



# The Irish people

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### NEW US — BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATY

There is no doubt that the agreement on extradition signed on Tuesday, June 25th, by US and British government representatives, despite smoke-screen references to 'international terrorism', is directed exclusively against the struggle being waged by the Irish people. "SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY The text of the "supplementary treaty" has been kept a closely

being cagey on its provisions, with officials suggesting that it will make the situation of those fighting extradition "more difficult", the British government is claiming that the agreement will effectively abolish the right of fugitives to avoid extradition on the grounds that their alleged offences are political, a right recognized in the current 1972 British-US extradition treaty.

orders sought by the US Attorney General at the request of the British government. The US Attorney General then appealed against the refusal to a higher court, which has just ruled that the US authorities do not have a right of appeal against an order refusing extradition. However, Joe Doherty and Liam Quinn are still in prison awaiting likely deportation proceedings again at the behest



US Embassy in Dublin

guarded secret, hoping to avoid the inevitable outcry from Irish Americans at this endorsement of British colonial repression in Ireland. The text will not be released until the treaty comes before the US Senate for its ratification. However, though the US State Department is

RETROSPECTIVE The agreement will also attempt to make the provisions of the amending treaty retroactive, which could affect people who have already fought and won extradition cases in the US. Both Joseph Doherty and Liam Quinn defeated

of the British government. Should the amending treaty be ratified by the US Senate, the British could make a further request for their extradition, under the new provisions. This political defense against extradition, it is important to (Continued on page 2.)

### BELFAST MAN ACCUSED OF BRIGHTON ATTACK

An Irishman accused of the attack upon Margaret Thatcher at a Brighton hotel made a defiant court appearance last week. Patrick Joseph Magee, a 34-year-old Belfast man, appeared at Lambeth Magistrates Court dressed only in shorts and a blanket, after his clothes were confiscated for forensic tests. He gave a defiant clenched-fist salute as he left the dock at the end of the brief court appearance to be remanded without bail until later in the week.

Magee is accused of planting the bomb that ripped through the Grand Hotel in the south coast town of Brighton last October 12th and with the death of the five people who were killed in the attack. Thatcher and several of her Cabinet ministers were staying in the hotel for the Conservative Party's annual conference. Magee and five others in court also faced additional charges, apparently related to an alleged campaign to bomb 12 English

seaside towns this summer. A seventh suspect stood accused of withholding information. Two of the other accused men, Peter Sherry and Gerard McDonnell appeared in court naked apart from blue towels tied around their waists. Scotland Yard said three of the men were only half-dressed because their own clothing had been taken away for forensic examination. Before the court appearance, British sharpshooters took (Continued on page 15.)

### BISHOPS' REQUEST FOR IRISH ADVISER DENIED

The Catholic Bishops of America have asked President Reagan to use his "good offices" with Mrs. Thatcher to bring about a settlement in the north. Repeating for the President the US State Department has called such an overture unnecessary.

the report has gone to all American bishops. One of the recommendations in the report is the establishment of a special presidential adviser on the north. In his letter to President Reagan, Bish-

The letter to President Reagan from Bishop James Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, President of the US Catholic Conference, grew out of last October's visit to the north by four US bishops who were "saddened by what we observed and what we heard."



Cardinal John O'Connor

Catholics in the north, Bishop Malone told the US President, have many grievances and are a troubled group. They are not accepted as equal citizens and are virtually excluded from the political process. There is a long history of discrimination in jobs, housing and opportunity which is only slowly changing.

op Malone mentioned the appointment of a special envoy for north Ireland, a concept which is urged by Assemblyman John Dearnle.

The four visiting bishops included Dr. Malone himself, Archbishop (now Cardinal) John J. O'Connor of New York, Bishops Mark Hurlley of Santa Rosa California, and J. Francis Stafford of Memphis, Tennessee. On their return they wrote a report for the administrative board of the US Catholic Conference which was formally adopted this spring. A copy of

Bishop Malone said in his letter that without attempting to assess the advantages or disadvantages of this type of diplomacy, a special Presidential adviser, working primarily in (Continued on page 15.)

### IRA INNOCENT

The Provisional IRA issued a statement last week in which they said none of their members were involved in the murder last week of Garda

Sergeant Patrick Morrissey (49), who was shot dead while chasing two raiders following a robbery at a Labour Exchange at Ardee, Co. Louth.

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See  
INDEPENDENCE DAY  
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT  
pages 9 through 12

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# Analysis of Sinn Fein's Election Performance

## Definite advance

BY JACK MADDEN

**M**EDIA commentators have, throughout the past week, done their very best to belittle the performance of Sinn Fein in the twenty-six-county local government elections. Without any reference to the facts, they have made it appear that Sinn Fein had lost in terms of voter support and seats held.

This media distortion began on election night when RTE's *Today Tonight* programme compared the votes secured by various parties in 1979 and last year's Euro election. Sinn Fein, we were falsely told, had not stood candidates in 1979, so in each case the party's vote was an increase.

However, when the final tally was given *Today Tonight* incredibly claimed that the Sinn Fein vote had dropped by 1.8% overall. This claim had no basis in fact and ten minutes later — presumably after angry phonecalls — the programme presenter, Brian Farrell, admitted that something was amiss. How could the Sinn Fein vote have dropped between 1979 and 1985, if, as he had claimed, the party had not stood in 1979? With much humming and hawing *Today Tonight* reluctantly conceded that the 1.8% drop was a lie.

Had they bothered to check with Sinn Fein before the programme, they would have learned that in 1979 Sinn Fein secured 29,798 votes in elections to county councils and county borough councils and with the addition of urban council and town commission votes that overall vote amounted to nearly 34,000.

**A**ND if they had then compared these votes to the Sinn Fein vote in the Euro elections then the latter, 54,672, showed a substantial increase. In fact, in 1979 Sinn Fein got about 2.5% of the vote across the twenty-six counties, while their share of the Euro vote was 4.8%.

While there was a substantial increase, this analogy is misleading because in 1979 Sinn Fein stood candidates in a limited number of areas while the Euro vote included every area. The only true analogy is to compare like with like, and if we compare last week's performance by Sinn Fein, we discover that the county council and county borough council vote has increased from 29,798 votes in 1979 to 45,054 votes in 1985.

If we add all the first preference votes from urban councils and town commissions (some of which have not been received as we go to press) the Sinn Fein vote rises by nearly 9,000 to approximately 54,000. This is not only a massive increase on the 1979 vote but, considering the limited number of areas contested, it was clearly an increase on the Sinn Fein Euro vote.

**I**N terms of seats gained, Sinn Fein in 1979 had 28 councillors holding 30 seats, today it has 36 councillors holding 39 seats. There can be no doubt from these figures that in overall terms Sinn Fein



● Getting the message across on polling day, Bredge Tuite in Balbrigan...



...And Harry Fleming (right) in Finglas

made significant advances and yet the media continued to suggest that ground had been lost.

Fianna Fail and the Workers Party were winners and Sinn Fein along with Fine Gael and Labour were losers' according to the *Sunday Tribune*, while other newspapers and RTE simply lumped Sinn Fein into the category of 'others'.

The media in general seemed oblivious of the fact that Sinn Fein had maintained its position as the fourth largest party in the twenty-six counties. More likely they were deliberately magnifying the gains made by the Workers Party and making those gains appear to be at the expense of Sinn Fein as well as Labour. However, the figures state otherwise.

**I**NDEED, even in Dublin city and county where the Workers Party made most of their gains, the Sinn Fein vote rose dramatically from 5,000 in 1979 to 12,446 this year. Again, candidates stood in a limited number of areas but even within those areas of Dublin where both parties fielded candidates, Sinn Fein polled exceptionally well.

In fact in five of the 15 areas of Dublin contested by both parties, Sinn Fein outpolled the Workers Party which has concentrated nearly all its resources in Dublin for the past 15 years. And in other areas, such as Ballyfermot, even Workers Party leader Tomas Mac Giolla found Sinn Fein candidate Jimmy Delaney snapping at his heels. Again, in the big working-class area of Ballymun in the Drumcondra constituency, Sinn Fein's Ann O'Sullivan outpolled the two Workers Party candidates.

There is no doubt that the hard work by Sinn Fein in working-class areas of Dublin has begun to pay dividends and the one seat now held, by Christy Burke in the North Inner City, is an underestimation of the real and growing strength of Sinn Fein throughout Dublin city and county.

**H**OWEVER, the biggest gains were made by Sinn Fein in four of the five border counties: Donegal, Leitrim, Monaghan and Louth. Within these counties, Sinn Fein's share of the vote rose by more than 100% from a combin-

ed total of 6,253 in 1979 to 12,702 in last week's elections.

Besides the extra seats won, Sinn Fein narrowly missed further gains in Louth, where Arthur Morgan in Carlingford and Frank Duffy in Dundalk needed only a handful of votes to take county council seats. In Monaghan, Rose McMahon almost succeeded in joining two other Sinn Fein councillors on Monaghan County Council.

Elsewhere in the twenty-six counties, Peadar Beecher in Cork, Jerry Walsh in Kerry, Paddy Ruane in Galway, John Crabbe in Dublin and a host of urban and town commission candidates narrowly missed election, but new gains came in areas like Kildare, where Paddy Wright won a county council seat, and in Carlow, where Kieran Foley became the first Sinn Fein urban district councillor for half a century.

**E**NTERING these elections, Sinn Fein stated that it was not forecasting a dramatic increase in seats or votes and that the primary objective of the election campaign was to test and strengthen its organisation. Both seats and votes have increased substantially and the 35-seat target which was predicted in this paper was surpassed.

More importantly, however, the second aim has also been realised. Both the strengths and the weaknesses of Sinn Fein in the twenty-six counties have been identified as never before, as has been the potential for further advances. In five county council areas, the Sinn Fein vote rose considerably as it did in major urban centres such as Dublin, Dun Laoghaire and Cork.

Reverses in areas such as Galway and Wexford, where the Sinn Fein vote dropped considerably, need to be examined and acted upon, just as Sinn Fein workers in counties like Cavan, Limerick, Longford and Sligo, where there have been either slight gains or losses since 1979, must sort themselves out and then begin to move forward.

### Correction

Due to a printing error in a line of type in the story 'Goldin Returns From Ireland' was omitted. Harold McCusker was the Official Unionist Party member who met with Goldin, while John Hume, Brian Feeney and Pascal O'Hare are not Official Unionist but members of the Social Democratic and Labor Party.

### (Continued from page 1.) NEW US — BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATY

remember, is a classic legal principle. As a motion passed at an international lawyers' convention last month in Paris stressed refusal to extradite people charged with political offences is 'an essential safeguard

of human rights and fundamental freedoms including the right to self-determination'. The convention was incidentally strongly critical of recent developments in international and Free State law which it said have eroded this safeguard 'to the point of extinction'.

In British legal tradition the principle has survived from the Napoleonic wars. But now according to British Home Secretary Leon Brittan this week between 'two democratic countries' this democratic principle is not 'suitable'.

# Regional NEWS

## DELAWARE VALLEY INA



*Commemorative Mass*



*The Four Acres Swim Club*



*"They died for Ireland," read the inscription on the Daniel Doherty and William Fleming Memorial Trophy.*



*Al Countryman, captain of the NJ team*



*The picnic grounds provided an ideal site for the festivities.*

The third picnic of the year will be held on Sunday, July 14th, and will be in memory of John J. McCullough, labor leader and great humanitarian. It will take place at Pulaski Park, Frankford and Mill Road, from noon to 7:00 p.m. Tommy Moffitt's Band will entertain. There will be food and refreshments and games for the children. Price of admission is \$5.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children under 12.

On Saturday, July 27th, Irish Day in the Wildwoods will be held at Harry the Hat's, 113 New Jersey Avenue, Angelsea, North Wildwood (2 blocks from the beach). There will be continuous Irish and American music, an open bar and refreshments.

On Sunday, August 11th, Irish Day in the Poconos will be held at Camelot Lodge. Everyone, especially all INA units, is invited to come to a giant get-

together in the scenic Poconos which is Molly Maguire country, and enjoy the indoor and outdoor pools, football field, horseback riding, tennis courts and children's playground. Or just come and enjoy the beautiful scenery. Food and refreshments will be available, and two bands will provide continuous entertainment.

On Sunday, August 18th, an Irish picnic will be held at Pulaski Park.

The Irish American Fenian Society has been producing Irish prisoner of war bracelets for over a year. In the past, purchasers could either request a name be assigned from the current list of prisoners, or designate a particular name to be imprinted on the bracelet. Due to difficulties encountered in the manufacture of these bracelets, which resulted in lengthy delays, the Fenian Society must discontinue the option of allowing purchasers to designate a particular prisoner's name. Effective immediately, bracelets will be assigned from the current prisoner list.

Requests can be made for a bracelet for a prisoner in Long Kesh, Armagh, Portlaoise, or the English or American prisons. However, the name will be assigned by the society. This will enable the society to fill orders immediately. Irish prisoner of war bracelets are \$5.00 each and can be ordered from the Irish American Fenian Society, PO Box 7337, Hicksville, NY 11801. The Fenian Society regrets any inconvenience caused by discontinuing the option to choose a particular name on the bracelets.

### INA RAFFLE & DANCE

The Irish Northern Aid Committee's annual raffle and dance will take place on Saturday, September 14th, at Gaelic Park Casino, 240th Street and Broadway, Bronx, New York. Music by the popular Irish Ramblers will begin at 9:30 p.m. and continue to 1:30 a.m. This year's first prize is a traditional Irish harp made in Long Kesh. The second prize will be a video cassette recorder.

Third prize will be a barrel full of cheer. The raffle is a very important national fund-raising event. Tickets are \$1.00 each or \$5.00 for a book of six tickets. All proceeds from the raffle and dance will go to An Cumann Cabhrach (Dublin) and Green Cross (Belfast). For tickets or further information, call (212) 567-3604.

**Native Irishmen made up the largest percentage of George Washington's Revolutionary Army. They struggled to give birth to our wonderful nation. And they succeeded! We honor their memory today and pledge our continued support to those native Irishmen fighting to free their own land from the SAME TYRANNICAL ENEMY.**

**Westchester/Putnam Unit  
IRISH NORTHERN AID COMMITTEE  
Thomas Foley, Chairman**

**BELFAST MARCH  
RESERVATIONS DEADLINE  
July 4th**

Places are still available for the historic 1985 Belfast March  
**But Reservations Must Be Made Now**

Write or call today  
(See page 6 write-up)

# Editorial

## INDEPENDENCE DAY

This week, Americans will proudly celebrate Independence Day. It remains a day associated with thoughts of summer, fireworks, pageants, parades and picnics. But it is also a day whose symbolic meaning remains deeply ingrained within the consciousness of most Americans. A little more than two centuries ago, the American colonies proclaimed their independence from Britain. Moreover, the principles described as self-evident truths, which were asserted as the basis of the claim of liberty, were every bit as revolutionary as the war then being waged against the British Empire.

### DEATH WARRANT

It bears remembrance that when the Declaration of Independence was issued, the signatories seemed more likely to be signing a death warrant than a document that would commend their names to history. The American Army, under its Commander-in-Chief George Washington, was in a perilous condition. Britain's professional soldiers and Hessian mercenaries had defeated the brave but inexperienced patriots at almost every major battle. Only about one third of Americans supported the revolution. Another third, those who had acquired places of position and patronage under the colonial administration, actively opposed the War of Independence. Many of these Tories would fight alongside the British and become particularly ruthless in a battle against their fellow countrymen. The remainder of the population was ambivalent, equally prepared to accept the British or American patriots as the ultimate victors. Washington and the signatories of the Declaration of Independence were denounced by the British as rebels, or traitors, and other terms of opprobrium equivalent to the contemporary epithet of terrorist. The British also denounced the tactics of some divisions within the Continental Army, who fought from cover instead of fighting in formation in open places in accordance with accepted European military practices.

### EMPIRE

Moreover, the British monarchists also scorned the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The precepts that government was based upon the consent of the governed, or that individuals

possessed inalienable human rights was anathema to the political ideology of the British Empire. The idea that people and nations had a right, even a duty, to rebel against the Crown in order to secure democratic government and economic prosperity, was regarded as a dangerous folly to be put down before it spread.

### DEBT

So, two centuries ago, as the Declaration of Independence was being signed in Philadelphia and fought for at various battlefields, the fate of the patriots hung very much in the balance. But despite the risks, despite odds, despite British calumny, indeed, despite the might of the British Empire, those patriots persevered. To them is owed the freedom and prosperity that we enjoy today. And we can be doubly proud because so many of those patriots were Irish.

### EXTRADITION

But along with our pride in the patriots of 1776, there must also be some dismay. The Republic established in the wake of British rule felt great sympathy for those in other lands who struggled for freedom. Indeed, it was more than sympathy. The self-evident truths about the right of people to freedom were universal, applying equally to other nations. Under the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, America began to incorporate the political offense exemption into its extradition treaties. We would not hand over to tyrants those exiles who had striven for liberty. This policy has stood America well. Now it is violated. The British have reported a new protocol to the extradition treaty with America that would circumvent the political offense exemption. The terms will not be released until the matter goes to the Senate for ratification. At stake is the fate of Irish patriots such as Joseph Doherty and Liam Quinn. At stake also are the very principles enunciated in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1776. The protocol, to take effect, must be ratified by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and then the Senate. The odds favor the British, but far less so than they did in 1776. Write your senators today and let your indignation be heard.

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IT'S TIME FOR ENGLAND TO RETURN FREEDOM  
TO IRELAND  
TO HELP STOP THE BLOODSHED OF THE  
INNOCENT  
ONLY THROUGH THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH  
TROOPS WILL PEACE BE FOUND IN IRELAND  
THE SHAME OF ENGLAND IS WRITTEN IN THE  
BLOOD OF THE CHILDREN OF IRELAND

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Calling All Newcomers to Arizona!  
Come Join Our Group

*We are the Arizonans working for a free and united Ireland*

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The Irish Human Rights Committee of Northern  
Aid

All Inquiries Welcome: P.O. Box 34264, Phoenix, Arizona 85067  
(602) 265-3342

America — 1776  
Ireland — ?

### COUNTY TIPPERARY N&B ASSOCIATION

On this 209th Anniversary of The Declaration of Independence, the Officers and members of The Tipperary N&B Association are sending out a call to all Tipperary people to attend Irish Solidarity Day on September 21st, 1985.

209 years ago the founders of this great nation called on all freedom loving people to take up arms and drive the foreigners out. Our forefathers responded by the thousands. They fought and died cheerfully because the enemy was the same enemy that drove them from their beloved Ireland. Many of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence were Irish or of Irish descent, which made the cause closer to their hearts. With the result that General Cornwallis of the British forces declared, "The Irish rebels are to blame for our defeat."

Twenty years later in 1798, Marquis Charles Cornwallis, the then Viceroy of Ireland, Commander of the British forces in Ireland, took out his revenge. The Rising was crushed. He ordered the French back to France, the Irish he executed. "The uprising leads to heroism butchery, the bloody end of a dream that refuses to die."

The American people today enjoy the freedom Irish exiles helped gain for them. We now ask help for our oppressed people. They are still held in bondage by the same enemy they cleared out of the USA over 200 years ago. All we ask is that which every freedom loving people ask The right to seek our own destiny, To elect our own government as the Americans did — a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

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- NO DISCRIMINATION
- NO DIPLOCK COURTS
- NO PLASTIC BULLETS
- NO STRIP SEARCHES
- NO BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE US STATE DEPARTMENT
- NO BRITISH SOLDIERS ON IRISH SOIL

\*\*\*\*\*



Jim Grogan flanked by Helen Dillon Grogan and Michael Flannery

IRELAND UNFREE SHALL NEVER BE AT PEACE  
*Tiocfaidh ár lá*  
James Grogan, President

# Observations of a Yank

By John Brendan Flannery

John Brendan Flannery, a well-known figure in the Irish-American community through his dedicated efforts with the Irish American Unity Conference, writes from his retirement home in Ireland.

The sincerity of Shorts Brothers' mea culpas and promises to amend were questioned by the headmistress of St. Louise's Comprehensive College in West Belfast.

Sr. Genevieve said that Shorts had called in the heads of all the schools in West Belfast, telling them they wanted to employ "more people from our area..."

"I thought they meant it. But I think now they were wasting our time." She was referring to the fact that the college had sent 30 girls there. Two had been promised jobs and informed by letter they would be called. That was over a year ago. They are still waiting.

A year ago Shorts promised to re-open the DeLorean plant in West Belfast. They reneged on this promise, contending the rent was too high. On June 14, the company made an about-face, announcing they would open the plant.

One wonders if the scheduled visit of New York Comptroller Harrison Goldin had anything to do with this — and if Shorts will make another about-face when his departing plane heads into the sunset.

## Double-dipping

"A scandal of immense and immoral proportions" was the reaction of the Cork annual conference of the ITGWU to the double and triple dipping of government members. The union passed a motion calling for an end to the practice whereby government representatives, the judiciary and others in public life receive full-time salaries and, at the same time, draw ministerial pensions.

Cited as examples were Free State President Hillery with two pensions as well as a salary; Charles Haughey, a salary and a £300 a week pension; and Richie Ryan, a salary and a pension of £160 per week. Not reported were the generous expense allowances and the tax breaks enjoyed by government officials.

Last year a bill was introduced cutting the pension qualifying length of service for judges and court officials from 15 years to 5 — and the bill was made retroactive to August 1, 1978! Meanwhile

the British Army again demonstrated that English hoodlumism is not limited to sports events.

On May 31st a 60-man contingent of British troops crossed into Co. Louth near Hacksballscross and entered an industrial estate containing an oil depot. Gardai were called and shepherded the Brits back across the border. It was then discovered that a 10,000 gallon oil tank valve had been opened, spilling oil into the river that supplies Dundalk's water. The British either hid

denied responsibility for the oil spillage.

A question in the Dail on June 5th about the matter brought speculation from a government spokesman that the culprits were — you guessed it! — the IRA!

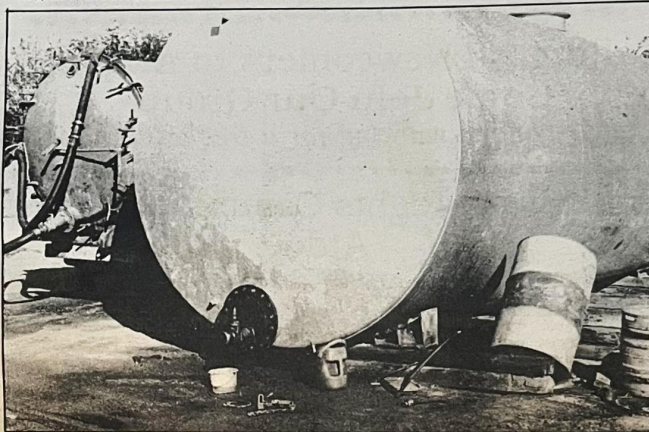
A June 13th Dail complaint about the repeated cross-border incursions by British troops brought the amazing reply that cross-border incursions were decreasing! As with Maggie Thatcher and her "acceptable level of violence," the Dublin government accepts brazen violations of sovereignty.

British practices in north-east Ireland. Their report concluded that the British government had "violated, and continues to violate, the international and domestic legal principle that every person's right to life must be protected by law." The reference was to RUC and British Army practice of wanton and unnecessary killings of innocent civilians. The judiciary of occupied Ireland was also criticized for interpreting the law "in a manner which allowed too much scope for members of the security forces to kill with impunity."

Meanwhile, Sean McBride, criticizing the British and Free State governments for their approach to the problems of occupied Ireland, pointed out "There will be no solution to partition until the British relinquish their claim to sovereignty over any portion of Ireland."

A report in June of Irish unemployment as of April showed a level of 17.6% — highest in the EEC. The percentage has been rising each year since 1979 when it was 7.4%. In a Dail session on May 24, official figures were challenged as counting only registered unemployed. The real figure was quoted at 300,000, which would bring the percentage to over 18%. The Free State Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Barry Desmond, cited the increased unemployment as contributing to the social welfare bill of £44 million a week.

The May figure for unemployment in occupied Ireland was given as 120,922, or 20% of the insured working population.



The oil tank that was opened by British troops

national "economizing" had cut the food subsidies for the poor.

The one thing all parties appear to agree on is how to fleece the taxpayer.

## Perhaps gremlins!

In the most recent of their many forays across the border into southern Ireland,

or took with them the main control valve so the flow could not be shut off. A water pumping station had to be shut down and Dundalk's water supply rationed for the next few days.

As expected, and despite the reports of local people, a British Army spokesman

## Britain accused — again!

A gentle hint to the Irish government to refer Britain's violations of human rights to the European Commission on Human Rights was made at the May Conference of International Jurists in Paris.

A committee of the group had, last year, investigated

## BELFAST MARCH RESERVATIONS DEADLINE

All reservations for the 1985 Belfast March Tour should be completed by Thursday, July 4th. Places are still available, but it is essential that arrangement for busses and lodgings be finalized at this time. Reservations after July 4th will only be accepted when special circumstances warrant.

Reservations can be established by sending a deposit or by indicating your intention to be on the trip by letter or telephone. Please act now. Do not allow yourself to be left out.

The tour will assemble on Sunday, August 4th, in Dublin and end on Tuesday, August 13th.

### TOUR

Belfast March Tour 1985, c/o Irish People, 4951 Broadway, New York, NY 10034.

### INVITATION

In issuing the invitation, the Sinn Féin Ard-Chomhairle alluded to the British harassment of last year's tour, culminating in the brutal attack of August 12th. Sinn Féin noted that "the British government wants to stop the flow of information from Ireland to the United States. The British government is afraid of Irish Americans. For that reason and that reason only, Sinn Féin hopes to see a larger delegation next year."

### DESIGNED

The tour is designed to provide interested Americans with an opportunity to see and judge for themselves the reality of life under British rule for Irish Nationalists. The tour will visit Belfast, Derry, Tyrone, and Armagh, and be housed with local families in these areas. A number of prominent Sinn Féin leaders will provide guided tours and educational lectures. The British and loyalists were invited to address the tour last year but responded with the attempted censorship ban against tour leader Martin Galvin.

1984

The Belfast March Tour of 1984 made headlines throughout the US, Britain and Ireland. Through news coverage, the

British were exposed internationally as terrorists and men of violence in Ireland after the attack on August 12th. Participants returned home and used their newly gained knowledge to inform politicians, the media and the general public about what they had seen.

### WRITE:

Belfast March Tour 1985  
c/o The Irish People  
4951 Broadway  
New York, NY 10034  
(212) 567-1611



The Belfast March Tour enables Americans to see first-hand, life under British rule. This includes the well-fortified army posts.

# Free State Elections

## Town Commissioners

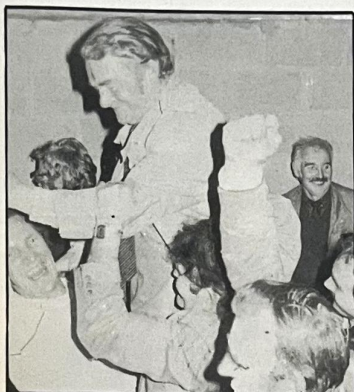
Ardee TC  
Balbriggan TC  
Ballyshannon TC  
Gorey TC  
Kilkee TC  
Loughrea TC  
Passage West TC  
Shannon TC

Samuel Toomey  
Bredge Tuite  
Anthony O'Malley-Daly  
John Sheehan  
Coireall O Gradaigh  
Pat Hynes  
Jimmy Mee  
Michael McKee

## Urban District Councillors

Athy UDC  
Birr UDC  
Buncrana UDC  
Bundoran UDC  
Carlow UDC  
Cassel UDC  
Castleblayney UDC  
Clones UDC  
  
Dundalk UDC  
  
Listowel UDC  
Midleton UDC  
Monaghan UDC  
  
Nenagh UDC  
New Ross UDC  
Tipperary UDC  
Tralee UDC  
Trim UDC

Paddy Wright  
John Carroll  
Eddie Fullerton  
Joe O'Neill  
Kieran Foley  
Mick Browne  
Sean McGinn  
Fintan MacPhillips  
Peter MacAleer  
Fra Browne  
Frank Duffy  
Donal Kelliher  
Charlie Ronayne  
Padraig Uí Mhurchadha  
Owen Smyth  
Jimmy Nolan  
Jim Dwyer  
Finbar Kisane  
Sean O'Callaghan  
Jimmy Peppard



● Kildare County Councillor Paddy Wright is cheered and shared by jubilant supporters after his election. He was also elected to Athy UDC with the highest vote in that body's history



● JOE O'NEILL



● EDDIE FULLERTON

## CORPORATION RESULTS

Area	Candidate	First Preference Vote	% Poll	Total Valid Poll
<b>Cork Corporation</b>				
North Central	Don O'Leary	262	3.9%	6800
North East	Anthony Dempsey	298	4.9%	6124
North West	Sean Walsh	347	5.1%	6821
South Central	Peadar Beecher	465	6.8%	6806
South West	Pat O'Leary	214	2.9%	7288
<b>Dublin Corporation</b>				
Athlone	Terry Hughes	890	6.7%	13,285
Ballyfermot	Jimmy Delaney	1,019	8.3%	12,332
Cabra	Tony O'Flaherty	1,097	9.4%	11,730
Crumlin	Michael MacConmara	714	5.3%	13,493
Drumcondra	Ann O'Sullivan	966	6.7%	14,428
Finglas	Harry Fleming	796	6.6%	12,087
North				
Inner City	Christy Burke	1,222	7.8%	15,744
South				
Inner City	John Crabbe	1,095	8.4%	13,094
<b>Limerick Corporation</b>				
Ward Two	Des Long	322	4.9%	6567
Ward Three	Dan Greaney	177	3.6%	4870
<b>Sligo Corporation</b>				
West Ward	Sean McManus	218	9.8%	2214
North Ward	Timmy Newell	101	5.1%	1987
<b>Waterford Corporation</b>				
No 1	Noel Ryan	273	5.5%	4986



● Pictured at the Monaghan count are (standing, left to right) Councillors Caoimhghin O Caolain and Pat Treanor and (seated, left to right) Brendan McKenna, County Monaghan director of elections, and Rose McMahon, who narrowly missed election

## COUNTY COUNCIL RESULTS

Area	Candidate	First Preference Vote	% Poll	Valid Poll
<b>CARLOW</b>				
Carlow	Kieran Foley	265	5%	5,308
<b>CAVAN</b>				
Ballyjamesduff	Joe Ennis	277	4.3%	6,508
Belurbet	Peter McGovern	218	3.6%	5,989
Cavan	Peadar Neary Charles Boylan	402 651	6.7% 8.6%	7,555
<b>CLARE</b>				
Miltownmalbay	Patrick Burke	1,408	17.5%	8,033
<b>CORK</b>				
Schull	Tomás Coughlan	193	1.9%	9,887
Skibbereen	Donnascadh O Se	371	2.4%	15,508
<b>DONEGAL</b>				
Buncrana	Eddie Fullerton	1,384	11.1%	12,447
Donegal	Anthony O'Malley-Daly	1,012	7.9%	12,751
Glenties	Brendan O Rahallai	264	2%	13,431
Letterkenny	Liam MacEhinney	1,321	9.1%	14,474
Milford	Martin Monaghan	309	3.5%	8,838
<b>DUBLIN</b>				
Dublin Fingal				
Balbriggan	Bredge Tuite	363	3.9%	9,213
Dublin Belgard				
Clondalkin	Hugh Boyle	573	8%	7,110
Greenhills	Cliona Nic Mhurchu	489	7.3%	6,705
Tallaght/Oldbawn	Stan Clarke	608	9.5%	6,388
Tallaght/Rathcoole	John Noonan	794	12.6%	6,309
Dun Laoghaire				
Ballybrack	Mick O'Brien	454	4.8%	9,377
Dundrum	Don Begley	313	4.2%	7,402
Dun Laoghaire	Kevin Fitzpatrick	1,063	8.7%	12,168
<b>GALWAY</b>				
Galway	Paddy Ruane	1,157	11.8%	9,803
Loughrea	Michael Loughrey	380	2.4%	15,998
Tuam	Frank Glynn	1,145	8.2%	13,979
<b>KERRY</b>				
Kilgobbin	Deve O'Shea	255	2%	13,026
	Derrick McKenna	217	1.7%	
Listowel	Jerry Walsh	1,473	9.5%	15,573
Mid-Kerry	Matt Lean	556	5%	11,259
Tralee	Sean O'Callaghan	880	9.3%	9,493
<b>KILDARE</b>				
Athy	Paddy Wright	875	12.8%	6,835
<b>LEITRIM</b>				
Ballinamore	John Joe McGirl	706	14.8%	4,782
Carrick-on-Shannon	Martin McTiernan	322	7.3%	4,409
Drumohair	Mel Farrell	472	12.3%	3,846
Manorhamilton	Michael Colevay	354	8.8%	4,022
<b>LIMERICK</b>				
Rathkeale	Donnchadh O Nuallain	240	2.6%	9,313
<b>LONGFORD</b>				
Drumlish	Sean Lynch	455	17.4%	2,610
Granard	Liam Brown	97	4%	2,421
Lougstard	Seamus McDonnell	93	2.6%	3,585
<b>LOUTH</b>				
Ardee	Jackie McGahan	521	7.4%	7,040
Carlingford	Arthur Morgan	875	17.9%	4,896
Drogheda	Frank Duffy	880	12.3%	7,162
Dundalk	Fra Brown	1,114	16.2%	6,896
<b>MAYO</b>				
Swinford	Joe McHale	388	5.2%	7,424
Westport	Mary McGing	377	3.5%	10,761
<b>MEATH</b>				
Dunshaughlin	Tommy Johnston	224	3%	7,475
Navan	Jimmy Lynch	303	3.5%	8,599
<b>MONAGHAN</b>				
Carrickmacross	Rose McMahon	562	8%	6,973
Clones	Pat Treanor	906	17.4%	5,197
Monaghan	Caoimhghin O Caolain	1,700	21.9%	7,769
<b>OFFALY</b>				
Birr	Pat Grogan	299	4.5%	6,675
<b>ROSCOMMON</b>				
Boyle	Kevin Earley	296	5.4%	5,448
Strokestown	Dermot Mullooly	652	12.7%	5,118
<b>SLIGO</b>				
Sligo	Sean MacManus	321	6.8%	4,720
<b>TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING)</b>				
Cahir	Jimmy Maher	138	2%	6,616
Fethard	Eddie O'Doherty	461	5%	9,127
Tipperary	Finbarr Kisane	302	4.2%	7,157
<b>WATERFORD</b>				
Dungarvan	Seamus O'Cuillin	216	2.9%	7,407
Kilmacthomas	Jackie Whelan	219	4.5%	4,839
<b>WESTMEATH</b>				
Athlone	Gerry Farrell	230	2.5%	9,306
Mullingar	Billy Cleary	105	2.7%	3,897
<b>WEXFORD</b>				
Newross	Jim Dwyer	455	4.6%	9,787
Wexford	Sean Fin	320	2.6%	12,273
<b>WICKLOW</b>				
Ballinglass	Gerard O'Neill	315	5.8%	5,393



**UMBRELLAS AND RAINCOATS** were left aside last Sunday when, after days of incessant rain, the sky cleared and brilliant sunshine shone on the thousands of people who assembled on the route from Sallins to Bodenstein, in County Kildare, for the annual Wolfe Tone Commemoration. **BY JACK MADDEN**

Earlier that morning, it appeared from the overcast sky that the picnics and the carnival atmosphere, which make the Bodenstein Commemoration a social as well as a political occasion, would be absent this year. Happily, however, this was not the case.

The colourful parade gathered at a new field on the Bodenstein side of Sallins, while bands from Scotland and throughout Ireland provided their usual lively entertainment for family groups who stood along the parade route.

The main topic of conversation amongst the crowds seemed to be the Sinn Féin performance in the local government elections during the week. Because of the parochial nature of such elections, very few people had an overview of the situation throughout the twenty-six counties.

**SUCCESS**

Groups from County Monaghan, flushed with electoral success, led the Sinn Féin cumainn along the route. They, in turn, were led by a republican colour party and contingents from Cumann na mBan and Fianna Éireann.

At Bodenstein churchyard, ceremonies were chaired by Joe Cahill who congratulated Sinn Féin's election workers on their success, adding that the good humour throughout the parade reflected the confidence of republicans.

A short and spirited speech was delivered by Jimmy Andrews, a veteran republican from Dublin, and he was followed on the platform by Dan McCormick from San Francisco, who was one of those honoured at this year's Republican Testimonial Dinner.

Sean Fitzpatrick of the National Graves Association announced that the third edition of the highly popular *Last Post* had been produced and added that small memorials to Volunteers murdered by Free Staters in 1922-23 would be restored within the coming years and that funds would be needed to do this.

The oration was given by Sean MacManus, Sinn Féin party chairperson, who said:

Comrades,  
We have marched here today along a familiar route, along roads traversed by many other republicans in different generations, some of whom were executed by British firing squads or Free State assassins, and others who have given their lives in this phase of the struggle on the streets and in the jails.

We left our homes yesterday or this morning to make our annual rededication to republicanism at the graveside of Wolfe Tone who gave us our ideology and political faith. Some of us came from the six counties and had to travel through checkpoints set up by British gunmen, others have come from every corner of the twenty-six counties, and even here the British have us under surveillance through their Free State lackies.

We are glad and proud that they fear us. They are right to consider us a threat to the security of British rule in Ireland, because we represent the desire of the Irish nation to achieve nationhood and to have permanent peace and justice once and for all.

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They are right to consider us a threat to the security of British rule in Ireland, because we represent the desire of the Irish nation to achieve nationhood and to have permanent peace and justice once and for all.

**TOTAL INDEPENDENCE**

We are the risen people and we will stop for nothing short of total independence, and we will not rest until we have it.

be happy until the main prop of the border and of foreign rule in Ireland — the British crown forces — are sailing down Belfast Lough destined for England, as the sun finally sets on the last outpost of the British empire.

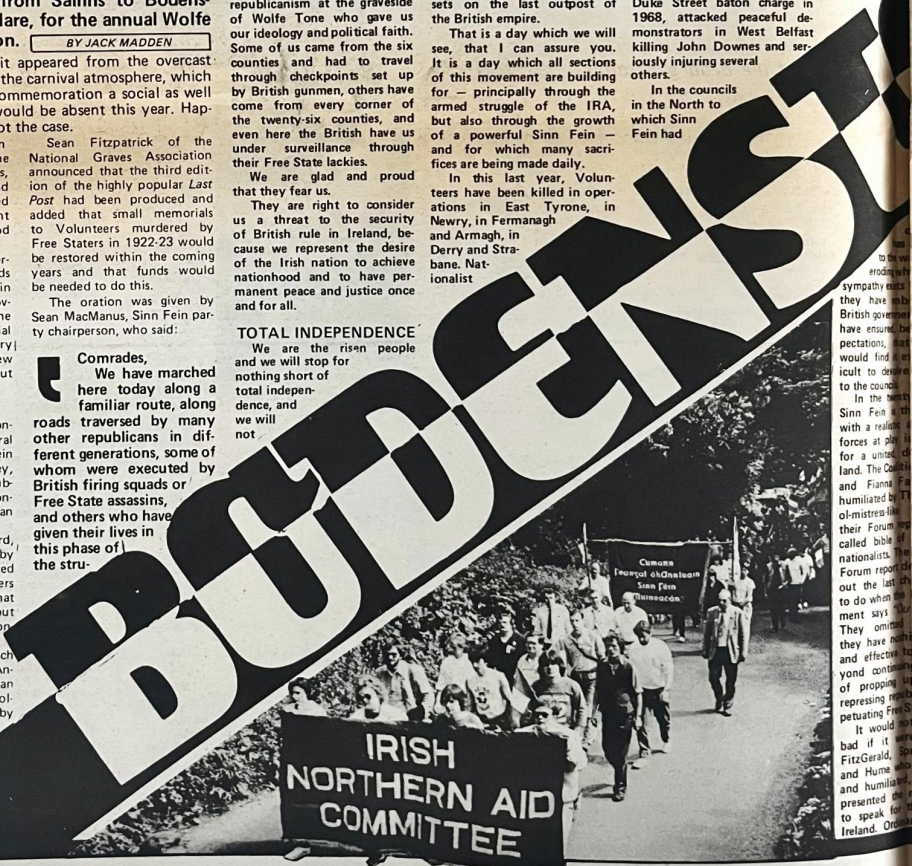
That is a day which we will see, that I can assure you. It is a day which all sections of this movement are building for — principally through the armed struggle of the IRA, but also through the growth of a powerful Sinn Féin — and for which many sacrifices are being made daily.

In this last year, Volunteers have been killed in operations in East Tyrone, in Newry, in Fermanagh and Armagh, in Derry and Strabane. Nationalist

civilians have been assassinated by loyalist paramilitaries and, in one incident before the international press, the sectarian RUC, in their most publicly bloody action since Derry's Duke Street baton charge in 1968, attacked peaceful demonstrators in West Belfast killing John Downes and seriously injuring several others.

In the councils in the North to which Sinn Féin had

59 councillors recently elected, the sectarian and indeed



to the... sympathy... British... have ensured... would find... to the coun... In the last... Sinn Féin... forces at pla... for a united... land. The Co... and Fianna... humiliated by... ol-mistress... their Forum... called bible... nationalists... Forum report... out the last... to do what... ment says... They omit... they have... and effect... beyond conti... of proppin... representing... petuating Free... It would no... bad if it were... FitzGerald... and Huma... and humiliat... presented... to speak... Ireland. Ord...

# INDEPENDENCE DAY SUPPLEMENT

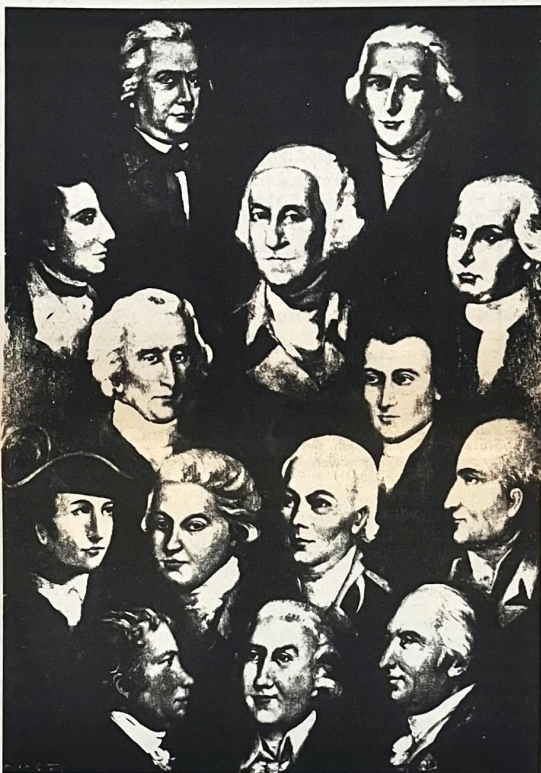


## SOME OF THE IRISH WITH WASHINGTON



This portrait of Washington and thirteen of his senior officers or signers (by Laurence O'Toole of Baltimore, Md.) was commissioned by Robert D. Stewart of New York and hangs today in the office of John P. Cosgrove, President of the American Irish Foundation. Mr. Stewart is a great-great-grandson of Brigadier General William Thompson.

The painting is reproduced by kind permission of Mr. John P. Cosgrove, Washington, D.C.



\*\*\*\*\*

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another ...

— Declaration of Independence

\*\*\*\*\*

**IRISHMEN AND IRISH-WOMEN:** In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

— 1916 Irish Proclamation

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\*\*\*\*\*

We, Therefore ... do, in the Name, and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States..

Declaration of Independence

\*\*\*\*\*

**WE DECLARE THE RIGHT** of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and infeasible.

— 1916 Proclamation

\*\*\*\*\*

1) **George Washington.** This extraordinarily resourceful commander-in-chief, and first President, was gifted with the diplomatic talents to wield men of assorted nationalities and backgrounds into an effective military force. Washington led, pushed, prodded and buoyed his ragged, poorly-equipped forces into a viable combat organization that reshaped the course of world history.

2) **William Irvine** was born in Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh. A surgeon by profession, after a period in the British Navy he set up practice in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was assigned command of the Pennsylvania regiment at Monmouth, NJ, and was later in command of Fort Pitt.

3) **Charles Thomson** was Secretary of the Continental Congress during the Revolution, and contributed to the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. Born in Co. Derry.

4) **Richard Butler** came from Dublin and set up as an Indian agent. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Continental Army. After the war he returned to his Indian activities where he met his death.

5) **Matthew Thornton** from Limerick practiced medicine in Londonderry, N.H., before taking several important State posts. He sat in the Continental Congress and was the signatory for Pennsylvania of the Declaration of Independence.

6) **Edward Hand**, another medical man, practiced in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Born in Co. Offaly, he rose to brevet Major General in the American Army and also sat in Congress.

7) **John Barry**, "father of the American Navy," is probably the most celebrated figure of all. He was born in Tacumshane, Co. Wexford. He it was who captured the tender "Edward"—the first seizure of a British warship by a regularly commissioned



American cruiser. As a commodore he became renowned as a trainer of naval officers.

8) **John Shee** from Co. Meath commanded the Pennsylvania Line, one of the most effective combat outfits of the Revolutionary war. These troops came largely from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and included a large number of Irish volunteers.

9) **Stephen Moylan** from Cork was Washington's secretary and aide-de-camp, and later Quartermaster General of the Continental Army. With his red waistcoat, buckskin breeches and bright green coat he brought a touch of colour to the cavalry.

10) **James McHenry** from Ballymena, Co. Antrim, left his mark as surgeon, military man and political figure, and is commemorated by name in Fort McHenry at Baltimore. He served as secretary of war under both George Washington and John Adams.

11) **Thomas Lynch** (of Galway stock) was an Attorney and planter in South Carolina. He was a member of the Second Continental Congress and was the youngest signatory to the Declaration.

12) **John Sullivan** who counter-signed the Washington order was the son of a Corkman. The first President once wrote of him that he had "a little tincture of vanity, but along with it military genius."

13) **Charles Carroll** of Carrollton signed for Maryland. Grandson of a Co. Offaly O'Carroll, he acquired huge land holdings and was active in canal and road construction. He died in 1842, the last surviving signatory of the Declaration of Independence.

14) **Richard Montgomery** was slain in the assault on Quebec in December 1775. Initially fighting with the British against the French, he was converted to the American cause and led the forces which captured Montreal. Montgomery County is named in his honour.



# The Irish in the Continental Army

Testimony of the most convincing kind, from unfriendly as well as friendly sources, establishes the fact that at least half of the Revolutionary Army was composed of men of Irish birth or descent. George Washington Parke Custis says, "of the operations of the war — I mean the soldiers — up to the coming of the French, Ireland had furnished in the ratio of one hundred for one of any nation whatever. Then honored be

the old and good services of the sons of Erin in the War of Independence. Let the Shamrock be entwined with the laurels of the Revolution, and truth and justice guiding the pen of history inscribe on the tablets of America's remembrance, Eternal gratitude to Irishmen."

Joseph Galloway, who although he had been a delegate to the first Continental Congress, afterwards abandoned

the national cause and became a bitter Loyalist, was examined before a Committee of the London House of Commons, June 16, 1779, on various matters connected with the Revolution. Amongst other questions he was asked, "What were the troops on the service of the Congress chiefly composed of? Were they natives of America or were the greatest part of them English, Scotch or Irish?" Galloway replied, "I can

(Continued on lower left of this page)

*His Excellency's ANSWER.*  
To the Yankee Club of Stewartstown, in the county of Tyrone, and Province of Ulster, Ireland.

Gentlemen,

It is with unfeigned satisfaction I accept your congratulations on the late happy and glorious revolution.

The generous indignation, against *the foes to the rights of human nature*, with which you seem to be animated, and the exalted sentiments of liberty, which you appear to entertain; are too consonant to the feelings and principles of the citizens of the United States of America, not to attract their veneration and esteem;—did not the affectionate and anxious concern with which you regarded their struggle for freedom and independence, entitle you to their more particular acknowledgments.

If in the course of our successful contest, any good consequence have resulted to the oppressed kingdom of Ireland, it will afford a new source of felicitation to all who respect the interests of humanity.

I am now, gentlemen, to offer you my best thanks for the indulgent sentiments you are pleased to express of my conduct; and for your benevolent wishes respecting my personal welfare, as well as with regard to a more interesting object—the prosperity of my country. I have the honour to be, with due consideration, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, in Virginia, Jan. 20, 1784.

The Belfast Mercury, 4 May 1784

\*\*\*\*\*

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

— Declaration of Independence

\*\*\*\*\*

The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation ...

— 1916 Proclamation

\*\*\*\*\*

answer that question with precision. There were scarcely one fourth natives of America, about one half Irish, the fourth English and Scotch."

It is gratifying to note the warm and kindly regard that Washington almost invariably entertained and manifested towards his Irish officers and soldiers, as well as towards his fellow citizens of the same race in civil life, and even their kindred in the Old Land. His choice of Reed, Moylan and FitzGerald, as aides, his affection for Knox, and his esteem of Sullivan, Hand, Wayne and others, were often displayed and always in the most

Irishmen's sons and their sons in turn fought in the American Revolution:

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 695 Kellys                | 201 Walshes or Welshes |
| 484 Murphys               |                        |
| 331 McCarthys             |                        |
| 527 Connors and O'Connors | 183 Carrolls           |
|                           | 178 O'Neills           |
| 322 Ryans                 | 284 Fitzgeralds        |
| 285 Relllys               | 142 Farrells           |
| 248 Doughertys            | 138 Flynns             |
| 243 Connollys             | 108 Gallaghers         |
| 266 Sullivans             | 168 McGuires           |
| 231 O'Briens              | 165 Magees             |
| 231 Mullens               | 128 Lynchs             |
|                           | 115 Hogans.            |

gratifying manner. Nor was his kindness to and regard for the feelings of his humble comrades — the Irish of the rank and file — less marked. When at the camp, at Cambridge, they became excited and indignant over the projected burning of the effigy of the Pope, or what the English call Guy Fawkes' Day, in 1775, the Commander-in-Chief speedily allayed their anger, and shamed those who sought to abuse their forbearance by issuing an order.

When the British were driven out of Boston on March 17, 1776, the Commander-in-Chief gratified the national feeling of his Irish soldiers by giving "St. Patrick" as the countersign, and naming Gen. Sullivan as "Brigadier of the day."

\*\*\*\*\*

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government ...

— Declaration of Independence

\*\*\*\*\*

In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty ... Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting in arms in face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State...

— 1916 Proclamation

\*\*\*\*\*



JOHN BARRY, a native of Wexford, Ireland, who, having followed the sea from his youth, was then in command of the *Black Prince* of Philadelphia. He was regarded by those best qualified to judge, as eminently fitted, by his skill and patriotism for the position of a commander in the infant navy and was honored with one of the first naval commissions given by Congress. He promptly gave up "the finest ship and the first employ in America and entered into the service of his country" with alacrity. To him was committed the duty of superintending the fitting out of the first American fleet, a difficult one, but performed by him with rare ability. When this task was completed, he was appointed to the command of the brig *Lexington*, of sixteen guns, in which vessel he left the coasts of Delaware on his first cruise as a naval officer, in February 1776. This was the "first armed continental ship that went to sea." On April 17th, he fell in with the British armed tender *Edwards*, which he captured after a hot action of over an hour. This was the first capture of any English vessel of war by a regular American cruiser commissioned by the Continental Congress. His reputation was so much enhanced by this action, that he was soon after given a command of the *Effingham*, one of the three large frigates then building at Philadelphia, but as during the severe winter his ship, when finished, was kept ice-bound in the Delaware, he joined the army until navigation opened, acting as aid to Gen. Cadwalder and rendering efficient service in the operations in the vicinity of Trenton. When the British army under Lord Howe took possession of Philadelphia it was thought necessary to send the American vessels of war up the Delaware and they were, accordingly, removed to Whitehall. About this time the English Commander, recognizing the abilities of Barry, caused an offer to be made to him of fifteen thousand guineas (\$76,000) and the command of a British ship of the line, if he would abandon the Revolutionary cause. But the faithful Irishman spurned the tempter's proposal, and indignantly replied, "I have devoted myself to the cause of my country, and not the value or command of the whole British fleet can seduce me from it."

Soon after this, he gave the English a proof that they had not underestimated his talents by performing an act that has been justly regarded as unequalled during the war, for boldness of design and dexterity

# John Barry



of execution. With only twenty-eight men in four boats, he pulled down the river, intending to strike a blow at some of the enemy's vessels anchored near Philadelphia. He was noticed when passing the city, but dashing on, escaped without injury, and met off Port Penn a British schooner of ten guns, transports loaded with supplies for Howe's army. He boarded and captured the schooner and seized the transports, but just then, two more of the enemy's cruisers approached, on which he destroyed his prize and escaped back to his post without the loss of a man. "The courage that inspired this small and heroic band," says the *National Portrait Gallery*, is not alone sufficient to account for his wonderful success, but it must be ascribed to a combination of daring bravery and consummate skill by which the diminutive power under his command was directed with unerring rapidity and irresistible force. Barry was appointed to the command of the *Alliance* of thirty-six guns, the finest frigate in the United States service. In her he fought and captured the English ships *Atlanta* and *Trepassy*, after a hotly contested action. This was considered the most brilliant naval battle of the year. In 1782, when returning from Havana, he encountered a British squadron and attacked and disabled one of the frigates which belonged to it. This vessel's commander, Vaughan, afterwards Admiral, declared some years after that he had never seen a ship so ably fought as was the *Alliance* during that conflict. It was on that occasion that Barry, when hailed by a British commander with the question "What ship is that?" etc., replied, "The United States ship *Alliance*, saucy Jack Barry, half Irishman and half Yankee — who — — are you?"

After the Revolution, Barry continued as senior officer at the head of the navy until his death.



The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.  
— Declaration of Independence



The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right ...

...the differences carefully fostered by an alien Government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past...

— 1916 Proclamation



# John Sullivan

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence ...  
— Declaration of Independence

*We place the course of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms ...*

—1916 Proclamation

When the first Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, adjourned, after a session of fifty-one days, many of its members returned home, impressed with the conviction that England would recognize the rights of America only when compelled by force. Some of the delegates resolved to lose no

time in endeavoring to prepare for the conflict which they felt to be at hand. Among these were John Sullivan, one of

the representatives from New Hampshire, who, on December 11, 1774, along with John Langdon, afterwards Governor of that State, and a company of citizens from Portsmouth, N.H., surprised Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, made prisoners of the soldiers who guarded it, and carried off the military stores which it contained, consisting of a hundred barrels of gunpowder, fifteen pieces of artillery, and a considerable supply of arms. These munitions of war proved a valuable acquisition to the men who, half a year later, fought on Bunker Hill. This exploit is regarded, and justly, by the best authorities, as the first act of war waged by the colonists against England. Peabody says—

"This affair may appear in itself of no great moment; but it assumes another aspect when we consider the time at which it occurred. *It was the first act, which could be regarded as one of open and direct hostility, committed by a military force against the Royal Government.* It was consummated by the seizure of the king's property, and the disarming and imprisoning of his soldiers; and this, too, at a time when the universal language held in public was that of peace, and anticipated reconciliation; and, if the course of events had been otherwise than it was, it is difficult to see how those concerned in it could have screened themselves from the penalties of treason. It was not until four months afterwards that the first blood was shed at Lexington; and later still that an enterprise, in character not dissimilar, was executed, under the command of Patrick Henry, in Virginia."

John Sullivan was born in Berwick, Maine, on the 17th of February, 1740. His father came to America about the year 1723 from Kerry, or, as some say,

Limerick, Ireland, and lived to see his two sons, James, the governor of Massachusetts, and John, become distinguished among their fellow-countrymen; dying at the patriarchal age of one hundred and five. The earlier years of General Sullivan were passed in laborious work on his father's farm; but on arriving at manhood he applied himself to the study of law, and after a time opened an office for its practice in the village of Durham, New Hampshire. When the first Continental Congress assembled, he was chosen a delegate to that body, and after his return, as stated above, projected and carried out successfully the capture of Fort William and Mary. On the organization of the Continental

where, after considerable maneuvering, he, in conjunction with D'Estaing, who was at the time in command of the French fleet, laid siege to Newport, Rhode Island, then in possession of the English. Instead, however, of coming to the aid of Sullivan, D'Estaing sailed for Boston, and left him under the necessity of raising the siege, and retreating before the enemy. On the 29th of August, he paused in his retreat and gave the British battle, which had the effect of preventing them from pursuing him further.

In the summer of 1779, he assumed the command of an expedition against the Indians, in the State of New York, in which he was, after some time, joined by General Clinton. Marching upon the enemy, he found them encamped in immense numbers at Newton, between the Toga River and the south end of Seneca Lake, and under command of the celebrated Brandt and other Tory leaders. Before the first of September, they were either slain, taken prisoners, or scattered and driven away. Soon after this, Sullivan, becoming disgusted at the manner in which he was treated by the Board of War, resigned his commission and retired to his farm in New Hampshire. He was soon after elected to Congress, where he served until 1786, when he was chosen President of New Hampshire. He held this office until 1789, when he was appointed district judge, filling that office until his death, which took place January 23, 1795, at the age of fifty-four years.

James Sullivan, brother of the general, born in 1744, was elected to Congress from Massachusetts in 1788. He became attorney-general of that State in 1790, and while in that position, projected the Middlesex Canal and wrote the "History of the District in Maine" which the legislature ordered to be published. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1807, and re-elected in 1808, in which year he died. His son, William Sullivan, was an eminent juror and scholar and wrote many valuable works. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts for nearly twenty-six years, and died in 1839.

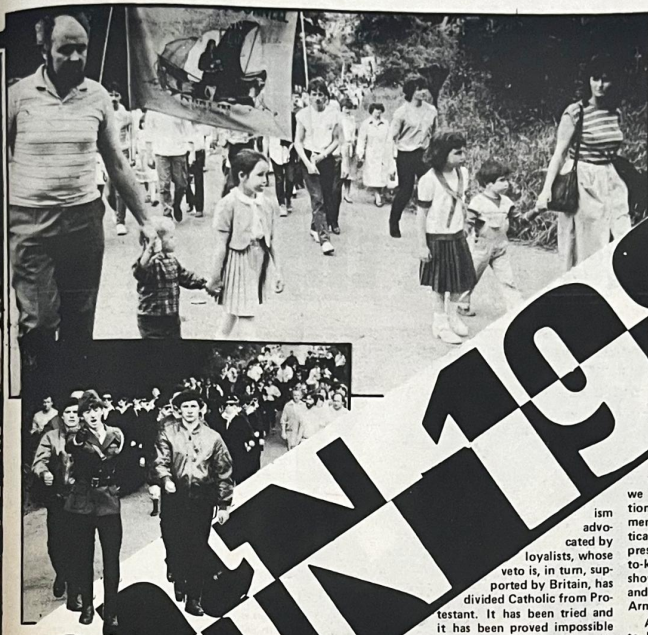


John Sullivan (1740-1795)

army, in 1775, Sullivan was appointed one of its eight brigadier-generals, and in the year following, a major general. He superseded Arnold in command of the American army in Canada in 1776. When General Greene fell sick in Long Island, the command of his division devolved on Sullivan who was taken prisoner in the battle fought there in August, 1776. He was soon exchanged, however, and once more in active service when General Charles Lee was surprised and carried off by a British detachment in New Jersey, Sullivan succeeded to the command of his division, and rendered good service in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the winter following, he was transferred to the command of the army in Rhode Island,

... we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.  
— Declaration of Independence

... we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.  
— 1916 Proclamation



# WUBUNTU PEOPLE

racist behaviour of the loyalists has exposed them to the world. They are whatever outside activists for their cause, embarrassed their ment patrons and beyond our ex-hat the British extremely diffi- more power

ty-six counties, the only party analysis of the struggle democratic Ire- lition government

Fail have been Thatcher's schoe dismissal of report — the so-f constitutional the authors of the deliberately left

what the British govern- "Out, out, out!" d that because thing meaningful to advocate be- ing their policy up the border, ditions and per- Stetium.

not have been so ere only Messrs Spring, Haughey to were snubbed d, but they had report claiming the majority in any people were

desire to live in peace and prosperity.

And that is why a 100lb bomb roared through the Grand Hotel in Brighton. That is why mortars rained down on Newry Barracks, that is why a car-bomb exploded in Belfast last week and exploded the British propa- ganda myth that a gloss of normality can be brushed over the brutal conditions which our people endure there.

Wolfe Tone bequeathed to history and to Ireland his views and writings on the con- temporary political conditions in the country. He identified the crown in Ireland as being "the ever-failing source of all our political ills". He saw the dangers of sectarianism and correctly advocated the unity of Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter as being a powerful weapon against continued British rule.

**PART AND PARCEL**

In recent days, the Orange judiciary in the North has shown that it is part and parcel of the unionist establish- ment by stepping into the talks going on between London and Dublin and by opposing judges from the South sitting along with them in political trials.

FitzGerald had hoped that such a development could be presented as a major role for Dublin in Northern affairs to guarantee fair play for national- ists. The paranoid Orange judges and the loyalist parties fear that any erosion of their hegemony is the slippery slope to a united Ireland.

**SECTARIANISM**

Today, the greatest, single continuing source of sectarian- ism is the border. Sectarian-

**TRAMPLING OVER**

Thatcher continues to humiliate the Irish people by ignoring and trampling over the wishes of the vast major- ity of people in Ireland who

ism advocated by loyalists, whose veto is, in turn, supported by Britain, has divided Catholic from Pro- testant. It has been tried and it has been proved impossible this side of British rule to win significant numbers of Protestants to the cause of national independence. We can do nothing about this beyond seriously regretting it and assuring those people that the independence which we are fighting for will — despite their refusal to consider it — guarantee them civil and religious liberty and will guarantee peace, prosperity and stability. In those conditions the cause of sectarianism — privilege and ascendancy based on division — will wither and will eventually be eliminated.

Many loyalists with their insane talk of repatriation clearly can see the writing on the wall. The nationalist people of the North are not prepared to accept or tolerate British rule and its accompanying ills. Through the Irish Republican Army they are prepared to struggle and fight until the resolve and commitment of Britain is shattered.

**ELECTION RESULTS**

The struggle in which we are engaged has many facets. This week, the election results are a boost to our commitment to



icans is a hard one. But we must not become lethargic or apathetic. There are ways around all the obstacles placed in our way. Attempts to make us political lepers have failed — as the election results have shown — and we can make up for official ostracism by rooting ourselves even deeper among the working class of this country.

We have to develop radical political policies and we have to extend further afield those successful campaigns which we have already been involved in, for example, our opposition to the proposed water rates, our support for the Concerned Parents' efforts to alleviate drug pushing and the horrors which it creates, and ongoing campaigns for ample and adequate housing, and the right of every person to full and secure employment.

The future for republicanism is sound, of that we are sure. We are a growing movement, supported by increasing numbers of people North and South, who will break the back of British rule in Ireland. We continue to grow and will have a major bearing on political events and developments in Ireland.

**STRENGTH**

We draw great strength from the victories of people around the world who struggled and threw off foreign rule and native oppressors. From Vietnam to Nicaragua and Zimbabwe, the ordinary people organised themselves, fought against tremendous odds and emerged victorious.

**'OTHERS'**

We must take issue with the way which we are continually lumped into that anonymous group known as 'others', despite being the fourth largest party in the Free State.

Section 31, with its built-in bias against Sinn Fein, must also be held responsible for the distorted information which is reaching the public.

The final point about these elections which we should remember is that — unlike other parties — Sinn Fein candidates, whether elected or not, will continue to work and help their local communi- ties.

We also confirmed during these elections what we have realised for some time and that is the damage which partition has done in terms of the thinking of the public. The difference between the North and South is that 64 years divide most of the people of the twenty-six counties from the reality of an armed British soldier and the vulgarity of the sectarian RUC and UDR, who are cosily referred to by some as our 'fellow Irish countrymen'.

Attempts by successive Dublin governments to turn the twenty-six counties into a 'nation State' have failed, though not without a price. Again, Section 31 has ensured that people receive sifted and selective information about events in the North.

**OBSTACLES**

The task thus facing repub-

icans is a hard one. But we must not become lethargic or apathetic. There are ways around all the obstacles placed in our way. Attempts to make us political lepers have failed — as the election results have shown — and we can make up for official ostracism by rooting ourselves even deeper among the working class of this country.

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In Ireland the Irish Republican Movement is on the same path. We know that Britain and its forces will throw yet more violence and oppression against us for daring to challenge their rule. We know that there are dark days ahead, we know that there are sacrifices to be made and that we will sustain heart-breaking losses. But we will go on until real and lasting peace is achieved.

It is such determination which maintains the morale of our prisoners, particularly our comrades in British jails. It was such drive that sustained the blanketmen and then ten brave hunger-strikers through their 7-month-long protest in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh.

On this Bodenstown Sunday, let us leave here determined to organise more actively, and with the advice once given from this graveside by Padraig Pearse, that we will go out and follow up our words with active deeds.

We will have our independence. We will emerge victorious. We know it. The Free Staters know it. The loyalists know it and we will be making sure in the days ahead that Britain comes to realise it as well.

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

**UNIONIST** coat-trailing took a nastier turn last week with talk of "backlash", threats of "civil war" and calls to "kill the killers" — their euphemism for random assassinations of Catholics.

Enraged by the RUC's proposed ban of Twelfth parades through a Catholic area of Portadown, and by recent republican successes, both political and military, the unionists ran to Stormont on Tuesday, June 18th, for a 'fire and brimstone' emergency debate.

"I will shoot them dead myself if the government is not going to do it", DUP Assembly member George Graham said of Sinn Fein councillors, and coined a new slogan: "better dead than green", the Rev. Ivan Foster said he would "feel no sorrow" at Sinn Fein or IRA members being shot, and asked "God to stir the Protestant people and raise them up", presumably to all join the UVF, the UFF or even the UDR. Official Unionist Assembly members tried their best to keep up the tone of the debate with threats of "gripping anger" and of "backlash".

The next two days were to see more of the same and smash completely the facade of constitutionalism which the British government had been building around unionist politicians since the Assembly's opening back in 1982. DUP Assemblyman Robert McCartney spoke of "vigilante groups" being formed if "nothing was done", and DUP's George Graham went one further by declaring he was prepared to "stand by the UVF and fight".

**OUTBURST**

The cause of the outburst, DUP leader Ian Paisley explained, was the recent killing of RUC men by the IRA, which he said was designed to "help Dublin's case" in the London-Dublin summit talks. A slightly more honest explanation was given by DUP leader James Molyneux on Thursday, June 20th, when he attributed unionist rage to the presence of Sinn Fein on the councils, and the re-routing of Orange parades, which he called the last straw.

The RUC's decision to re-route several Orange parades in Portadown was announced to unionist party leaders on Thursday, June 20th, by British direct-ruler Douglas Hurd, Paisley and Molyneux were meeting Hurd to call on him to intensify repression against nationalists and to stress their total opposition to anything like 'joint courts' between Belfast and Dublin.

But the British response was quite humiliating for the bellicose unionists; the present British 'security policy' was to continue for the time being, as were the talks between the Free State and British

# Fire and brimstone unionist threat



● The DUP's deputy-leader Peter Robinson and chief whip Jim Allister

governments, and furthermore the unionists' 'right' to terrorise nationalists under the guise of commemorating the Boyne really was not on — bad for the image and all that, Hurd's words sent the unionists into a frenzy.

Orange Order Grand Master the Rev Martin Smyth called the ban "unacceptable" and threatened there would be "trouble" if it went ahead, Molyneux

blamed the ban on a "handful of agitators" — republican ones, of course — and his bigoted deputy and Lambeg drummer Harold McCusker called on "150 years" of tradition to defend the Orangestri right to march through 'The Tunnel' area of Portadown.

**SYMBOL**

— But far from being "the last straw", the

parade ban is in fact the main reason for unionist anger, as they view the Twelfth as a symbol of their domination over the six counties and an opportunity to remind Catholics of whose boot is on whose neck in this Orange statelet.

However, those strident displays of hatred and bigotry do not really suit the Brits at a time when they are trying to sell a few minor concessions to Dublin in exchange for increased collaboration by the Free State against republicans. And indeed, at a time when the Brits and the Americans are signing an extradition treaty, anything which might remind people in the South and in the States that there is an oppressed minority in the six counties is unwelcome.

Hence Hurd's insistence that 'security' is improving "all the time" — to keep unionist politicians at bay — alternating with calls on Dublin for increased collaboration every time the IRA carries out a successful operation.

**DOMINATION**

But unionists are not worried about moves to bring together the RUC and the Garda. Meetings between those bodies are looked upon approvingly, as would be a right of 'hot pursuit'. Anything that increases the repression of republicans is acceptable as long as unionist domination of the six counties is not infringed.

Similarly, recent unionist threats linked to the London-Dublin talks is nothing more than the unionists realising that the talks are collapsing and trying to claim responsibility for scuttling them. Banning an Orange parade, however, is a different story, as is the presence of a Dublin judge in a Belfast court.

Loyalism thrives not on some abstract British identity but on the privileges and the power given to a million unionists by Britain, to enjoy and exercise at the expense of half a million nationalists and of the entire Irish nation.

# Recurring theme of bigotry

BY JANE PLUNKETT

**SDLP** VACILLATIONS and continuing unionist attempts to disenfranchise Sinn Fein voters have been the recurring theme of the past week's council meetings in the six counties.

Loyalist-dominated Lisburn Council, which has already excluded Sinn Fein from council committees, at Tuesday night's meeting barred the party's two councillors from even speaking.

The unionists' pretext was that Sinn Fein's Pat Rice and Damien Gibney had refused to stand during a sectarian 'tribute' to Crown forces killed by the IRA. The unionists spent the next 90 minutes demanding the party's immediate proscription.

Other solidly loyalist councils, it seems, have been eager to join in the Sinn Fein-bashing antics. This week both

Newtownabbey and Ballymena councils voted to ban Sinn Fein from their premises — though the party is represented on neither council. DUP chief whip Jim Allister asserted that the Newtownabbey council chamber had been "desecrated" last week by the presence of the Sinn Fein chairpersons of Omagh and Fermanagh councils at a Housing Council meeting held there.

Elsewhere during the past week, Sinn Fein councillors have continued to challenge such exclusions. Cookstown unionists' exclusion of Sinn Fein — by transferring council business to special committees — is to be reviewed at a special council meeting tonight (Thursday).



● Sinn Fein Councillors Pat Rice and Damien Gibney

Sinn Fein, which is the major nationalist party, was supported in requisitioning the meeting by the SDLP members.

**DERRY**

Meanwhile in Derry, some of the boycotting unionist councillors appear increasingly restless at their self-imposed isolation. At Tuesday night's monthly council meeting, two Official Unionists put in a two-hour stint, and nominated several fellow loyalists for committee places.

the respectable middle-class councillors of the controlling SDLP group remain more worried about preserving their cosy 'you scratch my back' relationship with the unionists, than with defending nationalist interests. On Monday night, June 24th, the SDLP spurned the IPP candidate and block-voted to elect an OUP chairperson of the council's finance and general purposes committee.

SDLP members, who in recent meetings have abstained rather than support Sinn Fein, on this occasion evidently found no problem in voting alongside self-appointed UVF multiple councillor on travellers, a motion was passed condemning strip-searching in prisons North and South, and the council in open session refused to renew the RUC's lease on a council-owned building in Browning Drive.

**NEWRY AND MOURNE**  
Over in Newry and Mourne,

**MAGHERAFELT**

And in Magherafelt the same night, the SDLP, intimidated by loyalist fury at the IRA's execution of an RUC man in Killea two weeks ago, actually proposed a motion of "sympathy" and, capitulating again

to loyalist pressure, refused to back a non-sectarian motion from Sinn Fein sympathising with all those who have suffered bereavement as a result of the British presence in Ireland.

Variations on the issues raised in Magherafelt and Newry and Mourne seem set to become a regular occurrence on councils where Sinn Fein is represented, and their significance should not be underestimated.

The RUC will not be alone in interpreting the SDLP's capitulation to loyalism in Magherafelt as a callous snub to the sufferings of the oppressed nationalist people.

Sinn Fein's entry onto the council scene has meant that for the first time in 63 years of unionist rule and blatant repression, there are now people in the councils who are prepared to stand up — sometimes as the lone republican representative — and consistently challenge loyalist supremacy.

# an ceacht saeilge Irish lesson - 36

### Pronunciation Exercise

Read this passage slowly without looking at the key below it. Then read it a second time, making use of the key if you are unsure. Do not try to make sense out of the words, merely concentrate on the pronunciation:

Tá se socráite agam airgead a iarraidh ón bhfeair a thús córas ceoil dom. Nuair a bhí rogha le déanamh, dúirt daoine eile gur chaith siad lón le Gréagaigh cheartradharcacha. I ngach uile cheann, déarfair gur chuir cairde dílse go fóill go bhfuil an méid sin aicme agus dreamanna éagsúla ann nach aon mháith a bheith a mealladh sa Taispeántas Ealaíne.

Key: *taw\* shay\* SOHKruh-eh-uh-GUHMAR-i-guhd uh EER-ee ohn VAR uh hug KOH-ruhs KYOH-il duhm. NOO-ir uh vee ROU-uh le DAY\*N-uhv, DOO-irt DEEN-uh EL-e gur K\*ah SHEE-uhd lohn le GRAY\*-gee hyart-REYE-uh-RAHK\*-uh. Ing AHK\* IL-e hyoum, DYAYR-fuhr gur K\*ir KAHR-de DEEL-she goh FOH-il gof wvll un may\*d shin AK-me AHguhs DRAM-un-nuh ay\*g-SOOL-uh oun nahk\* ay\*n vvhah uh ve uh MYAL-uh suh tash-PAW\*N-tuhs AH-leen-e.*

### Grammar

The Irish word for "on" is "ar" (er). It usually aspirates the initial consonant of the next word, although there are many exceptions to this, as you will see. Here are examples of usage of "ar":  
ar Shéamas (er HAY\*-muhs), on James  
ar charr (er K\*AHR), on a car  
ar mo charr (er muh K\*AHR), on my car

ar an gcar, on the car  
feach ar an mbean (FAY\*-uhk\* er un MAN), look at the woman

In many common expressions there is no aspiration of the following consonant:

ar buile (er BWIL-e), angry  
ar crocadh (er KROHK\*-uh), hanging  
ar dfol (er DEE-uh), for sale  
ar ball (er BOUL), presently

Like "ag" and "le", the preposition "ar" joins

with "mé, tú, sé", etc. to form words meaning "on me, on you, on him", etc. Learn these forms thoroughly now, to be ready for the Drill below.

*orm (OH-rum), on me  
ort (OH-ruht), on you  
air (er), on him  
uirth (IR-ee), on her  
oraínn (OH-rin), on us  
oraibh (OH-riw), on you (plural)  
orthu (OHR-huh), on them*

An important use for "ar" is in such expressions as "I am angry" or "He is afraid". In Irish, these can become "Tá fearg orm" (taw\* FAR-ruh OH-ruh), there is anger on me; and "Tá eagla air" (taw\* AH-ghluh er), there is fear on him. Often sickness, too, is "on" a person, in sentences such as "Tá slaghdán uirthi" (taw\* sleye-DAY\*N IR-ee), there is a cold on her.

### Vocabulary

**Masculine nouns:**  
mac (mahk), son  
áthas, an t-áthas (AW\*-huhs, un TAW\*-huhs), joy, happiness  
brón (brohn), sorrow  
ocras, an t-ocras (OHK-ruhs, un TOHK-ruhs), hunger  
tart (TAHR-ruht), thirst  
amhras, an t-amhras (OU-ruhs, un TOU-ruhs), doubt  
ionadh, an t-ionadh (OON-uh, un TOON-uh), surprise

mínigh, ag míniú, uh MEEN-yoo), explain  
mhíniomar (veen-EE-uh-muhr), we explained

**Feminine nouns:**  
eagla, an eagla (AH-ghluh), fear  
fearg, an fhearg (FAR-ruh, un AR-ruh), anger  
náire (NAW\*-re), shame  
imní, an imní (IM-nee), anxiety  
iníon, an iníon (in-EEN, un in-EEN), daughter

cleacht, ag cleachtadh (klak\*t, uh KLAK\*-tuh), practice

glaigh, ag gaoch (GLAY\*-ee, uh GLAY\*-uhk\*)  
ar (er), call on, telephone  
anocht (uh-NOHK\*T), tonight  
aréir (uhRAY\*R), last night  
anuraidh (un-NOOR-ree), last year

Drill  
Go through a progressive drill with "ar" and the pronouns, starting with:

An bhfuil áthas orm? Níl áthas orm. Tá áthas ort. An bhfuil áthas ort? Níl áthas ort. Tá áthas air. An bhfuil áthas air? etc. Your last sentence will be: Tá áthas orm.

Repeat the progressive drill with as many of the words: brón, fearg, eagla, ocra, tart, náire, imní, amhras, ionadh, as possible.

"Cad tá air?" (kahd taw\* er) means "What's wrong with him?" Ask this question, and then answer it with some of the Vocabulary words. For example: Cad tá air? Tá brón air. Make use of "Cad tá air? Cad tá oraibh?", etc.

### Conversation

Sinéad (shin-AY\*D): Dia duit, a Réamoinn.  
Hello, Raymond.  
Réamonn (RAY\*mohn): Dia's Muire duit, a Shinéad.  
Conas tá tú?  
Hello, Janet. How are you?  
Sinéad: Ó, tá slaghdán orm. Bhí mé istigh an lá go léir inné.

Oh, I have a cold. I was inside all day yesterday.  
Réamonn: Tá brón orm é sin a chloisteáil (K\*LIsh-taw\*-i). Ghlaoigh (GLAY\*ee) mé ort timpeall (TIM-puhl) a deich a chlog, ach ní bhfuair (VOO-ir) mé freagra ar bith (FRAG-ruh er BI).  
I'm sorry to hear that. I called you around ten, but I got no answer at all.

Sinéad: Chuala mé (K\*OO-uh-luh may\*) an teileafón (TEL-e-fohn), agus ní raibh áthas orm ar chor ar bith é a chloisteáil.

I heard the phone, and I wasn't happy at all to hear it.  
Réamonn: Níl ionadh ar bith\*orm. Féach! Tá dochtúir ag teacht!

I'm not at all surprised. Look! A doctor's coming!

## (Continued from page 1.) BISHOPS REQUEST

the US, could make a "positive contribution" to peace in north Ireland.

The reply from the State Department's Director of the Office of Northern European Affairs, Martin A. Wenick, noted the ongoing dialogue between the Dublin and British governments.

The State Department official went on to say that the administration does not agree with the Catholic Conference view that a special envoy would be useful.

The State Department's reply also declared that US interests in the north issue are looked

after by the Ambassadors in Dublin, London and the Consul General in Belfast. Currently there is no US Ambassador in Ireland. Robert Kane, who succeeded Peter Dalley, has resigned and no replacement has been named.

Bishop Malone, in his letter to the President, said that despite the situation in north Ireland, the visiting US bishops were heartened by the fact that the bishops and clergy of Ireland, together with thousands of devout Christians, both Catholic and Protestant, are attempting to promote reconciliation, justice and peace in the north.

## (Continued from page 1.) MAN ACCUSED

positions on rooftops and surrounding roads were closed as the suspects were driven from holding cells. A British helicopter hovered over the convoy of three armored vans that carried them to court.

Donal Craig and Una Lowney were arrested in London. The other five defendants were brought to London from Glasgow on Saturday, amid stringent security.

Excluding Lowney, all the defendants are charged with on dates between January 1st

and June 22nd of this year, conspiring together and with other persons unknown to cause explosions in Britain.

Lowney is accused of, between April 1st and June 25th this year, possessing information and of falling to disclose to the British this information.

Magee alone is charged with between January 10th and February 12th, 1984, possessing 3 1/2 kilograms of Frangex explosive and 76 detonators, with intent to endanger life.

## In Memory of All Those Who Have Struggled for Independence on Both Sides of the Atlantic

### "There Are Many Things More Horrible Than Bloodshed; and Slavery Is One of Them"

— From *The Coming Revolution* — Pdraig Pearse

\*\*\*\*\*

### Best Wishes

Dorothy Hayden Cudahy  
John J. Cudahy  
Seán Cudahy  
Kathleen Cudahy  
Mary Kate Cudahy



Dorothy Hayden Cudahy

\*\*\*\*\*

Remember to tune in to IRISH MEMORIES on WEVD 98FM every Sunday night from 10:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.

# An Corrfhocal

## Treoraí ar an mBóthar

Attention must turn temporarily from matters of great philosophical and linguistic import to an apparently insignificant guidepost on the road to understanding of the written word. This indicator is the lowly fleiscín (flesh-KEEN) or hyphen. Confident and concerned use of the fleiscín is a hallmark of an scoláire Gaelige.

A diminutive of the well-known fleasc or "dash," an fleiscín has the important duty of separating the "t" from an initial vowel in a masculine noun after "an," thus preventing ambiguity and confusion. Sample:

an t-arán, the bread; an t-am, the time; an t-úll, the apple; an t-athair, the father.

If, however, the masculine noun begins with a vowel that is capitalized, ní ghé duit usáid a bhfaighte an bhfleiscín: an tEireannach, the Irishman; an tOidáiteach, the Italian.

The object of a verb is treated similarly. d'fh sé an t-iasc; he ate the fish.

In the genitive singular of a masculine noun, bíonn an fleiscín ar iarraidh:

luach an tsaic; the sack's price; teach an tsagairt; the priest's house.

In all nominative plurals, no fleiscín are placed between the "h" and a vowel:

na hórtaigh; the inches; na hspicín; the sausages.

Genitive plurals of all masculine and feminine nouns beginning with a vowel have a fleiscín between the "n" and the noun:

in áice na n-eitléan, beside the airplanes; bóthar na n-

alltaí, the cliffs road; dath na n-éidí, the uniform's color.

"Our" and "their" in Irish are other examples of need for the fleiscín:

ár n-athair, our father (but ár nAthair, our Father; ár n-obair, our work; a n-athair, their father; a n-íon, their daughter).

The fleiscín is necessary here in all cases, because of the "n" preceding the vowel:

ár n-íonacha, our daughters; a n-amhráin, their songs; ainm ár n-eitléáin, our airplane's name; trasna a n-fírlar, across their floors.

In general, if "n" or "t" is added to the start of a noun beginning with a vowel, cuir fleiscín idir an "n" no "t" agus an chéad litir:

na n-uach, an t-urliár.

With the prefixes "an," meaning "very," and "ró," "too," a fleiscín separates the parts:

an-arad, very tall; an-mhór, very big; ró-bheag, too small; ró-láidir, too strong.

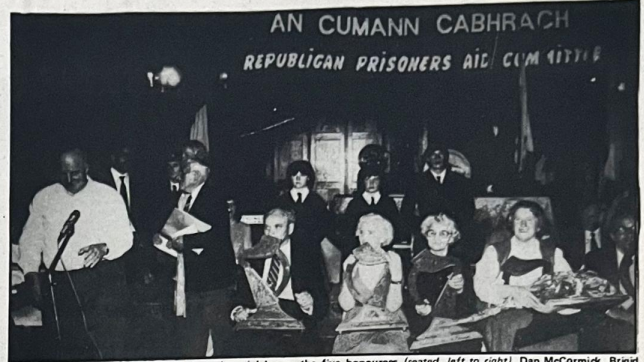
"Dea," meaning "good" or "fine," is similar:

dea-mhéin, goodwill; dea-bhéasach, well-mannered.

If addition of a prefix would result in juxtaposition of two vowels or two like consonants or an obscured meaning, then a fleiscín is necessary:

ró-éadach, undergarment; m'ámharach, unlucky; laghlóir, weak-voiced; drochchaint, scurrilous talk; do-ithe, inedible.

There are a few other uses for a fleiscín, most of them to avoid ambiguity. In older writings, an fleiscín had more uses, but new punctuation rules have eliminated them.



After being presented with their testimonial harps, the five honourees (seated, left to right), Dan McCormick, Bridg Hannon, Mrs Paddy McWeeney, Margaret Langsdorf and Georoid MacCartaigh, listen while Joe Cahill (left) addresses the guests at the Testimonial Dinner.

# Cumann Cabhrach Testimonial Dinner

The annual Testimonial Dinner on the eve of Bodenstown was held this year in the Park Lodge Hotel, Dublin.

## The veterans

### BRIGID HANNON

BRIGID HANNON joined Cumann na mBan in Belfast in 1936. She worked for the Prisoners Dependents Fund right through the Thirties and Forties.

In 1956, when the IRA renewed its campaign against the forces of occupation, Bridg once again was one of that small band of active women who worked for prisoners' families. Throughout the Sixties, she remained loyal, a steadfast beacon of republicanism in Belfast. In 1970, she helped to re-organise the Prisoners Dependents Fund, and was a founder member of Green Cross, set up in 1973.

When asked to accept the honour at the Testimonial, she said that she would accept it not for herself, but on behalf of all those who had died for the republican cause and on behalf of the prisoners.

### PADY McWEENEY

PADY McWEENEY died just a few weeks before he was to be honoured at an Cumann Cabhrach's Testimonial. He joined the IRA in 1921, and was interned in Arbour Hill in 1928. He was captured again in 1940, and interned in the Curragh. On his release he immediately set about the reorganisation of the Movement in Leitrim and was one of the first to volunteer for service in the 1956 campaign. He continued to work for the Republican Movement until his death, and was president of Leitrim Sinn Féin comhairle ceantair when he died. Paddy McWeeney was represented by his wife, who accepted the honour paid to his memory.

### MARGARET LANGSDORF

MAGGIE LANGSDORF was born in Rathfarnham, Dublin, one of a strong republican family. Her grandfather, Peter Doyle, was an invincible and her mother was an active member of the Prisoners Dependents Committee. Maggie joined Cumann na gCailíní in 1935. In 1937, she transferred to the Ranelagh branch of Cumann na

mBan, and was involved in all aspects of the republican struggle. She was interned in Mountjoy in 1941, and was released in 1943. Throughout the Forties and Fifties Maggie continued to work tirelessly for the Republican Movement and was O/C of Cumann na mBan from 1947 to 1956. In 1951, she married Fritz Langsdorf who had been imprisoned and interned several times for his republican activities. They had one daughter, Grainne. In 1970, Maggie helped to set up a cumann of Sinn Féin in Rathfarnham, now the Martin Forstye cumann, and is still an active member of that cumann.

### GEARÓID Mac CARTHAIGH

GEARÓID MacCARTHAIGH is one of Cork's best-known republicans. He joined Fianna Éireann in 1931, and Ogligh na hÉireann in 1937. He was arrested in Dublin in 1940, and spent four years in the Curragh. In 1945, he married Agnes, a life-long member of Cumann na mBan.

Gearóid was arrested in 1957 in Donagall, while he was on the run. He was sentenced to three months in Mountjoy and was rearrested on his release and interned in the Curragh for two years. He was jailed again in 1971, in Limerick Prison, and in 1974 was sentenced to 12 months in Portlaoise Prison. He took part in a 56-day hunger-strike in 1975. In November 1981, Gearóid MacCartaigh was again imprisoned for six months for an offence at the grave of Dermot Crowley.

Gearóid MacCartaigh's one wish is to live to see the fight finished and Ireland free, and all the years of imprisonment and imprisonment have not deterred him from that ideal.

### DAN McCORMICK

DAN McCORMICK was born in Strabane, County Tyrone. His father was a member of the Volunteers. At the age of eleven, Dan was helping in the 1918 elections. He was active in the Republican Movement until 1927, when he was forced to emigrate to Scotland. He went to Canada in 1929, and then to San Francisco, his present home, in 1933. He was an active trade unionist all his life and helped to organise the Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco.

In 1970 Dan McCormick was a founder member of the San Francisco unit of Northern Aid, and has been president for twelve years.

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"1776 — 1798 — 1916"



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## SYMPATHY

The editor wishes to extend sympathy to Edward Geraghty upon the death of his father Leonard.

# THE STRUGGLE MUST CONTINUE UNTIL FREEDOM IS ACHIEVED



Bill Treacy

**Best Wishes**  
**Local 30, I.U.O.E.**  
**Bill Treacy**

Business Manager and Financial Secretary

## IRISH NAMES

# Ó Seanáin, MacGiolla Seanáin (O'Shannon, Shannon, Gilsenan, Giltinan)



Ittes took to calling the family "O'Senan" for a time in the 17th century.

A third family, MacGiolla (Seanáin, which is really the same name as Mac Giolla Seanáin but indicates the possessive case for Seanáin, was apparently in An Clár (Clare). They became Giltinan, Giltinane, Gilteneane, or Giltenan for the most part, although some there became Shannon, as did a substantial number of the Ó Seanacháin family, near Flacal.

In the anglicized terms of O'Shannon and Shannon, the chief family of this group of three is common in all parts of Ireland. Their origin was in southeast Ireland, however, in Ceatharlach (Carlow) and Loch Garman (Wexford).

The family name of all three comes from the personal name of Senan, then as now pronounced "SHEN-uhn."

Another family of the name of MacGiolla Seanáin, which comes from a personal name meaning "follower of St. Seanan," had its territory in Tír Eoghain and Fear Manach. Eventually this name was anglicized as the Gilsenan or Gilshenon of today, although apparently occupation author-

The portrait painter of the early 20th century, Charles Shannon, although born in England, was probably of Irish descent. In the second half of the century, the name was borne by an American ambassador to the Free State.

At present, there are at least twelve anglicized variations of these families' names. Anyone tracing ancestry must ascertain which family is the proper one. Heraldic arms are not known for any of the families.

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## The New Jersey Irish American Unity Conference Will be sponsoring IRISH HERITAGE WEEK

September 21st (Solidarity Day) to September 29th

Activities will include A Field Day, Lobby Day in Trenton, Exhibits in libraries, and informative lectures and slide presentations.

Vendors and musicians are needed for Field Day, which will take place at Seton Hall University, So. Orange, on September 22nd.

Contact Mary Ellen Grogan, (201) 835-6794, or Elizabeth Logue, (201) 444-4786.

A journal will also be published. For ad space, contact Rebecca O'Keefe, (201) 939-5490 or Elizabeth Logue at (201) 444-4786.

## AMERICAN IRISH CONGRESS

The American Irish Congress will hold a testimonial/fundraising dance on Sunday, July 21, 1985, from 5 to 10 p.m. at the air-conditioned Whistlin' Gypsy Restaurant, 134 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, NY. A hot and cold buffet will be provided by the owners of the Whistlin' Gypsy, who are also generously

donating the cost of the evening's live musical entertainment, the Tommy Mulvihill Band. There will be a special guest appearance by members of the New York City Police Emerald Society Pipe Band to add to the enjoyment. A donation of \$10 is suggested.

The special honoree for this

occasion will be Fr. Maurice Burke SMA, Treasurer of the Irish American Defense Fund. In extending the invitation to Fr. Burke, Dave Henshaw, Chairman of the AIC, stated that "Fr. Burke is truly among the most compassionate people we have involved in the human rights struggle for Ireland."

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# Community Events

## READER ALERT!

You subscribe to *The Irish People* because you want to stay current with the facts of life in British-occupied Ireland... but your paper either arrives late or not at all. If you have a delivery problem, please make a note of the issue missed or arriving late (include date of arrival) and send this information to us. We will replace any missed copies and will provide you with a survey form to keep track while we work with the Post Office to get you adequate service. This documentation is essential in dealing with postal authorities, so your participation in the recordkeeping process is really necessary. You pick up your paper at your favorite newsstand on Wednesday mornings, but often find it's not there. Please call in the name and location of the stand. We will then follow up with our distributors to insure prompt and regular delivery.

Thank you for your cooperation. We think of our readers as members of *The Irish People* family, and we want our family to be satisfied.



*Santa gets his copy of The Irish People on time. If you don't — just let us know.*

## FENIAN SOCIETY 3rd ANNUAL DINNER DANCE

Michael Flannery, the 1983 Grand Marshal of the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade, will again present the Michael Flannery Awards at the Third Annual Dinner Dance of the Irish-American Fenian Society, Inc.

The honorees this year will be Peter King, Comptroller of Nassau County, and 1985 Grand Marshal of the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade, Father Maurice Burke, S.M.A., author, columnist, lecturer, and one of the founders of the Irish American Defense Fund and the Irish Children's Fund of the Irish American Fenian Society; Eugene Quigley, founder of the *Book of Freedom* and one of the founders of the Irish American Fenian Society and John Curran, Freeholder - Director of Bergen Co. All four honorees are members of the Fenian Society and are active in all phases of Irish



Freeholder John Curran

Gypsy Rovers from 8 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. The honorees will be led in by the American-Fenian Black Kilts and Brendan Lynch of the Fidelity Mullin Davis School of Irish Dancing will perform.

Tickets are \$45 per person and will go on sale shortly. Reservations should be made early as this prestigious event is sold out each year.

Chairperson for the Third Annual Dinner Dance is Eileen O'Flaherty who may be contacted at (201) 368-8425 or by writing to 49 Finnegan Ave, H-14, Saddle Brook, NJ 07662 for additional information.

General ads are now being accepted for the Souvenir Ad Journal. Contact Bob Daley, 9 Hamilton Court, Whippany, N.J. 07981 or by calling (201) 887-1874 or Ken Clinton, 17 Sweetman Lane, West Milford, NJ 07480; (201) 728-8569.

American awareness. The dinner will be held at the beautiful Richfield Regency, 420 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, New Jersey on Friday, November 8, 1985 at 7:00 pm. Entertainment will be provided by the

### THE IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOCIETY, INC BECOME INVOLVED!

The Irish American Fenian Society, Inc. was founded by Americans who have a deep bond and affinity for all the people of Ireland. The Society is a not-for-profit organization and entirely American-based. It consists of persons united by a desire to make their contribution in the following broadly based programs:

**CULTURAL:** to instill an appreciation of all aspects of traditional Irish culture.  
**EDUCATIONAL:** To promote a basis for justice and lasting peace in Ireland.  
**FUNDRAISING:** To render charitable assistance to those victims of the conflict in Ireland afflicted by financial hardship.

The Society also promotes the *Book of Freedom*.  
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 Publicity \_\_\_\_\_ Book of Freedom \_\_\_\_\_

Mail applications with membership dues at \$10 to: Membership Chairperson Joseph O'Reilly, 129 Franklin Rd. Denville, NJ 17834

## TOM DUFFY APPEAL

The Tom Duffy Radio Show will now be broadcast each Friday night at 7:30 p.m. beginning July 5th on WNYE 91.5 FM. The content of this program focuses on the Irish struggle for freedom in British-occupied northeast Ireland and the subsequent atrocities suffered by the Irish as a result of their opposition to British rule. Duffy's analysis and commentary on the issue is forthright as he acknowledges and discusses the pro-British sentiments of the Dublin and US governments in their condoning and active support of British oppression in northeast Ireland. Full reports of the ongoing conflict are given as Duffy endeavors to inform the American public of the plight of Irish men, women and children forced to live under a foreign rule where house raids, harassment and murder are an everyday

occurrence. Endorsing Duffy's program are New York City Comptroller Harrison Goldin, and Assemblyman John Dearnie, who recognize the need for this educational program to heighten the awareness of the American people to the Irish struggle. Duffy is a long-standing radio speaker having been broadcast from four other stations throughout the years. However, his outspoken truths on British occupation and Irish suffering have sometimes resulted in his removal from those stations. Now, with the public support of Goldin and Dearnie, Duffy has increased strength and will use it to be of more service in relaying the crisis in northeast Ireland.

Duffy recognizes and appreciates the efforts of those listeners who answered his appeal for support.

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# Dungannon inquest

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

AT an inquest hearing in Dungannon on Monday, June 24th, the North's corrupt legal system was once again exposed when the British government's infamous shoot-to-kill policy was unashamedly endorsed.

The inquest concerned the cold-blooded shooting, on December 4th 1983, of IRA Volunteers Colm McGirr and Brian Campbell from Coalisland, County Tyrone, who were killed by members of the SAS undercover squad.

The Volunteers, who had been about to check an IRA arms dump, were killed by a fusillade of over 70 shots. Brian Campbell, a 19-year-old motor mechanic, was hit twice in the back and died a short time later, and Colm McGirr, a 23-year-old bricklayer, was hit a total of 12 times in the back, thigh, leg and arm. Another Volunteer was also injured in the ambush but was able to make his escape by car.

### ABSENT

At Monday's inquest only one of the six Brits actually involved in the shooting was called to give evidence — the others conveniently absent to avoid the risk of inconsistencies in their statements being exposed under cross-examination.

In the Brits' submitted statements, their account of uncovering the IRA dump, of staking the area out for almost three days, of watching as the Volun-

teers arrived and then allegedly challenging them to halt before firing on them, was a carefully concocted story obviously intended to keep them well within the yellow card guidelines. This was strongly emphasised by the solicitor for the dead Volunteers' families, Paddy Duffy, when he extracted from a soldier (identified only as 'Soldier F') the fact that all the had met an army solicitor within hours of the incident and discussed their version of events before making statements to the RUC. It also emerged that no fingerprints had been taken from either the IRA weapons or the Brits because it "had been raining", and no hand swabs were taken from the Volunteers.

### DANGEROUS

Asked the obvious question as to why the IRA weapons in the dump had not been rendered harmless when first discovered by the undercover squad, thus avoiding the need to shoot anyone handling them, RUC Detective Superintendent Scott, forgetful that the dump had been thoroughly searched by the Brits, made the lame reply that "it would have been very dangerous in the dark to remove the magazines".

It also emerged from Scott's cross-examination that in comparison to the way civilian suspects are interrogated when a



● Patrick McGirr (left) and Brendan Campbell, the fathers of the dead Volunteers, outside Dungannon Courthouse after the inquest.



● VOL BRIAN CAMPBELL ● VOL COLM MCGIRR

shooting incident has taken place, the RUC had used kid gloves when questioning the Brits. The families' solicitor also put it to Scott that he had not investigated the so-called "evi-

dence" supplied by the Brits in the same way as he would have other evidence. Scott's give-away reply was: "I can't go any further as far as army matters are concern-

ing. When they arrived at the scene at 3.45pm, it was then a further 20 minutes before he was allowed by the RUC to check the bodies. A pathologist's report conceded the possibility that Brian Campbell was still alive for some time after he was shot. This deliberate delay in summoning expert medical assistance, even though there were doctors in nearby Coalisland, Stewartstown and Dungannon, further reinforces the view that the Brits were interested only in killing and not arresting the Volunteers. It also emerged that a priest who was at the scene was not permitted access to the Volunteers until 6pm.

### WHITEWASH

The almost totally loyalist jury spent less than 1½ hours deciding that the Volunteers had died as:

"The result of gunshot wounds sustained by army action while they were in the process of retrieving guns and paramilitary clothing." They ignored the inconsistencies in the Brits' evidence and raised no objection to the deliberate murder of two young unarmed men, apart from some token criticism of the delay in providing a doctor to examine the Volunteers.

The families of Volunteers Campbell and McGirr issued a joint statement after the announcement of the verdict in which they accused the British army and RUC of a deliberate whitewash of the truth. During the inquest, Patrick McGirr ensured that it was recorded in the evidence that both Volunteers' lives had been threatened a week before their deaths by these very people.

### MEDICAL HELP

Disparities in the Brits' evidence also came to light over the issue of medical help for the shot Volunteers. An ambulance man told the court that an ambulance had only been summoned 30 minutes after the

# Show-trial victims highlighted

BY JANE PLUNKETT

THE need for intensified public protest in support of imprisoned victims of the paid-perjurer system was the theme of an informative and well-attended meeting in West Belfast's Conway Street Mill on Sunday afternoon, June 23rd.

The meeting was organised to highlight, in particular, the fact that nearly two years after the end of the Christopher Black show-trial, the judicial appeals by defendants in the case still have not begun.

Platform speakers pointed out that a number of Black's victims are serving lengthy sentences — including life imprisonment — on the sole basis of uncorroborated and contradictory 'evidence' by Black — 'evidence' bought by the North's colonial authorities with cash and the inducement of immunity from prosecution. When the appeals finally begin, next autumn, many defendants will have already served the equivalent of an eight-year jail term.

### INJUSTICE

Among the speakers were Ardoyne man Desmond Breslin (already released, having completed his six-year sentence on Black's word) and Phil Mulgrew (sister of another of Black's victims). Both described vividly their personal experiences of the blatant corruption and injustice of the show-trial system. Citing one of many instances from her bro-

ther's case, Phil Murgrew said: "Kevin was sentenced to life plus 302 years, mostly for incidents that we don't know ever took place, only Christopher Black said they did."

Since November 1981, speakers pointed out, over 500 men and women have spent long periods on remand through this latest British method of mass imprisonment. Some 29 men, all nationalists, are currently serving lengthy jail terms.

Stop the Show-Trials committee member Bernadette McAliskey, drawing lessons from internment and the 1980 and 1981 hunger-strikes, stressed the need for "coordination" and "maximum unity of purpose" among nationalists opposed to the show-trials.

### IMMORAL

Speaking next, Fermanagh priest Fr Joseph McVeigh condemned the RUC's use of paid-perjurers as "institutional violence". Adding that the "undemocratic and immoral" six-county statelet should not be "propped up in any way by people who call themselves Christians", McVeigh strongly criticised the Church hierarchy who, he said,



● Bernadette McAliskey (left) addresses the Conway Street STSTC meeting. Also on the platform are (left to right) Maura McCrory, Desmond Breslin, Fr Joseph McVeigh, Phil Mulgrew and Ellis Kelly.

were "united against change because they are afraid of the ordinary people."

The final speaker was Belfast lawyer Ellis Kelly, who cited examples of blatant injustice from the McGrady, Quigley and other show-trials. She concluded that "the quality of the evidence,

the standard of proof, in such cases is no higher than 'internment', though with the 'important difference' that "some are serving life or very long determinate sentences".

In the course of the meeting, STSTC chairperson Maura McCrory read out messages of sup-

port from, among others, British Labour Party MPs Tony Benn, Joan Marynard and Chris Smith, and Euro-MPs Richard Balfe and Alf Lomas.

### PAMPHLET

A new pamphlet, drawing together a wealth of information detail on the Christopher Black show-trial and the cases of individual defendants, was published this week by the Stop the Show-Trials committee.

Entitled *Victims of the 'super grass' system*, this booklet is available from the committee, c/o 49 Dermotthill Road, Belfast 11. Price 30p (45p outside Ireland) plus 15p postage and packing. Discounts for bulk orders are available on request.

## ROCKLAND INA

The Rockland County Unit of Irish Northern Aid will host their annual picnic on July 14th, from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. at O'Sullivan's Gardens, Kings Highway, Valley Cottage

Music and entertainment by Michael Conlon. Food and refreshments will be served and a large swimming pool is available. Donation #5.00 for adults,

half price for senior citizens and teens children with adults free.

For information, please call Robert Loughman, 914-354-2473.

## GABRIEL MEGAHEY

Last week we urged readers to write to their Congressman concerning the vindictive parole date set at Britain's behest against Gabriel Megahey,

Letters should be sent to the United States Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Blvd., Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

# The Irish people sports



Gaelic games: Connacht SFC semi-final (replay)

## Roscommon rally foils Galway in great game

ROSCOMMON ..... 1-14  
GALWAY ..... 1-12

IT IS a pleasure to report that Gaelic football still has a hefty kick in it. The ailing patient came back to throbbing life at Tuam stadium yesterday when Roscommon and Galway played one of the best games of an impoverished season in their replay semi-final of the Connacht championship.

An estimated 8,000 spectators thoroughly enjoyed a great battle as well as a rare outbreak of sunny summer weather — but at the finish all of the cheering was done by the supporters of Roscommon who scored a memorable win over the Connacht champions of the past three years.

This game bore no resemblance to the draw of a fortnight ago when Roscommon were somewhat lucky to earn a replay with a late, equalising point. The first half yesterday was an entertaining spectacle; the standard of play improved a great deal after seven or eight minutes of the second period when it became a titanic struggle when, in the 53rd minute, young Tom O'Brien scored the goal which gave Roscommon the lead for the first time.

At the end of the day, however, Roscommon had suffered a heavy blow for their great veteran, Dermot Earley — who also played a prominent part in the victory — retired eight minutes before the finish with an accidental injury which Dr Donal Keenan diagnosed as a depressed fracture of the upper jaw. He is virtually certain to miss the Connacht final against Mayo at Hyde Park, Roscommon on July 14th, but Tony McManus, who also went off when his

damaged knee cartilage began to hamper him late in the game, is expected to be fit for the decider.

Galway gave up their provincial title principally because their forwards could not crack Roscommon's resolute defence in the second half. And yet, they had chances to save the game but fluffed them all.

### MISSUS CHANCES

With a goal at his mercy shortly after O'Brien had put Roscommon in front, O'Donnell thumped the ball against a post and much later Brennan, Rickie Flaherty and John Purcell — a late replacement in the attack for the injured Pádraig Kelly — all missed chances from favourable positions.

In the long run, however, justice was done for Roscommon had proved themselves the more skilful, determined and fitter team when the game hung in the balance after the change of ends.

But it did not look like that in the opening 20 minutes. Playing with the light breeze, Galway dominated that period and, moving well in attack and midfield at one stage held a lead of 1-4 to 0-1.

The goal was scored by Purcell — son of the legendary Sean — when he took a pass from Aodain O'Shea, who had made a run from the half-back line deep into Roscommon territory, and with not a Roscommon back in sight the left full forward sent a powerful shot off the reach of Roscommon's goalkeeper Guy Sheridan.

Earlier Purcell might have had another goal if O'Donnell had passed the ball to him in time but at that stage Galway were shaping so well that one missed chance did not look like a serious blow to their prospects of reaching the final.

Galway regained control in the early minutes of the second half and with Roscommon prone to points in a row to increase their lead to five (1-8 to 0-6). At that stage it seemed that Galway's experience would prevail but suddenly Roscommon's counter attack and the blitz unleashed turned the game completely upside down. In a period of roughly 10 minutes they scored 1-5 to Galway's single point and with that recovery had paved the way to victory.

### LOVELY PASS

O'Brien who had made no impression against Galway's best defender, Seamus McHugh, up until then, broke away to the left side of the field at the town end and taking a lovely pass from Tony McManus, who earlier had been put in possession by Paul Earley, the right full forward sent the ball crashing to the net for the best score of the game. That goal gave Roscommon a lead of 1-10 to 1-9 and their momentum was maintained when Galway's short kick off fell into the hands of the now rampant Tony McManus who promptly scored an invaluable point.

Subsequently, Barry Brennan, who was now fighting like a trojan at right half forward, reduced Roscommon's lead to the minimum, but Eamonn McManus again put Roscommon two points in front. With 10 minutes to go Purcell scored another point for Galway, but after that two points by Paul Earley and Tony McManus made victory secure for Roscommon.

Purcell had a half chance of a

## Walsh scores vital point

MAYO ..... 1-7  
SLIGO ..... 6-10

goal with only two minutes to go, but he failed to score even a point with a shot which went badly wide and Galway's final point, from a free kick by Stephen Joyce was then of no consequence.

### SERVICE FROM MIDFIELD

Killoran and Hayden did enough to keep their team in contention at midfield and their service provided the opportunity for Tony McManus and Paul Earley to create havoc at vital stages in the Galway defence.

A word of praise must also be said of Eamonn McManus, who came into the game with a bang in the second half and was often seen at midfield and behind it when the big effort was needed to hold his team's lead.

Pádraig McNeill also came into the game with good effect in the second half, while Dermot Earley was always a threat to Galway with his sound fielding and strong running as he tried with might and main to create openings in the opposing rearguard.

Tierney in the first half and Talty in the second had many impressive moments at midfield but the Galway attack as a whole did not have the penetration to take the scores which they needed so badly in reply to Roscommon's second-half recovery. Purcell looked the most dangerous of the losers' forward division, but was often left without sufficient supply of the ball and Brennan on the right wing made his big effort too late to have the game.

ROSCOMMON — G. Sheridan, H. Keegan, P. Lindsay, G. Connelan, A. Garvey, G. Fitzmaurice, P. Hickey, S. Kiloran, S. Hayden, capt. D. Earley (0-3, 2 from free), A. McManus (0-1), P. McNeill, T. O'Brien (1-6), P. Earley (0-1), E. McManus (0-3), S. Brennan, J. Purcell (1-1), D. Earley (0-2 mins), P. Dooney for A. McManus (0-1).

GALWAY — P. Conner, E. Guerin, R. Lee, S. McHugh, A. O'Neill, W. Hayden, A. O'Shea, B. Tierney, T. Tierney (0-1), B. Brennan (0-3, one from free), S. Joyce (0-4, one from free), R. Flaherty (0-1), B. O'Donnell, J. Purcell (1-1), Subst. F. Broderick for Lee (0-5 mins).

PATRICK WALSH, Mayo's agile left corner forward, was the hero of his team's well deserved draw against Sligo in this exciting Connacht Minor Football championship game at Corran Park, Ballymore, on Saturday evening.

Walsh shot Mayo into the lead with a well-taken goal from the penalty spot after five minutes play in the first half and two minutes before the game ended he levelled the scores with a good point from a 21-yards free. The visitors led by 1-3 to 0-4 at the interval.

A point by Frank O'Dowd 15 minutes into the second half gave Sligo the lead for the first time in the match but with Galway playing splendidly at full back, Mayo were able to set up confident forward movements thwarting their opponents' search for a match-winning score.

## Donegal now meet Cavan

DONEGAL ..... 1-8  
ARMAGH ..... 0-8

DONEGAL qualified to meet Cavan in the final of the Ulster minor football championship when they overcame a strong challenge from Armagh at Breffni Park yesterday.

Donegal made the early breakthrough with a goal from Dermot Ward six minutes from half-time. However Armagh fought well in the closing stages and were on level terms at the interval 0-5 to 1-2.

Armagh took the lead through a Sean McKewen point at the start of the second half but Donegal turned on the power and points in the seventh, eighth and tenth minutes gave them a lead they held right to the end.

## Leinster SFC semi-final

# Laois score two goals in a minute to upset Meath to draw Armagh

LAOIS ..... 2-11; MEATH ..... 0-7

LAOIS, who had always threatened to do something spectacular, finally got their act together midway through the second half to score two goals inside a minute, thus ending Meath's challenge for this year's Leinster senior-football championship at Tullamore yesterday. The goals were as sudden as they were surprising and put Laois 10 points clear of their rivals who had, up until then, been threatening to get to grips with an untidy situation of their own making. From that point to the end, however, Meath never looked like a side who were capable of rescuing themselves and Laois were growing in confidence as they claimed their place in the final.

In the 12th championship meeting between the teams, Laois were winning for only the third time. The last time they won was in 1938 which goes some way towards explaining the joyous scenes at the end. So great was the euphoria that Laois supporters in the crowd of close on 15,000 were talking of a hurling-football double this year.

Laois certainly deserved their victory. Fit and fast, they displayed much better teamwork and co-ordination. Their shooting, too, was much more accurate than that of their rivals and that was reflected in the scoreline. While Meath squandered some very good chances and had fallen into total chaos by the end, Laois kept their mistakes down to a minimum.

With Laois leading by a mere three points at half-time, there had been no indication of the rimway victory that was to come. Indeed, Meath started the second period with some considerable determination but failed to get on target either from play or from free.

The signs were there for all to see and the Meath supporters

were getting restless when their side was struck with a body blow after 16 minutes. The Laois centre half back Pat Brophy broke up yet another Meath attack and drove forward with the ball to the halfway line. His long pass to Pádraig Doran was well placed and well-collected and the midfielder, who had moved into the attack at half-time, dashed through a strangely slack Meath defence and drove the ball firmly to the net from about 14 yards.

Worse was to follow. Meath seemed to be unsettled and seeking culprits as Michael McQuillan took the kick out. It was fielded beautifully at midfield by John Costello, who had come into the game at half-time, and he wasted no time but drove the ball back over the heads of the out-of-place Meath full back line into the path of Willie Brennan who ran on, side-stepped the despairing lunge of McQuillan, and tapped the ball into the net.

Several switches were made in all departments by Meath, including the moving of Mick Lyons to midfield but these seemed to have

the effect of upsetting the team further and Laois took full advantage of the situation to run out winners without being stretched.

The appearance of John Costello at midfield for Laois at half-time swung the battle their way in that position from then on and, with Liam Irwin also improving his work-rate, the balance tilted in favour of the eventual winners.

In the Laois attack Willie Brennan had a fine match and Christy Maguire, Gerry Lalor and Gerry Browne all improved significantly after the break to put the pressure on Meath which finally yielded the goals.

LAOIS: M. Conroy, P. Dunna, M. Dempsey, B. Nemeey, E. Kelly, P. Brophy, C. Browne (0-1); L. Irwin (0-3 one free), P. Doran (1-0); S. Dempsey, W. Brennan (1-0); C. Maguire (0-3 — two frees); G. Browne (0-1); G. Lalor (0-2), N. Prandregall, Subst. J. Costello (0-1) for S. Dempsey (half-time), M. Dempsey for Prandregall (57 mins).  
MEATH: M. McQuillan, B. O'Malley, M. Lyons, P. Lyons, M. O'Connell (0-1 — a fly), J. Costello, M. Crowley (0-1), Hayes, G. McEntee (0-1), M. McCabe, J. McCormack, L. Smith, S. O'Rourke (0-1), P. O'Sullivan, B. Flynn (0-2), Subst. F. Murray (0-1) for McCormack (half-time), M. O'Sullivan for McCabe (47 mins), P. Maguire for Flynn (57 mins).  
Referee: J. Dunning (Offaly).

## Ulster SFC semi-final

# Armagh lucky to draw

ARMAGH ..... 0-10  
MONAGHAN ..... 0-10

THE footballers of Armagh must go back to Breffni Park next Sunday for a replay with Monaghan to decide who goes forward to meet Derry in the Ulster Senior Football Championship final at Clones on July 21st.

For the faint-hearted it was no place to be when the mixture of weather — monsoon-type rain, sunshine and heavy clouds — often matched the mixture of the entertainment. The estimated crowd of 15,000 were often stunned at what they were watching.

Monaghan virtually got away with murder in the first half and were entitled to count their lucky stars that they were only four points behind at the interval. In that half Armagh not only swept the challenge of the National League champions aside, but also recorded 10 wides and missed a penalty.

The Armagh substitute, Martin Tove, was only on the field one minute when he up-ended Declan Finnegan in his first approach to the action and was sent off by referee Damien Campbell.

This ridiculous action by Tove left Armagh with only 14 men for the last 20 minutes and, as they saw their lead gradually dwindling, further exasperation for them came in the last minute when Brendan Beggan, one of the Monaghan substitutes, scored the

dramatic equaliser that forces next week's replay.

It did not take long for Murray to show how right the selectors were in giving him this his senior debut on such a big occasion. He knitted in with the men around him as though he had been there a long time and it was young Murray who earned Armagh that 17th-minute penalty when, put through on a perfect pass from Gerard Houlihan, he was up-ended by Gerry McCarville.

But, to the gasps of the Armagh supporters — well outnumbered by the blue and white banners — John Corvan's penalty kick was saved with ease by goalkeeper Paddy Linden.

Monaghan had two reasons to feel threatened. Fran McMahon, who had taken over the Armagh captaincy from the injured Kernan, and Jim McCorry were also undisputed midfield masters. In addition, Gerry McCarville was having anything but a happy time in the heart of the Monaghan defence.

With Armagh reduced to 14 men, McCarville was given the licence to venture forward out of defence. He filled the empty spot just behind his own forwards and capitalised on his new position by striking home two vital points, the seventh and eighth, when the first time at nine points each with 56 minutes gone.