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THE VOICE OF IRISH REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA

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DESPITE PRESSURE
ON FAMILIES

HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES

The latest Republican prisoner to go on hunger strike is 25-year-old John Pickering from the Andersonstown area of W. Belfast. He has seven brothers and four sisters and both his parents are alive. After leaving school at the age of 15, John got a job as an apprentice joiner in Ardoyne. Several months later he was arrested and charged with riotous behavior and spent two months in St. Patrick's Juvenile Detention Center, Glen Road.

John became involved with the Republican movement at an early age. In August 1972, after spending 48 hours in Dunmurry Interrogation Centre, John went 'on the run' because of threats made during his interrogation to the effect that he would be interned when he turned seventeen.

Ten days before Christmas of that same year, and just two

months after his seventeenth birthday, John was arrested and interned until November 1975.

On his release he once again wholeheartedly threw himself into the struggle, but on August 25, 1976, he and three others, including the late Kieran Doherty, T.D., were captured on active service on the Malone Road. All were charged with numerous offenses, including the killing of a UDR man.

After spending seventeen months on remand in Crumlin Road Prison, John was sentenced to 26 years imprisonment. He immediately joined the blanket protest and was also on the "No Wash" protest, during which time he developed a bad ear infection. He has only recently returned from hospital after an ear operation, but his hearing is still badly affected.

John is presently in H-Block 6 and was a cell mate of his friend and comrade Kieran Doherty for several months prior to Kieran going on hunger strike.



MATT DEVLIN

Meanwhile, two hunger strikers were involuntarily taken off hunger strike by their families after each had lapsed into coma. The two young men were Laurence McKeown and Matt Devlin. McKeown was on his 70th day of hunger strike.

Furthermore, the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), whose members Patrick O'Hara, Michael Devine and Kevin Lynch gave their lives on hunger strike, announced that no more of its prisoners would join the hunger strike at this time.

This statement was misinterpreted by several media outlets as meaning an end to the hunger strike, but of course it does not apply to imprisoned members of the Irish Republican Army.



LAURENCE McKEOWN

EXCLUSIVE

IRA PICTURES & INTERVIEW

Leadership spokesman on H-Block
and elections: see pg. 2



FREE STATE CENSORS CARRON

Owen Carron, an elected member of the British Parliament, has been banned from television or radio in the Irish Free State because he is member of Sinn Fein. Carron has been prohibited under Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, which prohibits any Sinn Fein member from the airwaves although Sinn Fein is a legal political party.

The RTE television news programs began on Friday evening, August 21st, with the returning officer for Fermanagh and South Tyrone reading out the votes gained by each candidate in the previous day's by-election.

As Owen Carron moved to the microphone to make his acceptance speech, he was abruptly cut off and thus ended the

total news coverage of an indisputably significant event in Ireland, for those in the twenty-six counties.

The one million or more viewers of BBC and ITV in the Free State could, of course, hear what the elected representative of 31,278 of their fellow countrymen had to say, both in his speech, and in long inter-

(Cont'd on pg. 15)

BRITISH PROPAGANDA

FILM FOR U.S.A.

The IRA have acquired a copy of the script of a major new propaganda film being released by the British government later this month, to be distributed through its embassies, and which is primarily aimed at audiences in the United States.

The film, entitled 'Ulster Commentary', is being produced by the Government's Central Office of Information.

A confidential memorandum with the script admits that "the general strategy of the film is that involved members of the communities in Northern Ireland — churchmen, politicians, etc. — should make points, rather than the commentary itself, especially where these points are likely to be seen as controversial ones..."

"The kind of instance one has in mind here is a statement along the lines that the men and women convicted of scheduled offences in the Diplock courts are imprisoned not for their beliefs, but for their criminal actions: this is far more cogently made by, say, a Catholic bishop than it is by any off-screen government spokesman."

In this context the film uses

footage of Bishop Daly and SDLP leader John Hume attacking the IRA since, the memo says: "These are people who, in terms of the film, will carry the most authority and have the most 'muscle'. For obvious reasons it is not proposed that the film should include interview footage with Westminster politicians..."

Various individuals are used, either wittingly or unwittingly, to support the British propaganda case for their presence in the North.

In a statement issued through the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau in Dublin, the IRA pointed out that it "draws strength from the knowledge that it has the British government on the run, that it has to resort to films to

(Cont'd on pg. 13)

IRA ATTITUDE..

H-BLOCK

A SPOKESMAN for the Irish Republican Army, authorised to speak on behalf of the leadership, has outlined to An Phoblacht/Republican News the attitude of the Army

THE attitude of the IRA to the hunger-strike is well-known and authenticated over the last two to three years.

We made strenuous efforts to prevent a hunger-strike in the most concrete way possible by making an escalation of the blanket protest unnecessary.

We discouraged the prisoners on numerous occasions when they felt that a hunger-strike was the only logical means of bringing public attention to their plight and public pressure to bear on the British.

On one occasion, when discussions were taking place between Cardinal O Fiaich, Bishop Daly and the British administration, we suspended operations against prison officials. We placed no obstacles in the way of those who wished to bring their influence to bear on the situation. In fact, we encouraged numerous groups and individuals to assist in finding a principled and permanent end to the prison protests.

One cannot look at the hunger-strike outside of the context of five years of prison protest.

In a press statement, written incidentally by Bobby Sands, on behalf of the protesting prisoners in 1978, a full account was given of the deprivations and indignities suffered by the prisoners. It concluded by stating: 'Let no-one say, as many did about Nazi concentration camps, that they did not know what was happening.'

Even Cardinal O Fiaich, no friend of the IRA, said after his visit to the H-Blocks in July 1978, that the prisoners would rather suffer death than be branded with the indignity of being labelled as 'criminals'.

While public opinion throughout the world has been alerted since the hunger-strike started, for the first two years of the prison protest concern for the prison problem was only shown by the prisoners' supporters and their families.

to the H-Block hunger striker and to republican participation in elections.

Firstly, he spoke about the attitude of the IRA to the continuation of the six-month long hunger strike in which ten blanket men have died, and what effect it has had on the IRA in terms of morale and support.

We did not wish to see a hunger-strike commencing for reasons of fraternal concern for our comrades, strategy and political considerations — basically that our understanding of the political situation in Ireland is that British interests are protected by loyalists, but also by those who purport to fit into the nationalist camp.

To move the British government one would have to move those elements within the nationalist camp whose interests coincide with the interests of the British, and we presume that this would be a most difficult task. And, in fact, that a hunger-strike may merely expose the nature of politics in Ireland and the part played by all these elements. We thought that this was too high a price.

It is true to say that no-one could have clearly foreseen the prisoners having the resilience to continue the hunger-strike for so long. It is an unprecedented phenomenon. If nothing else this is clearly an indication of the suffering endured by the men in the prison and a clear illustration of the degree of their political commitment.

We would, of course, like to see the hunger-strike concluded. We obviously are working towards a principled and permanent end to the Long Kesh and Armagh protests.

The prisoners know that their protest is a voluntary one and clearly understand that it can be ended as they see fit. They have shown no indication of ending it. It is very understandable that they do not wish to end it because they do not have the basis for a permanent settlement and obviously we sympathise.

The ending of the hunger-strike on its own will not end the problems in Long Kesh and Armagh, no more than an end of IRA activities could end the problem of British involvement in Ireland.

The hunger-strike has obviously increased support for the republican cause. People clearly understand in the twenty-six counties the nature of the British government's

involvement in this part of the country. The twelve years of black propaganda projecting the IRA as a 'terrorist force' has been swept aside by the sacrifice of ten young men who have

Secondly, he spoke about the republican attitude to contesting the West Belfast Westminster seat presently held by Gerry Fitt, and how the IRA generally view constitutional politics, especially given the experience of republicans of a bitter split with the 'Sticks', part of which was because of their reformist attitudes to elections.



ment which can no longer pretend to have a benign interest in the affairs of this country. There has been an increase in national consciousness, especially in rural areas and among young people in urban areas.

In the twenty-six counties, a quarter of the population live below the poverty level and unemployment is increasing in both partitionist states. The minority Dublin government have shown themselves, like Fianna Fail before them, to have no answers to these questions nor to the national question, and in the North the SDLP and the Irish Independence Party have been seen as similarly impotent.

Against this background of social and economic discontent, the national question has clearly been brought into focus by the courage of the prisoners.

The deaths of ten hunger-striking comrades have understandably caused frustration among IRA Volunteers on the ground who, although politically conscious, are open to the frustrations felt by IRA supporters who believe that the IRA should pay the British government in kind for the deaths of comrades and for the deaths on the streets.

That the IRA will do that goes without saying, but this is, of course, no answer to people who have suffered directly in the last twelve years by a British terror campaign, and indirectly over the decades as reluctant and dispossessed citizens of a six-county state.

That IRA volunteers, men and women, remain calm in the face of such adversity and provocation is a tribute to their discipline.

ELECTIONS

There can be no doubt that media speculation regarding Sinn Fein contesting the West Belfast constituency may have caused some confusion among republicans, especially given the intensity of feeling between republican supporters and their erstwhile comrades in the so-called Republican Clubs.

Sections of the Republican Movement have, over the decades, had vastly differing attitudes to an intervention in the British or Free State electoral process.

Generally speaking, what was wrong with the 'Sticks' was not just that they contested elections but that they had a totally incorrect analysis of the nature of British imperialism. They believed that the six-county state could be 'democratised' from within and that the so-called democratic process was one method by which this reform could be made.

There was also, at the time of the split, a simplistic republican

attitude, heightened by the 1969 pogroms, to the 'Stickies' position. Therefore, there was a reaction within the Republican Movement against taking political control within the nationalist community or examining methods, even electoral, for doing this.

The 'Sticky' attitude towards elections is one of complete involvement with their system and cannot be divorced from their collaborationist attitude toward the RUC and loyalist paramilitaries and reactionary elements within Fine Gael, and towards the whole national question, and the partitionist states, Leinster House and the old Stormont.

Similarly, the republican attitude towards elections cannot be divorced from our total rejection of the six-county state, our struggle for the last twelve years, of unbroken resistance to the British government and to its crown forces, and our refusal to compromise with loyalism.

Republicans have periodically contested elections in both six and twenty-six county states. In 1917, 1918 and 1919, before partition, and from then until the 1950s and in 1964, republicans contested elections on an abstentionist ticket.

There is no reason now, where practical, as it appears in West Belfast, that republicans should not oppose nationalist collaboration. If Sinn Fein contests this election, the IRA will obviously whole-heartedly support their decision.

Sinn Fein spokespersons and prisoners' supporters have demanded Fitt's resignation over the hunger strike when it was obvious that Fitt was totally out of step with those whom he purported to represent. There is an obvious need to give the people of West Belfast the opportunity of showing whether they support the politics of Gerry Fitt, the benign unionism of the SDLP or a republican

candidate.

For those who would be concerned that such an intervention in West Belfast is a new tendency, or departure, they can be assured that the military struggle will go on with all the energy at our disposal, and, in fact, victory would actually be hastened with the development of a complementary radical political offensive.

Our attitude to constitutional politics is simple and clearcut.

There is no such thing as constitutional politics in this country. The last legitimate constitutional forum in Ireland, Dail Eireann, was proclaimed illegal and subverted by the British and the Free Staters. Outside of a thirty-two county sovereign, independent democracy, the IRA will have no involvement in what is loosely called constitutional politics.

There is room for republicans to examine if the struggle for

independence can be improved by an intervention in the electoral process in order to show clearly that people support radical republicanism and resistance to the British presence more than they support any other collaborationist tendency.

There is fundamentally a need for republicans to bring about conditions whereby the Irish people may seize political and economic control over their own destinies.

Whether this can be assisted by an intervention in the electoral process should be the basis for discussion within republican circles. What should not be the basis for discussion is whether this intervention means a run-down of the armed struggle.

We must fight on many fronts and the armed struggle has been historically and contemporarily shown to be the most important. It must be coupled, of course, with political and economic resistance.

Regional NEWS

Irish Northern Aid Chicago Unit Central Board Committee Annual Dinner Dance

Saturday, October 17th
At The
Golden Flame Restaurant
6417 W. Higgins, Chicago, Ill.
Music By:
The Kingdom Showband
Guest Speaker: Martin Galvin
Cocktails - 7:00, Family Style Dinner - 8:00
Donation: \$25.00 (All Drinks Included)
For Information or Tickets Call: 775-2826

Concert

A Taste of Ireland

A colorful show of Irish traditional music, ceile dancing, folk songs and storytelling - its customs, characters and comedy.

Presented By: Ceoltoiri Maghlocha

Direct From:
Moylough, Co. Galway
To Be Held At The:
Irish Center
6815 Emlen Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

On

Saturday, Sept. 26th at 9:00 P.M.
For Information Call:
(215)745-7891

Irish Northern Aid Cahalane Unit Will Hold A

Dance

At The

U.S.W. Ballroom
Upper Darby, Pa.

On

Saturday, Sept. 19th
From 9:00 P.M. To 1:00 A.M.
Admission: \$5.00

Refreshments Available

For Information Call:

FL2-8148 Or HI9-9225

A.O.H. AWARDS SCHOLARSHIP

The 1981 Austin V. Carew Scholarship of The New York State Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America has been awarded to Karen Phelan of 23-54 205th Streets, in Bayside, NY 11360. Miss Phelan is a recent graduate of St. Francis Preparatory School in Fresh Meadows, N.Y. and will attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass. Her father, Thomas Phelan, is a member of the Queens County's Division 13.

The scholarship for \$300 per year for four years of college study, is awarded on the basis of a combination of SAT scores and results of an examination on Irish and Irish-American history, culture and geography administered by the New York State Board of the AOH.

**One Week
Closer
To Freedom—
Bi Linn Agus
Beidh Linn!**

BRONX

Thomas Moran, Chairman of the Michael Coleman Branch of CCE announces that on Wednesday, October 7th, starting at 8:00 p.m., at Good Shepherd Auditorium, 620 Isham Street, Inwood, N.Y., Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann's 1981 Tour Group from Ireland will present, in concert, "A Glimpse Of The Real Ireland", a colorful show of traditional Irish music, song, and dance, performed at its best. Tickets are \$7.00 each. For further information, call 567-9076, 569-6898, or 549-2976.

Volunteers Wanted

The staff of The Irish People newspaper needs drivers (especially during the days) and people who are willing to do some typesetting (Anyone who can type can learn how to typeset in no time at all). If you can help in either of these areas, please contact this office anytime at (212) 567-1611. Your help will be greatly appreciated!

1,000,000 PENNY DRIVE

The members of Manhattan An Cumann Cabhrach would like to thank the following people who donated to the drive last week. John & Deirdre McE. (1500) pennies, Manhattan; Mrs. William W., (2,132) pennies; Michael C. (500) pennies; Rosemary M. (600) pennies, Bronx; Leo M. (1,127) pennies, Sunnyside; Betty M. (838) pennies; Mrs. M.H. (411) pennies, Throggs Neck and a special thanks to Helen B., Anchorage, Alaska. Veronica G., Fort Lee, New Jersey for their generous checks.

There are hundreds of children in British occupied Ireland who will not really enjoy Christmas this year. They will be thinking of their fathers, mothers, brothers

and sisters held in a British concentration camp. We can all help make their Christmas a little happier by giving them a special Christmas gift from friends in America. Just call and our penny pick up service will come and collect your pennies, any amount - big or small. Call (212) 288-0335; (212) 828-4852 or (212) 369-6053. Or write: An Cumann Cabhrach, P.O. Box 472, Gracie Station, New York, N.Y. 10028.

In Pennsylvania, pennies can be left at the following two places: Mrs. Peg Bohannon, 624 Shipley Lane, Springfield, Penna. 19064. (215) 544-8928 and Mrs. Maureen McCafferty, 872 Windermere Ave., Drexel Hill, Penna. 19026. (215) 789-1913.

The Count as of September 5, 1981 is 147,562 pennies.

"England Get Out Of Ireland"

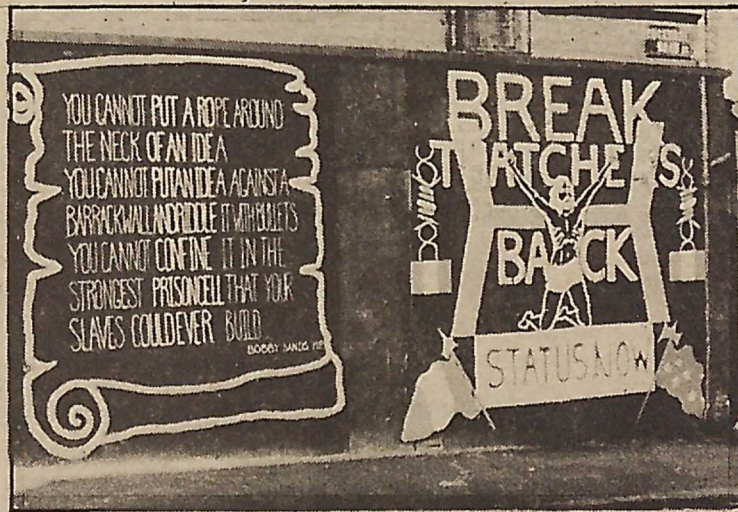
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On Friday evening, October 16th The AOH FREEDOM FOR ALL IRELAND COMMITTEE will sponsor a Gala Dinner Dance "Salute to Irish Freedom".

The affair will take place at the Town and Campus Edgar Rd., (Bayway Circle) Elizabeth, New Jersey and will be a tribute to the Honorable Thomas G. Dunn Mayor of the City, for his devoted service and true dedication to the cause of Irish Freedom.

A cocktail hour, commencing at 8 p.m., will be followed by a Roast Beef

Dinner, and dancing to Cara Showband. All plus late-open bar for \$35.00 per person.

For further information contact:

Peter Dugett (201) 351-1550; Michael Murnane (201) 351-1287; Gene Quigley (201) 352-1495.

As the proceeds realized from this affair will go to the AOH Freedom for All Ireland Fund, the Divison looks to all friends of Irish Freedom together with all who are interested in the cause of our suffering people in the Northeast of Ireland, to assure the success of this affair.

British Brain-Washing
Americans
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ON THE SATURDAY BEFORE THE ISSUE DATE.

Editorial

HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES

It was Mark Twain who is said to have remarked, when confronted by an obviously premature account of his death, "The reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated." Supporters of the hunger strikers experienced much the same sensation last Sunday, as several media outlets (including at least one major television network and a major New York all-news radio station) broadcast the obviously inaccurate report that the hunger strike had been abandoned. Prompting the story was a statement by the Irish National Liberation Army that it would not name a replacement for the deceased Michael Devine. The INLA of course has only twenty-eight prisoners remaining in Long Kesh. The statement obviously

had no application to captured soldiers of the Irish Republican Army, more than fifty of whom are believed to have volunteered to join the hunger strike. Indeed at the very moment that a major television network was interrupting its coverage of a football game to announce prematurely the end of the hunger strike, another prisoner, John Pickering, joined the hunger strike. Irish Northern Aid telexes to the offending network and radio station resulted in corrected bulletins.

It was somewhat disconcerting, however, to see just how little background and understanding of the Irish struggle is possessed by some of those who interpret events and decide what is news.

FREE STATE

British domination of the establishment political parties in the Irish Free State was evident last week in the actions of both Charles Haughey and Garret Fitzgerald. Haughey, former Free State head and leader of the opposition Fianna Fail Party, held a much publicized meeting with Owen Carron, the elected representative of Fermanagh-South Tyrone. Haughey had become head of the Free State when his predecessor Jack Lynch was forced to resign over public dissatisfaction with his anti-Republicanism.

Haughey was selected to succeed Lynch because the former had once been tried for gun-running and therefore was viewed

as a Republican sympathizer. While in office, however, Haughey bowed utterly to the economic, political and diplomatic dominance which the British wield in the twenty-six counties. Indeed, if he is to have a place in Irish history it will be as the man who remained silent when a few words might have saved the life of Bobby Sands and the lives of all who would thereafter die on hunger strike. Haughey lost the election because of his position (or lack thereof) regarding the hunger strike. Now that he is out of power, Haughey views the issue as a means to regain popularity and therefore met with Carron after alerting the press. Such is the character of Free State politics.

CARRON CENSORED

Hypocrisy is not the exclusive possession of one Free State political party. During a week in which he gave a public speech on democracy in the twenty-six counties, Free State premier Garret FitzGerald's Coalition continued to ban the elected representative of Fermanagh-South Tyrone from television and radio. Carron is a member of Sinn Fein, a legal political party on both sides of the partition line. The hallmark of true democracy is free speech and the right of the electorate to

make an informed choice. Yet Owen Carron was censored from commenting upon his own election, and Sinn Fein spokesmen were denied access to the media during the last Free State election as they campaigned for Kieran Doherty, Joe McDonnell and Paddy Agnew. The true reason for such state censorship is obvious. Republicanism is strong amidst the people, and the Free State rulers fear to face such sentiments in a truly democratic election.

THATCHER

The word "intransigent" does not capture British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's true position on the hunger strike. Thatcher's attitude is not merely one of unreasoning hardheadedness. The callous manipulation of the Red Cross and Irish Commission on Justice and Peace, the artificial prolonging of the lives of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch beyond the date of the royal wedding, and now the use of the hunger

strikers' families as a weapon against them, all represent something much more malevolent than mere intransigence.

Thatcher is toying with the lives of dying young Irishmen. It is up to us to insure that she pays the price for such inhumanity, in terms of American financial, political and popular support for the hunger strikers and opposition to British colonial rule in Ireland.

BOYCOTT BRITISH

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS SEPTEMBER CAMPAIGN

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS Formal Launching—September 26th

Although the Boycott British Goods Campaign has been in effect for some time, the INA IPOW Committee will formally launch the campaign with a number of scheduled events on a nationwide basis on Saturday, September 26th.

Caution

The Irish Northern Aid Committee wishes to emphasize at this time that there can be no deviation or letdown from the Irish Prisoner of War and Hunger Strike Campaign. The Boycott British Goods Campaign is being incorporated into the IPOW Committee program and implemented nationally through the INA structure.

Educational

Although British economic interests and holdings are vast in the US, our campaign will continue to be educational and reasonable and generally aimed at British imported goods.

Thanks

We thank all the individuals and groups who have sent researched lists, ideas, and suggestions and hope that their contributions will continue.

Q&A

Because of the many inquiries already being made, the IPOW will publish a Q&A in next week's issue on the Boycott British Goods Campaign program and its potential as an important weapon.

September Campaign

The Boycott Campaign is adding the targets italicized below for the month of September:

British Imported Goods

- A. Wines and Spirits
Beefeaters, Bombay, Tanqueray, Boodle's, *Harvey's Bristol Cream Sherry, Dry Sack, Drambuie Liqueur*
- B. Dry Goods
Cadbury's, Schweppes's, Clarke's Shoes, Daks Pants, all Burberry's products, all Twining's products, *Wedgewood China and Tableware, Royal Worcester Porcelain, Aynsley China, Royal Doulton China*
- C. Autos, Motorcycles, Bicycles
Austin Healey, Triumph, MG, Aston Martin, BSA, Norton, Raleigh, Dunlop Sporting Goods, *Dunlop Tires and Auto Equipment, Leyland Motors*
- D. Petroleum Products
British Petroleum (BP), BP Alaska, Inc., Burmah Oil

British Services

- A. Travel and Tourism
British Airways, Cunard, Thomas Cook, Inc.
- B. Banking and Insurance
Barclay's Bank (all branches), Lloyd's Banking, *BP North American Finance Corp., Royal Globe Ins. Co.*

British Entertainment

- A. Television
Royal Ballet, Channel 13, McNeil-Lehrer Report, *Black Watch*
- B. Other Media
EMI Film Distributors, Inc., EMI Medical, Inc., *London Records*

DO NOT PATRONIZE:

Gimbels, Saks, Baskin Robbins Ice Cream Stores, Howard Johnson's, Consolidated Laundries.

Additional areas may be targeted for each month as the Boycott British Goods campaign escalates.

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LETTERS

Readers Forum

VIEWPOINTS

Views expressed here by letter writers, by regular columnists, and all other signed contributors, are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the publishers.

An H-Block Prisoner's Letter to the US

This is a cry to you, the American Nation, from the H-Blocks of Long Kesh prison camp, Northern Ireland, to act immediately to help save the lives of those prisoners who at the moment are very near death on hunger strike.

I write this letter to you, a few days after the death of one of my comrades and friends, Bobby Sands—the man who began that hunger strike on March 1st. For 66 days Bobby Sands suffered the intense agony of the most severe form of passive protest possible, to highlight to the world the plight of Irish Republican prisoners and their 4½ year protest for political status. Bobby, who during the

hunger strike was elected as a member of the British Parliament, spent 9 of his 27 short years in prison because he objected to and actively opposed Britain's presence in Ireland. His election with more votes than even the British Prime Minister received was a clear indication of how much the Irish people support the Republican prisoners and demand that they be recognized as political prisoners. However, the wishes, demands and cries of the Irish people were arrogantly ignored, as has happened time and time again throughout the sad tragic history of Ireland's occupation by Britain.

Bobby finally died—murdered by a foreign government whose

obsession to crush the spirit of resistance to their rule knows no bounds. For almost five years, Republican prisoners have resisted all attempts to brand them as criminals and Bobby for almost four years was a part of that protest, suffering the most vicious forms of brutality in an attempt to break our will and determination.

Our demands are that we be permitted to wear our own clothing, to refrain from prison work and to associate freely with one another, simple demands you may think, yet Bobby has just died because he was denied those basic human rights, denied them by an alien government which would like to tell and

show to the world that they have no political prisoners in Ireland. But they have—and those in the H-Blocks and Armagh jail, almost 500 men and women, are living proof of that.

What's left of Bobby's wasted body has been removed from this prison camp, where he spent so many years. Behind him are left three of his comrades who embarked upon the hunger strike shortly after him. *They, too, like Bobby, will soon die if the world does not show its revulsion for the British government's treatment of Irish political prisoners.* Many world leaders including the President of the USA have recently expressed their concern about the situa-

tion here, but sadly, that wasn't enough for Bobby.

Before more young Irish men lay down their lives for the ideals they hold so dear, I implore you, the American people, to now, today, do something positive to help save them. Or must the cries of the Irish people and their imprisoned children once more go unheard? From an English prison camp on Irish soil, I send this desperate appeal to you.

Please help us.

Yours,

Laurence McKeown
Republican prisoner
H-Block 3

Long Kesh Prison Camp

"Let the British Know..." —Martin Hurson

Through the courtesy of your newspaper I would like to make you and your readers aware of the situation in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh at the present moment. The last two months of 1980 were a very worrying and trying time for all concerned in the hunger strike for political status, but the new year was greeted with a sigh of relief when it ended without loss of life and an apparent solution had been reached.

England Lies Again

What fools we were to believe that the British government would honour their word. The hunger strike had reached the critical stage before the British government made representations to the O/C in the prison hospital and both sides agreed on a

formula for the ending of the blanket protest in a disciplined and honourable fashion. With these agreements concluded, the hunger strike was called off, to the delight of all our families and Ireland as a whole. The blanket men took the initiative, and the first 90 men came off the 'no wash' protest and moved into clean cells. This move was met with absolutely no response whatsoever, with the British government adopting an inflexible attitude. During the weeks after the ending of the hunger strike, the blanket men bent over backwards to try and resolve the situation, and numerous efforts were made by concerned groups and influential individuals. *Every attempt to try and obtain some movement from the British government was met with callous*

intransigence. The Northern Ireland office and the British government reneged on every agreement they made with the hunger strikers, and it is obvious that they used treachery and lies to try and break the spirit of the blanket men. However, the opposite is the case and *we are more determined now to endure the torture. By our legitimate claim for political status we have endured 4½ years of degradation and brutality up to this point, and our fighting spirit will never be broken no matter what sort of treatment we receive. After the ending of the hunger strike, the British government had the ideal opportunity to show their willingness to move in an attempt to demonstrate their humanity. Instead, they refused all advances and*

closed all avenues of approach with a wall of indifference. The blanket men were left with no other option to achieve their just demands except to embark on the only effective protest — another hunger strike.

Mass Your Support

Our comrades, both men and women, will begin this hunger strike on March 1st and I ask everyone to do all in their power to ensure that the lives of our brave comrades are not lost. Massive support reached us from America during the last hunger strike and we thank all the groups, individuals, trade unions and various other organisations who made their voices heard to put pressure on the British government.

It is much more essential this

time to demonstrate your support after the way the British tricked the hunger strikers into ending their strike, and then the subsequent weeks of inflexibility.

The British government have shown the world that they care little for the lives or health of young Irish men or women in their hell hole jails and they care even less for finding a solution here in Ireland. With these words from inside the notorious H-Blocks, I urge you to give active support in America and to let the British know that the hunger strikers and the blanket men do not stand alone in their just struggle.

Martin Hurson
Republican P.O.W.
H-Block 5
Long Kesh
Concentration Camp

Eleven-Year Old Boy Goes Back

The Journal News
Letters to the Editor
53 Hudson Avenue
Nyack, New York 10960
Gentlemen:

I experienced a more personal sadness as I watched my wife fold the clothing of the eleven year old boy with the eighteen year old face, from Northern Ireland, who stayed with us for six weeks preparatory to his trip home. She carefully avoided letting me see the tears well in her eyes as she avoided my gaze lest I see the concern she had for his future. In my mind's eye I recalled seeing the little boy's face glisten in the sun as he splashed water in the pool in an unguarded moment. I remembered how his face went blank as he watched British soldiers on television shoot indiscriminately into mourners at a funeral in a country where they don't belong. I can hear my son telling me how he cried that night in his room because he was worried about

his mother. I lay in bed awake filled with a feeling of helpless rage as I tried to understand how the press can give more space to the glass bowl Nancy gave to Lady Di than to the excruciating pain the hunger strikers suffered for months as they slowly starved to death in a prison cell while the symbols of a decadent aristocracy nibbled on pate and drank champagne to the oohs and aahs of a fawning press and obsequious curtsying toadies.

Thatcher's Spectacle

Marie Antoinette said, "Let them eat cake"; Margaret Thatcher said, "Let them have a spectacle," and accommodating media focused on pomp and pageantry while the modern day cry for bread erupted into violence all over the streets of England when the poor would endure no more. The woman who casually dismissed as terrorists men who gave their lives for their beliefs, also characterized as greedy ruffians people in cities and towns

all across her own country who dared to vent their frustrations publicly instead of suffering invisibly in silence. 'Tis a shame they couldn't put them in a nice dark dungeon as they do in Northern Ireland, where the probing eye of the television camera can be placed off limits for security reasons and the muffled sobs of the victims of torture can be swallowed up.

For eight hundred years the occupation of Ireland by the English has persisted, and unspeakable degradation has been visited upon the enslaved Irish people. Will there ever come a day when generations of Irishmen will not have to emigrate and little children will not have to escape to America for a few precious weeks of peace in which they can enjoy their childhood? For eight hundred years there has been no peace, with the succession of English landlords and assorted tyrants crushing a people in a country not their own. They imprisoned and crimin-

alized those who fought for their freedom in America, India, Africa, Cyprus, and Israel. Why can't the media learn the lesson of history and objectively report the struggle for national self determination, instead of slavishly mouthing the Anglophile propaganda that labels all those who would break their chains as terrorists and Marxists.

This is a nation of refugees and of people who came here to escape tyranny—the huddled masses who yearn to breathe free. We have a historic commitment to champion human rights throughout the world. The espousal of human rights means more than pious pronouncements and sanctimonious scoldings—mere rhetoric if not put into action. The selective implementation of human rights is ineffective if subjugated to geopolitical and commercial interests which put the concern for suffering people on the back burner. For reasons of supposed global strategy, America has not spoken to the

torture and oppression England has been convicted of inflicting by the International Court of Human Rights and a host of other international tribunals.

The Statue of Liberty was not meant to hold in her embrace despots and torturers, and no alliance should make us forsake the principles the men of Valley Forge died for. It is time we spoke out for those who cannot speak for themselves.

We have waited till the hour was late
We have stood with folded arms
and still we wait
By the fever and starvation we
have watched as the strikers
grew thin
Till the whisper hissed through
America that our silence is a
sin.

Very truly yours,
William A. Kelly
Pres. Div. 11
Clarkstown A.O.H.



Amnesty International and Bennett Report

In December 1971, shortly before the Compton Report was published, Amnesty International announced the formation of a three-man Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations of ill-treatment of detainees in north-east Ireland. The Commission went to Belfast but the British government refused to cooperate with or to grant facilities to the inquiry team. In these circumstances it was decided to concentrate principally on cases outside the terms of reference of the Compton Inquiry. Because members of the security forces were not permitted to testify, the Amnesty appointees were only able to hear evidence given by and in behalf of complainants. The Commission's Report, published in March 1972, found that the security forces had violated Article 3 of the European Convention and Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Four of the Amnesty cases had been investigated by Compton. In three of them Amnesty reversed the Compton verdict and found that the ill-treatment constituted brutality.

In 1977 Amnesty International appointed a four-man Commission to investigate allegations of ill-treatment of suspects while being interrogated by members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Two factors motivated the British government to cooperate. Barry Shaw, the Director of Public Prosecutions, had written in early November to Chief Constable Kenneth Newman. He expressed concern about "the emergence of a pattern" he had noted while reviewing descriptions of assaults in complaints filed throughout the first nine months of 1977. His letter was the subject of a confidential memo sent by Attorney-General Sam Silkin to Prime Minister Heath Shaw's "pattern" would be interpreted as corre-

sponding to the "administrative practices" found by the European Commission in 1971. The verdict of the European Court was then expected and the British government had to demonstrate a willingness to honor the pledge given the Court by the Attorney-General in February 1977.

The Amnesty Commission arrived in Belfast on November

place with sufficient frequency to warrant the establishment of a public inquiry to investigate it". It recommended that "a public and impartial inquiry be established".

While publication of details of interrogation methods used by persons acting in the name of the government was embarrassing politically the immediate problem for the government was how to avoid the demand for a public inquiry. It coped with it skillfully. The government said it had asked Amnesty to follow the normal legal procedures and give details of their cases in confidence to the DPP, but Amnesty had refused. (The fact that the DPP had

inquiry" would be set up. It would not inquire into allegations of maltreatment as requested but "examine police procedures and practice in northern Ireland relating to the interrogation of persons suspected of scheduled offenses to examine the operation of the present procedures for dealing with complaints relating to the conduct of police in the course of the process of interrogation".

The three-man committee appointed by Secretary of State Mason on June 16, 1978, was headed by Judge Harry Bennett QC, an English Crown Court judge. The other members were Professor John Marshall, describ-

sideration of "the question of the admissibility in evidence of statements by prisoners, which was one of the major issues raised in the Amnesty International Report, and in particular the operation of section 6 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973...or of the emergency legislation generally". "The Committee was not required to investigate the exercise of the powers and discretions of the Director of Public Prosecutions". "We were not empowered to take evidence on oath or to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents."

In keeping with the actual



RUC attacks demonstrators

28, 1977, and in the course of ten days heard the testimony of senior civil servants, police officials, doctors, attorneys and complainants. On the instructions of Secretary of State Roy Mason the Commission was not given the medical reports which had prompted the Director of Public Prosecution's letter to the Chief Constable.

The Commission's Report was sent to Secretary of State Mason on May 2, 1978, and published by Amnesty in June. It found that "maltreatment of suspected terrorists by the RUC has taken

probably already examined most of the cases was conveniently overlooked). Thus the government while appearing willing to investigate the allegations, was able to shift the blame for its inability to do so on to the shoulders of Amnesty. It said that the course it suggested, involving 'full consideration by the DPP', was preferable to any public inquiry." (Peter Taylor, *Beating the Terrorists?*, page 300). The solution then was that the DPP could deal with the individual cases mentioned by Amnesty while "an independent and impartial

ed by the Northern Ireland Office as "a recipient of papal honors" and Sir James Haughton a former Chief Constable of Merseyside.

The Bennett Report was published on March 16, 1979, and proved embarrassing to the government. The limitations under which the inquiry had operated were carefully noted in the Introduction. "The Committee was appointed to investigate in private". "It was made clear that it was no part of the Committee's duty to inquire into individual allegations of maltreatment". The terms of reference excluded con-

terms of reference the Report made recommendations designed to protect the physical safety of suspects during interrogations. It also went outside its terms of reference. It pointed out that "the rate of success by the interrogators is in some respects surprisingly high" and quoted the Amnesty Report giving findings showing a 94% conviction rate in Belfast City Commission Courts. It also, going outside the terms of reference again, reported: "Our own examination of medical evidence reveals cases (Cont'd on pg. 13)



"Someone I used to know A long time ago..."

Joe returned home from work one winter's afternoon, to find a special delivery letter sitting on the enamel table in the kitchen of the railroad apartment that he shared with Moira and their rapidly growing family. There were now two children, Joseph Jr., who was two, and the latest arrival Tadhg, all pink and white and six months old. Joe knew what was in the envelope before he opened it, greetings and salu-

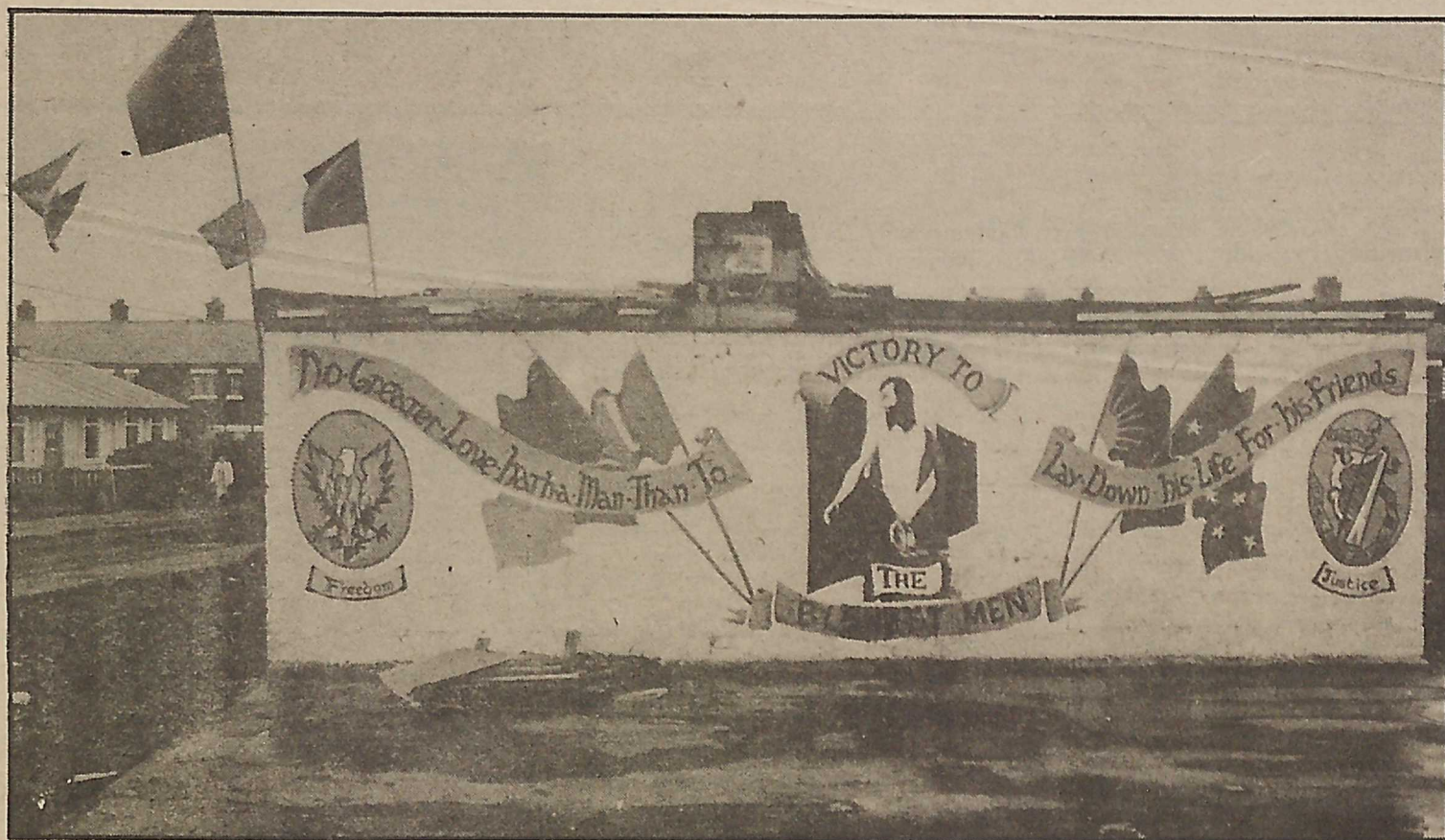
tations from FDR. A few of the boys he knew from his favorite watering hole, "The Stag's Head," had been drafted after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and Mickey Bourke, who lived two flights up, hadn't waited for the draft but had joined the navy and was almost finished his basic training down at Norfolk. Joe wondered about his age. He was just turning 41 and was in reasonably good health, aside from the occasional need for a hair of the dog that bit him. When the day came for Joe to report to Whitehall Street, he was in good spirits if not the best of shape. Bourke, the neighbor, had arrived home the night before on his way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to catch his ship and the crack had been mighty. In fact, they both left the tenement together the next morning without

benefit of sleep on their separate ways down town. Joe neared his destination at the tip of Manhattan and realized that he wasn't the only one that FDR had written to. The old building was crowded with the broadest cross section of humanity that he had yet seen in this great city of New York. Business men in suits, construction workers in overalls, academic types in sweaters and horn rimmed glasses, bakers, butchers and boys. Joe noticed a fellow transit worker in his motorman's uniform and nodded to him. The man looked at him and, realizing his similar nationality rather than his employment bond, nodded back. Joe made his way to him amidst the loud looks that signalled "wait your turn." The train driver's name was O'Connell and Joe instantly placed the smiling red-haired man's county of origin

by the missing Y's in his speech, Kerry, and probably not too far from Tralee. They spoke animatedly until they realized that the line was moving up the metal stairs to the open landings that reached all the way to the roof. Processing was understandably long and when they reached the room where the physicals were conducted, they found themselves barefooted and nearly naked and out of conversation. A few bodies ahead of them they spotted almost in unison, a man who was listing to starboard. He had one leg noticeably shorter than its twin. Just as their thoughts were reaching speech, a rough voice from behind them who had fixed his gaze on the object of their attention, commented in a less than quiet tone "that guy with the gimp will make one hell of an Alpine trooper. He would

be hell on the side of a hill!" Joe was for a quick moment caught between confusion and revulsion, but when he looked at O'Connell who was having trouble with his towel, he surrendered to laughter. A soldier with a couple of stripes on his sleeve quickly squashed his moment of mirth with a "what's so funny over there youse guys? Ya won't be laughing when the gerries start throwing lead at your head!" Joe realized over the years that clothes made the man, but a couple of stripes didn't hurt either. They didn't change from the Khaki and black clad thugs he remembered from his days in Dublin during the troubles to this short haired, pock faced defender of democracy who held their entire future in his clenching hand. The world will always need corporals. (To be continued)

DEMONSTRATE!



Saturday, September 12th

From

3:00 To 5:00 P.M.

At The

British Consulate

845 Third Avenue (Near 51st Street)

SPECIAL APPEAL

We appeal to all 32 Counties
to bring your banners on
September 12th

Let's Show That
All 32 Counties
Are Behind
The Hunger Strikers.

Daily Pickets
5 To 7 P.M.
Sundays, 3-5 p.m.

THE FUNERAL OF MICKY DEVINE

BY SEAMUS BOYLE

THE FUNERAL of Micky Devine, the tenth hunger-striker to die in the H-Block prisoners' campaign for political status, was held Saturday, August 22nd, when he was buried in his native Derry city in a grave next to his friend and comrade Patsy O'Hara, who died on hunger-strike last May.

All morning the sky was overcast and grey, and emptied showers of rain over Creggan soaking those without overcoats, and later when the cortege began to wind its way through the nationalist ghetto there was an unnatural heat-wave and sunburst which sweltered those dressed for the worst.

People came from many parts of Ireland to attend the funeral which went from Micky's sister's home in Rathkeele Way directly to the cemetery — Requiem Mass having been celebrated earlier in the day in St. Mary's chapel, Creggan.

A long queue of people lined up outside the house to pay their last respects to INLA Volunteer Micky Devine, whose coffin was open, revealing on his young face — the once smiling, happy face seen only on the poster — the sufferings of sixty gruelling days on hunger-strike.

These people offered their condolences to Micky's sister Margaret who watched over the coffin, or to her husband, Frankie, and Patsy Moore, husband of Micky's aunt Theresa, who were with him when he died.

In the kitchen of the house were other relatives and a little seven-year-old boy, Michael, the dead hunger-striker's eldest child, who sat on his aunt Margaret's knee and sobbed when the coffin lid was screwed on for the last time.

CONVERSATION

Thousands of people gathered in the street as the coffin was removed from the house, flanked by an INLA guard of honour, followed by relatives and then representatives of the families of those who have died on hunger-strike and those who are continuing the hunger-strike. Stewards maintained as much order as possible but the ranks of mourners were swelled by those previously observing from the pavements.

The topic of conversation was admiration at the determination of the prisoners to continue with the fast, a determination to pursue a settlement not matched by the wavering of those in government in Dublin, the SDLP or the Catholic hierarchy, who have been crying despair and hopelessness for months now instead of flexing their muscles.

One man commented that if that is the effect British intransigence over the hunger-strike has on them then clearly these people are not to be trusted with the greater responsibility and harder task of achieving Irish re-unification.

The other topic of conversation was the election of Owen Carron in Fermanagh and South Tyrone and the boost that it would give to the H-Block campaign. Owen walked in the funeral procession with leading Republican Gerry Adams, and was repeatedly mobbed by well-wishers who shook his hand and congratulated him on the prisoners' by-election victory.

The sun appeared and the temperature rose as the cortege moved out of Iniscarn Road and down through the gates of Creggan cemetery.

Sunshine, the symbol of life, lit up both banks of the Foyle and across the river the green fields and dull clumps of trees of the property of our estranged Protestant neighbours turned radiant and sharpened into focus,

while on this side we sweated, and were observed from the sky by three helicopters which, like bloated flies, made an incessant drone above our heads.

CORTEGE

Up to the top of the cemetery, to the plot where Patsy O'Hara was laid to rest three months ago, the cortege made its slow way. A piper playing republican laments was followed by a guard of honour of eight men dressed in black.

The two leading Volunteers carried the Starry Plough and Tricolour wrapped around pikes. The next six carried semi-automatic shortarms in their belts. Three drummers then marched silently forward.

A second guard of honour of sixteen uniformed men flanked the coffin on the last few yards of its journey. Behind the coffin walked Margaret McCauley with Micky's two children, Michael, aged seven, and Louise, aged five, and Micky's aunt, Theresa Moore. The two children clutched red roses and later laid the family wreath on the grave.

The coffin was laid on trestles and the firing party stepped forward and delivered three volleys of shots over the remains of their comrade.

This salute, the open appearance of weapons in occupied Derry, was greeted with loud applause which did not contradict the solemnity of the occasion.

Terry Robinson chaired the ceremony. He praised the dead hunger-striker who was the former O/C of the INLA prisoners in the H-Blocks. Wreaths were presented on behalf of all the hunger-strikers' families, the INLA, the IRSP, the National H-Block/Armagh Committee, the IRA and scores of others.

A girl piper then played the 'H-Block song', which was first widely heard at the funeral of Bobby Sands. The bugler then played the Last Post.

The flags were then removed from the coffin for presentation to Margaret McCauley. "The colours," Terry Robinson said, "include the Starry Plough and the national flag, the Tricolour. It will also include his beret, his gloves and his belt — denoting his rank as an officer in the Irish National Liberation Army."

STATEMENT

A statement from the Army Council of the INLA was read out. It said:

"The Army Council and Volunteers of the Irish National Liberation Army deeply regret the death of Volunteer and hunger-striker Michael Devine. The Irish National Liberation Army applauds his heroism in the face

of the most extreme deprivation and horror.

"Michael Devine has made the greatest sacrifice and has done so in the face of the repressive machinery of British imperialism and in the wake of the greatest gesture of defiance against those who control the prisons and those who for centuries have ruled and ravaged our country.

"As Officer Commanding our Prisoners of War in the concentration camp at Long Kesh, Michael relentlessly pursued an honourable settlement for the protesting prisoners, not in any elitist disregard for the rights of others, but in the full knowledge that his struggle was merely an extension of the same struggle for which he was incarcerated five long years ago.

"Michael Devine was no mere political fledgling; his experience as a political as well as an armed revolutionary was well known to all. His dedication to the struggle for the emancipation of his class and his devotion to the destruction of inequality will remain as an inspiration to us all for generations to come.

UNITY

"The creation of the H-Blocks, a development unseen in the history of British repression — a creation unheard of in the sophisticated torture machinery of British imperialism, brought a new unity amongst anti-imperialist organisations and saw a degree of co-operation between people as our nation reacted in horror at what really was going on inside the corrugated and barbed enclosures of Long Kesh.

"The Irish National Liberation Army reiterates its support for these new political developments and applauds the sincere attempts to create some semblance of unity amongst our political organisations so that a final onslaught by the Irish people against the brutality and the intransigence of the British government, can be undertaken without further delay.

"The great victory of Bobby Sands and of Owen Carron must be seen as a united demonstration of the will of the Irish people to see an end to the ancient conflict once and for all — the expulsion of the imperialist — the unity of our people and the creation of a society in which we can all be proud.

"The Army Council, speaking on behalf of all of the Volunteers in the Irish National Liberation Army, extends its hand in solidarity and in sympathy to the bereaved relatives of Michael Devine and to the families of all of the hunger-strikers who have tread this lonely and desperate path.

"We condemn all of those who have attempted to abuse their privileged positions in the church by attempting to isolate the movements from the relatives by preying on the natural instincts of the families during these tortuous times. What right has any priest to deliberately distort the truth, particularly when the whole population knows that no family



● The family and friends of Micky Devine pay their last respects, flanked by an INLA guard of honour

would attempt to deny a dead hunger-striker the last request of an honourable funeral befitting his memory as a gallant freedom fighter.

"But there can be no greater memorial to the heroic struggles of these young men than the eradication of imperialism with all of its political and economic and cultural manifestations, from our country once and for all.

"The Irish National Liberation Army pledges its continued pursuance of total and unequivocal opposition to British imperialism in Ireland and the establishment of a society in Ireland in which the working-class will at long last control the means of production, distribution and exchange. This can be the only guarantee for our future. It is a future for which Michael Devine gave his young life — it is a future to which we will dedicate our struggle.

"The Irish National Liberation Army salutes this brave Volunteer and will forever honour his memory."

ORATION

The main oration was then delivered by Naomi Brennan, chairperson of the IRSP.

The full text of the oration reads: "Today we stand here to bury yet another brave Irishman murdered by the death policy of Maggie Thatcher and the British ruling class.

"Micky Devine was a revolutionary, a soldier, but above all, a socialist. He saw from the hard reality of everyday life in his native Derry what British imperialism means in Ireland.

"He saw the long years without hope on the dole, he saw the discrimination and gerrymandering from the fat cats behind the Derry walls, and he liked none of it.

"He was only a youngster when the RUC batoned the civil rights protestors in '69, but the lessons the people learnt then were not lost on Micky Devine, growing up amongst a people who had at long last found their voice, a people who had learnt that to stand and demand your rights, to stand and fight was far better than fifty years of bending the knee and 'half-a-loaf' politics, of which this city has had more than its fair share of practitioners.

"The British media would dearly like to portray Micky Devine and his other comrades as blind fanatics pursuing a lost cause. But if there is anything about these men, it is the fact that they are ordinary young men in the prime of life, but young men who know and realise quite clearly that the choice for them was quite clear.

"Either they accepted that there was nothing really wrong with British policy in Ireland, they were doing their job, they were keeping the 'warring factions'

apart — the sort of stuff the British establishment churns out day after day; either they accept that version of events and wear the convict's uniform, or they do not.

"When they do not, they refuse to accept the British version of events in Ireland, they say, 'No. We know ourselves, from our lives and from our parents' lives, that all is not well.'

"Our fight is right, and we will not allow Britain to criminalise our struggle and the struggle of the people. We will not allow Britain to say, 'look, we have no political problem, it's really only a matter of criminality'.

CHOICE

"There then started the long road of the blanket and dirty protest, which we all know so well. Here, in his native Derry, amongst the people he grew up with, fought alongside, and loved so well, is the end of that long road for Micky Devine.

"Micky Devine took the choice for himself, for the people, for the young people growing up. He knew that in his generation we must not fail, and he knew also that the struggle inside the H-Blocks of Long Kesh, and against the criminalisation policy of the British government, was a vital part of the struggle against British imperialism in Ireland.

"If at root Micky Devine was an ordinary young Derry man, he

was also in many ways exceptional. He was able to draw the lessons not only that the British must leave Ireland and the Northern state be smashed, but that if you merely pull down one flag and hoist another, then all the problems will remain, and you will have only an illusion of freedom.

"He realised that to have national freedom, we must have socialism, and that, also, to have any chance of socialism, we must have national freedom.

"Micky Devine was a close personal friend and comrade of another Derryman, hunger-striker and INLA Volunteer. That, of course, was Patsy O'Hara.

"It is probably one of the things that will be remembered most about this hunger-strike struggle, and particularly here in Derry: the two young lads who grew up on the streets of Derry, fought together and died together, rather than yield to British injustice in Ireland.

"Micky Devine's dedication to the socialist cause was a well thought-out one and one which he put into practice. He realised that you had to organise the people to struggle for themselves; that you had to organise a revolutionary party to guide and direct that struggle; and that you had to organise military resistance to



● Naomi Brennan, IRSP chairperson, delivering the graveside oration

give backbone to that struggle, because that was the only thing that the British had ever really listened to.

BLAME

"But in paying tribute here

today to Micky Devine, let us not forget that there is blame to be handed out as well. Blame on the death policy of the British ruling class, and on those sections of the establishment in Ireland forever willing to crawl to 'Mother

England', those sections of the establishment who cynically attempt to turn the relatives of the hunger-strikers against the anti-imperialist organisations and thus help Britain in its dirty work of 'divide and conquer'.

"Just yesterday, Margaret Thatcher said she was 'very surprised' by Owen Carron's victory in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. We were not surprised.

"Since April of this year, between the local six county election, two by-elections in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, and the general election in the twenty-six counties, over one hundred and fifty thousand Irish men and women have voted in support of the five demands. Margaret Thatcher is right to be worried.

"Garret Fitzgerald is worried too. If two H-Block candidates were to be elected and take their seats in Dail Eireann, the Coalition government would fall. Such is the power of the support for the prisoners.

This massive support has been built on unity. For centuries, and in each of its former colonies, Britain has always used successful tactics of divide and rule. We have learnt by the mistakes of our revolutionary predecessors, and our campaign has been built

on unity of all those who support the five demands.

"Such unity must not be taken lightly. No fight for the prisoners or for Irish independence can be won without it. Look to the successes of Nicaragua and elsewhere, where people united in struggle defeated their oppressors. We can learn from these struggles.

"Unity is not some abstract notion which just sounds good. Unity is our key and our strength: 'Ireland united will never be defeated'.

"It is ironic that the Sinn Fein the Workers' Party, the Stickies, with their one-time paper, 'The United Irishman', attempted to split the nationalist vote in Fermanagh and South Tyrone. The derisory vote they got shows quite clearly that the nationalist people of the six counties reject outright the sell-out by the Sticks.

CLAIMS

"Today, in a leading paper in the twenty-six counties, we see claims that there are divisions within the Republican Socialist Movement concerning the hunger-strike.

"We are witnessing yet again, not only attempts to create dissension between the IRSP and the INLA, but between both organisations who have prisoners on hunger-strike.

"Let the media be quite clear: it was not the decision of the IRSP or Provisional Sinn Fein, or for that matter the INLA or IRA, to put men on hunger-strike. It was the decision of the men themselves; yet both organisations stand firmly and totally behind the prisoners. They have our full support.

"One wonders at such a blatantly inaccurate statement coming from two journalists who have been reporting on the hunger-strike since its beginning.

"Could the resounding victory in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, and the unity among the people that it showed, be so worrying for the Southern media that it has to attempt to create divisions where there are none? It is for the prisoners in the H-Blocks to decide if, when and how Micky Devine will be replaced on hunger-strike.

"The five just demands of the prisoners can, and must, be won. The tremendous victories by H-Block candidates show that the people of Ireland support the prisoners.

"But there is much that could have been done better in the H-Block campaign; there is much, like more work in key areas of the Southern working-class and internationally, yet to be done effectively. Now is not the time to despair, now is the time to redouble the efforts.

"Many people say: 'What hope is there for my children?' when they recall twelve years of struggle and repression.

"But the hope we have is not in the droppings from this or that British government, much less from the well-oiled phrases of the SDLP politicians and their likes. No, the hope we have is in the spirit of Micky Devine, unquenchable even in the jaws of death itself.

"While Ireland brings forth young men and women such as him there is hope now and for the future — a certainty that the cause for which Micky Devine gave his young life is just, and is necessary, and we must see it through to the end.... And we will."

IRISH REPUBLICAN VICTIM OF UNITED STATES COLLABORATION

The case of Michael O'Rourke

by Lee O'Fathaigh

(Fourth Part)

On October 30, 1979, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization arrested Michael O'Rourke, a 28-year-old Dublin-born Republican, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. O'Rourke was charged with "entry without inspection". Bail has been consistently denied because, in the opinion of the Immigration Board of Appeals, if he were facing an assured judgment of deportation to Ireland, he would flee. From the time of his arrest until the June 17, 1980, deportation hearings, he refused to answer any questions during interrogations and hearings. In the June 17, 1980, deportation hearing, O'Rourke's lawyer turned over to the Court the passport and visa which had been "lost" up until a time just prior to the hearing. Since the passport and visa were valid, the charge of "entry without inspection" was dismissed. Judge Ernest J. Hupp, however, allowed the government to charge O'Rourke with overstaying his visa. On this charge Hupp found O'Rourke guilty and, consequently, deportable. Willard H. Myers III, O'Rourke's principle counsel, then asked Hupp to grant his client "relief from deportation". Following the prescribed procedures for relief, Myers filed applications with I&N to change O'Rourke's visa from "visitor" to "immediate relative of a citizen of the United States" because of his marriage to Margaret Lieb O'Rourke, and to adjust O'Rourke's alien status to "permanent resident alien". After eleven months of waiting, the visa application was approved and the application to adjust status was sent to Hupp for further adjudication.

The government has held from the beginning that O'Rourke

should be denied bail and should be deported to Ireland because he is a member of the IRA. Myers has maintained that the acts undertaken in Ireland were purely political in nature. Since Immigration Law rejects purely political crimes as a bar to being allowed to stay in the US, and since he has committed no criminal offenses while at large in the US, Michael O'Rourke should be granted relief from deportation and released from jail.

On June 20, 1980, O'Rourke's counsel submitted a request for reconsideration of bail to Lyle Karn, I&N District Director for the Philadelphia area. Karn replied he had no jurisdiction. Myers then submitted a request to the Immigration Board of Appeals. He supplied the Board with voluminous documentary evidence demonstrating the depth of O'Rourke's ties to his community; the bulk of this consisted of sixty affidavits attesting to O'Rourke's good character. Moreover, O'Rourke stated his desire to remain in the United States and pledged he would not flee.

By his behavior, Myers told the Board, O'Rourke had demonstrated he would not flee. Although being forewarned of the FBI's investigation of him and of its contacts with his wife and his mother-in-law, "He did not attempt to flee when flight would have been most effective, i.e., before he was caught."

Moreover, "[He] has had the keys to both his cell door and his departure from the United States since his incarceration." Under Immigration Law, O'Rourke "could at any time designate at least three countries of deportation...to which he could go without fear of involuntary return to Ireland. The risk of flight based upon fear of return is



■ MICHAEL O'ROURKE

simply a fiction advanced by the [I&N] to justify his incarceration."

On August 13, 1980, the Immigration Board of Appeals upheld its previous orders denying bail.

The impact of a letter written by Anthony Quainton of the Department of State is unclear. The letter argued against bail because of O'Rourke's membership in the IRA, which Quainton considered as "a threat to the US".

The deportation hearings were unable to resume until the applications for a change of visa and for an adjustment of alien status were adjudicated. For eleven months no proceeding could be held. Michael waited in his jail cell in New York City; Maggie waited at home in Philadelphia. (About one month after his arrest, Michael was moved from a Pennsylvania State facility in the Philadelphia area to the federally owned Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York City. This prison was built to house prisoners for at most three or four months. There are no facilities for long-term incarceration). In an affidavit dated November 26, 1979, I&N trial

attorney Donald Ferlise stated the reasons for O'Rourke's removal from Philadelphia to New York City: "The cost of local incarceration in state facilities would be astronomical."

On May 20, 1981, Immigration Judge Ernest J. Hupp was finally able to proceed. He acknowledged the change in visa category, and asked Myers if he were "prepared...to establish why I should exercise judicial discretion in favor of your client and adjust his status, so that he can stay here permanently?" O'Rourke's counsel quickly answered, "Yes, your Honor."

O'Rourke testified to his involvement in the Republican Movement, his arrest by Garda, his escape from Green St. Court-house jail, his life on the run, in Ireland and in the US. He testified to the political nature of his offenses. He admitted he had committed no crimes (not even a parking violation) while at large in the US.

At one point during the cross-examination by the government's principal trial attorney, Thomas H. Belote, O'Rourke was asked to name people active in the Republican movement. Belote asked him for the names of the IRA Intelligence Officer who told him his life was in danger, or the officer who ordered him to use the Mannion identity to leave Ireland, of the officer who originally obtained the Mannion identity papers for him, of the officer who briefed him just prior to his departure. O'Rourke refused to give any names and his counsel objected to the questions.

Judge Hupp responded "This whole line of questioning) has no bearing on (the respondent's) eligibility for adjusted status to become a permanent resident of the United States. It has no place in this court."

The government from the beginning has fought O'Rourke's release and has demanded his deportation to Ireland because he is a member of the IRA. The pro-British State Department asserts that he is "a danger to his community, to national security and to foreign policy interests."

Just before Belote listed his witnesses, Hupp asked him if the government had any evidence of criminal activity while O'Rourke was at large in the US: "I have heard enough of what happened in Ireland, I am interested in what happened in the United States." Hupp blasted Belote, I would like to terminate the

proceedings as far as a decision—without going on and on—as soon as possible." Hupp then disallowed all Belote's witnesses.

By the close of the hearing, O'Rourke and his counsel were convinced Hupp was about to rule in their favor. "Anyone with a trained eye, and perhaps most who do not, could see that Hupp was about to rule in our favor," Myers remarked about the hearing. Indeed, there is support for such a view. At one point, Hupp asked the government to contradict Myers' statement that O'Rourke had committed no crime while at large in the United States. Since both the FBI and the I&N investigations supported Myers, the government could not rebut his statement and so it did not try. Rather, the government continued arguing that O'Rourke's conduct in Ireland demonstrated a danger to community, to national security and to foreign policy interests. Hupp was not interested in hearing this: in so many ways he had said final judgement on the application for adjustment of status would rest on the manner of O'Rourke's conduct while at large in the US and not on the manner of his conduct in Ireland. When the government ignored the judge's request to rebut Myers' statement, and when it began to go into areas the judge had already said were irrelevant, Hupp, finally, called an end to the government's case.

From Hupp's rebuke to the government, one could infer, without stretching credulity, he had deemed Myers' statement irrefutable and, consequently, grounds from relief.

There are other hints scattered throughout the hearing. After both sides finished questioning him, Hupp asked O'Rourke "If I permit you to remain here in the United States, where would you live? With whom would you live?"

O'Rourke replied, "I would stay with Margie's family until we could find our own apartment."

Then Hupp explained to O'Rourke that under Section 319(a) of the Immigration Act, he could apply and become a naturalized citizen of the United States if he were married to a US citizen for three years. In other words, Hupp was advising O'Rourke that shortly after his release from jail, he, a permanent resident alien married to a citizen of the US for three years, could become a naturalized citizen of this country.

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Dublin Riots -- First Hand

The Dublin march in support of the hunger strikers on July 18th of this year ended in violence, a violence that crystallized the alienation of the Free State police force from a segment of the population in the Irish Free State. The news media described it as the most serious riot in the south caused by the struggle in the north. The march involved a vicious face-to-face combat by a few hundred gardai and about half as many marchers. The confrontation engaged only the first few rows of marchers out of the more than ten thousand demonstrators and it was over in less than half an hour. In spite of this limited nature, there were over a hundred and fifty people known to have been injured seriously enough to have required hospital treatment. A week later, more than a dozen were still hospitalized. There were many more who were injured but unlisted because they returned home to the North to be cared for by their own people.

The march was organized by the National H-Block Armagh Committee, with the declared purpose being an attempt to save the lives of the remaining hunger strikers. The tragic fact is that violence could have been avoided if a few simple precautions had been taken. To begin with, the banning of the march by the Minister of Justice revealed the distrust of the Free State administration and prevented any dialogue between the police and the marchers for the purpose of setting the ground rules for the march in advance.

Peace and Dignity

The marchers did not start out with the intention of being involved with violence. There were women in the march with small children and some were even pushing baby carriages. None of the marchers carried weapons. As I passed among them, I found the crowd relaxed and friendly. At the Green, before the march began, stewards passed out printed sheets that

cautioned the crowd to parade in peace and dignity. I took one of the sheets and I have it still.

"Pass the word around," said the steward as he handed me the sheet. "Talk it up. We want this march to be peaceful."

Yet there were conditions of the march that provoked conflict.

Because of the bus strike in Dublin, I walked from the hotel to the Green. I introduced myself to a small group of women and they welcomed me as a fellow marcher. They were busy greeting friends arriving from various provinces of the North. The visitors discussed their trips down and spoke briefly of the hunger strikers. One woman told me that some men had been fed glucose and water as a means of prolonging their lives at the time of Charles' wedding. She said that she knew one of the doctors involved and that he had confirmed the statement to her.

Posters and pins with pictures of the different hunger strikers were being sold at the entrance of the Green. I chose a poster with a picture of Margaret Thatcher with a caption "Wanted for Murder".

The crowd was sparse until about 2:30, when suddenly a great number of people seemed to appear from nowhere. At about three o'clock, the crowd got into place, almost automatically, without obvious instruction. The women with me hung back. They waited for the banner representing their town, Derry. I marched with them behind that banner.

Small red ribbons to be used as arm bands were given to the stewards. One of them asked us to link arms and to stay close together. Each line stretched across the road and across both sidewalks. These lines were in close formation.

As we marched along, the people seemed caught up in a feeling of unity of the mass movement. They frequently broke into chants. One person would suddenly call out and the others

would reply in unison to the beat of the marching.

"What do we want?"

"Political status."

"When do we want it?"

"Now."

"How do we get it?"

"Brits out! Brits out!"

Another chant was, "Maggie, Maggie, out, out, out."

The Gardai Appear

The first portent of danger was the appearance of gardai lined up, shoulder to shoulder, several rows deep. They wore shiny light blue helmets and they carried large shields and batons. They were more numerous

at the American and British Embassies, but their lines stretched across the front of the government buildings and British properties on the route of the march.

The Free State police commissioner and local authorities failed to anticipate that an excessive show of force would in itself be intimidating. It was a factor that changed the mood of the crowd and increased its hostility. As we passed each display of force, the marchers jeered. When we passed the American Embassy, I saw young men pick up rocks and fling them in the direction of the

gardai. The police were far back on the American property and it is doubtful if the rocks were much of a threat at that distance. A boy of about twelve in front of me also picked up a rock. I tapped him on the shoulder and asked him not to throw it.

"You'll only get hurt," I said. He dropped the rock without speaking.

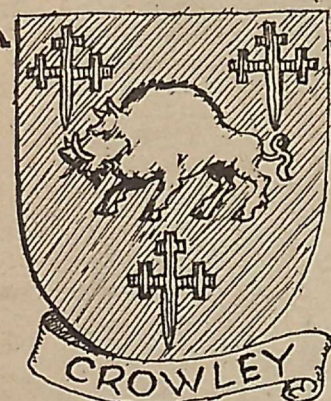
Four newsmen, some carrying cameras, passed us near the end of the march. A middle-aged, well dressed man in front of me angrily rebuked them for former news stories of theirs.

(Cont'd on pg. 12)



Free State Gardai strike fallen demonstrator

Irish Names



This family, an important one in County Cork, came from the MacDiarmada (MacDermot) sept of Roscommon. In the old genealogies, Conchabhar, the 40th Christian king of Connacht, who died in 973, had a brother, Maolruanoith, who was a MacDiarmada chief. His greatgreat grandson was Diarmuid, who was also called "cruaidhlaoich", firm

Ó Cruallaoich (Crowley)

or hardy champion.

The family left Roscommon and settled near Dun Manmhai in Cork. The chief of the Ó Cruallaoich family lived at Kilshallow.

Early names in the family were: Ruairi, Hugh (Aodh), Lochlann, Kanaill, Connor, David (Daithi), Donoch, and Diarmuid.

The family supported the MacCarthaigh clan in war. The Ó Cruallaoich family was very prominent from the 11th to the end of the 17th century, although much of the family land was stolen by English plunderers, chiefly the rascally Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork.

Anglicizations of the name include Cruly, Croly, "Campion," from a translation of laoch, cham-

pion; "Hardy," translation of crua, and even "Lake" and "Locke" from a mistaken idea that laoch meant loch, lake.

Pronounce the Anglicized form "Crowley" to rhyme with "slowly." This pronunciation is obvious from the Gaelic form, Ó Cruallaoich.

Famous bearers of the name include Peter O'Neill Crowley, from Ballymacoda, born in 1832 and died of wounds received as a Fenian in 1867. Peadar's uncle, the Rev. Peter O'Neill, had been flogged in Cork in 1798 for his part in the Rising of that year. Peadar joined the Fenians and in March 1867 was in the attack on the Knockadoon coastguard station. Peadar took refuge in Killcloney Wood, to be attacked

by English troops and their collaborationist police. Wounded, he died at Mitchelstown. A large crowd paid last respects to the gallant Fenian at Ballymacoda.

Other Crowleys had crossed the sea to America and had fought in the Civil War, several in New York regiments.

Some of the family name had deplorably turned their backs on their own people, however. While Peadar was growing up, a different sort of Crowley, one Rev. George Croly, who had been born in Dublin in 1780 and educated at Trinity, then, as now, a nest of Anglo-Irish influence, was operating in London as a preacher and literary figure. He was a strong Tory, although his newfound friends must have

amused themselves over his Irish origin. With his great eloquence and sonorous voice, he secured lasting fame, as he imagined. He is scarcely known today, however, even in the country to which he went as toady and sycophant. He died in 1860, when Peadar O'Neill Crowley and others, the bold Fenian men, were making ready to strike a blow for Ireland that no Irishman will ever forget.

The arms of the family are: argent, a boar passant azure between three cross crosslets gules. There appears to be little relation to the family history or aspirations in these arms. The objects or common charges on the arms resemble those of the MacDiarmada family, however.

an ceacht gaelach

Irish lesson=55

PRONUNCIATION REVIEW

The slender Irish "d" sound occurs when the nearest vowel in the word is "e" or "i". Pronounce the sound with the tongue tip against the hard ridge behind the upper front teeth. Allow the tongue tip to slide off forward as you make the sound. A slight tendency toward a (dy) sound may be heard. Examples of slender "d":

Dé (day*), of God dílis (DEEL-ish), faithful
deireadh (DER-uh), end dli (dlee), law
deo (dyoh); go deo, dleathach (DLA-huhk*),
forever lawful
Dia (DEE-uh), God dreoilín (droh-LEEN),
wren

In the middle or at the end of a word:
bideach (BEE-dayhk*), tiny; Bríd (breed), Bridget;
buidéal (bwi-DAY*L), bottle; méid (may*d), amount;
oide (ID-e), teacher; báid (BAW*-id) boats; staidéar
(STAH-day*r), study; smeidim (SMAY*-dim), I
wink.

When aspirated, an initial slender "d" gets the sound of (y). Try: mo dhícheall (muh YEE-huhl), my best effort; a dhíl (uh YLEE), his law; lámh dheas (law*v yas), right hand; a dhream (uh YROUM), resembling (uh yi-ROUM) but run together, his group or crowd.

Inside a word, an aspirated slender "d" may be in a letter group which has a single sound for the group: oidhre (EYE-re), heir.

At the end of a word, an aspirated slender "d" has no sound: léifidh sé (LAY*-hee shay*), he will read.

GRAMMAR

We continue with comparison. Last week, you saw that the English form "John is taller than Mary" can become "Is taller John than Mary": Is airde Seán ná Máire (is AR-de shaw*n naw* MAW*-re).

The negative of this is: Ní airde Seán ná Máire: not taller John than Mary.

Read these examples, which include adjectives from the groups you met last week:

(fuar) Ní fuaire an seomra seo ná an chistin (nee

FOO-i*re un SHOHM-ruh shuh naw* un HYISH-tin), This room is not colder than the kitchen.

(leisciúil) Ní leisciúla Séamas ná a athair (nee lesh-KYOO-luh SHAY*-muhs naw* uh A-hir), James is not lazier than his father.

(salach) Ní salai an léine ná an cóta (nee SAH-lee un LAY*-ne naw* un KOH-tuh), The shirt is not dirtier than the coat.

(fada) Ní faide an lá ná an oíche (nee FAH-de un law* naw* un EE-he), The day is not longer than the night.

The question form is literally: Is taller John than Mary? of "An airde Seán ná Máire?" Read these examples several times:

(láidir) An láidir an fear sin ná tusa? (un LAW*-dre un far shin naw* TU-suh), Is that man stronger than you?

(compordach) An compordach an chathaoir seo ná ár dtolg? (un kuhm-POHR-dee un K*AH-heer shuh naw* aw*r DUHL-luhg), Is this chair more comfortable than our sofa?

The negative question form should be obvious to you. An example: "Nach faide an bord ná an leaba?" (nahk* FAH)de un bohrd naw* un LA-buh), Isn't the table longer than the bed?

VOCABULARY

gnóthach (GNOH-huhk*), busy, lag (lahg) weak
éirimiúil (ER-myoo-il), intelligent, clever
cliste (KLILSH-te) clever
cineálta (KIN-AW*L-tuh), kind
bocht (bohkt), poor oilte (IL-te), skilled
rocach (ROH-kahk*), wrinkled
cúramach (KOOR-uh-mahk*), careful

DRILL

Complete these sentences, which contain comparative forms of the adjectives in the Vocabulary.

Ní _____ an cailín ná an dearthair (dri-HAW*-

ir). Use "éirimiúil".

An _____ tusa ná Brian? Use "lag".

Is _____ Nóra ná a deirfiúr (dri-FOOR).

Use "cúramach".

Nach _____ mo mhúinteoir ná aon mhúinteoir eile? Use "cineálta".

Is _____ an dochtúir seo ná ár ndochtúir. Use "gnóthach".

Ní _____ sinn ná sibh. Use "bocht".

An _____ mo chóta ná do léine? Use "rocach".

Is _____ mo mhadra ná mo chat. Use "cliste".

Ní _____ na saighdiúirí (seye-DYOO-i-ree) seo ná iad sin. Use "oilte".

Key: éirimiúla (ER-i-myoo-luh) laige (lag-e) cúramai (KOOR-uh-mee) cineálta (kin-AW*L-tuh) gnóthaí (GNOH-hee) boichte (BWIK*-te) rocaí (ROH-kee) cliste (KLISH-te) oilte (IL-te)

Note: The word "dearthair" means "brother" and the word "deirfiúr" means "sister", both words being in the sense of family relationships. "Saighdiúir" means "soldier", and its plural is "saighdiúirí".

CONVERSATION

Seán (shaw*n): Éist! Tá duine ag cnagadh ar an doras. Listen! Someone is knocking on the door.

Máire (MAW*-re): Ce he ann? (kay* hay* oun) Who is there?

Seán: Níl a fhios agam, ach gheobhaidh mé amach go díreach (neel is uh-GUHM, ahk* YOH-ee may* uh-MAHK* go dee-RAHK*).

Oscloídh mé an doras. I'll open the door. (oh-SKLOH-ee may* un DUH-ruhs).

(Cont'd from pg. 11)

Dublin Riots—First Hand

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," he yelled after them.

Other marchers called to him to ignore the reporters. He heatedly reminded them of offensive versions of past news items. The reporters smiled in embarrassment and hurried on.

We stopped suddenly when we reached the area of the British Embassy. I then realized that I had hurried on the march and at some point I had lost my companions. I never saw them again. The gardai were lined up, several rows deep, in front of the British Embassy. They were behind movable barricades of heavy wire mesh with metal frames. Unlike the other gardai formations on the march, this formation was stretched across the road, thus blocking passage. I felt trapped, since I could not retrace my steps past the thousands of marchers in the other direction. What we now had was a confrontation which provoked conflict.

I studied the area as I waited. I saw the newsmen, two houses back. They had climbed up on a small roof which jutted out over the ground floor. They were taking pictures from this vantage point. Later, their view would be blocked as the violence pushed the line of people back toward their direction. The high

shrubs and the trees would then be in the way. They later left the roof and joined the street action. That is when they got into trouble.

Over the heads of the crowd, I could see the police formation because it faced the crowd. There was a space of probably forty feet between the police line and the first line of march. It seemed to me that nothing was happening at this point. Later, I learned from the news reports that the leaders had asked for permission to advance and lay the huge wreath on the steps of the embassy and to present a communication to the embassy. The wreaths were deposited but the embassy refused to open the door or accept the petition in support of the hunger strikers.

I do not know at what point the front line of marchers tried to break through the barricades. The news media later claimed that the gardai had remained immobile under attack for twenty minutes. If they had, the marchers would have broken through. When the marchers reached the barricades, the attack began. The police used batons and the front line demonstrators used the poles of their banners. At that point, the gardai became the RUC and the marchers

became the enemy to be beaten down. For raw courage, I never saw anything to equal the front row fighters, with bare heads and no shields. As the police pushed the marchers backward, the younger men searched the gardens behind the houses and grabbed whatever garden tools that were there.

Meanwhile, the police were indiscriminately clubbing everyone in their path. I could see several bodies lying on the road. None of the ones that I saw were gardai. I saw two policemen clubbing a prone man who was already bleeding from a head wound.

Young men were suddenly crashing through the high hedges in a mad dash to escape the police. It was no longer safe in the driveway. Someone opened the wooden door to the small garden in the back. The non-fighters and the fighters all poured into it. The young men found a rather flimsy ladder and climbed out of the garden. By this time, the gardai entered the garden. There were no challengers left, but that didn't stop them. At this point, their job should have been the supervision of an orderly dispersal of those left. Instead, the police turned on the non-violent marchers.

THE RIOT SCENE



The Celts

Danny Crawford

Shortly after Parnell's death, the Home Rule Bill of 1893 passed in the House of Commons by a majority of forty-three. It was rejected by the House of Lords. The times were dreary. The Irish Party was tearing itself apart with internal divisions. Redmond, backed by a small minority, led the Parnell wing. Dillon's party, O'Brien's party and Healy's party floundered hopelessly. They debated much and achieved little. The Irish Party soon degenerated into a crowd of place seekers, as intended by England. The party was unable to act as a balance of power again until 1910. It became docile and submissive. The Party had been rapidly sinking in self-respect since the death of Parnell. During its final years, it declined with accelerated velocity. It became the official "tail" of the British Liberals, and obediently wagged as the dog willed. In place of the older, wise and well-proved maxim, "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity", the Party adopted as its slogan: "Don't embarrass the Government!" - til the slogan and its user became a joke. In reward for the demeaning services rendered to the Liberals, the members of the Party were permitted to scramble for the crumbs that fell from their masters' table. For although they still went

through the form of gravely subscribing to the pledge that Parnell had seen it necessary to prescribe - the solemn pledge that no one of them would accept or ask from an English Government, office or favor for himself or friends - there was furious scramble among them for the offices and favors (often-times ludicrously petty ones) that Dublin Castle had in its inventory.

It has frequently been written about the group of Irishmen who misrepresented Ireland in the enemy's Parliament at Westminster - The Irish Parliamentary Party - that they were 'incorruptible'. There is more than one form of corruptibility and there is a corruption that operates in secret. It must be said that many members of the Party were sincere and honest men according to their beliefs, but England and English influences and the English environment corrupted them in a far more disastrous way than if they had been bought for place and power. Through the mouth of their leader, John Redmond, the re-united Irish Party - those who had followed Parnell in 1891 as well as those who had been against him - declared that the separation of Ireland from the British Empire was 'impossible and undesirable'. They did everything in their power to discredit, impede and

break up the Irish Volunteers. Their opinions of Irish Republicans will be found in the newspaper files of the years 1912 to 1918, and the reading of them will shock many Irish people. This Party controlled nearly all the newspapers in Ireland and would suppress any criticism of the English monarchy. And thus they sat for thirty years and more on a mine that was certain to explode. They themselves provided the fuse. In 1914, John Redmond offered to recruit thousands of young Irishmen for the British Army. Then he took a further step and advised the Irish Volunteers to go to war for England. Fortunately, he had sounded the final knell of the "Party". They were wiped out in the next election.

They were present in the House of Commons when the Prime Minister announced that the rising of 1916 had been quenched in blood and that Patrick Pearse and his comrades had been executed as an act of vengeance. They allowed their leader to stand up and congratulate the British on the effectiveness with which they stamped out the latest challenge to British rule in Ireland. When some decent-minded Englishmen tried to save the life of Roger Casement, the Irish Party refused to be associated with the effort, saying callously that Casement had been one of the Party's most inveterate opponents. What wonder the men of 1916 swept them out of political existence? The Irish Parliamentary Party, having compromised Ireland's every right to nationhood, and touched the depths of disgrace, disappeared from history.

Cont. from pg.1

BRITISH FILM

attempt to get across its flagging message."

The IRA further stated that it is supplying republican groups in the US with copies of the confidential memo which accompanies the script, "which should go a long way, because of its revelation of Brit thinking, to contradict this latest piece of British propaganda."

Irish Northern Aid in New York has pointed out that it is "highly flattered that the British should undertake the effort and expense to create a propaganda film with emphasis for the United States.

"For years the objective of British policy in America was to work towards an absence of any information, thereby fostering an attitude of disinterest and unconcern. The fact that the British are preparing this film is, in and of itself, an acknowledgement that they have suffered a major defeat.

"Unfortunately for the British, the publicity around the hunger strike and resulting understanding of British colonial rule in Ireland has taken the level of American awareness far beyond the point at which an obvious propaganda film can have any effect."

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in which injuries, whatever their precise cause, were not self-inflicted and were sustained in police custody."

Shortly before the Report was published, Dr. Robert Irwin, a Police Surgeon, was the target of a smear campaign which had originated in Whitehall. His wife, the story in the *Daily Telegraph* stated, had been raped in 1976 and Dr. Irwin was said to harbour a grudge against the RUC for failing to catch the assailant. The smear campaign, exposed as such by the *Telegraph* and other newspapers, was designed to lessen the impact of a television interview given by Dr. Irwin on March 11th. He had stated that he had seen personally between 150 and 160 suspects with injuries which he believed could not have been self-inflicted. The "smear" was still making headlines when the Bennett Report was published on March 16th and the maltreatment was explained away in Parliament by the use of the "few bad apples" principle. Almost all the recommendations of the Bennett Report were accepted by the government "in principle" in June 1979.

"The recommendation that all persons being held for interrogation should have an unconditional right of access to their legal advisers after 48 hours, however, has only been partially accepted, in that the government insisted that the police should have a right to be present during any such interview, a condition that has proved unacceptable to most lawyers." (Boyle, Hadden and Hillyard, *Ten Years On in Northern Ireland*, pages 50,51).

Even after the Bennett hearings, the physical ill-treatment continued. Figures given by Boyle, Hadden and Hillyard, op. cit., show that 50% of Republican suspects being tried in Diplock Courts between January and April 1979 pleaded guilty to all charges. Eighteen per cent pleaded guilty to some of the charges against them. The total conviction rate was a "surprisingly high" 89%! On December 18, 1980, the International League for Human Rights called for the immediate revision of the emergency laws for the interrogation of suspects and urged that disciplinary action be taken against police officers who extract confessions.

Community Events

ADIRONDACK UNIT

The August meeting of the Adirondack Unit of Irish Northern Aid was recently held in Greenwich. At the meeting the summer activities were discussed as well as future events being planned.

At the July 18 Gaelic Festival held in Glens Falls and the August 26 Irish Day in Albany, members of the unit sold Noraid merchandise and distributed

literature.

It was also announced that the drawing for an Irish Knit Sweater was moved to October 21st.

Groundwork was laid for the annual Irish Party in Granville to be held in late October or early November.

Dates of interest to the Irish community are:

Sept 20—Irish Field Day,

Washington County Fairgrounds, \$3.00 per carload, Mass at 11:30 am.

Nov. 7—Adirondack Community College—The Thomas Davis players present Brendan Behan's "The Hostage" at 8 p.m.

The next meeting will be on September 16 in Greenwich. New members are welcome. Please call 642-2406 for details.

Irish Field Day

Sunday, September 20, 1981

Washington County Fairgrounds

Route 29, Schuylerville, N.Y.

Opens With 11:30 A.M. Mass

Continuous Entertainment

Irish Music - Irish Step Dancing
Bagpipe Band Competition

Music By

Brendan Maguire

And His Irish Band

Also Traditional Irish Music from N.Y.C.

FOOD - DRINK - GAMES

Plan An All Day Outing!

Raffle - 1st Prize: Irish Waterford Crystal

2nd Prize: Irish Harp

3rd Prize: Irish Knit Sweater

\$3.00/car includes: Parking and entry to all events

Irish Northern Aid

Annual Unity Dance

And Benefit Drawing

Saturday Evening, Sept. 26th, 1981

At

Gaelic Park Casino

240th Street & Broadway, Bronx, N.Y.

1st Prize: Genuine Irish Harp (made by Irish Political Prisoners in Long Kesh

Concentration Camp)

2nd Prize: \$1,000.00

Tickets/\$1.00 each - Six for \$5.00

Proceeds to An Cumann Cabhrach and Green Cross (The Prisoners' Dependent's Fund)

Music By: Pete Kelly's Band

Admission:\$5.00

For Information Call:

(212)567-3604 or (212)994-5767

SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE

Irish Northern Aid

Olney Unit & Cahalane Unit

Have supplies of merchandise, books, records, T-shirts, bumper stickers, etc., For Sale to help our prisoners' dependents.

For further information:

Olney Unit

I.P.O.W. P.O. Box 18434

Philadelphia, Pa.

Tel. (215)455-7409

Cahalane Unit

Bernadette McLaughlin

22 N. Keystone

Upper Darby, Pa. 19082

Tel. (215)352-8148

On the Run
For
Ireland



THINK

MARATHON!

Those interested in starting a mini-marathon in their area, please contact Mick Dewan at the office of The Irish People, 4951 Broadway, New York, NY 10034, or call (212) 567-1611, for details. T-shirts are available.

BOSTON TEA PARTY

On September 26th at 3:00 p.m. there will be an "Irish Tea Party" where British products, particularly tea, will be dumped into Boston Harbor from the tea party ship Beaver.

Another INA dance is planned for November 7th; this will also be held at the Oak Square post (VFW) in Brighton.

HELP WANTED

Clerical mail agents urgently needed by the hundreds for inserting sales material into envelopes. Permanent part or full time opportunity. Experience unnecessary. Excellent income potential. For details and application, send self-addressed, stamped envelope. SYLVESTER Box 96, Chicago Hgts, IL 60411.

REGISTERED CONNEMARA PONIES

for sale—13 to 14 hands. Trained, gentle, intelligent. Call Paul O'Dwyer (212) 269-3939 or write to O'Dwyer Farms, Montgomery, N.Y. 12540.

CUMANN NA GAELIGE

(The Gaelic Society)

Register on Friday September 11

For The Fall Season Classes In

Irish Language
(Elementary and Intermediate Classes)

Irish History
(Friday Nights, 8:15-9:15 p.m.)

Registration: John Jay College, 445 W. 59th St.,
Manhattan, Room 3420, 8:00 P.M.

STATEN ISLAND

Allen Cappelli, Democratic candidate for City Council in the 35th C.D., responding to a request for his position by the Staten Island Democratic Association, has released a statement denouncing British policy in Northern Ireland and calling for an American mediation effort that would lead to the unification of the six counties of the North with those of the Republic of Ireland.

"I realize this is not an issue directly related to the City Council but I believe there are times when a public official must take a position on an issue that is of interest to his constituents," said Cappelli.

Speaking to the Irish issue Cappelli said, "It is clear to me that the British government must take immediate steps to withdraw its troops and begin to work toward a settlement that guarantees the human rights of all citizens in the North of Ireland."

Cappelli described the current British administration as oppressive and he cited several aspects of

British policy such as imprisonment without trial, nonjury trials, and the use of forced confessions as admissible evidence, as examples of objectionable procedures.

Continuing, Cappelli asserted that, "I firmly believe that a final settlement must include eventual unification of Ireland. Irish history demands nothing less. People must not be misled into thinking the problems of the last decade are an end in themselves. They are a small part of the centuries-old history of British oppression in Ireland, oppression that must come to a just and lasting end."

Cappelli added that he supported the current effort to encourage the American boycott of British products as a means of pressuring the British government.

"If elected I look forward to working with public officials like Mario Biaggi and Assemblyman Sean Walsh in seeking a just and peaceful end to the troubles in Ireland," said Cappelli.

Irish Northern Aid

Santa Barbara Unit

Sponsors A

Silent Vigil

At

City Center

(After the death of each hunger striker)

Our next business meeting is:

September 23rd

At

Recreation Center

Carrillo & Anacapa Streets at 7:00 P.M.

For Information Call: 965-4933

Philadelphia

Irish Northern Aid

Will Hold A

Demonstration

On

Sunday, September 13th at 2 PM

Assemble at Martins Mill Rd. & Rising Sun Ave.
After the Demo, there will be a dance

At

Osmond V.F.W. Post
Lawrence & Chew Sts.

Beef And Beer

Admission: \$10.00

For Further Information Call:

(215)455-7409 or (215)535-5348

IRISH FELONS & *Irish Mandates*

by William J. Brennan

Over a century ago the English historian and English ally, Froude, toured America lecturing on the legality of English occupation of Ireland. Despite a well-oiled and heavily financed publicity campaign and a gift for articulation, his mission was doomed to failure, because of two men—John Mitchel and Father Thomas Burke. Father Burke was the well-known Dominican theologian.

Then as now, U.S. officialdom received the English point of view politely, almost reverently. The rank and file of the American people listened to the truth from the Galway priest and, also, the results of an election in Ireland. Confronted with these two events at every turn, Froude returned to England, his mission a failure.

The return to Ireland of John Mitchel and his election to the English Parliament caused an uproar in the House of Commons. Here was a man who was a convicted felon, an escapee, a man broken in body by prison life and old age (but not broken in spirit), who still had Irish determination and love of liberty. John Mitchel had the unique distinction of being the first man in English history to be indicted for treason and felony at the same time, by Special Act. He was tried and sentenced by a packed jury.

Returning to Ireland a generation later, Mitchel was nominated to run for Tipperary and Cork City. He was a Northern Presbyterian running in the heart of Catholic Ireland. The result: election without opposition. Declared ineligible after the first election, because "he hadn't purged himself of his felony", the election was called again. This time he ran with opposition and was elected by 80% of the vote. His strength ebbing from the strenuousness of this campaigning, he died shortly after his great triumph. The people of Ireland had given their mandate!

His vote was an increase from the 60% given five years earlier to the Fenian prisoner, O'Donovan Rossa. O'Donovan Rossa had been chained hand and foot and fed like a dog in his cell, under the auspices of the English. This treatment was probably partly due to his plea: "Not guilty — enough!" There are many today who say that it was Padraig Pearse's speech in 1913 at Rossa's graveside that proved to be the catalyst for the Easter Rising of 1916.

Another election mandate occurred in 1918 when the Irish people

of all of Ireland voted by 80% for a free nation. During this exercise in English democracy for the captive Irish, 36 members of the first Dail (Irish Parliament) had been imprisoned.

Again, this Irish mandate played by English rules was answered by English response—overrunning the Irish country with their Black and Tans, prison ships, interrogation centers, and executions.

A treaty was then forced upon the Irish representatives at a Peace Conference in London under the threat by David Lloyd George, the English Prime Minister, of "a terrible and immediate war" This became an example of the type of English answer to an Irish mandate for the future. English diplomatic Froudes are bringing this message to America today.

To consolidate their hold on Northeast Ireland, once the division by military might had been established, the English turned a blind eye to legalities for that section of Ireland. They sanctioned gerrymandering, voting franchise by property ownership, pluralistic voting franchise by almost any anti-Irish excuse they could invent, and institutionalized discrimination. These practices are anathema in other "integral parts of the United Kingdom". It was only after the embarrassment before the world by the Civil Rights Movement in northeast Ireland, and the deaths of many people, that some of these injustices were repealed. The internment which was supposedly abolished by the repeal of the Special Powers Act is now performed under the Emergency Provisions Act with a little better disguise.

A poll was "framed" to find out if northeast Ireland should remain part of the United Kingdom. The referendum was originally intended for all the people of the United Kingdom — Wales, Scotland, England and northeast Ireland. The English government, knowing the negative results of such a wide poll, determined to ask only the people of northeast Ireland. This was similar to the packed jury used against Mitchel. The Irish Nationalists and a sizeable portion of the "loyalist" majority boycotted the voting. Outside observers, as well as the boycotting non-participants, consider the results as meaningless. The English, however, still talk today in their propaganda about the "overwhelming majority" who voted to remain loyal to England.

The English made another move by eliminating prisoners' political status, effective in March 1976. Another mandate began forming as it had in the cell of O'Donovan Rossa and in the waning life of John Mitchel. The election of Bobby Sands, Irish felon by English judgment, was a larger electoral mandate, by 50%, than had been given to the Prime Minister of England, Margaret Thatcher. Thatcher 20,000 votes, Sands 30,000 votes. The people of Fermanagh and South Tyrone had spoken. Bobby Sands, like another predecessor, William Smith O'Brien in Clonmel a century before, had refused to wear the English prison uniform. Thomas Ashe had died on hunger strike for the same basic reason in 1917.

English apologists and analysts, and their anglophile counterparts, had difficulty explaining this latest mandate for Bobby Sands. "Intimidation", "minority anti-Unionism", etc. were reliable catch-phrases. They were hit by further mandates from the Republic of Ireland when two other English "criminals" were elected to the Irish Dail. Other English internees from northeast Ireland also showed resounding strength in their near wins in the same Irish Republic election.

The elected prisoners cannot leave prison to take up their seats in the Dail. How does England explain the electorate in the Republic of Ireland forfeiting their representation, especially in these times of economic stress? The voters expressed their solidarity behind the prisoners, in an area where "the climate of violence" could not be invoked!

How does England answer the "widespread sympathy" (per the New York Times) given to the IRA by the Irish government financed poll a year ago? This poll was taken by the Economic and Social Research Institute. Not as mandates?

The English Parliament has now banned felons, such as Bobby Sands, from being nominated for election. How quickly they cover their tracks when confronted by a refuting of the English government statement, "The IRA has no common support."

It was policies of the past, such as this, that led the historian W.A. O'Connor in 1886 to state: "If force be the special characteristic of government, the nihilist and the dynamiter are the most legitimate sovereigns."

The English government itself has written the final Irish Mandate!

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

CARRON CENSORED

views which followed.

The same evening's 'Today Tonight' current affairs program on RTE began with an explanation that Owen Carron could not be on the screen because of Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act which bans members of Sinn Fein from RTE.

Loftily

Less than a week previously the Free State premier Garret FitzGerald had, on British television, loftily criticized the British government for not operating the proportional representation election system, thus preventing 'a free operation of democracy'.

The British government "has made it impossible for the people of Fermanagh and South Tyrone to express their choice between different groups representing different nationalist views," he said.

The 'free operation of democracy' does not apparently include the basic freedom of speech in the FitzGerald philosophy.

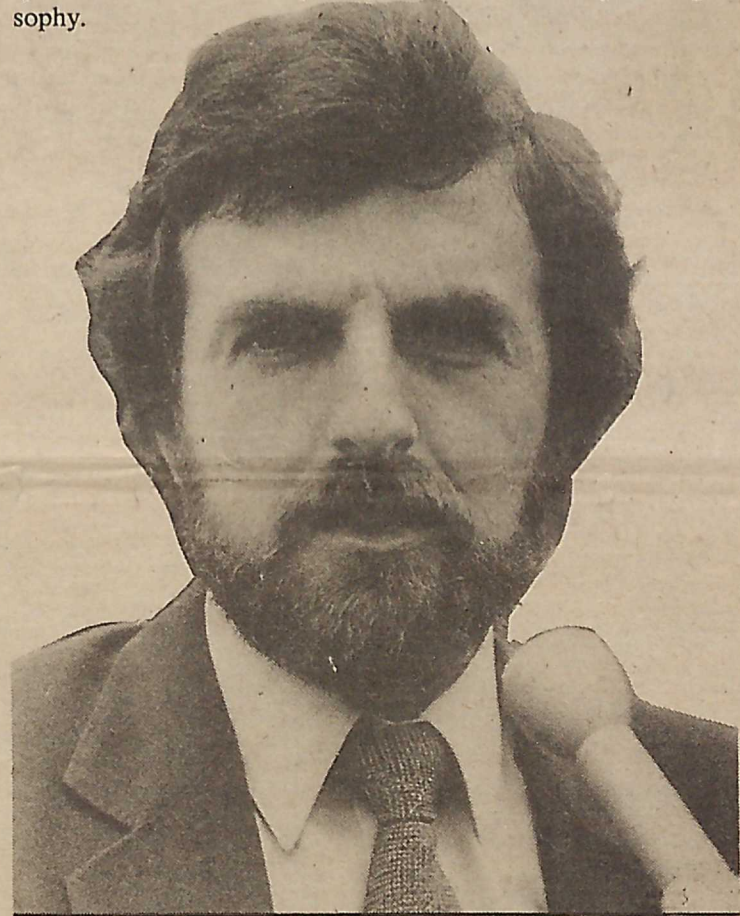
The ban on Owen Carron had been in force throughout the election campaign and an attempt by RTE to cover their inadequacy by getting him to nominate an "acceptable" spokesperson had been rebuffed by him.

"We don't need RTE to win this election," he had correctly predicted to RTE journalist Rodney Rice, when approached at an election rally, for "these people will win it for us."

Suspend

On Tuesday, August 25th, the Dublin Broadcasting Branch of the National Union of Journalists, which represents the RTE journalists, announced that it was seeking a meeting with the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Patrick Cooney, to urge him to suspend the banning order under Section 31 for a trial period of one year.

They say that putting RTE in a position of being unable to interview an elected public repre-



Around the same time, Reynolds privately gave RTE journalists to understand that he would turn a blind eye if they wished to operate a more flexible approach.

In fact, at the time of the Bobby Sands election, Owen Carron appeared on RTE and, later, well known Sinn Fein members Jim Gibney and Paddy Bolger were interviewed in their role as members of the National H-Block/Armagh Committee.

However, Carron was later designated as 'unacceptable' and the appointment of the notorious Patrick Cooney as the Coalition's Minister for Posts and Telegraphs was in itself enough to ensure that timid RTE executives would allow no further stepping out of line.

The banning of the Westminster MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone from the Free State airwaves can uniquely highlight the blatant political censorship which Section 31 imposes, and thus hasten its abolition.

Fermanagh and South Tyrone M.P., Owen Carron, a member of Sinn Fein whose exclusion from RTE under Section 31 is causing massive embarrassment to Garret FitzGerald's government.

sentative has made them "a laughing stock in comparison to other Irish news media and foreign radio and television services available in Ireland."

They maintain that the ban, which prohibits interviews with spokesmen of certain organizations, has been extended by RTE, without any strict legal grounds, to cover all members of those organizations. RTE's "narrow interpretation" of the banning order demonstrates, they say, "how any government censorship, however limited, is repugnant to the public's right to information."

The order was in fact waived so that RTE could show the BBC Robert Kee series 'Ireland, a history' which included interviews with prominent republicans, Joe Cahill and Danny Morrison.



sports

Offaly make history with emotional and spectacular victory

OFFALY.....2-12;

GALWAY.....0-15

HURLING history continues to be made in the most outlandish fashion. Last year Galway broke a losing sequence of 57 years with an emotional and spectacular victory. Yesterday at Croke Park, Offaly won their first title in the history of the game in a way which practically beggars all description. They were three points clear at the end having overhauled a Galway lead of six points at half time, but it was a most unlikely result for all but the last five minutes as the holders of the title flung away their chances with all the prodigality of drunken wedding guests getting rid of their confetti.

At the end, the Offaly supporters were on the verge of delirium and there was a look of stunned incredulity on the faces of the players as the realisation of their extraordinary victory slowly sank in. The final whistle had been greeted with a full-throated roar; a mixture of relief and amazement. The teeming crowds on the pitch — there was a danger of a major invasion just before the end — swamped the players in an overwhelming tide of excitement and chaos.

Nobody seemed to notice as the Galway players plodded away to the dressing rooms their heads bowed in disbelief, that they could lose in such a fashion and without the hint of a spirited resistance or anything approaching pride.

But it is quite unfair to linger too long on Galway's ineptitudes. Offaly must get their full mead of praise for a remarkable performance. It was all heart and spirit. There was never a hint of surrender or lack of commitment during the entire match. It was as if the team had settled for a creditable showing in their first final only for the bridesmaid to turn out to be the bride.

Looking back on the performance, it is difficult to say that this player or that was the Offaly star. No one player stood out yet none failed to contribute either. In a situation in which Galwaymen were dominant in several sectors, it required Offaly to keep plugging away in the hope that the tide would turn. It didn't quite turn at any stage but it stopped flowing completely and Offaly found they could wade ashore.

NO LIFE

The game as a game never really came to life. There were times when Galway seemed on the verge of slipping into a higher gear but they never did so. When one or two players whipped themselves into a greater effort others dropped the tempo and all the while Offaly's calm continuous pressing kept them in the game.

Yet, their scores were coming so infrequently that the thought of them getting into a winning position continued to seem unlikely. In retrospect, it seems to me that we were lured into this error by the fact that Galway had taken 13 scores in the first half and that they were capable of reaping a similarly sound harvest in the second.

It was not to be. Their total in the second 35 minutes were a mere two points. And when a closer look is taken at the statistics we can see why. Of Galway's total of 15 points, eight came from frees. Five of these were scored in the first half during which Galway were awarded six frees while the second half yielded them only one award by referee Frank Murphy.

This is a truly splendid reflection on the Offaly defence. Personally, I thought that Galway might have had a handful of frees but, even if they had, it would surely not have made all that much difference and Galway, with 14 wides from play in the second half have no complaints. Nor is what I say a criticism of the refereeing. Frank Murphy has always been a believer in keeping the play moving and he applied this policy even-handedly all through.

CONSIDER MERITS

So we must look at the match from a positive point of view and consider the merits of Offaly's victory. And it has merit. Merit to spare. Against all the odds and all the predictions they came out for their first final calm and resolute; they played with vigour and determination and not a little skill and they go home with the trophy.

It would be churlish in the extreme to ask for more. At some future date, and perhaps the not too distant future, they will be back again to please us with open, flowing, brilliant hurling. This time they came as apprentices and fashioned their prize in a way which betokens craftsmanship of a high order now that their time has been served.

In such an emotional climate it is difficult to ignore the personality aspect of the match and, in this respect, the name of Damien Martin springs immediately to mind. Here was a man whose service to the art of hurling has been considerable by any standards. Yet, he plied his trade in the backwaters until two years ago when he won his first Leinster medal and considered it to be the pinnacle of his ambitions in life.

He won his second such award this year after being lured out of retirement and now he can place them on either side of an All-Ireland. Nobody deserves it better and nobody earned it more spectacularly for it was a brilliant save by him at a crucial stage of the second half which saved the Offaly net and lifted the flagging morale.

NONE STRONGER

In front of him none was stronger or more committed to his task than Eugene Coughlan. His was a thankless job marking, as he did, John Connolly. There would be no great credit for him in holding a man who was brought out of retirement and even less if he gave him a number of scores. As it was, Connolly played poorly by his standards of excellence but there were several times in the first half when he looked dangerous as ever. It was at this stage that the closeness of Coughlan's marking kept the scores at bay and that Coughlan achieved similar success against Joe Connolly, is a confirmation of his worth.

In truth the Galway full forward line never really moved as menacingly as we know they can. In fairness to Bernie Ford the crack he took on the head early on must have had some effect but the credit goes to Tom Donoghue and Pat Fleury for a job most capably done on their opponents and always fairly.

ONE OF the most popular places in Croke Park at big matches is the Press Box. Yesterday's match was no exception when the area reserved for working pressmen was jammed to capacity making things extremely difficult. Unfortunately the majority of those who succeeded in getting Press passes were strangers to the working reporters.

It is tribute enough to the Offaly half back line to say they outshone their much more praised

counterparts on the Galway side. In the middle of the line, Pat Delaney had some rather sticky moments early on when Joe Connolly looked the most skilful hurler on the field, but Delaney stuck to the task with a gritty determination which finally won him the honours of the day and his contribution in the last 20 minutes was as fine as anything in the match. One marvellous, leggy run right through the Galway defence in the 25th minute of the second half for a very important point was beautiful to watch.

On either side of him Aidan Fogarty and Ger Coughlan were efficient and constant. Their job was to clip the Galway wings and this job has never been quite so effectively done. So well did Coughlan play that Finbar Gantley was moved into the corner in the first half and later off altogether and P. J. Molloy has seldom had such a barren day.

DOMINATED MIDFIELD

There was a time when the idea of winning the midfield battle only to lose the scoring war was unthinkable. No longer can that be said to be true after yesterday, for Galway dominated midfield 65 of the 70 minutes only to find themselves on the receiving end. It could, and will indeed, be argued that Steve Mahon of Galway was the man of the match. He, and his partner, Michael Connolly were coasting majestically at times and between them they scored three of the most elegant points seen in a hurling final for years. Yet nothing much came of this domination and towards the end Joachim Kelly and Liam Currams were forging ahead and winning possession which had earlier been going Galway's way.

The Offaly half forward line of Pat Kirwan, Brendan Birmingham and Mark Corrigan were not given a chance against Sylvie Linnane, Sean Silke and Iggy Clarke before the game. They might get some of the crumbs from the rich man's table it was felt. Birmingham, however, outthured Silke for long periods and Kirwan, though not altogether as effective, never allowed Clarke's penchant for driving forward with the ball to develop. Linnane can look back on a game of considerable worth for him but Corrigan is a persistent and courageous player whose unfussy nature and dogged style was never more obvious or more valuable.

In the front line Pat Carroll had a powerfully determined match and his scores, particularly his beautifully-taken goal, will be the stuff of legend before he gets home. In the other corner Johnny Flaherty must have thought the clock had been turned back several years for he "had the legs" of Seamus Coen for most of the match. Pdraig Horan scored the most valuable of points before the end although outplayed by McInerney for most of the game and if Galway had a hero in defence it was Jimmy Cooney who made several interceptions and clearances when most needed.

In the Galway goal Michael Conneely was blameless for both goals. The first from Carroll slipped in off a post and in the case of the second Conneely could



scarcely have done more. He was prepared to concede the penalty as Flaherty got the ball but the referee allowed the play to continue long enough for Flaherty to conjure the ball into the net.

The opening pace was less than brisk and the expected flurry of timber failed to materialise as the huge crowd of 71,384 settled down to the match. The early cut and thrust was quite gentlemanly really and seemed slow and cumbersome and when Michael Conneely slipped going to the ball in the 8th minute, the Galway hearts were in their mouths.

SUDDEN BLOW

All six Galway backs were involved in shovelling away another Offaly attack immediately after and then, with the scores at three points to two in favour of Galway, Offaly struck a firm and sudden blow. Flaherty, dashing about with a nimbleness which belied his age, was the rainmaker. Stopped himself, he doubled back inside and slipped a pass to Carroll who whipped in a goal-keeper's nightmare which struck the inside of Conneely's right-hand post and tucked itself into the other corner of the net behind him.

Galway refused to panic and the Connolly brothers Michael and Joe combined for a point which seemed to presage a Galway avalanche so neat was its construction and sweet its execution. Molloy added conviction to that feeling with the nearest of scores and after Forde had been tackled just in the nick of time, Mahon majestically pointed from far out.

Galway were now having a very good time indeed as John Connolly sent Joe through for another point. There were obvious signs of weakness in the Offaly defence now and ominous signs of a Galway scoring spree which oddly never arrived. John Connolly made two marvellous catches in scoring positions but found he could not get in a clean stroke on either occasion.

Meanwhile, a long-range Delaney free and a point of very high quality by Currams was all Offaly had to show and Galway stretched their score to 13 points by half time with Offaly, apparently adrift, on 1-4.

Even with the wind in their faces in the second half, Galway seemed in a very powerful position and it was generally expected that they would pull away. Offaly's hopes were not helped by the fact that Tom Donoghue had to limp off after four minutes and when Joe Connolly stretched

Galway's lead to seven points with an early free Galway's position seemed secure.

Then, amazingly, Galway's accuracy deserted them and the fact that Offaly were marking closely and tightly without conceding frees cut down the chances of Joe Connolly from the placed ball. Gradually, Offaly began to whittle down the lead and when Noel Lane scored Galway's 15th point in the 14th minute of the second half, very few would have bet that they had got their last.

SLOPPY MARKING

The Galway marking became sloppy; wide gaps were appearing in the half back area of their defence and Sylvie Linnane's impersonation of the boy with his finger in the dyke was admirable but unconvincing. Offaly's arrows began to find the bull. Liam Currams struck an almost unbelievable point from far out; Delaney pointed a free from 70 yards and troubled the Galway defence with a wicked "dipper" which Conneely saved spectacularly.

Finbar Gantley weaved in for a palmed effort which went wide and was immediately replaced by Frank Burke without any obvious improvement in the accuracy although Burke and Molloy created a chance for Lane which he angled beautifully but Martin, with a twist and a leap turned the ball wide. Clarke, never any more than 60 per cent of his best, drove the "65" wide and at the other end a Flaherty point left the score 0-15 to 1-10 in favour of Galway with five minutes to go.

Then Flaherty struck. Joachim Kelly delivered the ball short to Birmingham and his pass found Flaherty close in. Galway players clustered and blustered and were willing to concede the penalty but Flaherty somehow eluded their clutches and palmed the ball into the net to put Offaly ahead for the first time since the second minute. Danny Owens, who had replaced Pat Kirwan, put the Offaly followers into transports of delight and when Horan won a free he converted it himself to put a captain's seal on a remarkable match.

OFFALY: D Martin; T Donoghue, E Coughlan, P Fleury; A Fogarty, P Delaney (0-5 3 frees, one 65); G Coughlan, J Kelly, L Currams (0-2); P Kirwan, B Birmingham, M Corrigan; P Carroll (1-1), P Horan 0-2 both frees), J Flaherty (1-1). Subs: B Keeshan for Donoghue (39 mins); D Owens (0-1) for Kirwan (54 mins).

GALWAY: M Conneely; S Coen, N McInerney, J Cooney; S Linnane, S Silke, I Clarke; M Connolly (0-1), S Mahon (0-2); F Gantley, J Connolly (0-8 six frees), P J Molloy (0-1); B Forde, John Connolly, N Lane (0-3). Subs: F Burke for Gantley (59 mins); P Ryan for Forde (70 mins). REFEREE: F Murphy (Cork).