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TWO NEAR DEATH

The physical condition of two hunger strikers in the Long Kesh concentration camp had deteriorated seriously by last weekend. Kieran Doherty, whose family visited him on Friday, July 17th, was unable to move his leg. His family had to lift it to ease his pain. He did not speak during the visit but was able to hear and sense what was happening around him. Kieran was still vomiting and had severe headaches.

Kevin Lynch received the Last Rites on Thursday night, July 16th. His family, visiting him on July 17th, noted that he was much weaker, with sight blurred and hearing impaired.

As counterpoint to these murderous results of British policy in occupied Ireland, the English government continued its desperate attempts to break the hunger strike by employing traditional guile and deceit. On July 17th, the Republicans in Long Kesh shattered another English scheme based on manipulation of supposedly independent and neutral committees. This latest try at tricking the hunger strikers into giving up without getting anything but a few craftily worded unwritten English promises has failed, destroying part of the credibility of the International Committee of the



Red Cross (ICRC). The Committee's honest and sincere members, made cats' paws by the British, were finally told outright by the Irish prisoners to withdraw and get on with the work the Committee was supposed to be doing - visiting various prisons and concentration camps in British-occupied Ireland.

The step-by-step account of how the British government tried to manipulate the Red Cross Committee reveals one or two new wrinkles.

The attempt began on July 16th, when the Red Cross dele-

gation came to Long Kesh and, oddly enough, headed for the prison hospital and the hunger strikers. The hunger strikers were told that the delegation had come to investigate prison conditions. Then the real purpose came out—that the delegation hoped to be of help in settling the H-Block protest.



KEVIN LYNCH

The hunger strikers, wary of helpful visitors by now, had insisted that Brendan McFarlane, officer commanding, be present. Brendan gave the delegation a detailed breakdown of similar recent interventions, including those of the European Commission on Human Rights and the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace (ICJP). Brendan told the Red Cross delegation that its best service in this regard would be to get the British to talk directly with the prisoners about a settlement based on their July 4th statement.

The ICRC delegation members then suggested that they *might* be instrumental in bringing officials of the British government to the negotiating table. Attractive bait, indeed! The Republicans immediately outlined a format for the negotiations. The Red Cross delegates said that the proposal would be

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RIOTS ROCK

DUBLIN

About 17,000 Irish Republican Army supporters battled 1,000 Free State Gardai around the British Embassy yesterday as a banned march in support of the IRA hunger strikers turned into a riot.

At least 160 people were injured. The spokesman said it was the Free State's worst riot since 1972, when a mob burned the old British Embassy.

Led by Daithi O'Connell and Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the 17,000 demonstrators marched to the British Embassy in defiance of a ban on protests around the diplomatic compound.

The rioting erupted when a delegation was allowed through barricades to lay a wreath at the Embassy. Hundreds of angry marchers tried to follow them. The demonstrators and Gardai pelted each other with bricks, stones and iron railings ripped from surrounding houses. The Gardai, behind riot shields, responded with baton charges, scattering the rioters across gardens and through hedges. Several cars parked on side streets were overturned and set on fire.

The demonstrations were covered on all three major United States television networks.



Reagan, Mrs. Thatcher, And Ulster

New York Times Editorial, 7/19/81
By Tim Pat Coogan

Last weekend the hunger strikes received major editorial support from two leading American newspapers which previously had been openly and vehemently hostile to Irish Republicanism. Both the Anglophobic "New York Times" and the "New York Daily News," the nation's largest circulation daily, ran uncharacteristic but highly welcome editorials on the hunger strike impasse.

On July 18, the "News" called British intransigence to task for footdragging and propaganda manoeuvring while two more hunger strikers died. Conceding that the chances of the Red Cross to mediate a settlement are bleak, the "News" concluded its editorial by urging the London government "to get off its iron horse and actively seek a solution to the hunger strike." Need we add the postscript that this is what the hunger strikers have been demanding all along?

In a guest editorial in the Sunday "Times," Tim Pat Coogan, editor of "The Irish

Press" and author of "On the Blanket," wrote that the time has come for President Reagan to urge British disengagement from Northern Ireland. That government's attempt to criminalize the hunger strikers has collapsed with a resounding thud, wrote Coogan, because Thatcher and her party have overlooked the Irish, and particularly Irish-American, psychology and history, as well as the ideological tenacity of the hunger strikers and their families.

Ulster has become John Bull's Vietnam, said Coogan. And it is up to the American government to awaken the British mentality to the political and military disaster that it is blindly courting.

Extracts of Coogan's article are printed below:

The time has come for President Reagan to use the "special relationship" between the United States and Britain to advise Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to disengage from Northern Ireland.

British policy on Ulster is in ruins. Britain tried to criminalize the Irish Republican Army so as to cut across its doctrine of historical justification, which is that the Provisional IRA represents the most recent attempt in the 800-year-old battle to get the British out of Ireland. In their attempt to make the Maze Prison hunger strikers appear to be ordinary criminals, the British have overlooked Irish, and particularly Irish-American, psychology and history. Because of this history, IRA prisoners in the Irish Republic are accorded the prisoner-of-war status now being sought in Northern Ireland. They can wear their own clothes and abstain from prison work.

The ideological tenacity of the hunger strikers, who refuse to be considered criminals and insist instead upon prisoner-of-war status, and of their families, has made nonsense of "criminalization". It has led to the electoral defeat of the last Irish government, led by Charles Hau-

ghey, and already has involved the two-party coalition led by his successor, Dr. Garrett Fitzgerald, in serious controversy with Mrs. Thatcher over the contemptuous treatment of the peace efforts of the Irish Bishops' Commission for Justice and Peace and the death of a hunger striker, Joe McDonnell.

Four hours after Mr. McDonnell died, on July 7, the British sent an unidentified civil servant to read "settlement" proposals to Mr. McDonnell's starving comrades that were derisory in themselves and, in the circumstances, highly inflammatory. A few days later, on July 12, yet another hunger striker, Martin Hurson, died. A hunger striker who may die soon is Ciaran Doherty, an elected member of the Dail, the Parliament — one of the deputies elected in absentia — who made the crucial difference to Mr. Haughey in the June election, denying him needed parliamentary support. And behind him on a conveyor belt of death loom the spectral figures

of several other hunger strikers. I believe that the United States has a noble and constructive role to play. Surely the "special relationship" between America and England allows Mr. Reagan, who admires Mrs. Thatcher, to politely point out to his friend that Ulster has become John Bull's "Vietnam". Only, instead of monks setting themselves ablaze to die in an instant of agony, in Ireland young men are voluntarily dying by centimeters over a period of months.

America should help Britain to apply the lessons of Vietnam. Britain must withdraw prudently, step by step.

This is no pipedream. With all its problems, the Republic has become a thriving Western European democracy; the North, a political slum in which, literally, the only growth industry is prison building. The only benign outside force that can help extract the situation from the poisoned political aspic of the moment is the United States.

Martin Hurson Memorial

Over two thousand angry people again protested yet another murder of an Irish man by the British government. Shouting and chanting, voices strained and passions enraged, the demonstrators picketed the New York British Consulate. On Saturday, July 25, they came to condemn the murder of Martin Hurson, who had died on Monday, July 20th, after 46 days on hunger strike.

The crowd wildly cheered when they heard that Sinn Fein leaders and unidentified relatives of hunger strikers had entered and were occupying the British Embassy in Dublin.

They warmly greeted Mrs. Roisin Quinn Greavey, sister of hunger striker Pat Quinn. Quinn has now been fasting for over 37 days. Mrs. Greavey told the gathering of the intense harassment her family has endured. She said that the British had raided her home eight times in one week. She praised the hunger strikers. "Pat doesn't want to die," she said, "no one wants to die but they will if they must. Pat is a brave man. They all are brave men."

Mrs. Greavey challenged President Ronald Reagan. "If the President can help the people of other countries, why can't he help the people of Ireland? Reagan must persuade Thatcher to end her intransigence."

For the second consecutive Saturday, the demonstrators marched from the British Embassy to Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza for a memorial Mass for Martin Hurson. Again, the Holy Family Church, located opposite

the Mass site, pealed its chimes. Again, the people prayed, "for all those who hunger and thirst for justice..."

In Albany, N.Y., demonstrations continue. On every Tuesday for the last three months, protestors have picketed in front of the Capitol. On Wednesday, July 29th, a very large demonstration will be held in front of the Capitol. On July 26th, the Albany area will hold a Country Picnic fundraiser. The proceeds will go to the Irish Northern Aid IPOW Committee.

In Pittsburgh, a large crowd demonstrated in Market Square. The United Steelworkers Local 1397 and the Western Pennsylvania Trade Unions for Health and Safety joined various major Irish organizations in protesting the murder of Martin Hurson. On July 29th, a major demonstration is planned for 6:30 in the evening.

Although Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was in Washington at the time of a demonstration outside his Boston office, he immediately spoke by telephone to the protestors to voice his strongest concern to date for the hunger strikers.

Large Boston crowds protested the appearance of the British warship HMS Arrow in Boston harbor. The vessel is part of a six-ship NATO fleet touring US ports.

On the West Coast, demonstrations continue. On July 15th and 18th, thousands of Californians marched, chanted, and cried for justice, freedom, and peace.

In Rhode Island, on July 12th, a mass for Joe McDonnell was held at the Assumption Church. Over 300 people protested by taking a boat ride on July 17th, and in Providence a July 21 demonstration was called to form outside City Hall.



Roisin Quinn Greavey

British Slay Two

A boy shot dead in Ardoyne, Belfast, on the night of Thursday, July 9th, was the victim of a revenge shooting by British soldiers after an IRA attack on an RUC Land Rover in which none of the occupants was hit.

The boy, 15-year-old Danny Barrett, of Havana Court, was hit by a bullet fired by a soldier and was pronounced dead on admission to the Mater Hospital.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Nora McCabe, 29-year-old Belfast mother of three young children, died in hospital on Thursday, July 9th, after being shot in the head by a plastic bullet fired by an RUC gunman the previous day.

Despite several hours of emergency surgery, she died the next day, leaving behind 6-year-old Paul, 2-year-old Jim, and Baby Aine, only five months old.

TWO NEAR DEATH

given to the Northern Ireland Office (NIO), the agency attempting to implement British policy in the occupied counties.

Things must have hummed in Whitehall between the July 16th afternoon meeting and the three ICRC-prisoner meetings next day. The first of the three, lasting an hour and a half, indicated that the British refused to negotiate directly on the July 4th Irish statement.

The ICRC delegates suggested, however, that a verbal outline of the British government's interpretation of the prisoners' statement might help. The Irish then had to listen to a point-by-point reiteration of the ICJP proposals made the week before. Brendan and the hunger strikers again told the Red Cross delegation that only direct negotiations would allow dialogue to continue.

Another meeting in early afternoon brought no more news than that the British were inflexibly opposed to direct negotiations.

For the third meeting, at 7

p.m., the British trotted out a new version of an old diplomatic weapon of theirs. They proposed that if any individual prisoner wanted clarification on any document issued by the Secretary of State, the prisoner could request to see a prison governor, who then just might arrange to have an NIO official present. (There was no information as to whether mirror searches or Castlereagh torturers might be included in the offer.)

This proposal to negotiate separately with hunger strikers was the last straw. The ICRC delegation was told plainly that Irish suspicions that the delegation would be exploited by the British were now confirmed. The Irish also told the Red Cross delegation that their best service for the prisoners would be withdrawal.

So ended another English machination, this one a try at using the honest, frank, and sincere officials of the International Red Cross.

Regional NEWS

ARIZONA

Irish Northern Aid held a house party, in which our guest speaker, Unit member Father Universal, talked about his boyhood visits to his ancestral home in the North of Ireland, and his recent visit as an adult, wherein all his boyhood playmates and cousins were now residents of Long Kesh. He had pleasure of saying Mass there.

In the tradition of the Leitrim "Bazaar" merchants, our secretary Ruth Greenan and her husband Pat held a fund raising rummage sale on their front lawn. It was a successful sale.

Our chairman Frank McMahon represented the unit at a regional conference in Chicago, where he met other dedicated Irish Republicans. He gave a full report of his trip to the membership.

Weekly demonstrations have been held throughout the summer, outside the Federal Building, and while the temperature soared to 115 degrees, our thoughts

were with our blanketmen during the long winter nights in Long Kesh, when snow and wind was blowing into their cells through open windows.

Recently the Unit had nominations and an election to fill one vacancy and one additional vice-chairman. The successful candidates were Eamonn Boyle and "Sonny" Lavin. This will strengthen the team led by Frank McMahon.

Additional officers will chair forthcoming events and fund raisers, and help to coordinate the activities of the unit.

Not a day passes without various officers and members getting in touch with the news media and our elected officials. A consistent writer is member Harry Dunham.

Frank McMahon, his committee and the membership welcome the creation of a unit of Irish Northern Aid in Tucson, Arizona, and hope for future success and cooperation.

OHIO

More than seventy-five Toledoans gathered at Toledo's International Park in a candlelight vigil to honor hunger striker Joseph McDonnell and his four comrades who gave their lives for the cause of Irish freedom on Friday, July 11, 1981, the day of McDonnell's funeral. The vigil, sponsored by Clan na Gael, Henry Joy McCracken Camp, included readings from the writings of Bobby Sands, as well as the singing of "Take Me Home to Mayo", which was written to honor IRA volunteer Michael Gaughan who died on hunger strike in Parkhurst Jail in 1974.

Clan na Gael volunteers placed five wreaths, one for

each of the hunger strikers who have died in Long Kesh, at the base of the Irish Republican flag which flies in the International Park along with the flags of many other nations. A pleasant surprise greeting those in attendance was the fact that the Brit Union Jack, which normally is flown at the park, was noticeably absent on this day.

The candlelight vigil was covered by the local ABC television affiliate and was attended by many from Toledo's Mexican community as well as people from various other ethnic backgrounds, in addition to the Clan na Gael's Irish and Irish American membership.

PHILADELPHIA

On July 14, an Irish Northern Aid demonstration was held following the sad and sudden report of Martin Hurson passing away on hunger strike. His death after only 46 days on hunger strike was a severe surprise to the British. Their brinkmanship operation is at a loss as to how to handle such surprises. It is also a signal to Americans to redouble our efforts.

This time the demonstration was held in front of the Associated Press Headquarters at 30th and

Market Streets. Philadelphia INA is interested in the AP, because of their system of passing direct British propaganda for publication without questioning it. *Philadelphia Daily News* Black columnist Chuck Stone was also a featured speaker. He has been very alert to the situation in Ireland and has written the truth. He has a great following in Philadelphia, both black and white. He reports he is due to leave for Belfast on October 1, for two weeks.

FIRST ANNUAL WALK FOR IRISH FREEDOM Saturday, August 8, 1981

Starting at 9:00 a.m., Hollywood and Lake Shore Drive (Margay Park). For sponsor sheets and registration forms, please call Eileen (312) 728-6902; Deana (312) 463-8573.

CHICAGO DEADLINES!

OUR PRINTING SCHEDULE REQUIRES THAT ALL LETTERS, REGIONAL NEWS ITEMS, ADVERTISEMENTS AND COMMUNITY EVENTS BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN TWELVE NOON ON THE SATURDAY BEFORE THE ISSUE DATE.

NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Unit of the Mid-West Region of Irish Northern Aid was recently honored by the presence of former "blanketman" Noel Cassidy. During his stay in the "land of enchantment", Mr. Cassidy was interviewed by the *Albuquerque Journal* which published two separate articles, one with statewide coverage, and the other a part of a special supplement which appeared in Northern New Mexico. KOAT-TV, which covers the entire state and the adjoining four corners area of Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, televised an interview with Mr. Cassidy, who eloquently spoke of the horrors of the H-Blocks, and local spokesperson of Irish Northern Aid urged area residents to familiarize themselves with the struggle of Irish Political Prisoners and to participate in the world wide boycott of British products. To the best of anyone's knowledge, Mr. Cassidy's tour was the first public appearance of a member of the Irish Republican Movement in New Mexico.

Think Marathon!

For those who are considering starting a mini-marathon in their area (6.2 miles or 10,000 meters) please contact Mick Dewan at the office of The Irish People, 4951 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10034, Tel. (212) 567-1611 for further details. T-shirts are available.

T-shirts can and will be made available to those people who require them for such purposes.

Volunteer Drivers Wanted

Anyone with a car who would like to be of help with some driving duties, and who is willing to put in just a few short hours each week, please call 212-567-1611 any day or evening and leave a message where we can contact you. Your help will be greatly appreciated.

NEW JERSEY

The monthly meeting of the Irish Coffee Club was held on July 14th at McGovern's Tavern in Newark. Tom Logue, member #379, bought Irish Coffee for all members present.

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Particularly during this time of severe crisis in the north of Ireland, the program is of interest not only to the Irish audience but to the community at large.

Recent guests on the program have been Maura McDonnell, whose brother Joseph McDonnell had been on hunger strike in

Long Kesh since May 9th; Meurig Parri, spokesman for the Northern Ireland Veterans Against the War (an association of soldiers who resigned from the British Army on the basis of their experiences in the north of Ireland - Parri resigned his commission as a lieutenant); Fergus O'Hare, recently elected to the Belfast City Council; Greg Ryan of the Irish Arts Center in New York; and James Wood, who spoke on the Sligo style of traditional (music) playing.

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Editorial

BOYCOTT BRITISH

Once again the English "Royal Family" will become a focal point in the struggle for the lives of Irish hunger strikers. The occasion will be the forthcoming nuptial of England's Prince Charles to Diana Spencer. The English people, quite naturally, will celebrate the royal wedding amidst all the pomp, pageantry, and ceremony accumulated during the epoch of Empire. But there are others with more sinister extrinsic objectives for the day, such as Patrick Nixon and Peter Hall, who serve in the United States as propaganda apologists for Long Kesh torture and murder, and their superiors on the English mainland. It is their hope that the wedding can be used to drive the hunger strike from its prominent position in the American national consciousness. Once again, as with Charles' visit to New York last month, the final say may well rest with us.

SUBTLE

The manner in which the royal nuptial will be added to the British propaganda arsenal is indeed subtle. We Americans have already been besieged with a barrage of magazine covers featuring England's Charles and "Lady Di". We will soon begin a week of television coverage featuring scenic views of Buckingham Palace, and the rotund jocular of Robert Morley, climaxed by the colorful pageantry of the ceremony itself. The hoped for impact is obvious. The British hope that such things will transform the image which Americans, and particularly Irish Americans, hold of Thatcher's Britain. It is their hope that such events will somehow purge our

minds and hearts of the present images of suffering and death in Long Kesh, attacks upon funerals and riots and replace these images with a resurrected concept of "Merry Old England". It is their callous hope that this calculated propaganda exercise will diffuse American anger and pressure for at least one more round of Irish deaths.

U.S.

We in America will have a great deal to say about whether Thatcher, Nixon, Hall, et al., succeed or fail. There is an alternative image which may be implanted in the American mind. It is the image of the coffins and deaths in those exploited nations such as Ireland, which have always been the underpinnings of British colonialism and British royalty. It is within our power to once again place this latter picture before the American media. A national day of demonstrations has been called by Irish Northern Aid. It will feature such events as a demonstration outside the Plaza Hotel at twelve noon in New York, followed at 5 p.m. by a major demonstration at the British Consulate. It will include similar demonstrations in approximately twenty other Irish-American population centers. The media are trained to seek local news angles for foreign events. If the program of demonstrations is carried forward, and the demonstrations are sufficiently attended, then we can focus American attention back upon the deaths and funerals in Long Kesh, and illustrate once again what British royalty has always meant for its unwilling subjects. We in American can inflict the same type of massive defeat which we did in Lincoln Center last month.

COMMISSIONS

The Red Cross became the second commission in two weeks which failed to achieve a resolution of the hunger strike after being shamefully exploited by the British. The British tactic is now obvious. First the Irish Commission on Justice and Peace, and then the Red Cross, were called in just as hunger strikers neared death. Each was intended by the British to be a straw grasped by a dying man. The Commissions entered, they presented

proposals, and received counter-proposals from the prisoners. When, however, it became time for the British to ratify proposals, they simply denied that such commissions had any authority to act on Britain's behalf. The British thus do not negotiate, while giving an illusion of movement and striking deeply at the hopes of the near-dead and their families. The Thatcher regime is indeed beneath our contempt.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS JULY CAMPAIGN

Suggested as direct targets for the month of July:

British Imported Goods:

- A. Wines and Spirits
Beefeaters, Bombay, Tanqueray, Boodle's
- B. Dry Goods
Cadbury's, Schweppes, Clarke's Shoes, Daks Pants, all Burberry's products, Twining's English Breakfast Tea.
- C. Autos, Motorcycles, Bicycles
Austin Healey, Triumph, MG, Aston Martin, BSA, Norton, Raleigh, Dunlop.
- D. Petroleum Products
British Petroleum (BP)

British Services

- A. Travel and Tourism
British Airways, Cunard
- B. Banking Services
Barclay's Bank of America (California based)

British Entertainment

- A. Television
Royal Ballet, Channel 13, McNeil-Lehrer Report, EMI Records, Capitol Records

The July Boycott Campaign is intended to be informative and reasonable. The above listed areas and targeted goods should be vigorously published and pursued throughout the United States.

DO NOT PATRONIZE:

Gimbels, Saks, Baskin Robbins Ice Cream Stores, Howard Johnson's, Grand Union (N.J.), Consolidated Laundries

Additional areas will be targeted for each month as the Boycott British Goods Campaign escalates.

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Irish Children Impress TV Viewers

Dear Editor:

Two weeks ago on "Good Morning America," David Hartmann had two guests: one an 8-year old, handsome, freckled Protestant boy and Bernadette McDonnell, a Catholic who is ten. They and many others are from strife-torn north Ireland and brought over here by generous Americans to spend the summer in peace. Both of them seemed stunned to be the center of attraction, celebrities far from the din of British guns. They spoke of kindness, peace, friendship and freedom they were enjoying in America.

It was at once a joy and a tragedy to listen to Bernadette—so young, so cultivated, and so beautiful, as she told David Hartmann in her soft Irish brogue that her daddy was in prison and on hunger strike. In her childish way she hoped the American people would ask President Reagan to intercede for her dad before he would die.

Both children looked like they

were in paradise, but for Bernadette paradise was short lived. First the English press dubbed her television appeal for her father's life a cheap propaganda trick and accused ABC of exploiting children. After her appearance she returned home because her father requested to see her before he died.

Next we see Bernadette on the news standing with dignified emotion, with her mother and her brother, and bending to kiss her father's coffin. Moments later we see the British, who pose as so sensitive to exploiting children, sending troops in armed trucks to attack the funeral procession and arrest and shoot three IRA men who fired the traditional three gun salute to their fallen hero, Joseph McDonnell.

We saw on TV the unspeakable scene that followed—the disruption of a sacred funeral rite, the desecration of the dead, and the ultimate insult to the sorrowing family.

I have not heard nor seen to date any editorial reaction to this barbarous outrage. One feels that if this was a scene from South Africa or Israel, or if Russia perpetrated it in Poland or elsewhere, the voice of America would be loud and clear and rightfully so.

Why do the British have such a stranglehold on American press and politicians? Are not the suffering people of Northern Ireland members of the human race?

The depths of sacrilege, desecration and cruelty to which the British descended have no parallel in history. It could be exposed for what it is: unworthy of human beings. Once can best sum it up in the words of the English playwright, Shakespeare: "Oh virtue thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason!"

Msgr. John P. McHugh
Associate Supt. of Schools
Diocese of Patterson

The Funeral Attack

British Embassy
3100 Mass. Ave. NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ambassador:

What constructive or useful good does it do to have British soldiers attack a peaceful funeral?

The fact that the IRA soldiers had rifles and fired a salute to one of their dead was no threat to anyone. It is well known that the British descendants in the north of Ireland are well armed and carry their weapons openly.

It was my understanding that the British government sent troops to the north of Ireland

years ago to protect the Irish Catholics from Protestant harassment and discrimination. But it appears that now the British do everything possible to disrupt Irish life. The funerals that have been marred by disruptions have been caused by either the British or the Ulster Defence Association. The only conclusion I can deduce from all this is that the British are trying to drive the Irish out of their own country in the north of Ireland and establish complete British control.

Sincerely,
Alfred L. Evans

Boycott British Tea

Dear Sirs:

As an Irish American with relatives in the North of Ireland, one of whom is currently in prison, I am proud as well as honor bound to lend all the support I can to the cause for justice for Irish prisoners of war. Among other things, I adhere strictly to the boycott list. I believe that economic pressure can have a real impact and that each individual is important to the total. I demand the same support from my family and children. When my children complain about missing their favorite ice cream or candy bar, I explain that the striking prisoners are certainly giving up more than ice cream and candy. I have even convinced several non-Irish friends that you do not have to be Irish to support a cause for human dignity and justice. Many of them are indeed joining in the boycott.

I have recently, on three separate occasions, had cause for shame. While asking others to give us support, I have witnessed my own kind, Irish and Irish American, blatantly ignore the boycott for profit. My children are Irish step dancers and we attend most of the Feisana. At the end of a long Feis day, I usually purchase a

cup of tea before starting home. At three of these I found Tetley Tea for sale. When I questioned the policy of allowing a British owned company to make a large profit on an Irish affair, I was looked at as though I was in the wrong. One committee woman actually asked "But what will we drink?". There are alternatives to Tetley, Lipton and Red Rose teas. You may not enjoy the flavor as much, but at least you are free to enjoy a cup of tea when you want it. My children have found other ice creams and I have changed by cigarette brands. These are really small sacrifices.

The purpose of this letter is not to embarrass but to give pause for thought. I will not, therefore, name each Feis that has served Tetley. The Committee people know who they are. I do hope, however, that committee people from future Feisana will think before they purchase their food supplies. I would love to be able to buy a non-British cup of tea. Failing this, I hope others will join me in asking the brand before they buy tea at a Feis and refusing to buy if the boycott list continues to be ignored.

Sincerely,
Carol Ann Hepburn

NY Post Speaks Out At Last

Hon. Daniel P. Moynihan
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC
Dear Senator Moynihan,

Your letter of June 24, 1981, with *NY Post* editorial and article on your appeal to President Reagan, asked for my reaction. I will gladly respond to your request.

First I want to thank you for your concern. I am glad that now you have joined us in your appeal to President Reagan to act on this most worthy cause. The sentence, "The White House, however, remained firm in its belief that the violence and the political turmoil is 'an internal issue'", is indeed an ironic and misleading statement. How can President Reagan, whose ancestors came from Ireland, play the double game: Where the Irish are concerned he tells us that it

is "an internal issue", but when the British government appeals to him he sets about to send them arms, helicopters, and even to train in Hubbert AFB, Florida, the members of the British army how best to kill his fellow countrymen in Ireland.

We are grateful to *The New York Post* for at last speaking out and breaking "the wall of silence". Alas, they do not have space to educate their readers on the full story. Many people do not realize that the 'mongrel' statelet which is called "Northern Ireland" and at times "Ulster" is neither. The most northern part of Ireland is in Co. Donegal and Ulster has nine counties. This division was created by a stroke of the pen in the halls of Westminster. No Irish ever voted for this partition. It was created solely to hold on to a part of the island of Ireland by

the creation of a section where there would be a Loyalist majority. It is a worldwide disgrace that so-called democratic governments allowed the British to do this, and get away with it!

But not any more, Senator Moynihan! The Irish are on the move! The 15,000-20,000 Irish exiles outside Avery Fisher Hall to demonstrate against Prince Charles are only the tip of the iceberg. All over New York State, all over the United States, the Irish are organizing a grassroots movement. In every village and every town, the Irish are meeting to consider how best to proceed in the cause of Irish freedom. We will sweep like a tidal wave across the land and President Reagan will have to listen, for after all, this is a democracy!

Sincerely,
Luke Carolan

Write To The Prisoners!

Dear Editor:

I work with Northern Aid in Philadelphia and some of us have started a postcard writing campaign to our prisoners in Long Kesh and Armagh. At present we have over 400 names of Long Kesh (H-Block) prisoners and over 30 names of women prisoners. We will gladly share these lists with any group in the country. I can photocopy the list and will mail them to anyone who requests them. We are asking our people to send a postcard one a week and have had a great response so far. If you could get a small response in the *Irish People* it would be a

very big help to our campaign.

Thank you,
Mike Duffy
4110 Farndale Rd.
Phila., PA 19154
(215) 637-3728

GRATEFUL

To Tom Brogan:

The Bronx Unit of Irish Northern Aid wishes to thank Tom Brogan the proprietor of the Archway Inn for allowing us to have such a successful social on July 12th. We would also like to thank all those who helped to make it a success.

Members of the Bronx Unit
Irish Northern Aid

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A recent development, noted by the Irish in Britain, is what appears to be a scaling down in the frequency of anti-Irish jokes on British radio and television. Not too long ago English comedians would have had at least one anecdote per performance designed to portray the Irish as stupid. Lately however, they seem to be avoiding this topic. Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but the decline in Paddy jokes began shortly after the Haughey-Thatcher talks in May, 1980. British politicians have always demonstrated an ability to use the communications media to further political goals, and a ban on anti-Irish jokes may well have been part of the "understanding" both Prime Ministers spoke about after their May tete-a-tete. William Whitelaw, currently British Home Secretary, is an expert when it comes to orchestrating the media. He was the mastermind behind the propaganda campaign waged by the Conservative party which successfully manipulated Britain's entry into the European Common Market although a majority of the British people were at one time opposed to joining. His expertise in using the media to mould public opinion was seen again when he became Secretary of State for occupied Ireland in 1972.

In the realm of Irish affairs British governments have tried to use not just reporters but also ecclesiastics in furtherance of British interests. Maynooth College, Ireland's national seminary, was endowed by British in 1795 so that Irish priests would no longer be tainted by Republican ideas in French seminaries. A policy of loyalty to the throne was enjoined on Maynooth authorities by the Vatican in the early years of its establishment.

And there are other examples in Irish history illustrating British efforts to influence political events in Ireland through Rome. When money was being raised to pay Parnell's debts in 1884, a letter signed by Vatican officials was sent to the Irish bishops. It discouraged any kind of support for the Irish leader. The Irish were so angry at this outrageous interference in Irish politics that within a week of the letter being published in Ireland, the Parnell fund was oversubscribed. When Terence McSwiney was dying, English statesmen tried, but failed, to get Rome to declare that death by hunger strike was suicide.

Unfortunately, efforts to use ecclesiastics to further political goals have not always failed. With some notable exceptions Irish bishops have not a good track record where Irish national interests are concerned. Most kept a discreet silence throughout the years of Orange rule and made little if any effort to use their offices to seek some measure of justice for those who looked to them for guidance. In the current phase of the Irish struggle for independence, some seem more concerned with upholding the Union Jack than they are with denouncing those who harass and intimidate their spiritual charges. We are still waiting for a pastoral letter stating boldly and without equivocation that internment without trial is immoral. Although eighty per cent of the priests in northeast Ireland signed a statement protesting the torture of internees, the hierarchy as a body did nothing. Individual priests and bishops have spoken out about RUC brutalities and the immoral Diplock Court system, but again, we have had no statement from the Irish bishops similar to those issued by their

counterparts in Brazil.

As I have already stated there are exceptions. Ireland's Cardinal O'Fiaich has condemned all violence - the violence of the IRA, the violence of British security personnel. Some of us, having studied the Church's conditions for a just war and realizing that these conditions are present in the situation in Ireland, may not agree with Cardinal O'Fiaich in everything that he says. As a pacifist, however, he has been consistent and has been evenhanded in his condemnations. We may not agree with him but we can and do respect him. But that type of pacifism is not liked by the British. They want Irish ecclesiastics to stand by and with the British flag. And because Cardinal O'Fiaich refuses to do so, a smear campaign against him was initiated in the British press.

A Cummings cartoon in the Sunday Express (5/31/81) depicted the Irish Primate "blessing" three masked IRA supporters. The leader carried a cross made up of two rifles. The three were followed by another masked clerical figure with a revolver strapped around his waist. In the same issue the editor, John Junor, who was knighted last year by Margaret Thatcher, describes the Cardinal as "Chaplain in Chief of the IRA". Another Express story carried the headline: "The Cardinal who is like a recruiting officer for the IRA".

Auberon Waugh in the Spectator referred to the Irish Primate as "the wretched Cardinal Fee".

The Sunday Telegraph reported that Cardinal Fee failed to go to meet Mrs. Thatcher although she wished to discuss with him the Church's attitude towards paramilitary funerals. The occasion was a secret visit Mrs. Thatcher made to Ireland recently. The Cardinal had not been informed beforehand and was away on other business at the time. The short notice he was given did not make acceptance of the invitation possible. That fact however was omitted in the Telegraph report. In passing it

might be mentioned that the Telegraph gives ample coverage to Church military services for British soldiers. Are not Irish soldiers entitled to the services of their clergymen? The Telegraph also published an article by a Benedictine priest attacking Cardinal Fee both for allowing paramilitary funerals and for failing to declare death on hunger strike suicide. The Rev. Alberic Stacpoole, a former officer in the Parachute Regiment, would seem to be ignorant of the views of many Catholic theologians on the morality of hunger strikes. He would also seem to be putting his military training before his priesthood. One wonders would he refuse to attend the funeral service of one of the Paratroopers who murdered unarmed civilians in Derry on Bloody Sunday. Soldiers in all armies are entitled to the services of chaplains. This does not necessarily mean that the chaplains espouse the political philosophy or the stands taken by combatants. Dom Alberic Stacpoole might let us know whether or not he would consider it morally ethical for soldiers to shoot unarmed civilians when ordered to do so by their commanding officer. He might also like to read Justice Denied: A Challenge to Lord Widgery's Report on "Bloody Sunday" by Samuel Dash.

The Sunday Express, the Spectator and the Sunday Telegraph are influential newspapers in Britain and it is more than just a coincidence that they should all embark on a smear campaign at the same time. It is obvious that the politicians are pulling the strings in the background. This despicable attempt to silence Cardinal Fee will prove as ineffective as have the British efforts to terrorize the minority community in occupied Ireland into submission. Cardinal O'Fiaich will show that courage, dedication and commitment in fulfilling the prophetic role his position calls for that the Blanketmen have demonstrated in their heroic struggle for justice.



"I'm a wellknown member of that stalwart band, I belong to the D.M.P., and as I pass by, all the girls they cry, are you there, Moriaritee" was a popular come-alleye of some years ago that sang the praises of a member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, as fine a bunch of men as you'll ever see, according to my dad. Its members had to be over six feet tall and of good health and sound mind. I never questioned his opinion of that stalwart band, who recruited big, young Irishmen from all over the country into its ranks. It didn't seem important at the time. My father passed away some years ago and I guess he never changed his mind about the Dublin cops. I think about him alot and as I watched the videotape footage from Dublin the other night, I wondered what he would say about the present generation of Dublin's defenders of law and order. I'm sure it would be unprintable.

The police force of the Free State's capitol should not take all the blame for what happened last Saturday. They are nothing more than the hit men of the morally defunct Dublin government. Their actions only mirror the brutal hostility of their guilt-ridden masters. A government that has tried to turn the 26 counties of the unfinished republic into a modern version of the Pale, and just like the invaders of Ireland's middle history, Viking, Norman and Elizabethan, believed the native inhabitants are to be treated as enemies. Criminals, if they question or resist. The Gardai brutalization of Irish people is not confined to Dublin, and the Special Branch won't take second seat to any crew, be they SAS, RUC, UDA, or what all. Republicans in border areas are living monuments to the savage and sadistic nature of the Branch under successive Free State regimes. Today they're Garrett's Gestapo, but as things move to a head with the imminent death of Kieran Doherty, T.D., next week it could be back to the fanatic fascists of Fianna Fail.

So to paraphrase Ms. Stein, who did the same to Willy S., a rogue, is a rogue . . .

Note to Pat Mc: The obvious answer to end the slaughter of Canadian wild life is: "Save a bear, zap a Brit."

We wish to apologize to our readers for the many typographical errors in this week's paper. Equipment breakdowns made it impossible to make the necessary corrections.

SLOINNTE GAELACHA



O hArtagain, becoming O'Hartigan or O'Hartagan in English, is a sept of North Munster (Thuaidh-mhumhan or thomond) that traces its lineage back to the Clare and Limerick kingdom of the Dál Cais (Dalcassians) and earlier. The name may come from an ancestor named "Art" or "Little Art", a descendant of Heber Fionn, legendary son of Milesius and first Milesian king in Ireland.

The O hArtagain name was borne by poets, such as 10th century Cionnaith Ó hArtagain, one of whose poems is in the famous Book of Ballymote, a history and genealogy compiled in the 14th century. The manuscript is among the few to escape the wholesale destruction ordered by Tudor monarchs.

One important objective of the destruction of Irish manuscripts was to remove the rightful claim of Irish clans and septs to their lands. The Irish oral tradition then remaining could be laughed at in English courts, even though it was accurate.

Another key purpose of manuscript destruction was to blot out the Gaelic tradition of learning and literature, so that within a generation or so, the

English could begin to stigmatize both the medieval and contemporary Irish as illiterate and uncouth savages.

It was to thwart these objectives that the Four Masters began writing in Belgium soon after the so-called "Flight of the Earls" a few years following Kinsale. An immense mass of Irish mythology, genealogy, history, and folklore was collected by the Four Masters and we are everlastingly in their debt for the preservation of part of our true heritage.

The O hArtagain sept continued prominent until the "end of the 16th century" (a frequent euphemism in Anglo-Irish historical writing, meaning until the defeat gave England her chance to begin wholesale destruction of Irish culture).

Members of the sept still played a part in later Irish history, however. Father Matthew O'Hartigan of Limerick was sent in 163 as an emissary of the Catholic Confederation

to the French government. After the failure of the Confederation, largely because of the obstinacy and incompetence of Anglo-Irish nobles, came the savagery of Cromwellian fanatics. Father Matthew worked devotedly to aid those thousands of victims of English 'genocidal' efforts who had been seized and transported to the West Indies to die as slaves on plantations producing fortunes and easy living for English gentry. These wretched slaves were often Irish-speaking and in known areas there remained traces of the Irish language until this century.

O'Hartigans have been warriors as well as persons of letters. At the battle of Cluain Tarbh (Clontarf), Dunlaing O hArtagain was one of the outstanding heroes in the defeat of the Norse threat to Ireland. Don Dermicio (Diarmuid?) O'Hartagain served in the Count of Inchiquin's regiment of the Spanish Army during the Netherlands 1652-1654 campaign.



• Nationalist youth defiant on the streets of Belfast only hours after the death of H-Block hunger-striker Joe McDonnell

A terrible price



• GORETTI McDONNELL, widow of hunger-striker Joe

DEATH stalks the land where foreign rule stamps its hated presence. Life is poisoned, happiness destroyed, homes filled with sadness and with sorrow. The Brits not content with owning our land want to own our souls.

But they never have, nor will they ever make conforming prisoners of the Irish people.

Oh yes, some have sold cheap, got into power and tried to auction off the rest of us. But others have refused to conform to partition and when they pay a dear price, and often the ultimate sacrifice, for resisting, never forget that it is for the rest of the Irish people that their bodies are being broken, their families distressed and tortured.

LOVED

Joe McDonnell was a married man with two children, who loved his family, who loved life.

But, rather than wear a prison uniform or do prison work, Joe went on the blanket protest and never saw his loved ones for three-and-a-half years until he was on hunger-strike with life being sapped from him every day and retreating before him.

Joe had his convictions to go on, his love of Ireland and its cause to motivate him and the unflinching support

of his wife and family in the darkest hours of his young life. But it was his personal courage which triumphed over the natural fear of death and for which we stand in awe.

BLOODY

It is a terrible price the prisoners are paying for their five demands and a bloody price on the streets is being exacted as well, with the shooting of a mother-of-three, Nora McCabe, and the shooting dead of a sixteen-year-old Fianna boy, John Dempsey, by the British army in Belfast.

That price has to be matched by real victory and that victory the hunger-strikers have ensured has raised the cause of Ireland like a tricolour over all thirty-two counties.

By securing that support, by directing it against the British we will defeat them and turn them out.

Victory to the Irish people!

HOW MANY OTHERS?

hunger strike

MURDER #5

July 8, 1981

in britains
Long Kesh
Death Camp



BRIAN MOR O'NEILL

Joe McDonnell

Irish Northern Aid - IPOW Hunger Strike defense Fund (212) 567-3604

MARTIN HURSON



MURDER #6

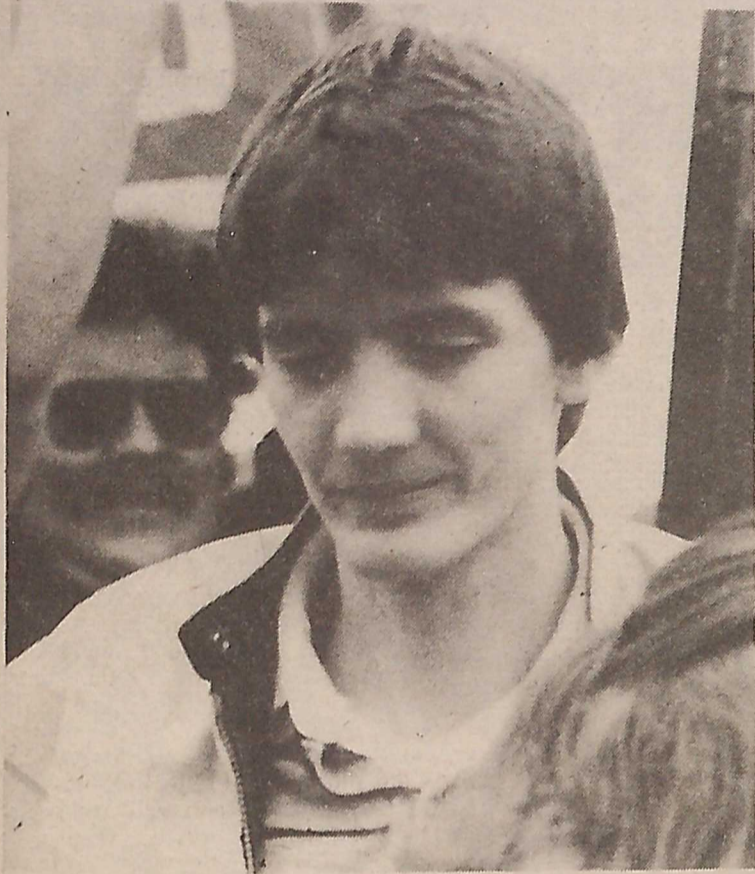
BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON JULY, 13th 1981
IN LONG KESH DEATH CAMP, N.E. IRELAND

Irish Northern Aid - IPOW Hunger Strike Defense Fund (212) 567-3604 --- 1NA-273 E. 194th St. N.Y. 10458

PHOTO: JOHN NIXON

INFOCUS

HAL ERBE



This week's interview is with Sean Sands, brother of deceased hunger striker Bobby Sands. The interview took place at Seton Hall University in New Jersey, where the relatives of the deceased hunger strikers appeared at a rally sponsored by Irish Northern Aid's I.P.O.W. Committee, the Irish National Caucus of N.J. Inc., and the Seton Hall Irish Club

Irish People: What is your reason for coming to America?
Sean Sands: We have been traveling in the United States for 2 weeks [as of June 18]. Our main objective is to save the

lives of the current hunger strikers. We have already watched our own brothers die in this atrocious manner of slow death and we could not sit back and let these men die in this manner. We had to get up and do something so we took it upon ourselves to come to this country. We were welcomed by Irish Northern Aid which has set up various meetings, rallies, demonstrations, and interviews with the media.
IP: What do you hope to accomplish?

Sean Sands: We are here to convey the truth to the American people. For too long now, the British government has been spoonfeeding the world with

their own propaganda. They have been telling the world that these men are ordinary criminals. They say that my brother was not a freedom fighter. They say he was in the same category as an ordinary rapist, a mugger or a common thief. I knew he wasn't. Thirty thousand people in Fermanagh/South Tyrone know he wasn't. That's why they elected him to Parliament. The British government still refuses to recognize these men as freedom fighters and continues to persecute them. They blacken their good names by saying that they're criminals and terrorists. Despite this, in the recent election in the 26 counties, two men from H-Block were voted into the Dail Eireann in Dublin. One was Kieran Doherty who is currently on hunger strike.

There are currently seven hunger strikers. There will be another joining them tomorrow morning, which will make it eight (Laurence McKeown). There will be a man going on hunger strike each week until it is resolved. The seven men are Joseph McDonnell, who has been on hunger strike 51 days [as of June 28], Martin Hurson, Kevin Lynch, Thomas McIlwee, Paddy Quinn and Michael Devine. Each of these men are dying slowly.

IP: What is Joe McDonnell's condition?

Sean Sands: We are very frustrated these last couple of days because Joe McDonnell can not drink ordinary tap water. He is now drinking natural spring water. When you get to his stage the senses are so sharp that you can smell the chlorine in the water and the stomach rejects it. He can be sick for 72 hours nonstop. Constantly, without a break, not sleeping and constantly vomiting. We know that when he gets to this stage he has hours or maybe days to live. For all I know, Joe McDonnell might have drawn his last breath this past minute. That's why we're frustrated.

IP: What can we in America do?

Sean Sands: We can only look to the American people to save these young men's lives. None of these men wants to die, I can guarantee you of that. My brother Bobby never wanted to die. Unfortunately the British government put him into that position. They forced him and murdered him — nobody else. We are looking for positive action to save these men's lives. We have discussed what type of action we can take. First, to boycott British goods as is currently going on in the United States. It is very, very effective. The results do not show right away; it's a slow way, but it is positive. We have also discussed the involvement of labor groups. If you're a member of a labor group, you should get in touch with them and let them know what is going on in Northern Ireland. We are meeting with labor groups and union men tomorrow. They can



blockade British ships and can refuse to transport British goods. This would cripple England. England has been punched in the stomach these 12 past years by the Irish people in the resistance but they still refuse to recognize what is going on. The only way England feels any hurt is when it comes out of her pocket. The boycott and blockade of ships can ruin the British economy. England will go on her knees and she will feel that more than anything else. Maybe then she'll turn on her heels and give our men the five demands. If you can write to your Congressman and other politicians and let them know how you feel about the war, it would be a great help. Ask them to put pressure on

your government so that it in turn can put pressure on the British government. We also ask you to attend pickets and demonstrations. Your support is needed. Let's remember that it is a matter of utter emergency. We can't do anything for Bobby, Raymond, Francis and Patsy, but we have to do something for these men. I may have to go home and carry out 400 coffins out of Long Kesh Concentration Camp and I don't want to do that. I don't intend to do that. I intend to fight until this is resolved.

I would like to thank Northern Aid and New Jersey Caucus for organizing this rally and giving us an opportunity to speak to the people.



an ceacht faelacht

Irish lesson=47

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

Read the Irish below slowly without looking at the key below. Then read it a second time, making use of the key if you are unsure. Do not try to make sense of the words; concentrate on the pronunciation and on grouping the words into phrases.

Baineann an foras ó thaobh cursaí airgid agus gloine dhaite ar cheann de na seancharranna se la den tseachtain. Ní raibh de bhuntaiste acu, ach cuigear muinteoir ba dheise ar fad den oiche. Mar atá ráite agam, bíonn sé le fáil ar níos lú.

KEY: BWIN-uhn uh FOH-ruhs oh hay*v KOOR-see AR-i-gid AH-guhs GLIN-uh GAH-te er hyoun de nuh shan-K* AHR-uh-nuh shay* law* den TYAH*KT-in. nee rev de vun-TAW*SH-te ah-KUH, ahk* KOO-ig-uh moh-in-TYOH buh YESH-e er fahd den EE-huh. mahr taw* RAW*-tye uh-guhm, BEE-uhn shay* le FAW*-il er nees loo.

GRAMMAR

In the future tense, the irregular verbs are more readily recognizable than when they are in the past tense, but several of them differ considerably from what you would expect of a regular verb. Here are the forms:

feicfidh mé (FEK-hee may*), I shall see
ní fheicfidh mé (nee EK-hee may*), I shall not see
an bhfeicfidh mé? (un VEK-hee may*), shall I see?

cloisfidh mé (KLISH-hee may*), I shall hear
ní chloisfidh mé (nee K*LISH-hee may*), I shall not hear
an gcloisfidh mé? (un GLISH-hee may*). shall I hear?

tiocfaidh mé (TYUHK-hee may*), I shall come
ní thiocfaidh mé (nee HUK-hee may*), I shall not come
an dtiocfaidh mé? (un DYUHK-hee may*), shall I come?

rachaidh mé (RAHK*-hee may*), I shall go

ní rachaidh mé (nee RAHK*-hee may*), I shall not go
an rachaidh mé? (un RAHK*-hee may*), shall I go?

déanfaidh mé (DAY*N-hee may*), I shall make, do
ní dhéanfaidh mé (nee YAY*N-hee may*), I shall not make, do.
an ndéanfaidh mé? (un NYAY*N-hee may*), shall I make, do?

déarfaidh mé (DYAY*R-hee may*), I shall say
ní déarfaidh mé (nee DYAY*R-hee may*), I shall not say.
an ndéarfaidh mé? (un NYAY*R-hee may*), shall I say?

tabharfaidh mé (TOOR-hee may*), I shall give
ní thabharfaidh mé (nee HOOR-hee may*), I shall not give
an dtabharfaidh mé (un DOOR-hee may*), shall I give?

gheobhaidh mé (YOH-ee may*), I shall get
ní bhfaighidh mé (nee VWEYE-ee may*), I shall not get
an bhfaighidh mé? (un VWEYE-ee may*), shall I get?

íosfaidh mé (EES-hee may*), I shall eat
ní íosfaidh mé (nee EES-hee may*), I shall not eat
an íosfaidh mé? (un EES-hee may*), shall I eat?

bearfaidh mé air (BAY*R-hee may* er), I shall catch him
ní bhéarfaidh mé air (nee VAY*R-hee may* er), I shall not catch him
an mbéarfaidh mé air? (un MAY*r-hee may* er), shall I catch him?

Note that the negative "ní déarfaidh mé" does not have an aspirated "d", although it is eclipsed in "an ndéarfaidh mé".

For indirect speech, the forms are eclipsed, as in "Is dóigh liom go dtiocfaidh sé" (is DOH-ee luhm goh DYUHK-hee shay*), I think that he will come.

You will need some drill with these future forms, and we will make use of them extensively for a few weeks to give you fluency with them.

VOCABULARY

Masculine Nouns:

ceapaire (KAP-uh-re), sandwich
adhmaid, an t-adhmaid (EYE-muhd, un TEYE-muhd), wood
adhmaid (EYE-mwid), of wood, wooden
bailigh, ag bailiú (BAHL-ee, uh BAHL-yoo), gather, collect; bailim (BAHL-eem), I gather
fiafraigh, ag fiafraí (FEE-uh-ee, uh FEE-uh-ee), ask [for information]; fiafraim de (FEE-uh-ee de), I ask him
lig, ag ligean (lig, uh LIG-uhn), let; ligeann sé dom, he lets me
imir, ag imirt (IM-ir, eg IM-irt), play [a game]; imrim cartai, (IM-reem KAW*R-tee), I play cards
rinc, ag rince (rink, uh RINK-e), dance
cineálta (kin-AW*L-tuh), kind-hearted
néata (NAY*-tuh), neat
buióch (BWEE-uhk*), thankful; buíoch díot (BWEE-uhk* DEE-uh), thankful to you

DRILL

First, go through a progressive drill with each of the irregular verbs in the future tense: feic, clois, tar, téigh, abair, tabhair, faigh, beir, and ith.

Start with: an bhfeicfidh mé Seán? Ní fheicfidh mé Seán. Feicfidh tu Seán. An bhfeicfidh tú Seán? Ní fheicfidh tú Seán. Feicfidh sé Seán. Etc. The last sentence will be: Feicfidh mé Seán.

For the others, begin with: An gcloisfidh mé Seán? An dtiocfaidh mé abhaile? An rachaidh mé amach? An ndéarfaidh mé é sin? An dtabharfaidh mé do Mháire é? An bhfaighidh mé an t-airgead? (TAR-i-gid) An mbéarfaidh mé an bhfear? An íosfaidh mé an íon?

Then review the past and present tenses of these irregular verbs, as given in previous lessons.

The druid and the poet

ONE OF the strangest things to happen to the Irish language as a result of the introduction of Christianity was the emergence of perhaps the best known Irish word today *bainne* (milk). It came from the Welsh word *banne*, meaning a drop.

Anyone who ever has heard a person say he is about to go out for his 'drop' will understand how it happened. The word began, like so many others, as a slang word and then took root.

Students of languages would expect to find a rather different Irish word for milk — *lacht*, perhaps. In fact, this once had this meaning but now means 'liquid' and has its cousins in all of the Latin languages, such as *lait*, *leche*, *lacta* — the word appears in English in, for example, *lactic acid*, the very useful product of buttermilk and from which a County Cork firm is making alcohol (a base for vodka, gin and other clear spirits).

When Christianity came here it came in peace. Elsewhere throughout Europe it came on the point of a spear, a lance or a sword.

Its introduction made little difference to the Irish state and its laws. About the only institution to disappear was that of the druid, the representative and interpreter of pagan spirituality.

FUNCTION

Many people today think of the druid as an evil person because of ill-advised propaganda made by the Christian Church probably only over the past two centuries.

We know little about the druids but they appear to have been very good people, dedicated to learning and to keeping peace between Celtic nations or to ensuring that as few people as possible would be hurt in the event of war.

Some indication of how they were regarded in early Christian Ireland may be gauged from an endearment used by Colm Cille, addressing Christ: 'Mo dhraoi' (my druid).

However, it was inevitable that they should go and that some of their functions should pass on to the poet. One of those functions was to maintain the Irish

identity and to guard the tradition which backed that identity. The poet was the voice and memory of the people.

That function continues down to the present day, when we observe people writing of Ciaran Nugent (as did Michael O Siadhail in his latest work, *Runga*) or praising the valour of Sands, Hughes, O'Hara and McCreesh, as in a recent Irish poem in this paper.

PERSECUTED

Over the past eight hundred years the poets have belonged to the most persecuted class in Ireland because the English realised only too well, as did the Romans before them, the power of the poet to rally the people and maintain their morale.

Many thousands of years ago the poet began as a sort of high-priest. His job was psychological and if he did it well he was honoured well. All primitive peoples realised that a good knowledge of their past was essential for their progress in the future. It was this collective memory.

There were other functions, of course — foretelling the future, cursing, blessing, mocking, making people cry or laugh. This was the very root of literature.

In historic times in Ireland we see the

poet in various of these roles. He praised a leader. He reminded a people of its victories. He wrote a satire to end an evil. Always he guarded the holy past of his people and made sure that this truth was passed on, unaltered.

MUSIC

At first the poem was chanted to the assembled people (or the leader's favourites). Later, while still chanted, it was accompanied by music. Later still, the music took a more important place and, instead of music, as in the past, being a light or solemn accompaniment, it went to the very centre, music being composed especially to fit certain poems, or certain poems being written to fit music already existing.

This later development began to be noticed in Ireland in the sixteenth century (and in Scotland, which shared a common language and culture in general with us up to about 1750).

From this latest development came a

certain kind of poetry, known as the *amhrán*. Later, for obvious reasons, this came to mean more than just a new kind of poetry. It came to mean 'song' and has this meaning in Irish today (abair *amhrán* — sing a song).

Up to the time of the *amhrán*, Irish poetry largely was aristocratic. The *amhrán* marks the proletarianization of song and poetry in Irish. It also marks the beginning of the powerful national song, one no longer confined to one class, family or province, but one which covers the entire Irish people, one such as *Róisín Dubh*.



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The Celts

Danny Crawford

JOHN DEVOY had joined the Fenians in the 1860's in their abortive conspiracy to end BRITISH rule in IRELAND. He was born on a small farm in Kildare in 1842.

During the famine, his family, like thousands of others, joined in the exodus from the countryside. He was raised in Dublin and matured in the historical period of the Repeal Movement, the Young Irelanders and the whole agitation throughout the land. In his youth, he left Ireland and joined the French Foreign Legion in order to gain military experience which he hoped to use against the British. Devoy returned in 1862 and began to organize for the Fenians. In 1865, Devoy was appointed by Stephens as "Chief Organizer of British Troops in Ireland". He was directed to infiltrate the enemy garrison by persuading Irishmen serving in the British forces to join the Fenian movement. To this end he proved to be very successful, making for the Fenian movement an additional source of spies and collaborators, which in turn was to aid in the escape of Stephens, the Fenian Chief, from Richmond prison.

Although the movement had received a staggering blow, it may have recuperated were it not for further and greater misfortunes to follow. The country, full of fight and ready for action, was disappointed that Stephens did not give the word. On top of

this, he had pledged to give the word the following year but had failed to do so. He frittered away useful time while a well alarmed Dublin Castle acted swiftly along with a coercion act to break the Fenian movement.

In Ireland, Stephens was superseded by Colonel John Kelly and the Rising, arranged for March 5, 1867 was delayed by a series of circumstances. The informer, Corydon, betrayed the plans. Then, on top of this mishap, a great snowstorm raged across Ireland lasting twelve days and nights, which made it impossible to move men and supplies. On top of this, a split in the American organization added the finishing touches to an already fragile situation.

Devoy was already in prison in March 1867, when the remnants of the Fenians made a desperate attempt at a national revolution. He was imprisoned in Mountjoy gaol until a military court sentenced him to twenty years hard labor. After four years in harsh conditions, he was pardoned along with other Fenians on condition of not returning to the British Isles. In January, 1871, he and his companions arrived in New York to a tumultuous welcome from the city's Irish community and its leaders. Devoy, once in America, did not wait long to resume the struggle. He made New York his base of operations for conducting the war against the British. Devoy could never understand those

Irish who were only interested in advancing themselves politically instead of taking up the Irish cause. Through long hours of hard work and dedication he created a movement that put the strength of the American Irish behind the movement in Ireland. Although he had little formal education, he had a sound intellect and could write as forcefully as he spoke. The editor of the New York Herald, Gordon Bennett, heard him speak and gave him a job as a reporter on his paper. By 1878, he headed the foreign desk at the Herald and from there directed the activities of Clan-Na-Gael, the reorganized branch of the Fenians.

In the summer of that year, he was introduced to Michael Davitt, a recently released Fenian who had served a long sentence. Both of them developed the idea of proposing a policy of cooperation among the constitutional home-rulers behind Parnell, the Clan-Na-Gael in America and the Irish Republican Brotherhood that would receive its strength from a common campaign to overthrow the landlord system in Ireland.

The "New Departure" as it was known, marked a turning point in Irish history. For the first time in Irish history, the ownership of the land became the focal point of a political movement and revolutionaries and land reformers formed a common front.

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Community Events

Martin Hurson Memorial July 18th



IRISH ARTS CENTER

New York — The Breffni Inn and the Irish Arts Center will sponsor a ceili dance with Irish traditional music on Friday, July 24th at 8 p.m. at the Breffni Inn, 4345 - 40th Street, Sunnyside, Queens.

When did the Irish start to dance? While the definitive answer to that question has yet to be settled, details of historical time and place are still argued over sticky counters in pubs wherever Irish music is heard. Though we do know that ceili dancing went on before the 17th century, probably there was never a time when the Irish did not dance. The important fact is that Irish dance, as a traditional art form, flourishes today.

Ceili dancing, which is performed in groups of three or more, is easy to learn. Once the student learns the simple jig step and the

"sevens-and-threes" of the reel they can take part in the larger group jigs and reels at any ceili. Most dances are taught immediately before being done, and are called in the manner of an American square dance. No matter what your age or the level of training you bring to the ceili, the dancing offers you good exercise, great music and a source of continual enjoyment. Two live bands will be on hand to provide spirited traditional Irish music, which is worth the price of admission even for the non-dancer.

Become part of a unique tradition that keeps on growing — come join the ceili on Friday, July 24th at the Breffni Inn in Queens. Admission \$3.50. For further information, contact the Irish Arts Center: (212) 757-3318.

THE IRISH CIRCLE SHOW

The Irish Circle Show in its upcoming program and new time slot covers the H-Block crisis as Joe McDonnell, the 5th hunger striker, dies in Long Kesh.

Also included are recent appearances of his sister Maura and daughter Bernadette in New York. Fergus O'Hare, recently elected to the Belfast City Council on the H-Block Platform, gives an insider's perception of the struggle of the

National H-Block/Armagh Committee in Ireland on behalf of the Irish political prisoners.

The hosts are Kathy O'Connell, Eddie Rogers, and Larry McEvoy. The show has a new time slot and can be seen throughout Manhattan on Channel D, from 9:30 to 10:30 p.m. on Sundays, July 19 and 26, with repeats uptown (above 86th Street) on Channel C from 9:00 to 9:30 p.m. on Wednesdays July 22 and 29th.

Mario Biaggi On The Training Of British Troops In The U.S.

Congressman Mario Biaggi today released the text of an interim response he got from the Department of Defense to his inquiry about the training of British military personnel in the United States.

Biaggi, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, commented, "While the letter gives some reassurance that no British troops are directly trained to fight in North Ireland, I remain concerned about the possibility that British troops trained here for NATO duty might end up in North Ireland. It seems to me that with the amount of money we contribute each year to NATO, that we should be able to get firm guarantees that none of these funds are going to be used to prolong Britain's direct rule over Ulster."

The full text of the letter follows: Dear Congressman Biaggi: Thank you for your June 23rd letter to Secretary Weinberger regarding the training of British military personnel in this country.

Training of British military personnel is authorized under the Arms Control Export Act and is an integral part of our mutual obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty. Train-

ing increases the expertise of the individuals and units involved, develops an appreciation for the tactics of allied forces, provides experience under varying conditions of terrain and climate, and results in meaningful contact between the host and guest armed forces.

Our cooperation with the United Kingdom is solely for the purposes of our NATO missions. Examples of the types of training include: management training, staff colleges, radio operator training, some aircrew training, maintenance training, Red Flag exercises in Nevada, and search and rescue training. None of the UK troops are trained in order to fight in Northern Ireland, and none receive internal police training here.

Concerning your last question, we have had no reason to protest. All training is for NATO missions - not for internal police functions.

I hope this information is helpful to you in responding to your constituents. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Signed, Fred C. Ikle
Undersecretary of Defense for
Policy

sports

Ulster SFC final

Youthful Down dethrone Armagh

DOWN..... 3-12
ARMAGH..... 1-10

A YOUTH policy which was so successfully launched four years ago, paid handsome dividends for Down at Clones yesterday, when they took the Ulster Senior Football championship title for the tenth time in a sparkling final which saw the downfall of champions Armagh.

—By

DEREK JONES

Although outnumbered in the 25,000 plus crowd, the Down supporters gave their heroes the welcome they deserved and eight of them were in the successful

minor team of 1977 which went on to take the All-Ireland under-21 title.

Whoever comes out of Leinster had better beware. For this Down achievement was accomplished with mid-field ace Liam Austin having a relatively quiet game. That was mainly due to the fact that Liam met more than his match in Armagh skipper Colm McKinstry.

McKinstry more than played his captain's part but how Paddy O'Rourke, Austin's mid-field partner, took up the challenge. He was quiet brilliant in transforming the power lost by Down in this sector onto his own side, particularly in a blistering opening period which saw Down leading by 1-3 to

0-0 after only six minutes.

It took Armagh ten minutes to open their account, a point appropriately by McKinstry. But with Down leading 1-6 to 0-1, it was then that Armagh started to haul themselves back into the contest, thanks mainly to the efforts of McKinstry and a truly remarkable performance of defensive defiance from Paddy Moriarty.

He was so supreme in defence that he could afford the luxury of obviously wanting to venture forward, which he did to quite telling effect. It made me wonder would he be a greater Armagh asset in a more attacking position such as on the half forward line.

The Armagh fight-back became a reality and a distinct worry to Down as they picked off five

points without reply to go in at half-time trailing by just a single goal.

Down would have been in even greater trouble but for another class player in Brendan Toner. There is nothing this dark-headed 28-year-old from Castlewellan does not know about the game and with him giving the inspiration to the defence, it was Down's turn to go back where they started it all — on the attack.

They were forced to do so because of the Armagh revival, which saw the champions equalising at 1-9 all 17 minutes into the second half following a disputed Brian Hughes goal following a 60 yards free by Moriarty.

Another hero for Down at that stage was goalkeeper Pat Donnan, who deprived Peter Rafferty of a certain goal by pushing his shot over the bar for Armagh's fifth point.

Then into the picture stepped full-forward John McCartan with a two-goal show in the last five minutes that wrapped it up and sent the Armagh players home without a manager.

When the game was over, Gerry O'Neill, who has been the Armagh boss during their golden spell, informed his players he was stepping down to make way for someone else. But yesterday's result was not the reason for his decision.

Those two stunning goals by McCartan also won him the man of the match award. He crashed in his first with a great left-footed drive from a long ball down the middle by O'Rourke and in the last minute he deftly curled a shot into the net when it would have seemed a point was an easier score to get.

DOWN — P. Donnan; A. McAuliffe, P. Kennedy, T. McGovern; N. King (0-1), B. Toner, M. Turley; P. O'Rourke, L. Austin; D. Morgan, A. Rodgers 0-4, G. Blaney 1-0; B. McCartan (0-1), Subs. — C. McAlarnay for Jim McCartan, N. Toner for McAlarnay.

ARMAGH — B. McAlinden; D. Stevenson, J. McKerr, J. Murphy; P. Moriarty 0-1, D. Macken, J. Donnelly; F. McMahon, C. McKinstry 0-2; P. Rafferty 0-1, J. Smyth, S. Devlin; J. Loughran, B. Hughes (1-1), P. Loughran 0-5, Subs. — J. McGorry for J. Murphy, M. Murphy for Devlin, J. Keenan for Macken.

Referee — J. Heaney (Tyronne).

LOUTH..... 2-8
LONGFORD..... 0-6

LOUTH recaptured the Leinster Under-21 football championship in a match which rarely did justice to the competition at Croke Park yesterday.

Louth's two first-half goals decided it, for both came at a time when the Longford men were looking slightly more efficient in attack. Both goals were taken in brilliant fashion resulting from counter attacks and an ability to find men in open spaces.

Louth had just lost an early two points lead and were leading 0-2 to 0-1 in the last quarter when a long ball, well directed towards Noel Cluskey by Martin Carr, was collected and the right half forward lashed home goal number one. A minute later Louth were back on the attack and Cluskey was on the mark with a good point. Then just on half time, Paul McGee again split the Longford cover with a true ball which Carr put in the net.

So, amid a lot of scrappy play, Louth had contrived a 2-3 to 0-6 interval lead and they increased that lead early in the second half with a point from Jimmy Berrills.

Longford's chances came in the third quarter but they were squandered. John McCormack, their most promising looking attacker, was wide of the mark from in front of the posts, and when Denis Maguire placed Richard Chievers, the left corner forward was off target.

LOUTH — E. McArdle; L. Reilly, D. Healy, K. Byrne; F. Judge, T. McCarragher (0-1), P. Fitzpatrick; P. McConnon, D. Callaghan (0-1), N. Cluskey (1-1), P. McGee, F. Brannigan; M. Carr (1-1), P. Smith, J. Berrill (0-3), Subs. — E. Rafferty (0-1) for Brannigan; N. Healy for P. Smith.

LONGFORD — H. Smith; J. Halpin, D. Mullooly, D. Clabby; P. Smith, M. Sexton, D. Barry; B. Lennon, C. Carberry, D. Breslin, R. Culhane (0-2), J. McCormack (0-2), R. Chievers (0-1), F. O'Hara, D. Maguire (0-1), Subs. — M. Kenny for O'Hara.

Referee: S. Aldridge (Kildare).

GAA IN BRIEF

LAOIS — SHC — Camross 5-6, Rathdowney 2-7; Castleblayney 3-8, Ballacolla 2-6; Durrow 0-10, Cullahill 0-5; Ballinakill 4-17, Colt 2-7; Clonad 2-6, Park 1-6; Abbeylisk 3-11, Clonaslee 2-8; Borris-in-Ossory 4-16, Ballyfin 1-8. JHC semi-final — Timahoe 2-7, Mount-rath 1-9. JHL — Camross 6-8, Slievebloom 1-5; Kiltilton 3-3, Borris-in-Ossory 1-6. JFC — Killeslin 0-15, Durrow 2-3. MFC (replays) — The Heath 2-5, Killeavan 2-2; Mountmellick 3-10, Timahoe 2-13 (after extra time). SC final — Camross 3-5, Ballyroan 0-4.

LIMERICK — SHC (South Div. semi-final) — Bruree 0-5, Garryspillane 1-2. JH Cup (South Div. Final) — Kiltinane 3-9, Stakers 1-7. U-21 F (South Div. Final) — Croom 1-2, Knockaney 0-3. MFC — Kilmallock 2-2, Galbally 1-4.

MAYO — SFC — Kiltimagh 1-7, Claremorris 1-6; Ballaghaderreen 2-6, Kilmalee 1-8; Holymount 1-5, Lackan 0-7. IFC — Tourmakeady 0-7, Ballyhaunis 1-3; Moy Davitts 2-7, Mayo Gaels 0-5; Balla 0-7, Killeena 0-2; Neale 1-5, Buris-hoole 0-3. JFC — Parke 3-11, Breaffy 0-2; Ballinrobe 1-5, Shrule 0-8; Shamrocks 1-8, Ballaghaderreen 1-6; Charlestown 4-7, Ballyhaunis 0-9. East U-21 Final — Aghamore 1-8, Charlestown 0-3. West U-21 C — Castlebar 1-8, Balla 0-7.

MONAGHAN — Owen Ward Cup — Ballybay 1-6, Donaghmoyne 1-3; Castleblayney 1-9, Cremartin 0-6; Monaghan 2-9, Clontarf 1-5; Scotstown 2-11, Truagh 0-7. Fr. Hackett Cup — Aughanan 3-6, Clones 1-8; Magheracloone 1-6, Killeevan 0-8; Cham 1-7, Carrickmacross 1-4; Killanny 0-7, Toome 0-4. Dr. Ward Cup — Doodhamlet 0-8, Blackhill 1-6. MFC — Ballybay 1-8, Inniskeen 0-1; Scotstown 4-7, Doodhamlet 1-6; Monaghan 1-9, Truagh 0-3; Castleblayney 3-12, Elre Og 0-4; Contibret 2-8, Rock-curry 1-4. Scotstown Tournament — Monaghan 2-5, Bellaghy 1-7, Camogie — SC semi-finals — Kil-

OFFALY — SHC — Tullamore 0-10, St. Manchans 0-1; Walsh Island 2-13, Kilcormac 2-8. IFC — Cappincur 1-7, Raheen 2-3. IHC — Drumcullen 4-13, Ballymore 3-8.

LIMERICK — U-21 HC Quarter Finals — Old Christians 4-12, Kiltinane 2-5; Cloughaun 10-12, Castleblayney 0-2; Doon 6-7, Granagh 1-2. City SHC — Ballybrannagh 2-11, Mungret 0-9. SFC — Patrickswell 3-6, Thomond College 1-8. MHL — St. Patricks 4-7, Patricks well 1-2. MFC — Na Piarsaigh 2-10, Treaty Sarstfields 0-4. JFC — Creora 3-5, Kildimo 2-8. JHC — Patrickswell 4-9, Creora 0-3; Na Piarsaigh 2-9, Kildimo 1-6. East SHC — Fedamore 1-13, Abane 0-8; South Liberties 3-3, Boher 4-3. MHC — South Liberties 2-9, Cappamore 2-6. West SFC — Askeaton 1-9, Father Casey's 0-8. JHC — Knockaderry 2-5, Feohanagh 0-9. MHC — Knockaderry 3-5, Adare 2-7. MFC — New-castlewest 5-16, Athesa 1-1. South SHC — Garryspillane 1-2, Bruree 0-5. U-21 FC Final — Croom 1-2, Knockaney 0-3. JH Cup Final — Kiltinane 3-9, Stakers 1-7. MHC — Garryspillane 7-8, Glenroe 6-4. MFC — Kilmallock 2-2, Galbally 1-4.

MEATH — SFC — Skryne 1-9, Summerhill 0-7; St. Patricks 1-7, Trim 0-5; Marinstown/Athboy 2-7, Syddan 1-5; Nobber 1-6, Castle-town 0-7. IFC — O'Mahonys 1-6, Rathkenny 0-5. JFC — St. Michaels 1-8, St. Colmcilles 1-4; Summerhill 1-6, Longwood 1-4; St. Louis Blues 3-4, Trim 0-7. Div. 2 FC — Marinstown/Athboy 1-8, O'Mahonys 1-7; Harps 2-3, Dun-derry 0-9. Under 17 FC Final — Seneschalstown 0-6, Slane 1-1. MFC — Parnells 1-5, De la Salle 1-4. Under 14 Div. 3 Final — Carnaross 3-3, Rathkelly 0-5.

THOMAS DAVIS..... 0-7
KILMACUD-CROKES..... 0-7

Thomas Davis showed a return to their best form when defeating Kilmacud-Crokes in a convincing fashion in the SFL at Tallaght yesterday, where Des Peters, John Kelly and Brian Flynn were the architects of the home sides win. Scorers: Thomas Davis — D. Peters (1-3), M. Sweeney (0-3), V. Carney (0-2), D. Douglas and P. Nugent (0-1 each). Kilmacud — D. Buckley (0-3), P. Nugent (0-2), P. Colgan and D. Tormey (0-1 each).

ST. VINCENTS..... 2-8
ST. OLIVER PLUNKETTS..... 2-7

County champions St. Vincent's, with Bobbie Doyle in top form, edged home by a point against St. Oliver Plunketts, having been behind at the interval by 0-5 to 1-3 at Kinvara Avenue yesterday. Scorers: St. Vincent's — S. Doyle (1-2), P. McLoughlin (1-1), B. Doyle (0-3), B. Jordan and M. Loftus (0-1 each). St. Oliver Plunketts — F. White (1-4), B. Louth (1-1), B. Brogan and D. Canning (0-1 each).

SCOIL UI CONAIL..... 1-11
O'DWYERS..... 2-5

Trailing by seven points at the interval, Scoil UI Conail rallied superbly to dampen the SFL hopes of O'Dwyers at Clontarf yesterday. Scorers: Scoil UI Conail — B. Kenna (1-5), P. Lynch (0-3), C. Curtis, D. O'Brien and T. O'Brien (0-1 each).

All-Ireland SHC quarter-final

Galway indulge talents to full in training exercise

GALWAY..... 6-23
ANTRIM..... 3-11

When counties of contrasting standards meet in a hurling match a truism of the great game is generally confirmed — there is no substitute for skill — and so it proved for an attendance of 4,315 as Galway, the All-Ireland champions, mercilessly gave Antrim a lesson in the finer arts to qualify for a semi-final meeting with Limerick at Croke Park yesterday.

—By

PAT ROCHE

While nobody is asked to ignore that score line — it was as bad as it seems — there is still certain merit in these lop-sided pairings. The entertainment value, if one was prepared to forget about All-Ireland aspirations, and final scores — was quite high chiefly because Galway, spared of the hassle of a more serious engagement, were able to utilise their skills with composure.

Antrim may have been cast in the role of the chopping block in this instance but it was marvellous to watch the skills of Galway men like Noel Lane, Iggy Clarke, Joe Connolly, P. J. Molloy, and Bernie Forde.

Perhaps this would not have been possible to the same extent against stronger opposition and indeed once they fully realised the hopelessness of their mission the

Glensmen in a more relaxed frame of mind, produced men of hurling character and skills in Dessie and Seamus Connolly and Mick O'Connell.

Their attributes were mainly confined to lift and strike phases and no Galway man will complain if O'Connell was to be credited with the outstanding feats of the match.

Having failed in his midfield role, O'Connell never lost concentration when shifted into the attack for the second half and he achieved the quite remarkable feat of slicing three side line cuts of 50 yards range over the bar for points at the Railway end.

But Antrim needed scores like these to ensure a semblance of respectability on the scoreboard. It was different with Galway, for they could carve out some magnificent moves and polish them off with repeated scores from play. Only a couple of their huge total of goals and points were secured from placed balls.

KIND OF HUSH

All the indications of the rout came in the opening minutes when Galway laid the cushion of 1-3 in less than four minutes. With the lead established, and the result out of any kind of doubt, the match was virtually decided against a background of reverential hush.

Hopes of the match developing in a competitive sense, floundered on some near misses around the

Galway goal when shots were fired in by Brian Donnelly and Pierce McFaul.

The fact that Galway were not going to mess about in what was, for them, a wonderful opportunity to get the feel of the headquarters pitch proved a bonus in itself. This was borne out by Noel Lane's insistence on shooting for a goal instead of taking the usual point off an early 21 yards free.

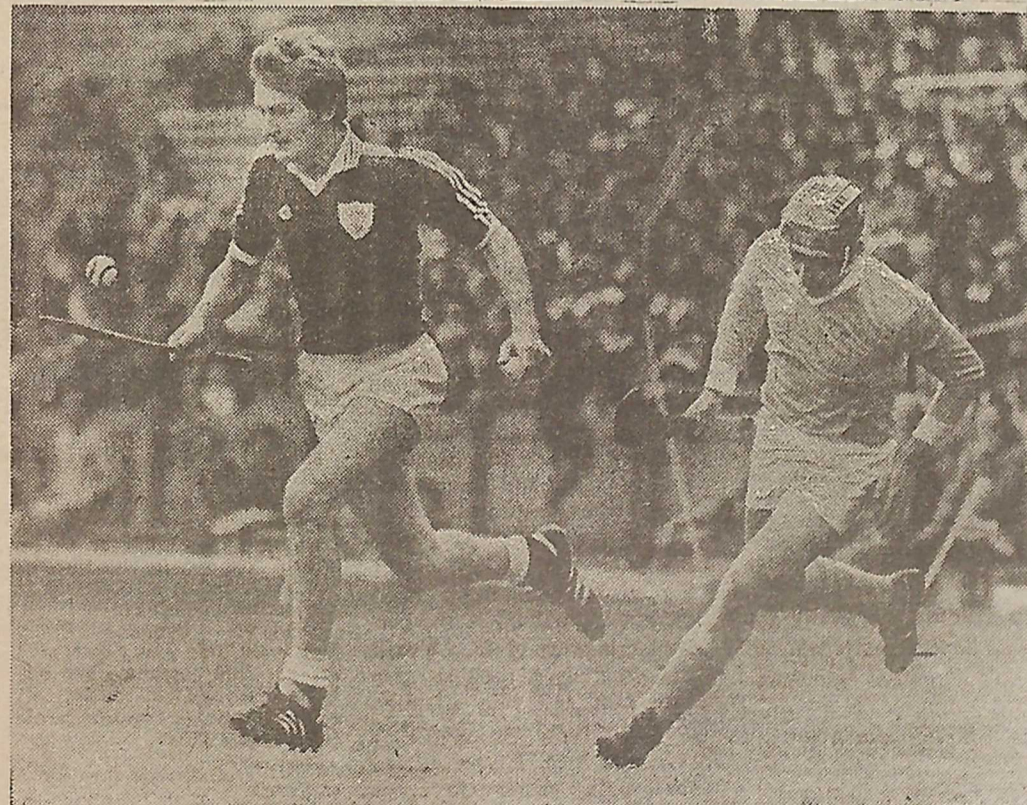
The only concern for them was the fear of injury and they did not come through unscathed for centre half forward Brendan Lynskey had to receive attention for a facial injury.

Its doubtful whether a full strength Antrim team would have made one iota of difference but in fairness to the Ulster men it must be put on record that their two star attackers, Eddie Donnelly (finger injury) and John Crossney (in Canada) were not available.

If Galway show even half this type of form against Limerick they would be more than half way to their second successive All Ireland final appearance.

GALWAY — M. King, C. Hayes, N. McInerney, J. Cooney, S. Linnane, S. Silke (0-1), I. Clarke (0-1 free), M. Connolly, S. Mahon (0-2), J. Connolly (1-3), B. Lynskey (0-1), P. J. Molloy (0-4), B. Forde (2-5), F. Gantley (2-0), N. Lane (1-6, 1-0 from free). ANTRIM — N. Patterson, S. McNaughton, F. Ward, D. McKinley, S. Collins, T. Donnelly, S. Donnelly (0-3, 70 and free) M. O'Connell (1-3 three pointed from side line cuts), G. Cunningham, B. Donnelly, J. Lynn, P. Boyle, B. Lavery (1-0), P. McFaul (0-1), D. Donnelly (1-4 2 pointed frees), Subs. — M. Carey for Lynn, at half time, M. Smart for Cunningham 51 mins. S. McCourt for McNaughton 60 mins.

Referee: M. Kelleher (Kildare).



● ON THE BALL... Noel Lane of Galway races clear, chased in vain by Antrim's Michael Connolly.



sports

Poor Kerry too good for dreadful Cork

KERRY 1-11;

CORK..... 0-3

THERE HAVE been many more cheerful funerals than this. And not just that; but the wake did not even produce a single moment of hilarity. No song stood out; no piper played a lament. Nobody could care less, least of all the 41,292 people who saw the most pathetic Munster senior football final ever at Fitzgerald Stadium, Killarney, yesterday.

But it is a poor heart which never rejoices and as the stunned and cheated populace streamed away from heaven's reflex last evening, it occurred to this writer that the only people who had gained anything from the exercise were those who held on to the three footballs kicked into the crowd and not returned. In a moment of desperation, I also hope that they will be used for a more intelligent and progressive purpose than that which was their unfortunate lot yesterday.

thrown M. Decian Barron, selected at centre-half forward, was placed in the left corner of the attack. It was the first of four positions occupied by the only man who might have inspired Cork to better things, and frequent switches of positions during the rest of the game left spectators, and presumably players, in continuous confusion.

Later when Billy Morgan, their goalkeeper, was trundled away in what looked like a tarpaulin, Cork's understandable anger was



Corkman John Evans blocks the way as Pat Spillane of Kerry falls with the ball in the square in the Munster football final at Killarney yesterday.



Michael Moloney of Cork gets in his clearance despite the attention of three Kerry forwards, during yesterday's Munster Senior Football final at Killarney.

When Sugo could score no more than two points from play in the Connacht final recently, we nodded our sagely heads. We knew how bad they were, we thought. Yet yesterday Cork could score only one single point in the 70 minutes. The young man who scored it — Dave Barry — is said to have been offered a job as a professional soccer player in England. If he has not already been in touch with those who see his potential elsewhere he should do so right away.

Having spent Saturday evening in the town of Killarney, I had heard of "whispers" that Cork were "off." Nods and winks abounded about the abilities of the men from the banks of the Lee. Yet this highly-rated team were little short of a disgrace to Munster football as they played — I think — their 16th successive Munster football final against Kerry.

CANNOT BE IGNORED

Sixteen successive matches between these teams, the prize being an All-Ireland semi-final! How long more can the GAA ignore the sensible and sensitive; how long more can the GAA countenance the stupid and the silly? How long more must they ignore the open draw system?

Were Leitrim or Antrim or Carlow to be beaten by Kerry it could not have been more boring, more predictable, more self-delusioning than yesterday's abomination.

The match? Must I bother? Gluttons for punishment read on. Cork's doubts about themselves were clearly shown as the ball was

not sufficient to make up for their inadequacies.

With the wind behind them, Cork should have put on some considerable pressure as the game started but they did not succeed in getting their first score until the 21st minute and then only from a free kick after Kerry had scored two points. That was to be Cork's only score in the first half during which the only thing Cork succeeded in doing was in bringing Kerry down to their own abysmal level. In fairness, it must be admitted that Charlie Nelligan, the Kerry goalkeeper, was in difficulty twice during that opening period.

Cork introduced John Allen for Christy Collins at half-time and this in itself resulted in yet another move for Barron but, shunning the pun, it was not a progressive move by Cork and Kerry dashed into a lead of five points to one by the 17th minute before David Barry got Cork's only point from play in the 18th minute of the second half.

Kerry swept forward once more and had established a five point lead before the only really remarkable achievement of the day arrived in the 23rd minute. Under pressure, Jim Deehan, the Kerry captain, broke up a rare Cork attack. Swiftly and clinically the ball was transferred through Tony Lynch, Jack O'Shea, Eoin Liston and John Egan before Sheehy ran in on a perfect pass to score the only goal of the match.

This was swiftly followed by a point from Pat Spillane and another from Sheehy before Denis Allen got Cork's last score 10 minutes from the end from a free kick. Pat Spillane and Jack O'Shea completed the scoring for

Kerry.

There is little to be said either about the standard of the football or the prospects for the future. This is true. Kerry were poor and Cork were dreadful. The rest of the All-Ireland series now seems more open than we had thought previously.

KERRY: C. Nelligan; J. Deehan, J. O'Keeffe, P. Lynch; P. O'Shea, S. Walsh, M. Spillane; J. O'Shea (0-1), T. Doyle; G. Power, D. Moran, P. Spillane (0-3); M. Sheehy (1-5, two frees), E. Liston (0-1), J. Egan (0-1).
CORK: B. Morgan; M. Healy, K. Kehilly, J. Evans; M. Moloney, C. Ryan, J. Kerrigan; T. Creedon (0-1, free), C. Collins; D. Barry (0-1), D. Barron, T. Dalton; S. Hayes, F. Mahoney, D. Allen (0-1, free). Substitutes: J. Allen for Collins (half-time), M. Creedon for Morgan (45 minutes), G. Lynch for Hayes (58 minutes).
Referee: P. Collins (Westmeath).

Cycling

FLANAGAN BEST

Paddy Flanagan was the winner of the Tour of Meath yesterday. At the finish outside Drogheda, after six laps of a 12 miles circuit, Flanagan led in a group of seven who had left eleven others on the last lap. In the sprint to the line the veteran Nurneyman went to the front and held off Brendan Madden, with Paul Tansey third and Billy Kerr, on one of his rare visits south, was fourth.

Placings — 1, P. Flanagan (Nurney); 2, B. Madden (Ace); 3, P. Tansey (BL Orwell); 4, B. Kerr (Ballymena); 5, P. McHugh (Banbridge); 6, L. Scott (Les Jeunes); 7, B. Connaughton (Navan); 8, B. Cunningham (Na Boine); 9, L. Keenan (BL Orwell); 10, B. Fullerton (Ballymena).

VETERANS' 42 miles handicap at Batterstown — 1, J. Flanagan (scr), 1:45.17; 2, S. Cullen (scr); 3, J. Ludden (8 mins); 4, J. Tignor (4); 5, D. O'Connell (8); 6, G. Keogh (10); 7, R. Stuart (8); 8, K. Prunt (8); 9, D. Goody (8); 10, W. Sclator (8).

Gaelic games

Late gallant rally gave Cork narrow victory

CORK..... 0-9
KERRY..... 1-5

CORK STAGED a gallant rally in the second half and a point in the 59th minute by corner forward John Cleary, who had earlier missed a penalty, gave them victory over Kerry in the Munster Minor football final at sunny Fitzgerald Stadium, Killarney, yesterday.

All-Ireland champions, Kerry, who had wind advantage in the first half, dominated the opening period and led by 1-4 to 0-2 at the interval. Cork, however, showed a marked improvement in the second half to win their first provincial title since 1977.

Young Cleary (Castlehaven) will never forget the occasion. In 38 minutes he had a gift chance of turning the game to Cork's way, but he kicked badly wide from the penalty spot. Nevertheless, he had a personal tally of 0-4 and made up for his mistake by coolly kicking the winning points in the last minute.

Kerry were given a dream start to the game when their left corner forward Michael McAuliffe had a goal in the first minute. They held the initiative for most of the first

half and deserved their five-point lead at the break.

McAuliffe opened the scoring again in the second half with a point in the opening minute. It was to be Kerry's last score, however, as Cork took over completely thanks to brilliant performances from their midfielders Tony Leahy and Tom Mannix.

Kerry managed a couple of attacks, but missed some good chances of points. With only a minute remaining, Cleary won possession to the left of the Kerry goal and kicked over the winning points.

Cork — M. Maguire, D. O'Brien, J. Murphy, N. Cahalane, C. Hannon, P. Buckley, V. Hedderman, T. Leahy, T. Mannix, T. O'Sullivan, E. O'Mahony (0-2), P. Fitzgerald, P. Healy (0-2), C. O'Neill (0-1), J. Cleary (0-4). Sub — M. O'Riordan for O'Neill.

Kerry — R. O'Brien, J. Doherty, M. Crowley, L. Hartnett, J. Gallagher, J. Higgins, T. Dee, M. Keating, J. Kennedy, W. Maher, D. Charles (0-1), K. Walsh, M. Kissane (0-2), P. Crowley, M. McAuliffe (1-2). Subs — E. O'Sullivan for P. Crowley; J. Cronin for R. O'Sullivan.
Referee—Mr M. Griffin (Clare).

ALL-IRELAND SH Quarter-final — Galway 6-23; Antrim 3-11.

MUNSTER SFC: Final—Kerry 1-11; Cork 0-3.

MUNSTER MFC: Final—Cork 0-9, Kerry 1-5.

ULSTER SFC: Final—Down 3-12, Armagh 1-10.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

ALL-IRELAND CHAMPIONSHIPS
Croke Park — SH Quarter Final
Galway 6-23, Antrim 3-11.

MUNSTER CHAMPIONSHIP
Killarney — SF Final — Kerry 1-11, Cork 0-3. MF Final — Cork 0-9, Kerry 1-5.

ULSTER CHAMPIONSHIP
Clones — SF Final — Down 3-12, Armagh 1-10. MF Final — Derry 0-11, Armagh 1-2.

LEINSTER CHAMPIONSHIP
Croke Park — U-21 F Final — Louth 2-8, Longford 0-6.

ANTRIM — SHC — Cushendall 2-10, Portaferry 2-5.

KILDARE — SFC — Raheen 1-10, Johnstown 0-9. Under 21 FC — Athy 2-8, St. Michael's 1-5; Newbridge 2-9, Carberry 1-6. Junior "B" FC — Athgarvan 4-12, Rathangan 1-2.

KILKENNY — SHC — Muckalee Ballyfoyle 5-15, Graignamanagh 2-4; Conahy Shamrock 3-14, Sanians Johnstown 2-9; St. Patrick's, Ballyragget 1-16, Shamrocks, Ballyhale 4-3; Bennettsbridge 3-4, St. Lactans, Freshford 0-10. IHC — Thomastown 2-12, Dicksboro 2-7; Clara 4-12, Lisdowney 3-10. JHC — Emeralds 0-16, Fenians 0-6; Mullinavat 0-10, St. Senan's, Kilmacow 0-9; Tullagher, Rosbercon 5-11, Piltown 2-8; Carrigeen 3-12, John Lockes, Callan 2-10;

Lanny 6-2, Inniskeen 1-3; Clontarret 1-1, Truagh 1-2. Junior semi-final — Carrickmacross 7-2, Monaghan 0-2.

ROSCOMMON — Fr. Manning Cup — Under 16 Football — Roscommon 0-13, Cavan 0-5; Westmeath 3-5 Leitrim 1-5. 5. Championship — Pearse 1-6, Roscommon Gaels 0-8; Olanna Gael 1-6, St. Brigids 0-8; Castlereagh St. Kevin's 1-5, Oran 1-5; St. Fhailles 0-11, Strokestown 0-3. Div. 3 Football — St. Marys 4-9, Ballinacorney 3-9; Elphin 1-5, St. Cronas 1-4. MFC—Shannon Gaels 1-5, Strokestown 2-2; St. Aidan's 3-5, St. Fhailles 1-5; Pearse 1-8, Elphin 1-6. Under 16 Football — Shannon Gaels 2-5, St. Ronan's 0-3.

SLIGO — SFC — Tourlestrane 1-7, St. Patrick's 1-3; St. Marys 4-6. Tubbercurry 0-9; Eastern Harps 1-12, Shamrock Gaels 1-1. IFC—Bunninadden 1-6, Owenmore Gaels 0-6; Mullinabreena 1-11, St. Farnans 0-2; Easkey 1-3, Castleconnor 0-5.

WEST TIPPERARY — SHC semi-final — Kichams 0-8, Eire Og 1-5. Under 21 HC — Clonoulty 6-9, Solohead-Aherlow 0-2. MFC — Clonoulty 1-12, Golden 0-4. JFC — Galtee Rovers 3-5, Sean Treacys 2-6.

WESTMEATH — SHC — Castlepollard 1-8, Ringtown 1-6; Aharney 1-8, Castletown 0-8; Brownstown 4-10, Loughliffe Gaels 4-5. SFC — Athlone 1-7, St. Marys 0-2. IFC — Tang 2-10, Milltownpass 0-6; S