Perhaps the real significance of the film was because RTE could not get hold of *Bedtime for Bonzo*, which starred Ronald Reagan and a

chimpanzee. Apparently, all the copies have been bought up by Nicaraguan revolutionaries and shown all over the country to appreciative audiences. Could it be that Clyde, the orang-utan, is a relative of Bonzo and this was RTE's tribute to Reagan?

...

Anne Diamond, the sweetly smiling, demure presenter of ITV's breakfast television show, *Good Morning Britain*,

displayed her true colours last Thursday morning. She was interviewing Arthur Scargill, the leader of the miners' strike in Britain. Her aggressive questioning and pro-Thatcher opinions on the miners and their struggle showed clearly where her sympathies lay. She scarcely let Scargill answer a question, butting in and talking over him to record her own anti-union opinions.

Sir Alastair Burnet must be proud of her.

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TORTHAÍ CRANNCHUR

Leinster Sinn Féin
Long Chalk harp: Robert Dowling, Celibidie plaque: Ellen Devieffe, Naas; wallet: "The woman behind the bar", Forge Inn, Williamstown.
Short Strand EEC Election Fund
1st: G. Gibney, Short Strand; 2nd: Bernadette O'Duibheannuigh, Short Strand; 3rd: Jerry Joyce, Markets Social.

Cead cainte do Sheán O Ríordáin

LE SEOIRSE Ó LOINGSIH

Ní fheadar an cuimhin le léitheoirí an pháipéir seo conspóid a tharla faoi agallamh a rinne Seán Ó Ríordáin, mórthille Gaeilge, timpeall na bliana 1976. Labhair sé amach go soiléir ar son trodaire na saoirse ó thuaidh fé mar a mhol sé dreamanna agus daoine eile a chuaigh in éadan an dá stáit sa tír seo roimhe sin.

Níor craoladh an giot sin, rud nach gcuirfeadh ionadh ar Phoblachtánach ar bith. Ní amháin sin ach gur mhol Gaeilgeoirí áirithe RTE é an gcine-síocht a dhanamh.

Ba bheag an meas a bhí ag an bhfíle ar lucht na teilifíse, agus na meán chumarsáide, mar a léirítear cupla uair sa leabhar seo agus is dócha nach i meid a bheadh a mheas ar na féin-chinirí dá mba bheo dó inniu.

Ó thosaigh le cumhacht Shasana a bhriseadh sa tír seo, tá athrú dulta ar mhórchuid dena Gaeilgeoirí oifigiúla.

Chugainn anois iad ag nách cóir an Ghaeilge a mheas-cadh le cúrsaí polaitíochta. Míonón a mhíchosa agus atáid faoin geist seo a ghéire agus a chéineann síd Gluaiseacht na Poblachta.

Acas is cuid den stair agus den pholaitíocht cén na teange i dtír ar bith, agus go háirithe sa tír seo.

Níl na hirisí Gaeilge ag cairtheamh súil ghéar ar an treo ina bhfuil aine na ndaoine sa tír seo ag dul. Glacaid le Naírim-bréag-loibrálacha media an Bheirne, agus ní ionsaíonn síd ceisteanna ár sóchaf ach ar bhealach faiseach.

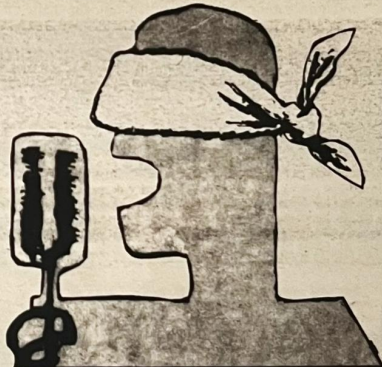
Comhartha air seo: Níor labhair éinne faoi thuairimí polaitiúla agus sóisialta Sheáin Uí Ríordáin ó foilsíodh an leabhar seo.

D'éirigh leis an gCoiléin-ach all a chur de faoi iris-eoireacht Uí Ríordáin gan ceisteanna an Tuaiscirt agus an Phoblachtánachas a lual

SCRIBHNEOIRÍ

AGUS STAIR

Canastobh nach bpléitear an ghné seo de saoincheas an thile? Tá tuairimí laistiar de



LEABHAR

nach foláir í a thabhairt leis an bhfírinne a thabhairt in uachtar. Is deimhin gur cuid den dráma é agus go bhfuil sé ag tabhairt na hargóna chun cinn."

Is minic a bhíonn greim ag scríbhneoirí ar fhírinne na staire. Ní amháin sin i gcás an Ríordáinigh, bhí Seán Ó Loingsigh ar aon scoil leis. Bhí caert ag Ó Ríordáin tuairimí polaitiúla a bheith aige agus a chur os árd.

Mar dhuine, d'fhulaing sé féin imní, seon agus tinnéas, agus is maith a thuig sé fulaingt an phobail a bhí faoi chois ó thuaidh.

Mar scríbhneoir Gaolúinne, bhí stair bhaschta na tíre os a chomhair de shíor sa teoirain teangan a bhí idir é agus a phobal.

FAOI CHOIS

D'fhág a shaol féin gur thabhaigh sé leis an muintir a bhí faoi chois in aghaidh na mboc móra: Féach an dán Dom Chairede. Sciortann an méid seo ó pheann an Choil-

éanaigh, áfach: "Ní go dtéimh a dtéigh an dífú le Seán, áfach, go háirithe nuair a theip ar a shláinte ar bail agus nuair a bhí an chuma ar an scéal gur bhuan don bhochtanas agus don tarcaise a lean é mar a mheas sé." (lch 45)

"Mar a mheas sé" go deimhin! Deirtear leis, nach dtuig-eann súgach sáthach ainnean a bhochtáin...

Fágann síl an leabhair seo gur deacair an teoirain idir ghuth Uí Choleáin agus smaoine agus focail an Ríordáinigh a shuofm ar aiairibh.

Meastar an dá ghuth ina chéile nuair a bhíonn cín lae an fhíle é choimrú. Is éifeacht-af dá réir an breithiúthas nuair a thagann sé. (lgh 192, 352, 354)

Myr shampla, "nóir air an seasamh" (polaitiúil) "dó ghairm ar scríbhneora mar a thuig agus mar a chleacht go príobháideach."

Ach is minic go mbíonn bearna idir an rud-aideir scríbh-neoirí faoina cheird agus an rud a scríobhann sé. Tá teoiric eile ag Ó Coileáin a deir nach cóir don ealaíontóir dul ag plé le

ceisteanna "polaitiúla" agus gurb í fírinne a chéirde a bheith thíos leis má théann.

Gheobhfar cruthú scríbh-inn Uí Ríordáin go raibh tuiscint-aige ar fhírinne stair na tíre seo. Ní gá do scríbhneoir a bheith ina fhear cruinnithe agus ciobhacha le go mbeadh leagan amach poiblí aige, mar a bhí ag Seán Ó Ríordáin.

CEAD CAINTÉ

Is trua náir scoilteadh chug-aínn diallann Sheáin Uí Ríordáin in eagar éigin. Ba mhian leis an bhfíle go bhfolloiscfaí é. B'fhíú go mór atanna Uí Ríordáin a bhaillú agus an chuid is fearr acu a chur i gcló leis an diallann.

Thabharfaid a léithéid de leabhair léargas do phobal na hÉireann ar cheann de mhóir-aigní í líne. Níor scríobh son fheasamh as Gaeilge ach é.

Tá daoine ann a cheapann go raibh a chuid próis ion-churtha le scoth scríbhneoir-eacht na Gaeilge. Bhí na halt-anna lán de fírim agus de stíl, agus bhí fáisceint ghéar iontu ar shól na féin agus ar chúrsaí polaitíochta chomh maith le greann.

B'fhearr leabhar den sórt ná tuairim dhuine eile faoin scríbhneoir, tuairim atá leat-aobach ó thaobh na polaití-ochta de.

Resume: A review of the biography of Seán Ó Ríordáin written by Seán Ó Coileáin. Ó Ríordáin was censored on RTE during his lifetime for having supported the Republican Movement.

Now this biography belittles the poet's political opinions and his right to express them.

However, as often happens, the writer's insight into the truth of history - even at a distance - is original.

An edition of his articles and extracts from his diary would give the public a view of the private and public sides of the poet and would meet his own wishes.

Sean Ó Ríordáin - Beatha agus Saothar, le Sean Ó Coileáin; An Clícheann, 1982.



From left to right above: Alec Murphy, Seamus O Monghain, Liam Davitt, Henry Murphy and Sean Canny

FIVE veteran republicans were honoured at a testimonial dinner and ceilí in Dublin on Saturday, June 16th. The annual event is held on the eve of Bodenstown in aid of An Cumann Cabhrach, the prisoners' dependants' fund.

The honorees, Hugh Breen, Liam Davitt, Henry Murphy, Seamus O Monghain and Donncha O Murchu were each presented with a harp, made by republican prisoners, by young members of Fianna Éireann. Daithí O Conaill acted as master of ceremonies.

Hugh Breen and Donncha O Murchu, who unfortunately were unable to attend, were represented by Alec Murphy of Belfast and Chicago, and Sean Canny of Cork.

HUGH BREEN

Hugh Breen was born in 1899 in Ballinderry, County Derry and joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood at the age of 16. He played a prominent part as a member of the IRA's 2nd Northern Division during the Tan War, being a close comrade of Sean Larkin and Joe McKelvey.

In 1923 he was forced to go to the United States to escape the relentless efforts to capture him by the crown forces.

He has been involved in several republican support groups in the US down through the years and is still an active member of Irish Northern Aid.

LIAM DAVITT

Liam Davitt has lived in Dublin for

VETERANS HONOURED

BY DAMIEN O'ROURKE

more than 50 years but was born in historic Boolavogue, County Wexford, in 1896. He joined the local company of the Irish Republican Army in 1917, inspired by his two brothers who had taken part in the 1916 Rising.

He was active in the IRA throughout the Tan War and afterwards, unable to get work, left for Glasgow where he lived for 10 years. He returned to Dublin in 1932 and joined Sinn Féin in Ringsend where he worked in the Dublin Gas Company.

He was closely associated with Tomas O Duill and with Jackie Griffiths who was murdered by Free State Special Branchmen in 1943.

Liam Davitt remained one of the most

dedicated republican workers in Dublin down the years, selling the paper outside the GPO until forced to 'retire' only very recently because of advancing years.

He continues to be a source of inspiration to younger republicans.

HENRY MURPHY

Henry Murphy was born in South Derry in 1916 and joined the Republican Movement in 1938, becoming one of the most effective operators and organisers in the '40s period, successfully evading capture throughout.

He took part in the reorganisation of the Movement in the late '40s and early '50s and was again very active in the Bord-

er Campaign of 1956-62.

Having joined Sinn Féin in 1952 he has continued his work in recent years as a member of Newbridge Sinn Féin, although disabled by arthritis. He is also active on behalf of republican prisoners and their dependants.

SEAMUS O MONGHAIN

Seamus O Monghain from Mayo joined the IRA in 1932. Seven years later he was arrested in Dublin with Sean MacNeela, for operating a republican 'pirate radio' in Dublin.

He was involved in the early stages of the bombing campaign in Britain around the same time and later edited the IRA's *War News* newspaper.

During terms of imprisonment he was involved in political developments and policy making in the Movement.

Some years later he was one of the promoters of the Chomhar na gChomhar-arsan idea and contributed to the revived *An Phoblacht* in 1970. He has remained a member of Mayo Sinn Féin.

DONNCHA O MURCHU

Donncha O Murchu, from Cork, joined the Republican Movement in 1931. He has been a member of the Sinn Féin and comhairle and chairperson of Cork Sinn Féin.

He is at present chairperson of An Cumann Cabhrach in Cork, which he helped to found in 1972.

He is a former national president of the Teachers Union of Ireland.

Australian aid

THE SECOND annual national conference of Australian Aid for Ireland (AAI) was held in Adelaide, South Australia, at the weekend of June 9th and 10th.

Martin Galvin, national director of publicity for Irish Northern Aid in the USA, was a special guest at the conference. In his opening address, Galvin stressed the need for AAI to continue to consolidate its base in the Irish and Australian communities, and praised the work of AAI so far.

Messages of greeting and solidarity were sent to the conference by three South Australian federal parliamentarians and five State MPs, including two ministers; and from the South Australian branches of the Amalgamated Metals, Foundries and Shipwrights Union, the Food Preservers Union, Storemen and Packers Union and the Union of Postal Clerks and Telegraphists. Greetings also came from the Australian Independence Movement, the Communist Party of Australia,

the Socialist Workers Party, the Palestine Human Rights Campaign, the Peoples Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon (Australian based) and the Campaign against Racial Exploitation.

Reports to the conference concerned fund raising and publicity, and plans for a national campaign aimed at the major political parties and trade unions to pressurise the Australian government to advocate three basic demands:

1. British withdrawal;
2. Self-determination for the Irish people; and
3. The right to repatriation for Irish POWs in English jails.

The conference heard that more money had been raised in Australia for the prisoners than at any time in the past, and that publicity work to inform Australians about the Irish struggle had already shown results.



Members of Australian Aid for Ireland meet for their annual national conference

mulvénna

BROWN, Denis; MEALY, Jackie; MULVENNA, Jim, (6th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Denis Brown, Jackie Mealy and Jim Mulvénna, 3rd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who were killed while on active service on June 21st 1978. Always remembered by their friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

BROWN, Denis; MEALY, Jackie; MULVENNA, Jim, (6th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Denis Brown, Jackie Mealy and Jim Mulvénna who were murdered by the SAS on June 21st 1978. Always remembered by Eugene Fanning, Mick Burns and all the republican POWs in Portlaoise Prison.

BROWN, Denis; MEALY, Jackie; MULVENNA, Jim, (6th Anniversary). In loving memory of Vois Denis Brown, Jackie Mealy and Jim Mulvénna who paid the supreme sacrifice in their fight for Ireland's freedom on June 21st 1978. Our memories of their courage, dedication and determination serve to console us. We will never forget them or their cause. Always remembered by Dan and Hanna Mulvénna and family.

BROWN, Denis; MEALY, Jackie; MULVENNA, Jim, (6th Anniversary). In loving memory of Vois Denis Brown, Jackie Mealy and Jim Mulvénna who gave their all on June 21st 1978 in their fight for Ireland's freedom. Always remembered by the committed and members of the Smyth/Cassidy Memorial Club.

CARLIN, Tommy; COYLE, Joe; McCOOL, Tommy, (14th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Tommy Carlin, Joe Coyle and Tommy McCool, Derry Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who were killed on active service on June 27th 1970. Fuair siad bás ag troid ar son saoirse. Always remembered by their friends and comrades in the Derry Brigade.

CARLIN, Tommy; COYLE, Joe; McCOOL, Tommy, (14th Anniversary). Derry Sinn Féin comhairle ceantair remembers with pride Vois Tommy Carlin, Joe Coyle and Tommy McCool, Derry Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who were killed on active service on June 27th 1970. "The sole duty of revolutionaries is to make the revolution."

CARTY, Patrick, (11th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Patrick Carty, Derry Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was killed on active service on June 25th 1973. Mary, Queen of Ireland, pray for him. Always remembered by the Loughran family, Dungannon.

CARTY, Patrick; CROWLEY, Dermot; LOUGHRAN, Sean, (11th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Patrick Carty, Dermot Crowley and Sean Loughran, Tyrone Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who were killed in action on June 25th 1973. Fuair siad bás ag troid ar son saoirse. Always remembered by their friends and comrades in the Republican Movement, County Tyrone.

CARTY, Patrick; CROWLEY, Dermot; LOUGHRAN, Sean, (11th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Patrick Carty, Dermot Crowley and Sean Loughran, Tyrone Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who died on active service on June 25th 1973. While Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unshook shall never be at peace. Always remembered by South Tyrone comhairle ceantair.

CARTY, Patrick; CROWLEY, Dermot; LOUGHRAN, Sean, (11th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Patrick Carty, Dermot Crowley and Sean Loughran, Tyrone Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who were killed on active service on June 25th 1973. They are remembered with pride, like all those who have died for our freedom. Always remembered by the

Dungannon Martyrs Sinn Féin cumann.

COYLE, Bernard, (8th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Bernard Coyle, Derry Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was killed on active service on June 30th 1976. Fuair sé bás ag troid ar son saoirse. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Derry Brigade.

COYLE, Bernard, (8th Anniversary). Derry Sinn Féin comhairle ceantair remembers with pride Vois Bernard Coyle, Derry Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was killed on active service on June 30th 1976. Our revenge will be the liberation of all and the final defeat of the oppressors of our aged nation.

CRAIG, Gerard; RUSSELL, David, (10th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Gerard Craig and David Russell, Derry Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who were killed on active service on June 24th 1974. Fuair siad bás ag troid ar son saoirse. Always remembered by their friends and comrades in the Derry Brigade.

CRAIG, Gerard; RUSSELL, David, (10th Anniversary). Derry Sinn Féin comhairle ceantair remembers with pride Vois Gerard Craig and David Russell, Derry Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who were killed on active service on June 24th 1974. "They may kill the revolutionaries but never the revolution."

CROWLEY, Dermot, (11th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Dermot Crowley, Tyrone Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was killed on active service on June 25th 1973. Mary, Queen of Ireland, pray for him. Always remembered by the Loughran family, Dungannon.

LOUGHRAN, Sean, (11th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Sean Loughran, who was killed on active service on June 25th 1973. Mary, Queen of Ireland, pray for him. Always remembered by his sister Ann, Frank and the family, Dungannon.

LOUGHRAN, Sean, (11th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my brother Vois Sean Loughran, Tyrone Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was killed on active service on June 25th 1973. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. Always remembered by his sister Ann, Frank and the family, Dungannon.

MELVENNA, Peadar, (5th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vois Peadar Melvénna, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was killed on active service on June 9th 1979. Always remembered by Noel and Mary Sheridan, Dundalk.

MULVENNA, Jim, (6th Anniversary). In loving memory of our dear son, Vois Jim Mulvénna, 3rd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was shot dead on active service on June 21st 1978. Fuair sé bás ag troid ar son saoirse mhuintir na hÉireann. Sadly missed and always remembered by his loving mother and father.

MULVENNA, Jim, (6th Anniversary). In loving memory of our dear brother, Vois Jim Mulvénna, 3rd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was shot dead on active service on June 21st 1978. Mary, Queen of the Gael, keep him in your care. Always remembered and never forgotten by his loving brothers and sisters.

MULVENNA, Jim, (6th Anniversary). In loving memory of our dear nephew and cousin, Vois Jim Mulvénna, 3rd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, Oglagh na hÉireann, who was shot dead on active service on June 21st 1978. Thug sé a shaol ag troid ar son saoirse. Always remembered and never forgotten by Aunt Phyllis, Uncle Paddy and his loving cousins at home and abroad.



• A contemporary artist's impression of the Battle of Vinegar Hill

REMEMBERING THE PAST THE BATTLE OF VINEGAR HILL

BY PETER O'ROURKE

FOR nearly a month during the 1798 Rising the risen people of Wexford, vastly outnumbered by the English, defiantly remained in the field.

The first big engagement by the United Irishmen of Wexford was at Oulart Hill where 4,000 men, led by Father Murphy, achieved a notable victory over the English. Flushed with this victory, and equipped now with a valuable addition of arms and ammunition, the rebels attacked and took the town of Enniscorthy. On the following day, May 29th, they established their main camp on Vinegar Hill overlooking Enniscorthy.

Further victories quickly followed at the towns of Wexford, Gorey and New Ross.

Despite their determination and

bravery in the field, the lack of almost any coherent strategic plan, or indeed any true leadership, was to be the rebels' undoing.

The English under General Johnson rallied their forces and recaptured New Ross and four days later, on June 9th, the rebels led by Father Murphy were defeated at the key town of Arklow.

The United Irishmen withdrew to their main camp at Vinegar Hill where they prepared to make a final stand. Large reinforcements were sent over from England and on June 21st 1798, 15,000 well-armed English troops led by General Lake made a concerted

attack on the camp.

Grimly, the trained soldiers closed in from all sides while the United Irishmen, dependent almost entirely on pikes and scythes, defiantly awaited the end. After resisting bravely for about two hours, making the enemy pay dearly for the ground won, they broke and fled. Most of them escaped through Neeshams Gap and returned to Wexford.

The English then captured Enniscorthy where many women and children were slaughtered. A town house which was being used as a hospital was burned to the ground - patients and all.

The same day, Wexford was recaptured and many of the leaders, amongst them Father Murphy, Father Philip Roche and Bagenal Harvey were hanged and beheaded on Wexford Bridge.

English army is sufficient proof of the formidable nature of the Wexford Rising.

"If the other thirty-one counties," wrote John Mitchell, "had done as well as Wexford, there would have been that year, an end to British domination."

IRISH LESSON

THE pronunciation given in brackets is as near as possible to the sound. CH is sounded as in LOCH. E and I are as in D and O. A and U are thick, spelt with the tongue pressed against the upper front teeth. DH and GH are like a G far back in the throat almost a gurgle.

Fool (foel) - Under
Fool (fween) - Under the
D'fhóg sé (davg shee) - He left
Chaidh sé (choh shee) - She threw
Chuir mé (chuir may) - I put
Caipín (kopen) - A cap
An sulochan (see-uchawn) - The seat
An carr (cyahr) - The car
An laibhe (sly-reh) - The stairs
An leasra (loh-buh) - The bed
An tóg (tulug) - The sofa

An bórd (board) - The table
"Faoin" follows the same rules as "ar an."
Tá an madra faoin mbórd (more-d) - The dog is under the table.
Níl an cat faoin gearr (gyahr) - The cat is not under the table.
D'fhóg sé a bhórd (vrogus) faoin leasra - He left his shoe under the bed.
Chuir mé an bosca faoin stáigh - I put the box under the stairs.

PHRASES

- 1 - D'fhóg sé le huacht (davg shay luh hoo-choht) - He left in his wall.
- 2 - Fág faoin bhfeir sin é (favg fween var shin ay) - Leave it to that man to do.
- 3 - Caith uait é (koh oit ay) - Give it up, forget it.
- 4 - Amuigh faoin spair (amuh fween spair) - Out doors.

COMHBHRON

BARRY, Sincere sympathy is extended to Donal Barry and family on the recent death of his father John. Go ndéara Dia trócaire ar an am. From the Republican Movement, Wexford.

DOHERTY, Sincere sympathy is extended to the Doherty family of Currow, County Kerry, on the sad death of Brendan. A great Kerryman and Irish man, he will be missed by everyone fortunate enough to have known him. From Matt Leen, Tralee.
DOHERTY, Sincere sympathy is extended to the Doherty family and comrades of Brendan Doherty who died on Sunday, June 3rd. Brendan was a gentle and courteous republican who was regarded with respect and great personal fondness by all those of us who knew him as a POW in Portlaoise. Brave and proud Kerry has lost one of her noblest sons. Ar dheis Dé go raibh an am. Sadly missed by his former comrades in Portlaoise.

O DOCHARTAIGH, Is mian linn comhbhrón le dhanamh le stann Uí Dochartaigh mar gheall ar bhás Bhreandán. Beidh a mhíneach, a Ghaeilachas agus a dhianachas na hÉireann d'fhéidir d'fhéidir d'fhéidir. I measc laochra na nÓglagh go raibh sé. Ó Seosamh Ó Raghallaigh. Seán Mac Cúirtáin agus Seosamh Mac Aonghusa.

MATEER, Sincere sympathy is extended to the McAteer family, Newry, on the recent death of Sean. From the Silery family, Ballybrannigan.
McCANN, Sincere sympathy is extended to the McCann family circle

on the recent death of their son Paul. Go ndéara Dia trócaire ar an am. From Michael and Helen, Canada.

McCANN, Deepest sympathy to Fra McCann on the death of his brother Paul. From Rita, Brendan, Frances and Rory, Dublin.

McCANN, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family, friends and comrades of our friend Paul McCann (Bonn) and Gino. McCANN, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family, friends and comrades of our friend Paul McCann (Bonn) and Gino. McCANN, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family, friends and comrades of our friend Paul McCann (Bonn) and Gino.

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McCANN, Belfast Sinn Féin regional executive extends deepest sympathy to the McCann family circle on the recent death of Paul. The staff of An Phoblacht/Republican News extend sincere sympathy to the family and friends of Thomas McCann on his recent death. A dheis Dé go raibh an am d'fhéidir.

BEANNACHTAI

BLAKE, Stephen; CLARKE, Eddie; NORRIS, Paul; O'NEILL, Tony, (England). Welcome back to the land of the living (hai hal). Ten months in the cracker factory with no change has left me a certified nutcase. Things can only get better. Keep smiling. Love ya. From a faithful friend xxx

CLARKE, Seamus. No matter where you are today, tonight, tomorrow, I will be there. I will be there. You are missed dearly by this friend. Seamy, the baby is due in August (hai hal). I will be there. From a faithful friend xxx

CORRIAN, Shane, (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings, Shane. From the Mulligan family. Love ya.

DEMPSEY, Derek, (Portlaoise). Happy birthday, Derek. From the Mulligan family. Love ya.

DEVINE, Patrick, (Portlaoise). Happy 24th wedding anniversary, Paddy. From your loving wife Eita.

DEVINE, Patrick, (Portlaoise). Happy anniversary, Diddy. From Paddy, Carmel and Lisa.

HOLMES, Paul; McFADDEN, Con, (England). Happy birthday and best wishes for the future, Paul and Con. From Alan, Margaret, Gerard, and twins, Dublin.

KERR, Barry, (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings. From your wee Bessie.

McFADDEN, Con, (Gartree). Best wishes on your birthday, Con. From Chris Kelly.

NORRIS, Paul, (Gartree). I have asked Adam Ant to deliver the apple (fruit) tree, and the bird cage is on its way. Do you think they would mind if I put a phoenix in it? (hai hal). Keep your heart and spirits up. From Nancy O'Keefe.

O'BRIEN, 'Fitzzy', (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, son, on your 23rd birthday. May your next be spent in freedom. From your loving Mum and Dad.

O'BRIEN, 'Fitzzy', (Crumlin Road). Many happy returns, dear brother. Always thinking of you, God bless. From your loving sister Helen.

O'BRIEN, 'Fitzzy', (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, flower. Getting on a bit now, eh? Regards to all. From your loving sister Winnie.

O'BRIEN, 'Fitzzy', (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, flower. Getting on a bit now, eh? Regards to all. From your loving sister Winnie.

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O'BRIEN, 'Fitzzy', (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, flower. Getting on a bit now, eh? Regards to all. From your loving sister Winnie.

O'BRIEN, 'Fitzzy', (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, Uncle Gerard. Hope to see you soon. Lots of love from Sinead, Orlagh and Mark.

O'BRIEN, 'Fitzzy', (Crumlin Road). Happy 23rd birthday, 'Fitzzy'. Almost time for the Grecian 2000! All the best, pal. From Adrian, Noel and Colm.

SLOAN, Marian & Tony, Happy birthday and anniversary, Marian & Tony. Best wishes with your little cousin Maggie.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to our son Tony. All the best, son. Keep your chin up. Belr bus. From your ever loving Mum, Dad, brothers and sisters. xxx

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to my dear brother Tony, From your loving sister Jenny, John and wee Judy.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, Tuso. Sorry I won't be spending it with you this year, maybe next year. I love you and miss you. From Michelle, xxx

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to our brother Tony. From Dennis, Patricia and wee Dennis.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to Tuso. From Paddy and all the members of the Kevin Kelly Band, Fute Band, Glasgow; and Paddy Kelly.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to Paddy. From Micky, Patricia and kids.

BEANNACHTAI is bhreithe ort, a Tuso. Beimid buairt go luath, Belr bus. Ó bhur gairdigh ag ane.

GREETINGS of solidarity to all republican POWs both in Ireland and Britain. Bas no an bus. From Rich-ard J. Miles.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to my dear friend. Be well, be careful! Tíochadh ar fáil! From the 'big red head', USA.

BURKE'S AT THE BACK

By Kevin Burke

WHERE are they? After every election we have been falling over them. They used to be on every television current affairs programme, every news analysis programme. They were there when you turned on the radio to hear election results and comments. They were looking out at you from every newspaper.

And now they are missing. Disappeared. Nowhere to be found. Not a word from them.

Even stranger, the very media which was so anxious to pass on their views does not appear to have noticed they are missing.

The gardai have received no missing person reports. No search parties have been formed. No public appeals for information. No watch on the ports. No unidentified flying objects spotted.

Yet they have gone; vanished into thin air!

If anyone spots two bald-headed gents, one short and fat, the other tall and skinny, accompanied by a third with enough hair for all of them, sneaking aboard an Aero-Flot flight out of Shannon, give me a ring.

★★★★

I am sure that MacGiolla, De Rossa, Sherlock and Co. will be back after a suitable period of private mourning. But if anyone had any doubts about the love affair between the Sticks and the media, the total absence of any examination of their disastrous electoral performance must finally prove the point.

Strange how the *Irish Times* hid Sinn Fein's votes among 'Others' in their election statistics, to hide the humiliation of the Sticks, not only in the thirty-two counties but in the twenty-six counties.

Strange how *Irish Times* political correspondent Dick Walsh is a leading sympathiser and apologist for the Building Workers' Party.

Even stranger how one of the main *Irish Times* election reporters was Mary Maher, who also happens to be the wife of Des Geraghty, the Sticks' Dublin candidate.

And very strange how RTE production staff decided to strike and close down all television coverage of the election results.

And very, very strange how the Sticks themselves control that RTE branch of the FWUI.

★★★★

Garda Martin McGonnell of Clones passed out of the Templemore training school earlier this year as 'best recruit' and is now stationed in Dundrum, Dublin.

He appears to be living up to his early promise.

Back home in Clones on Friday, June 8th, he came into confrontation with a local man who was leaving bingo with his wife. There is apparently ill-feeling over a 'matter of the heart' involved, but anyway the outcome was that the man later required five stitches.

A complaint has been made at Clones Garda barracks and we await the outcome.

McGonnell, who is a six-footer, has claimed that the injured man, five foot seven inches, 'head-butted' him, and that anyway the local sergeant, O'Connor, would successfully 'deal with' the embarrassing episode.

★★★★

An unfortunate episode at the opening of the EEC election boxes in Graiguecullen, County Carlow, on Friday.

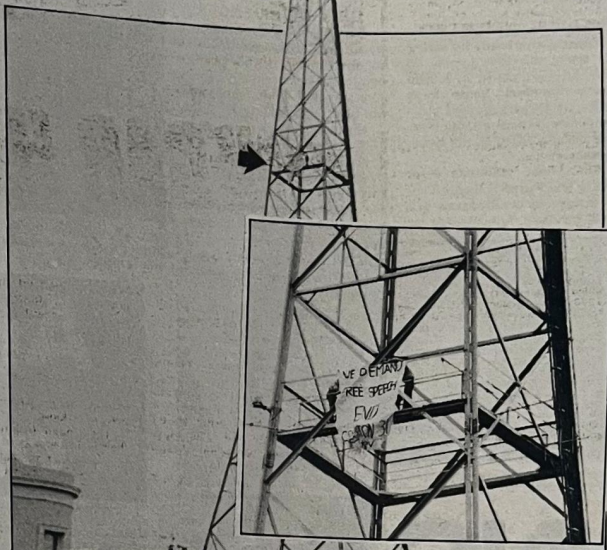
So enraged was a tired and emotional Special Branchman, Benny Mills, at the thought of Sinn Fein gaining any votes that he had to be physically dragged off local Sinn Feiner Pat Kinsella.

The fact that the incident took place in the toilets added to the inconvenience.

★★★★

An interesting feature of the EEC elect-

Missing persons



● The Flanna Eireann campaign against Section 31 censorship reached new heights on the eve of polling day last week, when four of its members scaled the mast at RTE's Donnybrook studios in Dublin bearing a protest banner

ion was the scores of first preference postal votes cast for Sinn Fein in the twenty-six counties.

As we all know, the only people with postal votes are members of the Free State, gardai and army.

Now there's a headache for Ministers Noonan and Cooney.

★★★★

The strain of being stationed in Carrickmore, County Tyrone, seems to be too much for the jittery RUC men there.

In just a few days, one RUC man, named Freddie Kyle, from Drumlister, shot and injured himself; another shot himself on 'the rocks' overlooking Carrickmore Sinn

Fein office; and a third nervous member was shaking that much outside Trillick polling booth that he accidentally discharged a shot, causing momentary commotion among the voters.

★★★★

Rumour has it that the British Duke of Edinburgh is to make an 'unannounced' visit to the North on Tuesday next, June 26th.

The 'codeword' for the top-secret visit is said to be DoE, as in Department of the Environment, but also as in Duke of Edinburgh.

The itinerary of the visit is said to be equally secret.



Imeachtaí

BALLAD SESSION
Friday 22nd June
The Wishing Well
DUNDALK
Taille £1

MEATH COMHAIRLE CEANTAIR
MEETING
9pm sharp Thursday 28th June
Russell Arms Hotel
NAVAN
All members please attend

MIRIAM DALY
COMMEMORATION
Mass & Wreath-laying
12 noon Saturday 30th June
St Colmille's Church
SWORDS
County Dublin

EEC election fund appeal

FOLLOWING the EEC election campaign, Sinn Fein is anxious to get on with the work necessary to make further progress on the encouraging results obtained and solidify the substantial organisational benefits which have arisen.

To concentrate fully on this, it is necessary to clear the outstanding debts from the campaign as quickly as possible.

Unlike the establishment parties, Sinn Fein receives no grants at all from EEC funds towards its election finances, and relies totally on the generosity of its members and supporters.

We therefore appeal to all republican and nationally-minded people to contribute generously to the election fund, which still remains open.

All monies should be sent to: Sinn Fein National Election Fund, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

All donations will be acknowledged.

IRELAND in struggle

portable exhibition of photographs
See the struggle in pictures

44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland, 1984-1985



A 20-SHEET exhibition portfolio entitled *Ireland in Struggle* (reviewed in *AP/RN*, November 3rd), is now available.

The exhibition traces Ireland's history through conquest, plantations, socio-economic and cultural milestones and right up to the present phase of the struggle for national liberation.

Although primarily aimed at Irish solidarity groups abroad, the poster style of the exhibition (each poster measures approximately 25 x 18ins) is ideal for Sinn Fein cumáin to display at public meetings etc.

Ireland in Struggle is available from the Sinn Fein Foreign Affairs Bureau, or the Book Bureau, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, price £6, or £5 each for three sets or more. Please add postage when ordering.

BLOODY RUC MAN

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

RESIDENTS living in the Beechline estate in Galbally, County Tyrone, witnessed a bizarre episode in the early hours of last Friday morning, June 15th, when a lone RUC man began acting suspiciously, waving a commando knife in the air.

The same RUC man had been on duty in the local polling station the previous day and had been involved in verbal confrontations with several nationalists.

On Friday, it appears that the pressure of watching so many nationalists voting had a disturbing effect on him. In Carberry's Lane, he slashed his legs with his own knife, carved the letters 'UVF' on a nearby tree and painted the lettering with his blood.

Walking on down the lane, he sat on a kerbstone and painted the name 'Corrigan' along the kerb, again with his own blood.

The Corrigan family, from Cappagh, are well-known republicans, and are constantly harassed by crown force members.

MEDICAL ATTENTION

Shortly afterwards he moved off again, this time joining up with his foot patrol in a field several hundred yards away where, it appears, he was given temporary medical attention before being airlifted in a Brit helicopter.

Sinn Fein members Peter Sherry and Kieran O'Donnell later discovered blood-soaked Brit field bandages lying beside an

overturned bath where the RUC man had been sitting.

Commenting, Peter Sherry said:

"It would appear that this RUC man had lost all control. Sinn Fein advise people to be extra careful as obviously the strain of 'policing' hard republican areas in Tyrone is taking its toll."

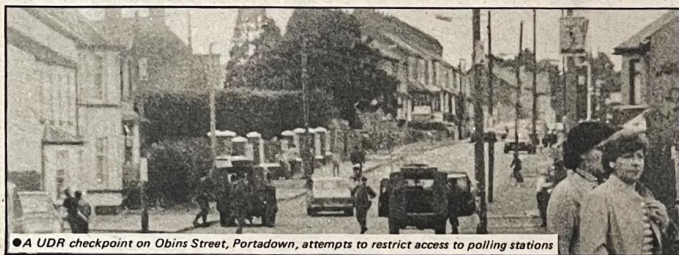
DRIVING LICENCES

Sinn Fein have also asked nationalists to be aware of the need to check their driving licences before leaving checkpoints to ensure that their photographs have not been removed.

On Saturday afternoon, June 16th, a County Monaghan farmer was stopped on his way south by Brits/RUC at the Aghnacloy checkpoint and did not notice the disappearance of his photograph until he had gone through.



● Local man Mick Donnelly points to the bloody writing on the wall, left by a berserk RUC man in Galbally; Blood-soaked bandages (inset) left behind after the bizarre incident



● A UDR checkpoint on Obins Street, Portadown, attempts to restrict access to polling stations

POLLING ATTACKS

THE CROWN FORCES flexed their sectarian muscle quite blatantly on polling day, last Thursday, with some rather subtle and, on occasion, less restrained attacks on Sinn Fein personnel in the six counties.

A convenient UDR roadcheck in Portadown, for instance, deliberately situated in the nationalist Obins Street area, caused long delays and detours to voters going to the Ballyoran polling station.

While in Rasharkin, County Antrim, on Thursday afternoon, the RUC stopped voters, demanded to see their polling cards, and took their names.

Around midnight that night, North Antrim Sinn Fein constituency representative, Pearse McMahon and election worker Margaret Hogan were stopped by the RUC on the Portlengone/Randalstown Road. They had been collecting registers from polling stations.

KICKED

McMahon was taken out of the

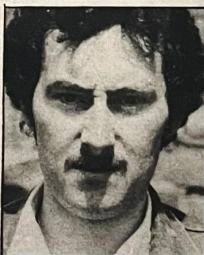
car and forced behind the back of a landrover, where he was attacked by six RUC men who kicked him to the ground, pulled his hair and kned him in the back.

Both were subjected to a lengthy tirade of verbal and physical abuse by the RUC before they were released.

In Castlewellsan polling station, on Thursday afternoon, Sinn Fein member Patrick Burns was also physically assaulted by the RUC when he tried to prevent their confiscation of the national flag from the polling station. On the first occasion that morning, the RUC failed in a similar attempt when Sinn Fein members took the flag down themselves, but in the second attempt, Burns received bruising to his arm and side



● PEARSE McMAHON



● PATRICK BURNS

when he was attacked by RUC men.

Burns was detained for half-an-hour in Castlewellsan RUC station, and was subsequently charged with obstruction and disorderly behaviour.

Armagh assault

A FRIEND of deceased Armagh youth Martin Malone, shot dead by a UDR man in July last year, was viciously assaulted by the RUC on Friday night, June 15th.

Twenty-two-year-old Philip Monks from Druids Villas in the city was having a few beers at Sherry's Field, the scene of last year's fatal shooting and a regular haunt of local youth from the area.

Three landrovers pulled up in Callan Street close by and the RUC, according to Monks, shouted "Get Monks, we want Monks." Having been arrested three weeks previously and detained for five days in Gough Barracks where he received a death threat, Monks' initial reaction was to run into a crowd of people.

However, three RUC men pursued him, dragged him away and kicked and punched him as he was shoved into the back of one of their landrovers. They then began hurling verbal abuse at the crowd, making snide remarks about Martin Malone in an attempt to provoke a reaction.

Monks was taken to Armagh RUC station where, in the cells, he was punched and slapped by the RUC and was also refused his right to see a doctor as he was bruised around the arms.

Before his release at 7am the following morning, Monks was again warned that he was going to be shot and was also told not — under any circumstances — to contact Fr Raymond Murray about what had happened.

UDR man David Baird who shot Malone was questioned continuing High Court bail last Wednesday, June 13th, on condition that he remained at Drumadd Barracks.



● PHILIP MONKS

WITHIN the last two weeks, there have been a series of raids in the Lurgan and Brownlow areas of North Armagh, resulting in the arrest and detention of a dozen people, in what appears to be nothing but a deliberate exercise in harassing nationalists in the area.

Six people, including a mother and her two teenage sons, were released on Friday, June 15th, after a full seven days in Gough Barracks without being charged and on Monday, two men from the Brownlow Estate were arrested.

A further raiding party of Brits/RUC struck at the Lurgan Tarry Estate the same morning with up to a dozen houses raided. At the home of Ann Lewsley, Brits and RUC men illegally

entered the house by kicking in the front door and then searched it. When Ann Lewsley arrived on the scene she was informed that she was under arrest as they had found "something" in the house which they would not reveal to her and which they had ample time to plant in her absence.

Another woman, Eileen Happell, a single parent with two young children, was also arrested

and during the search of her home.

SECTION 12

The following morning, Eileen Happell's sister, Angela Geddis, who was looking after the two children for her, was also arrested and subsequently joined her sister in Gough Barracks under Section 12.

On Friday morning, June 15th, Lurgan man

Tony McCaughey who was released after serving eight years in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh, spent only a brief five minutes of freedom before he and three carloads of relatives were detained for three hours outside the camps' perimeter gates at a Brit/RUC checkpoint. All three vehicles were searched and Tony's relatives were verbally abused when they refused to answer a multitude of insignificant questions.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS