



The Irish people

Thirty-Five Cents
\$15.00 per year

U.S.P.S. #70-770

THE VOICE OF IRISH REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA

Imleabhar XII
Volume XII

Uimhr 23
Number 23

8 Meitheamh 1985
June 8, 1985

Original entry at New York, NY Additional entry at Bronx, NY

CLARE SHORT CONCLUDES AMERICAN TOUR

Ms Clare Short, British Labor Party M.P. from Birmingham, concluded a whirlwind one-week American publicity tour last Saturday, during which she visited Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Ms Short, an articulate advocate of British withdrawal and Irish reunification, met with politicians news

said that the violence in Ireland as well as economic deprivation and sectarianism all stemmed from the British presence. She singled out the Informer Show Trials as an example of the repressive nature of Britain's presence in Ireland and noted that it was not a religious conflict but a political struggle designed to remove British col-

the day at a meeting with New York City Comptroller Harrison Goldin, who is in the forefront of an American initiative to use New York City pension investments to compel American owned subsidiaries in the north of Ireland to end sectarian discrimination. Ms Short commended Comptroller Goldin for this initiative and discussed the possibility of arranging meetings between Goldin and other Labor Party members in June as a means of giving further publicity to Goldin's campaign against British sectarianism in northeast Ireland. Also present were Martin Galvin of Irish Northern Aid and Nassau County Comptroller Peter King

Nassau Co.

Ms Short then met with Congressman Thomas Manton of Queens where she discussed the growing antiwar sentiment in Britain and described British colonialism as the source of violence, sectarianism and economic deprivation. Congressman Manton promised to read a position paper from Ms Short into the *Congressional Record* as soon as Congress resumes session next week.

Ms Short then went to a luncheon arranged by the Irish American Labor Coalition. Among those present were Bill Treacy of the Operating Engineers Union, Michael Maye of the Teamsters Union, Irish American Labor Coalition official Joe Jamieson as well as former St. Patrick's Day Grand Marshals Peter King and Michael Flannery. Here Ms Short again commended the Labor Coalition members for exposing the indefensible colonial policies of the Thatcher government in Ireland and called for Irish reunification. Ms Short urged the Labor leaders to exert pressure for British withdrawal from Ireland not only in the United States but through international union channels in Britain.

Ms Short then conducted a press conference at the Nassau County Building, hosted by Comptroller Peter King. She said that as a member of the Labor Party Committee on

(Continued on page 11.)

SOUTHERN COUNCIL ELECTIONS SET

Nominations closed last week for the local elections which take place in the 26-counties on Thursday, June 20. The striking success of Sinn Féin in the recent North Ireland local elections adds a new element to the contest in the South.

More than 3,000 candidates will be seeking election to 113 local authorities including the three county councils of Dublin-Finglas, Dublin-Belgard and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

The electorate is the largest since the founding of the state.

(Continued on page 11.)



Massachusetts State Senator Frank Doris of the Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex Districts, introducing Clare Short at the State House press conference. Looking on are Representatives Doyle and Howe.

editors and labor leaders in an effort to apprise Americans about growing British antiwar sentiment. Her tour was sponsored by the Irish American Fenian Society.

Boston

Ms Short began her tour in Boston when she was a guest on a one-hour talk show on WBZ Radio. She emphasized that the current British policy is supported by less than fifty percent of the people of Britain with opposition growing.

Ms Short stressed that it was in the interests of the British people as well as the people of all of Ireland that Britain should withdraw and allow Irish reunification. She

onallism.

Ms Short then gave a press conference coordinated by Massachusetts State Senator Frank Doris and Representatives Charles Doyle and Marie Howe at the Massachusetts State House in which Ms Short stressed these same themes. The press conference was covered by two television stations and two major Boston newspapers. Ms Short also spoke at a public reception for Boston area Irish community leaders.

Ms Short then journeyed to Connecticut where she briefed editors of the *Hartford Courant* newspaper and gave several radio interviews.

New York

Ms Short then proceeded to New York City where she began



Sinn Féin hopes to follow up successes in the north, in the southern local elections

BRITISH TROOPS CAUGHT IN SOUTH

Five British troops were discovered by a joint Free State Army-Garda patrol within the twenty-six county area near Dundalk, County Louth last Sunday. The British were permitted to return across the border. Shortly thereafter it was discovered that diesel oil had been leaked into the town water reservoir. It is believed that the British patrol was responsible.

Leaking of the oil - estimated at 9,000 gallons - was intr-

Courtbane River which feeds Dundalk reservoir. Taking of water from the river was suspended.

A Free State government spokesperson said that five British soldiers had crossed the border at 11 a.m. on Friday and had been turned back by a joint army-garda patrol which had been sent to the area when a complaint had been made by local people.

Reports from local people (Continued on page 2.)

Hysterical loyalist reaction

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

HISTORY was made in Omagh District Council on Tuesday night, May 28th, when a Sinn Fein councillor was elected chairperson, to the wild consternation of unionists.

In blind anger at Seamus Kerr being proposed for the chair, only two out of four DUP councillors supported their own candidate amid the confusion while their co-partners in the unionist pact, the Official Unionists, failed to vote at all. Seamus Kerr was elected with seven votes to the four SDLP and two DUP councillors. However, as he took the chair and began his opening speech in Gaelic, DUP supporters in the public gallery — who occupied almost every seat — rose to their feet screaming: "Speak English! Shut up, you Fenian b...! No Pope here! No b... here! You want your throat cut, Kerr, you Fenian b..." and other such pleasantries.

Kerr, who calmly continued with his speech, was then subjected to a further tirade of sectarian abuse while the three DUP councillors almost went into convulsive fits of swearing and shouting. At one stage they marched up to the top of the chamber yelling at Kerr that they would not take orders from "Sinn Feiners or the IRA."

BOTCHED

Adding to the DUP's obvious embarrassment at having botched up their attempt to gain the chair, the Official Unionists harangued them by accusing them of incompetence and they in turn were accused of "sitting with Sinn Feiners".

Amid such scenes of unionist frenzy and hysteria, Seamus Kerr instructed staff to remove the DUP councillors if they insisted on causing further disruption, at which they quickly returned to their seats. However, when the meeting came to a close an hour later, the DUP began another torrent of sectarian abuse and produced an Ulster flag which they waved over the chairperson's seat.

Seamus Kerr later denied DUP accusations that they had been excluded from council appointments to public bodies and added in fact that they retained one-third of these allocations.

LIMAVADY

In Limavady District Council the same night, Sinn Fein councillors Michael McGonigle and Mickie Hasson were excluded from one of the most influential of council committees, the Finance and General Purposes Committee, despite a stipulation carried over from the previous year that all



● SEAMUS KERR

councillors would be on the committee.

In proposing that positions on the committee be taken separately — despite SDLP objections — the Official Unionists were then, by their overall majority of nine, effectively able to exclude Sinn Fein. However, both Sinn Fein councillors are on the Planning Committee and intend to exercise their option of attending the Finance and General Purposes Committee meetings, voting rights or not.

CRAIGAVON

And in Craigavon District Council, where unionists hold 17 seats out of 23, the two Sinn Fein Councillors Brendan Curran and Brian McCann were prevented from fulfilling their role as elected councillors. On Wednesday morning, May 29th, unionist councillors passed several motions calling for their exclusion from the council chamber. When the two Sinn Fein councillors challenged the legality of the unionist proposals and re-



● MICKIE HASSON



● MICHAEL MCGONIGLE



● At the Sinn Fein councillors' meeting in Belfast on Saturday are (left to right) Owen Carron, Tom Hartley, Sean MacManus, Gerry Adams and Danny Morrison

Councillors outline strategy

SINN FEIN'S 59 newly-elected councillors met in Belfast on Saturday, May 25th, to discuss the party's strategy in the North's councils.



● BRIAN MCCANN



● BRENDAN CURRAN

fused to leave the chamber, the outgoing OUP mayor, Arnold Hatch, summoned the RUC to remove them.

One of the proposals established a special committee made up of all the council members except the two Sinn Fein councillors. This committee will deal with all business normally conducted by the council, except the striking of rates and the acquisition of land.

EXCLUDING

The DUP have said that they do not intend to give notice of the meetings when these two issues will be discussed effectively excluding the elected Sinn Fein representatives from the council.

Paisley and Molyneux, leaders of the DUP and the Official Unionists, met on Wednesday evening for talks on extending this scheme to all councils where the unionists have a majority.

Both Sinn Fein councillors left the chamber when the RUC arrived but refused to leave the council building. In a statement, they said: "This blatant and childish attempt to return to the days when nationalists and their representatives could be treated as second-class citizens will not succeed. We will be back in the council chamber to work for those who voted us on to that body."

At a press conference on Tuesday, May 28th, details of that strategy were released. Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams said that as Sinn Fein is largely inexperienced in the workings of councils, the councillors' first task would be to familiarise themselves with working procedures.

Sinn Fein would not disenfranchise unionists in those councils where Sinn Fein had a majority influence, said Adams. This is in direct contrast to the unionist attitude. However, Sinn Fein was not going to "compromise or capitulate" on matters of principle, said Danny Morrison.

ACCESSIBLE

Councils would be made more accessible to the people and would be "open working tribunals", Morrison added. If elected as officers, Sinn Fein councillors would not wear regalia or chains of office. Such pompous trappings "instituti-

onalised the inequalities in our society" said Gerry Councillor Mitchell McLaughlin.

The press accused Sinn Fein of being hypocritical by extending "a hand of friendship" in the councils while the IRA that morning had claimed responsibility for the shooting of "a 19-year-old electrician". In reply, Gerry Adams said that while he was not familiar with the circumstances, the IRA's stated position was that the dead man was a member of the RUC and that while his death was tragic, all death as a result of the British presence were equally tragic.

CONTACT

To another question concerning the SDLP's position vis-a-vis Sinn Fein in the councils, Danny Morrison revealed that in those councils which have a potential nationalist majority, Sinn Fein had already established contacts with SDLP grass roots and with independents.

He added that the SDLP did not have a uniform approach and that in a few councils the Official Unionists were considering voting for the SDLP for positions in order to disenfranchise Sinn Fein.

Sinn Fein however, irrespective of the unionists' attitude, had an obligation to represent the people who elected them. They had no illusions about local government but they would implement Sinn Fein's policies and consolidate its position.



● Some of the 59 newly-elected Sinn Fein councillors at the Belfast meeting

Portadown threat

A Sinn Fein candidate in the local government elections, Sean Dunbar, was the target of an attempted abduction in Portadown late on Friday evening, May 24th.

Dunbar had been walking up to town through Park Road with two friends when a green Fiat pulled up nearby. Inside were three men and a woman. One of the men called Dunbar by his first name, asking him to come over to the car. Dunbar ran when he saw the front-seat passenger lean into the back of the car and heard him ask an accomplice to pass him a gun. The car involved in the incident had been seen earlier driving around in the same area.

Local Sinn Fein spokesperson Brian McKenna said the incident was the result of the election of the Sinn Fein candidate for Portadown, Brian McCann, in the local government elections. He added:

"Incidents such as Friday night's are inevitable given the record of sectarian attacks in Portadown. The recent election of a Sinn Fein councillor is obviously too much for the loyalists but they'll just have to get used to it because we're here to stay."

(Continued from page 1.)

on Friday had said that 60 British soldiers had crossed the border.

The British troops had told the gardai that they had strayed across the border because of a man-reading error. The Free

State spokesperson said they immediately returned to north Ireland.

At 12.31 p.m., the gardai had been told of a diesel oil escape and the removal of a valve from an oil storage tank which

had caused pollution of the water.

Confirming that water was again being pumped from the river, a council spokesperson said that they were satisfied that the weekend burning of

the bog into which most of the diesel oil had seeped, had prevented major pollution.

"However, there may still be restrictions on use for another few days, as our reservoir is virtually dry."

Although gardai in Dundalk are investigating the spillage, no witnesses to the actual opening of the valve have come forward.

BRITISH TROOPS CAUGHT

Regional NEWS

Leahanch 3 THE IRISH PEOPLE 8 Meitheamh 1988

IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOC. PHONE BANK



Fenian members Eileen Clinton and Freeholder John Curran flank Frank Clare Short, MP. Ms. Short urged Americans to continue their work for Irish freedom.

The New York Division of the Irish American Fenian Society announced plans to begin a phone bank in the New York metropolitan area. The purpose of the phone bank is to generate fast, organized reaction to media inaccuracies and propaganda and to indicate disapproval of actions taken by elected officials on matters which concern the Irish-American community.

Nora Duggan of the Nassau County chapter has been named as coordinator for the phone bank. In noting the importance of the Irish-American community in speaking with one voice, she cited Geraldine Ferraro's recent trip to Belfast. "If the phone bank was operational, we could have generated hundreds of telephone calls to her office protesting her refusal to meet with Sinn Féin rather than allow herself to be used by the British to bolster the SDLP during the coming council elections. Many people prob-

ably called on their own initiative, but it would have been much more effective to have these responses planned and organized."

The phone bank would work as follows: a participant would receive instructions giving the targeted party, the telephone number and the message. For instance, "Call Geraldine Ferraro's office, telephone number 718-793-8811, and protest her refusal to meet with elected members of Sinn Féin during her trip to Belfast." The participant would place the call, then call two other pre-arranged parties to pass along the same instructions. Each participant is responsible for calling the targeted party, and two other participants.

The concept allows the Irish-American community to speak as one voice for maximum effect. The Irish American Fenian Society is hoping that all concerned members of the com-

IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOCIETY CHILDREN'S FUND



Irish children live under the threat of the plastic bullet. Funds raised on their behalf can make life easier for them.

The Irish American Fenian Society, Inc. has embarked on their annual fundraising drive for the Irish Children's Fund. A 1979 survey by the "Northern" Ireland Housing Executive concluded that Belfast had the worst housing conditions in Western Europe. 14% of the households were overcrowded.

Community will join to make this venture a successful one. The expense and effort are minimal but the results will be very effective.

Anyone interested in joining the phone bank should write

More than 20% of the city's homes lacked at least one of the basic amenities - a bath, kitchen, sink, wash basin, inside lavatory, or hot and cold water. In 1978 the Child Poverty Action Group reported 75% more child poverty in north-east Ireland than in Britain; approximately 75% of the teen-

agers are now among the hard-core unemployed.

Adopt a child in spirit. You can do that by donating to the Irish Children's Fund of the Irish American Fenian Society. Make checks payable to the Irish Children's Fund, 49 Flinnigan Avenue, Apt. H-14, Saddle Brook, NJ 07662.

**PASS ALONG
THIS COPY
OF THE
IRISH PEOPLE
TO A FRIEND**

DELAWARE VALLEY INA

Father's Day, Sunday, June 16, 1985, will be the date for an Irish picnic at Pulaski Park, Frankford Ave. and Mill Rd., from noon to 7 p.m. Irish and American music, food and refreshments, tug-of-war contest, cash prize. Adults \$5, children under 12: \$1.

On Saturday, June 29th, a yard sale at the Brendan McCusker unit from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. will be held. Donations of goods accepted. All proceeds benefit INA.

July-August-September

Irish Day in the Pocomos Picnic, 4 acres swim club. July 14 (Sun): Irish picnic in memory of John J. McCullough, Labor leader and great humanitarian. Pulaski Park, Frankford Ave. and Mill Rd. Noon to 7 p.m. Continuous Irish and American music. Open bar and refreshments.

July 27 (Sat): Irish Day in the Wildwoods at "Harry the Hat's" 113 New Jersey Ave., Anglesea. North Wildwood, 2 blocks from the beach. Prizes. Continuous Irish and American music. Open bar and refreshments.

August 11 (Sun): Irish Day in the Pocomos at "Camelot Lodge". Everyone, especially in all INA units is invited to come to a



The Philadelphia INA Color Guard

giant get together in the scenic Pocomos Molly Maguire country. Enjoy the indoor and outdoor pool, football field, horseback riding, tennis courts, playground for the kids. Or just come and enjoy the beautiful scenery. Food and refreshments. 2 bands with continuous entertainment. August 18 (Sun): Irish picnic. Pulaski Park. September 8 (Sun): Four Acres Swim Club.

September 21 (Sat): Irish dance. Knights of Columbus Hall, Rowland and Knorr Sts. 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

October 26 (Sat): "INA 4th Annual Testimonial Dinner Dance." Shack Restaurant, Roosevelt Blvd. Reserve your space in the ad book. Reserve your tickets now.

For further information, call 535-5348; 352-8148; (609) 829-5618.

to the Irish American Fenian Society, PO Box 7337, Hicksville, NY 11801. Participants should include their name, address and telephone number. Membership in the Fenian Society is not required.

Dan Dooley RENT-A-CAR

Dublin — Shannon — Cork Airports

	June & Sept	July & Aug
Toyota Starlet H/B Ford Fiesta	\$115	\$142
Opel Kadett 2 door Ford Escort H/B	135	155
Ford Cortina 4 door Toyota Carina 4 door	170	186
Toyota Corolla Automatic Ford Escort Automatic	205	250
Toyota Mini Bus 8-9 passengers	330	375

For instant reservations and free brochure, call

Jim Maunsell
45 Martin Street, Medford, Mass. 02155
(617) 396-2021
Limerick telephone: 062-53103

Editorial

**JUNE 20th
SOUTHERN ELECTIONS**

Having secured one significant political victory with the election of 59 northern councillors, Sinn Féin as a national political party has turned its attention to the twenty-six county local elections. Approximately 3,000 candidates will be vying for a total of 1,633 county or town council seats. Among these will be 122 Sinn Féin candidates. The obstacles confronting these candidates are formidable and must be assessed in order to properly gauge the anticipated election results.

BRITISH RULE

There is first a far difficult prevailing political atmosphere within the twenty-six counties. British rule is undeniably a central issue in the north. British crown forces are clearly visible on the streets. Repression is obvious, as is the relationship between the British presence, sectarianism and economic deprivation. The effects of British colonial rule upon the twenty-six counties are much more subtle. No British flag flies, and it is not British troops who implement repression. The relationship between the British and economic hardship is indirect.

SECTION 31

It is almost inconceivable in terms of an election, to describe one political party as being denied access to television or radio. Yet that is precisely the status quo in the twenty-six counties. Radio Telefís Éireann, the state-owned television and radio station, is the only station available for most areas of the country. Under Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, news reporters are forbidden from interviewing any member of Sinn Féin. Thus television and radio, while available to all other political parties to attack Sinn Féin's opposition to the British, cannot be used to remind the electorate of the sufferings inflicted by the British upon Irish people in the six counties. Moreover, television and radio in Ireland, as in other societies, tends to set the tone of what is popularly regarded as respectable opinion. The subtle message is clearly that support for Irish Republicanism is not

legitimate and must be censored. Further, the newspapers follow the trends set by television and radio in a form of unofficial censorship.

REPRESSION

Besides censorship, other repressive methods are implemented. Sinn Féin, as a political party, which does not recognize partition, is not permitted to appear on the ballot. Candidates must include Sinn Féin along with their names in order to identify their party affiliation on the ballot. Gardaí are assigned to follow and disrupt Sinn Féin election workers. Their persons or vehicles are systematically stopped and detained for long periods. Large assemblies are surrounded by gardaí who question or take the names of those in attendance. The message is clear. The curious or undecided who wish to hear and evaluate Republican candidates may be subjected to the same types of pressure inflicted upon Sinn Féin members.

POLITICS

Another obstacle against Sinn Féin candidates is the nature of the twenty-six county political system. This system is akin to the old American big-city machine-type of politics. In seeking anything from the government, whether it be a medical card, building permit, housing grant, etc., the only effective avenue of approach is through elected politicians. Politicians perform such favors for constituents in the expectation that the constituent will repay with a ballot on election day. A principled voter who votes Sinn Féin must pay a political price in terms of sacrificing his immediate self interests.

FORMIDABLE

In short, there are formidable obstacles facing Sinn Féin. Yet there is also a great deal of energy and dedication among Republicans, as well as merit to their cause. There will not be a result equal to that of the six-county elections. However, Sinn Féin will realize a significant vote which will also serve as a basis for the future.

THE IRISH PEOPLE (U.S.P.S. 070-770) is published weekly by **THE IRISH PEOPLE, INC.**, 4951 Broadway, New York, NY 10034. Second-class postage paid at New York, NY and pending at additional mailing offices. Annual subscription: \$15.00 in the United States. Additional entry at Bronx, NY and Elizabeth, NJ.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE IRISH PEOPLE

Reach the fastest-growing audience of any Irish newspaper throughout the United States — with a low-cost ad.

**Prime Rates and Space Are
Still Available**

**CALL PAT O'LEARY AT
(212) 567-1611**

Benefactors who advertise in dinner dance journals which are sponsored by any legitimate Irish organization to raise funds for charitable, cultural, or patriotic purposes are eligible for special discounts — up to 50%. For further information, write: Patrick Dennis, Advertising Manager, *The Irish People*, 4951 Broadway, New York, New York 10034, or call 567-1611.



**GIVE YOUR FRIENDS
THE FASTEST-GROWING
IRISH NEWSPAPER IN THE
UNITED STATES**

Learn the truth about England's war in Ireland and keep up with the news from Ireland and the United States.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

This is a gift your friends will thank you for all year.
JUST FILL IN THE COUPON BELOW

**PLEASE SEND THE IRISH PEOPLE
FOR ONE YEAR TO:**

(Please print)

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____ Zip: _____

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND

One year.....\$15 US mailing
Two years.....\$28 US mailing
Three years.....\$39 US mailing
One year.....\$18 Canadian mailing
One year.....\$21 Ireland & all other countries

THIS IS A GIFT FROM:

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

MAIL TO: THE IRISH PEOPLE

4951 Broadway
New York, NY 10034
(212) 567-1611

Readers' Forum

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

Lathannach 5 THE IRISH PEOPLE 8 Meitheamh 1985

Urge To Let NYPD Pipe Band March

Honorable Benjamin Ward
Police Commissioner
City of New York
New York NY
Dear Commissioner:

As a retired member of the New York City Police Department and a former delegate to the Emerald Society, I wish to make you aware of my feelings concerning your order to the Pipe Band not to march as a group at the end of August in Ireland. Although I am angry at this decision, I am more disappointed that you, a member of a minority race, would not stand up to the pressure of a foreign government whose only objective is to continue persecution of oppressed people for its own benefit by controlling the actions of American citizens.

If the identical pressure had been brought on you by the government of South Africa, would your reaction have been the same? As American support has grown for the black people who are the victims of apartheid, the South African government has been forced to make concessions to its black citizens, none of which would have occurred without the persistence of concerned Americans. The dedication of Irish Americans who are concerned with the brutal injustices being practiced against Catholics in "Northern" Ireland by the British is no different from the concern demonstrated for the South African blacks. The fact that the British are able to accomplish their cruelties unimpeded by the slave mentality of the Irish government is of no consequence to those of us who believe in human rights for all people.

Rather than ordering the Pipe Band not to participate in a parade commemorating the sacrifice of ten young hunger strikers, you should be proud that members of New York's Finest are the first police officers in our country to demonstrate as a group their support of the sacrifice of these young men. The Emerald Society Pipe Band

not only exhibits the culture of an ancient race of people, whose struggle against a foreign invader is presently in its final stage, they also serve as goodwill ambassadors of the New York City Police Department and reinforce in the minds of all people who attend their performances the fact that New York City cops are tops

Regardless of the country of their birth, Irish men and women cannot lose sight of the purpose of the hunger strike of 1981 when ten very young men gave up their lives in order to focus attention on the oppression of their countrymen by the British government. They did not die in vain because we are all aware now of the actions towards Irish people of the British Army and Royal Ulster Constabulary, which actions would shame all the devils in hell. Need I remind you of the unprovoked, brutal assault last summer by this Army and its lackey police department upon an unarmed, peaceful crowd of thousands of people, including hundreds of visiting Americans who were trampled upon, batoned viciously, run over by saracens and fired upon at close range with lethal plastic bullets as well as live rounds of ammunition.

When the Emerald Society Pipe Band was requested last year to participate in the festivities commemorating the sacrifice of the hunger strikers, the support shown them by the local people was unbelievable. Indeed, those few people who were upset by this American police show of support are the very ones who stand to lose their power in government and control over people who are increasingly resentful of the foreign occupation of their country. The support given this band by Irish Americans who view them as heroes because of their stand against the Irish government, is overwhelming. But equally overwhelming is the resentment felt by us of

your order that the band cannot participate as a group in this year's parade.

There is no comparison between the New York City Police Department and any "police" department in Ireland. There is no comparison between the laws of the United States government and the freedoms they confer upon American citizens with the laws of Ireland, north or south, and the "freedoms" they confer on Irish citizens. Members of the Emerald Society Pipe Band have as much right to demonstrate solidarity and kinship with their Irish relatives and friends as any other American.

I would request, therefore, that you carefully reconsider your order to the band, bearing in mind all the problems which can result if this order is continued in force. It is not in the interests of any American citizen, and certainly not in your own best interests, to give in to foreign pressure of this sort. A reversal of your decision will not only show Irish Americans that you can be fair and objective in your support of human rights for all people, it will also demonstrate to the State Department as well as the Irish and British governments that their underhanded cover-up tactics cannot permeate the ranks of the New York City Police Department. Your reversal of this order will also be more in line with the steps currently being taken by Comptroller Harrison Goldin in divesting the city's pension funds, including the pension funds of the New York City police officers, from any American company doing business in north Ireland and practicing discrimination against Irish Catholics.

Thank you for your consideration of the above and for your attention to the feelings of Irish Americans.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Holmes
Retired Member
New York City Police Dept.

NY Mayor Koch Denounces Discrimination

Mr. Harold F. Browne
New York, NY 10003
Dear Mr. Browne:

I have received your letter urging me to support City pension fund divestiture from corporations that do business in north Ireland. I, too, am outraged by the religious discrimination which Catholics experience there. I have been particularly disturbed not only by the degree of violence that this conflict has generated, but also by the extent to which prejudice against Catholics permeates the workplace.

Therefore, I chose to support a resolution calling on the New York City Employees Retirement System (NYCERS) trustees to urge United States corporations that operate in north Ireland and in which pension funds are invested to maintain fair employment practices there by implementing the MacBride Principles.

As you may know, these guidelines formulated by the distinguished Irish statesman and Nobel laureate, Sean MacBride, include increasing the representation of underrepresented religious groups in the corporate workforces (especially in higher paying positions), banning the display of provocative religious or political emblems at the workplace, providing adequate security for the protection of minority employees at the workplace and while traveling to and from work and abolition of apprenticeship restrictions and differential employment

criteria that discriminate on the basis of religion or ethnicity. I am pleased that the resolution was adopted by the NYCERS trustees at their meeting on April 11, 1985.

I believe that the NYCERS resolution is both prudent and appropriate. It is my profound hope that it succeeds and that American corporations will act responsibly. If corporations fail to comply voluntarily with the MacBride Principles, then I would consider other options.

As Mayor, I feel obligated to speak out against injustice and that is why on many occasions I have criticized the Soviet Union, Libya, Iran, South Africa, Argentina and other nations whose leaders and styles of government fail to respect the sanctity of human life and the inherent equality of all humanity. I found this form of public denunciation particularly effective, because when I, as Mayor, voice my outrage, and the outrage of millions of New Yorkers, at abrogations of human rights around the world, the international prominence and importance of New York City adds weight to my message. I join you in denouncing the discrimination against Catholics in north Ireland.

All the best,
Sincerely,
Edward I. Koch
Mayor

Editor's Note: The resolution referred to is that initiated by Comptroller Harrison Goldin.

South Africa's Apartheid Akin To British Discrimination

The Editor
Fulton Patriot
Fulton, NY 13069

Dear Sir:

In recent months, many Americans have been protesting against the cruel system of racial apartheid in South Africa. Their demonstrations have included demands that American companies and universities withdraw their financial investments from multinational corporations conducting business in that country.

The police state in South Africa is similar to the British state in the six occupied counties of northeast Ireland. While the South African regime is tethered to racial discrimination, British rule in Ireland systematically utilizes sectarian discrimination. Yet the Ameri-

can government and American companies continue to invest in corporations that prop up British rule in northeast Ireland by practicing religious discrimination in employment against the Irish nationalists.

While I applaud the anti-apartheid protests, I would urge all Americans who condemn injustice everywhere to extend these protests to include a condemnation of the British sectarian "apartheid" in northeast Ireland. Demand that the American government and American companies withdraw their financial investments from corporations practicing job discrimination in the six counties of British-occupied northeast Ireland.

Maria N. Kane
Saor Eire Unit, INA

John Hume's SDLP Losing Ground

Letters to the Editor
Boston Herald
Boston, MA
Dear Editor:

While visiting your city, I read your editorial which commented on John Hume's address at a commencement. My reaction is that you are really out of touch with events in Ireland. John Hume's party (the

SDLP) just lost a significant part of the nationalist vote while, at the same time, Sinn Fein won an astonishing 59 seats in the local election. I suggest that Mr Hume is speaking to the wrong audience.

In addition, your editorial is flawed in its condemnation of the IRA's armed struggle. I have seen first hand the British and

RUC response to peaceful demonstrations - plastic bullets and death!

In closing I can only wonder how your editorial writers would have had a field day during our own revolution in disparaging the armed forces who opposed the same British enemy.

Gene Sullivan
New York, NY

Watch For Our Special July 4th Issue!

It's Not Too Late to Advertise

The War In Ireland Does Not Take A Summer Vacation! - Write to Your Congressman!

Send a copies of your letters to politicians and the media, about Ireland, to *The Irish People*. Share your

thoughts with others.

an ceacht saeilze

Irish lesson 32

PRONUNCIATION

The vowel "o" in Irish is a pure vowel, without the trace of (ay) sound beginning it or following it that English (oh) may have. The Irish sound of "o" usually appears in an accented syllable.

The "ó" is held for a longer time than is (oh) in the English word "roll", for example. In the south of Ireland, "ó" may be pronounced more like (oo) in words such as: nó, mó, mó, móna.

If an accented "o" has no síneadh fada, it gets the same sound as "ó", but the sound is not held as long. Examples: obair, oscail, ocht, cnoc. Do not substitute an (uh) sound for this.

GRAMMAR

As English does, Irish forms adjectives from verbs. Usually "-ta" or "-te" is added to the basic form of the verb. Examples:
 dún (doon), close, gives us dúnta, closed
 déan, do, gives déanta, done
 muint, (MOO-in), teach, gives múinte, taught
 buail, strike, gives buailte (BOO-il-te), struck

If the last vowel in the verb is "a, o, u, then "-ta" is added, because the "t" must be broad. If the last vowel in the verb is "e, i", then "-te" is added, because the "t" must be slender.

Sometimes the added "t" is aspirated, to give a (huh) or (hg) sound at word end. In a few cases, such as "scríofa" (SHKREE-fuh), written, which is derived from "scríobh", the "t" becomes an "f", because that is the natural sound of "bhth" together—a (v) plus (h).

Here are some of these "verbal adjectives". Read them over and deduce their meanings before you look down at the Key at the end of the Grammar section: bainte (BWIN-te), ceannaithe KAN-j-he), díolta (DEE-uhl-tuh), creidte (KRED-te), tuigte (TIG-he), deisithe (DESH-i-he), ólta (OHL-tuh), imithe (IM-i-he).

From now on, as you learn new verbs, try to picture what the verbal adjective is. Although you will be incorrect on the aspiration of the "t" for some of the endings, you will be able to get most of them.

These verbal adjectives combine with the word "ag" (eg), at, to allow you to say "I have read the letter" instead of "I read the letter". The Irish form is "Ta an litir leite agam" (tav* un LI-tir LAY-te uh-GUHM), meaning literally "The book is read at me".

Read these sentences over slowly, and note how the word order is changed from English:

Ta an bainne ólta agam (tav* un BAHN-ye OHL-tuh uh-GUHM); I have drunk the milk.
 Ta an bhróg deisithe aige (eg-GE); he has mended the shoe.

Níl an sceal creidte ag Bria; Bridget has not believed the story.
 An bhfuil do theach (duh-HANK*) díolta agat? Have you sold your house?

The order is changed in the same way that it is in "Ta bord agam" meaning literally, "A table is at me", but actually "I have a table".

Key: Meanings of the verbal adjectives above: reaped or reaped, bought, sold, believed, understood, repaired, drunk, departed or gone.

VOCABULARY

Masculine Nouns

buíochas (BWEE-Uh*ahs), thanks
 crann (kroun), tree
 siopa (SHOOP-uh), store shop
 feic, ag feiceail (fek, uh FEK-aw*-il), see
 chonaic mé (k*uh-NIK may*), I saw
 ní fhaca mé (nee AH-kuh may*); I didn't see
 an bhfaca tu? (un VAH-kuh too), did you see?
 nach bhfaca tu? (nahk* VAH-kuh too), didn't you see?

Feminine nouns

ághaidh, an ághaidh (EYE-ee, un EYE-ee), face
 gruaig, an gruaig (GROO-ig, un GROO-ig), hair

clois, ag cloisteáil (klish, uh KLISH-tav*-il), hear
 chuala mé (K*OO-uh-luh may*), I heard
 níor chuala mé, I didn't hear
 ar chuala tu?, did you hear?

ní chuala tú?, didn't you hear?
 cior, ag cioradh (KEE-uh, uh KEER-uh), comb
 nigh, ag ní (ni, uh NEE), wash

Note that "feic" and "clois" are irregular in the past tense. These are two more to add to "tar", come, and "feigh".

DRILL

The irregular verbs with highly different forms in the past tense require considerable drill if you are to become fluent in Irish.

1. Go through a progressive drill with "chonaic", etc.:

An bhfaca mé an bhean (van)?; ní fhaca mé an bhean; chonaic tú an bhean. An bhfaca se an bhean?; ní fhaca tu an bhean; chonaic se an bhean. An bhfaca sé an bhean?; ní fhaca sé an bhean, etc. The last sentence will be: Chonaic mé an bhean.

"Chonaiceamar" and "ní fhacamar" are the "we" forms.

2. Go through a progressive drill with "chuala", etc. Ar chuala mé an trae in?; níor chuala mé an trae in; chuala tu an trae in. Ar chuala tu an trae in, etc. The last sentence will be: Chuala mé an trae in.

"Chualamar" and "níor chualamar" are the "we" forms.

3. Make sentences of the type "I have seen the garden" from these groups of words:

Follow this example: dún; dúnta; doras. an cailín. Tá an doras dúnta ag an cailín; the girl has closed the door.

stad; stadta; carr; mé cior; ciortha; a gruaig; sí glan; glanta; an tsráid; Sean cail; cailte; a cóta; Una scríob; scríofa; sceal; se feic; feicthe; buachaill; Bria tuil; tuilte; airgead; sinn tuig; tuigte; an fear; an leanbh
 Sample answer: Tá an carr stadta agam; I have stopped the car.

1985 BELFAST MARCH

Reservations for the 1985 Belfast March Tour are now being accepted. The final fee has been fixed at \$200, with participants required to arrange their own airfare. Only two hundred people will be accepted, with first-timers, representatives of Irish organizations and elected officials given preference. Anyone interested should submit their name immediately.

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

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

INVITATION

In issuing the invitation, the Sinn Féin Ard Comhairle 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 Ire-

land 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

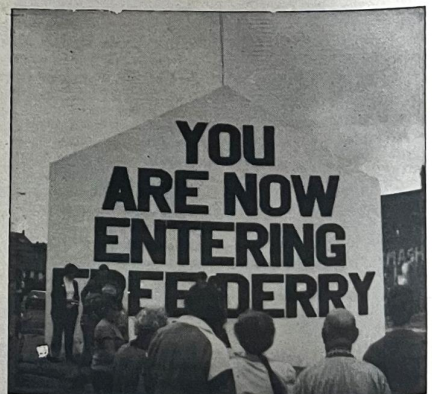
WRITE.

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

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 United States, 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.





Who Are the Terrorists?

One of the last official acts of James Prior as Secretary of State for occupied Ireland was the granting of a Queen's Pardon to a gentleman named Anthony O'Doherty. O'Doherty was a member of a pseudo-gang, a group trained and controlled by the Special Air Service who carried out activities designed to discredit the IRA. Besides individuals like O'Doherty, a Catholic from a Republican area, this particular pseudo-gang had RUC personnel and British undercover operators among its members.

O'Doherty was recruited in 1971 and served as an agent provocateur until 1980. His particular unit carried out bombings attributed to the IRA, robbed banks, post offices and ambushed RUC and UDR patrols using weapons seized from the IRA. They were involved in the 1977 murder of RUC Sgt. Joe Campbell. "A Catholic father of nine, Sgt. Campbell never carried a gun and was a popular man in GAA circles - just the sort of target to discredit the IRA." (*The Phoenix*, August 31, 1984)

Made Public

By 1980 O'Doherty had outlived his usefulness and plans were made to get rid of him. He was told to use a particular vantage point to carry out an attack on a UDR patrol. He was suspicious, however, and used a different spot from which to fire on the patrol. When the vantage point where he was supposed to be was riddled with bullets O'Doherty contacted an attorney and found safety in Crumlin Road Jail by confessing his involvement in some illegal activities. On his attorney's advice he made no mention of the pseudo gang and eventually received a sentence of 18 years. His involvement in

the pseudo gang was made public when another member of the gang, an RUC sergeant named McCormick, was charged with the 1977 murder of RUC Sgt. Campbell. Campbell had told his wife that he believed there was a pseudo gang working in the area. She had followed up on this and threatened to reveal details to the press if a proper investigation was not carried out.

Bank Robbery

While McCormick was found "Not Guilty" of Campbell's murder he was given a 20-year sentence for bank robbery in 1982. He served only a short period before being freed, a fact which indicates that he was acting under orders when carrying out the activities for which he was sentenced. The granting of a Queen's Pardon to O'Doherty suggests, as one reporter has written, "that he still has some hold on those in authority."

Religious War

Pseudo gangs serve in different ways. Tony Geraghty, the SAS historian, writes in *Who Dares Wins* about ten captured IRA men given the choice between working for the British or serving long terms of imprisonment. They were driven around Republican districts

to identify former comrades for their guardians. There is abundant evidence to show that, as noted earlier, pseudo gangs were used to carry out so-called "IRA" bombings. David Seaman, an SAS member, called a press conference in Dublin on 10/23/71 to confess that the SAS had exploded random bombs in the north and the same charge was made by David Blundy in a *Sunday Times* article - 3/13/77. Pseudo gangs have also, to quote Roger Fallgot, "contributed towards the stimulation of a real psychosis of a 'war of religion' whose image was intensified by propaganda organs and some of the British media."

Not Standard

Loyalists and Republicans have charged British personnel with responsibility for many of the so-called sectarian assassinations. British soldiers now active in the Troops Out Movement have testified that they were instructed in the use of weapons which were not standard army issue but were favored by the Provisional IRA. The involvement of British personnel in some shooting incidents has in fact been admitted. On June 22, 1972, for example, three men standing at a bus terminus on the Glen Road in Belfast were cut down by machine gun fire from a passing civilian car. The RUC stopped the car at a roadside vehicle search point and found two soldiers in civilian clothes with a Thompson sub-machine gun.

UDA Infiltrated

Albert Walker Baker of the SAS was planted in a Belfast unit of the Ulster Defense Association. He has confessed that in 1972-3 he was personally involved in sectarian assassinations. A spokesperson for the UDA in Derry in an *Irish Times* interview, 2/22/81, claimed that one of their leading members was an officer in British Military Intelligence. For years he had passed on a steady stream of

information including details of alleged Republican activists. They then became targets for assassination. Three Loyalist paramilitary leaders were also assassinated by British personnel - Jim Hanna, Tommie Herron and Ernie Elliott. They had made the mistake of establishing contacts with Republican organizations. John Turmly, a Protestant nationalist who was one of the leaders in the H-Block campaign, was also murdered on the instructions of the SAS.

South

Pseudo gangs have also operated in the south of Ireland.

Under Orders

The earliest known incident in the current "troubles" was a British connection in a series of bombings in March and April 1969. The RUC claimed that the blasts were the work of the IRA and the anti-IRA hysteria they provoked led to the resignation of Prime Minister O'Neill. He was a moderate, by Orange standards, and was looked on as a "traitor" by Orange extremists. After O'Neill had resigned a former B-Special, Samuel Stevenson, was convicted of causing the explosions. He was sent to an open prison in England and after serving only



British Army and RUC drag unarmed civilian

Kenneth and Keith Littlejohn, two criminals, were signed up for operations in the twenty-six counties by Lord Carrington, at the time Defense Minister, and Geoffrey Johnson-Smith, a Cabinet aid to Prime Minister Heath. They were ordered to carry out bank robberies and other illegal activities - including the petrol bombing of police stations - in order to discredit the IRA. Following their capture they threatened to reveal the names of British personnel involved in the 1972 explosions in Dublin in which two people were killed and more than 100 injured.

two weeks of his sentence, was freed, "given a hand-out and a one-way ticket to Australia." Here again, it would appear, the bomber was acting under British orders.

Secret

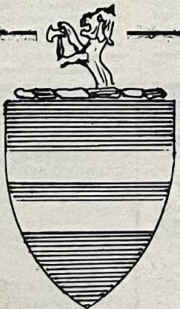
The British, obviously, do not want to see the two traditions in Ireland getting together and we find the underlying reason in a secret 1949 British Cabinet memorandum released under the 30-year rule.

"Now that Eire will shortly cease to owe any allegiance to the Crown, it has become a matter of first-class strategic

(Continued on page 13.)

Irish names

MacGiolla Phóil (Guilfoyle, Powell)



of Elizabethan aggression in Ireland, Irish families were forced to turn over their lands to English agents - whatever land had not previously been stolen outright - and then wait for the English government to "regrant" the lands as feudal holdings to some person selected to be the chief of the family.

If the lawful chief would not agree to this, some miserable creature closely or distantly related to the lawful chief would be chosen by London, and then the lawful chief would be poisoned, stabbed, or imprisoned.

The family itself, which under the Irish social and political system owned the land, then became feudal serfs, tenants "peasants" or vassals. In accordance with the English feudal system.

Fortunately, the English feudal system never took hold in Ireland, any more than it did in the American colonies, so that today it is just as incorrect

and illogical to speak of "Irish peasants" as it is to speak of "New York peasants" or "California peasants."

In the year 1576, however, one "Sir" William O'Karrell (an Ó Cearbhall) agreed to let the English government incorporate the family territory into the "County of Offaly," allowing Dublin Castle complete rule over the territory. The land of the MacGiolla Phóil family was included, and the first two signatories of the shameful document were Nichol and Owen MacGillfoil, an early anglicization of the name.

The family lost significance after this although some, bearing the name form Guilfoyle, are still in the old family area. Others are found in eastern Clare, on the other side of the Shannon, forced there by English aggression.

The name itself means devotee or servant of Pól, the Irish equivalent of Paul. Obviously,

corruption of the name to Guilfoyle obscures the connection.

Even farther astray is the form "Powell" sometimes adopted. "Powell" is essentially a Welsh name.

At present, the form Guilfoyle is almost universal in Ireland, although a few have reassumed MacGiolla Phóil.

Armas Azure, two bars argent crest: a demillion rampant ar-

gent holding between the paw, a battle axe erect gules, blade of the first.

These arms are unusual because of the bars, which few other Irish arms have. In Barry, the bars are obviously carrying a pun on the name. Nugent, another family of Norman origin, also has bars. The significance of the MacGiolla Phóil bars is unknown.

Lakes of Killarney

145 Nagle Avenue, New York, New York 10040

*The Lakes of Killarney
Are fair to behold;
In song and in poem
Their beauty is told
There's a Lakes of Killarney
Right here in New York
And the Host of Kind Welcomes
Is a Rebel from Cork!
Prop. Pete Donoghue*

This family was prominent in Éile Uí Chearbhaill (Ely O'Carroll), the O'Carroll territory in what later was called Contae Uíbh Fhailí (Offaly). The chiefs of the family lived near Suf an Róin (Shinrone), a town close to Bliora (Birn) in Contae Uíbh Fhailí, and not far west of Slabh Bladhma (Slieve Bloom). The family largely participated in the fortunes of the Ó Cearbhall family. During the period

For effective local leadership

COUNTY DONEGAL

LETTERKENNY



LIAM McELHINNEY is 33 years old and is a native of Strabane. At the age of 15, Liam joined the Republican Movement and since 1969 he has been a full-time voluntary activist. Moved to leave his hometown in 1971 he has lived in Lifford since then. Liam has spent three terms in prison for his republican activities. He has a keen interest in Irish history and traditional music.

BUNCRANA



EDDIE FULLERTON from Bunrana is a married man with six children. A builder by trade, Eddie is an outgoing councillor on Bunrana UDC and Donegal County Council to which he was first elected in 1979. A member of the Republican Movement since 1968, Eddie was chairperson of Birmingham Sinn Fein for three years and since his return to Donegal in 1975 he has devoted most of his time to organising Sinn Fein and working in recent years as a full-time voluntary Sinn Fein elected representative. Last June he stood as a Sinn Fein candidate in the EEC elections.

COUNTY CARLOW

CARLOW COUNTY COUNCIL
Carlow Kieran Foley

CARLOW UDC

Kieran Foley

COUNTY CAVAN

CAVAN COUNTY COUNCIL
Ballyjamesduff Joe Ennis
Cavan Charlie Boylan
Belurbet Peadar Neary
Peter McGovern

CAVAN UDC

Christle Morton

BELTURBET TOWN COMMISSION

Benny Henry

COUNTY CLARE

CLARE COUNTY COUNCIL
Miltonmalbay P.J. Burke

KILKEE TOWN COMMISSION

Colreall O Grádaigh

SHANNON TOWN COMMISSION

Mick McKee

COUNTY CORK

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL
Skibbereen Donnchadh O'Sf
Skull Tom Coughlan

CORK CORPORATION

North-Central Don O'Leary
North-East Anthony Dempsey
North-West Sean Walsh
South-Central Pat O'Leary
Peadar Beecher

BUNDORAN UDC



JOE O'NEILL is an outgoing Sinn Fein councillor on Bundoran UDC where he has promoted the republican message for the last decade. A married man, Joe is a well-known personality in the South Donegal area. He is a local publican and is a life-long member of the GAA.

BALLYSHANNON TC



GERRY SHEERIN is a panel-beater and spray-painter by trade. Married with a large family, he is an outgoing Sinn Fein member of Ballyshannon Town Commission, to which he was first elected in 1979.

GLENTIES



BRENDAN O'RAHALLAI (62) is married and lives in the Gaeltacht of Rann na Feirste. A member of the local national school committee, he was also very active in a campaign for an all-Irish school for Gaosh Dobhair. While living in Belfast, Brendan was interned in Crumlin Road Jail from 1957 to 1960.

During the 1981 H-Block hunger-strike, Brendan was chairperson of the Glenties H-Block Committee. He was a Sinn Fein candidate in last October's Udaras na Gaeltachta elections.

MIDDLETON UDC

Charlie Ronayne

COBH UDC

Kieran McCarthy

BANTRY TOWN COMMISSION

Tom Coughlan

PASSAGE WEST TOWN COMMISSION

Nell Sullivan
Jimmy Mee
Danny Harrington

COUNTY DONEGAL

DONEGAL COUNTY COUNCIL

Bunrana Eddie Fullerton
Donegal Anthony O'Malley Daly
Glenties Brendan Ó Rahallai
Letterkenny Liam McElhinney
Milford Martin Monaghan

LETTERKENNY UDC



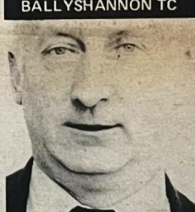
SEAN GALLAGHER is 28 years old and is an electrician. At present he is a full-time voluntary worker for Sinn Fein. At the age of 17, Sean was forced to leave his home in Derry and move to Dublin. In 1977 he settled in Letterkenny and became active in the local H-Block committee. A member of Sinn Fein since 1982, he has been active with the youth and the unemployed. He is a member of GND in Letterkenny.

MILFORD



MARTIN MONAGHAN is 32 years of age and is married with four children. He lives in Carrigart where he is a local shopkeeper. A member of the Republican Movement since 1970, he has served 3½ years in Crumlin Road, Long Kesh and in Magilligan, from where he escaped in 1975. A fluent Irish speaker, Martin plays football with Downings GAA club. His grand-uncle, Volunteer William Kearney, was killed in action against the Black and Tans in Pettigo in 1922.

DONEGAL; BALLYSHANNON TC



ANTHONY O'MALLEY DALY lives at College Street, Ballyshannon, and is seeking to retain his seat on the Ballyshannon Town Commission, to which he was first elected in 1974. In the 1979 local elections he topped the poll and is currently chairperson of that body. Anthony is married with four children and is a member of Bundoran/Ballyshannon Industrial Development Committee and the Shell Hospital Action Committee.

As a member of Ballyshannon Town Commission he has strongly opposed water rates since their introduction.

BUNCRANA UDC

Eddie Fullerton
George Caldwell

LETTERKENNY UDC

Seán Gallagher

BUNDORAN UDC

Joe O'Neill
Paddy Brady

BALLYSHANNON TOWN COMMISSION

Anthony O'Malley Daly
Gerry Sheerin

COUNTY DUBLIN

DUBLIN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Ballyfermot Jimmy Delaney
Cabra Tony O'Flaherty
South Inner City John Crabbe
North Inner City Christy Burke
Finglas Harry Fleming

SINN FEIN are standing 122 candidates contesting 138 seats in the June 1985 elections in the twenty-six counties. Sinn Fein candidates are standing on the basis of their policies in three general areas:

- A commitment to establishing a thirty-two county democratic socialist republic;
- The immediate need for a radical restructuring of local government;
- The principled stand which Sinn Fein councillors will take on all issues.

Twenty-six members of Sinn Fein now hold 28 seats on local authorities.

There are Sinn Fein councillors on the county councils of Louth, Clare, Kerry, Donegal, Roscommon,

BUNDORAN UDC



PATRICK BRADY of Bundoran is a married man and a local publican. He was first elected to Bundoran UDC in 1979 and as an elected representative he has been very active on issues such as housing, unemployment and youth.

He comes from a strong republican background, his father was on hunger-strike in the 1920s and his mother Lena Doherty was jailed in Kilmainham during the Tan War. Patrick is an active member of the Star of the Sea GAA Club, Bundoran.

BUNCRANA UDC



GEORGE CALDWELL is 27 years of age and is married with one child. Born in Derry, he moved to Bunrana in 1979 and has lived there since then. He joined the Republican Movement in Derry in 1974 and is at present secretary of the James McDaid/Michael Gaughan Sinn Fein UDC, Bunrana. George is a member of the GAA in Bunrana and plays for the local club. At present he is unemployed.

ARTANE

Drumcondra Ann O'Sullivan
Crumlin Michael Mac Comnara

DUN LAOGHAIRE/RATHDOWN B.C.

Dun Laoghaire Central

Ballybrack Kevin Fitzpatrick
Dundrum Mick O'Brien
Don Begley

BLANCHARDSTOWN/FINGAL B.C.

Balbraggan Bredge Tuile

TALLAGHT/CLONDALKIN B.C.

Rathcoole John Noonan
Oldbawn Stan Clarke
Greenhills Cifona Nic Murchú
Clondalkin Hugh Boyle

COUNTY DUBLIN

ARTANE



TERRY HUGHES a former Long Kesh internee and unemployed building worker, is a voluntary Sinn Fein community worker. A father of three children, he has lived in the Dublin North-East for the past 12 years and is a member of several local community groups. His brother Brendan led the first H-Block hunger-strike in 1980 and one of his cousins, Charlie Hughes, was shot dead in 1971 by Workers Party gunmen.

BALLYFERMOT



JIMMY DELANEY is a full-time Sinn Fein voluntary community worker and is in charge of the most extensive community advice service run by any party in the Ballyfermot/Inchicore/Standridge area. A prominent anti-drugs activist and opponent of the water rates, Jimmy will also be involved in the successful campaign and protests in March this year to prevent the closure of the last remaining playground in Ballyfermot's Kilmore area.

BALBRIGGION TOWN COMMISSION

Bredge Tuile

COUNTY GALWAY

GALWAY COUNTY COUNCIL

Galway Paddy Ruane
Loughrea Michael Loughrey
Tuam Frank Glynn

LOUGHREA TOWN COMMISSION

Pat Hyland

COUNTY KERRY

KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL

Llistowell Jerry Walsh
Kilgorrin Dave O'Shaughnessy
Derek McQuinn
Matt Leary

KILLARNEY UDC

Richard Behan

Active Ship!

rim, Longford and Galway, and on the
ct councils in Buncrana, Sundoran, Gweedagh,
Midleton, Monaghan, Dundalk, Carrick-on-
Lislow and Clones. There are also Sinn
on the town commissions of Ballyshannon
on the town commissions of Passage West,
Loughrea and Passage West.
s aim is to increase their representation on
to make councils more accessible to ordin-
eek's paper we list all the Sinn Fein candid-
electoral areas, and profile the 39 candid-
in Donegal, Dublin, Leitrim and Monagh-
of the other candidates will be carried in the
es of APRIL.

DRUMCONRA



ANN O'SULLIVAN is a former CIE worker and is now a full-time voluntary community worker in Sinn Fein's Blessington Street Advice Centre and in her home area of Ballymun. A member of the Republican Movement since 1981, she has completed a number of community work courses as well as one for ITGWU union representatives.

FINGLAS



HARRY FLEMING, a father of three, was a leading member of the 18-month-long occupation to save jobs at the Ranks Flour Mill in Pilsboro. During the dispute, Harry served two sentences in Mountjoy for refusing to recognise court orders against the workers' struggle. A member of the Republican Movement since 1972, Harry is now involved in a workers' co-op in the former Ranks Mills and advising other trade unionists on how to resist factory closures and redundancies.

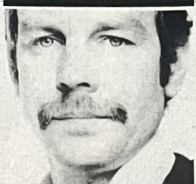
NORTH INNER CITY



CHRISTY BURKE is a popular and well-known figure throughout Dublin's North Inner City. A full-time voluntary community worker, Christy, who has five children, has been a member of the Republican

Movement since 1960 and been prominent in the anti-drugs campaign and housing issues. In 1973 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for IRA membership. Christy has contested two previous (Leinster House) elections, the last being in November 1983.

SOUTH INNER CITY



JOHN CRABBE, married with two children, is a full-time voluntary community worker who has led a number of militant street protests for better living conditions in the South Inner City. A member of the Republican Movement since 1982, he is secretary of Pearse House Tenants Association.

CLONDALKIN



HUGH BOYLE is a 38-year-old father of five and operates ClonMakin Sinn Fein's advice centre in Neilstown. He has been active in the ClonMakin Paper Mills campaign and is a firm opponent of the proposed local toxic dump. Hugh joined the Republican Movement four years ago.

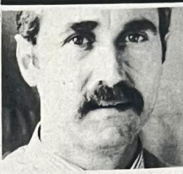
TALLAGHT/ GREENHILLS



CLIONA McMURCHU is a mother of five children. A native Irish speaker, she is a member of Cumann Gaelach Thamlachta and taught a *naíora* (all-Irish playgroup) for two years. Cliona is deeply involved in youth work, being a youth leader with Setanta Youth in the BAADH area and setting up a youth committee in Tymonville/Tymon North.

ELECTION '85

TALLAGHT/OLDBAWN



STAN CLARKE, married with five children, is a former tenants' association activist but had to resign due to pressure of work as a Sinn Fein organiser. Stan served three years as a political prisoner in Long Kesh (1972-75) but escaped from Newry Courthouse in 1975 while facing charges relating to a previous escape attempt in Long Kesh.

TALLAGHT/ RATHCOOLE



JOHN NOONAN was Sinn Fein's candidate for Dublin in last year's European elections where he polled almost 15,000 votes. A full-time voluntary community worker, John who is a father of four children, has been a member of the Republican Movement since 1969. In 1972 he was arrested in the North and sentenced to five years imprisonment in Long Kesh for possession of firearms. John has campaigned against the water-rates, the food-subsidy cuts and has been active in the anti-drugs campaign.

BALLYBRACK



MICK O'BRIEN is an unemployed bricklayer now working as a voluntary community worker. A well-known South County Dublin GAA player, his grand-uncle is IRA Commandant-General Tom Maguire, last surviving member of the Second Dal. Mick has been a member of the Republican Movement since 1979.

(Continued on next page)

CASTLEBLAYNEY UDC

Sean McGinn

CLONES UDC

W.J. (Billy) MacLoughlin
Peter MacAleer
Fintan MacPhillips

MONAGHAN UDC

Pdraigín Uí Mhurchadha
Owen Smyth

COUNTY OFFALY OFFALY COUNTY COUNCIL

Pat Grosan

BIRR UDC

John Carroll
Brendan Finnerty

TULLAMORE UDC

Liam Walsh

COUNTY ROSCOMMON ROSCOMMON COUNTY COUNCIL

Kevin Early
Boyle
Dermot Mullooly

BOYLE TOWN COMMISSION

Kevin Early

COUNTY SLIGO SLIGO COUNTY COUNCIL

Sean MacManus

SLIGO UDC

Sean MacManus
Tommy Newell

COUNTY TIPPERARY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) COUNTY COUNCIL

Jimmy Maher
Finbarr Kistane
Eddie O'Doherty

NENAGH UDC

Jimmy Nolan

CARRICK-ON-SUIR UDC

Eddie O'Doherty

CASHEL UDC

Mick Brown

CLONMEL UDC

Michael Keating

TIPPERARY UDC

Finbarr Kistane

COUNTY WATERFORD WATERFORD COUNTY COUNCIL

Dungarvan Seamus Ó Cúillíú
Kilmacthomas Jackie Whelan

WATERFORD CORPORATION

No.1 Area Noel Ryan

DUNGARVAN UDC

Denis Crotty

COUNTY WESTMEATH WESTMEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

Athlone Gerry Farrell
Mullingar Urban Billy Cleary

ATHLONE UDC

Tony Hogan

MULLINGAR TOWN COMMISSION

Ita Dalton

COUNTY WEXFORD WEXFORD COUNTY COUNCIL

New Ross Jim Dwyer
Wexford Sean Finn

NEW ROSS UDC

Jim Dwyer

WEXFORD UDC

Sean Finn

GOREY TOWN COMMISSION

John Sheehan

COUNTY WICKLOW WICKLOW COUNTY COUNCIL

Ballinglass Gerry O'Neill

BRAY UDC

Ken O'Connell

CABRA



TONY O'FLAHERTY is a youth worker and full-time voluntary community activist in the Cabra area, where he is married with four children. He is secretary of the Cabra Development Unit, which runs two 'drop-in' centres catering for 260 youngsters, secretary of the Cabra West Summer Project, and is active on both the Cabra East and Cabra West Community Councils. He is also involved in campaigns against drugs and water-rates.

CRUMLIN



MICHEAL Mac CONMARA, a father of three children, is a vocational education teacher and a fluent Irish speaker. A member of the Republican Movement since 1972, Micheal stood as a local election candidate in 1979. He is a founder member of Sinn Fein's quarterly Irish language magazine, *Saoirse*, and currently sits on the editorial board. He also works for *An Phoblacht/Republican News*.

LISTOWEL UDC

Donal Kelliher

TRALEE UDC

Sean O'Callaghan

COUNTY CLARE KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL

Abby Paddy Wright

ATHY UDC

Paddy Wright

DROICHEAD NUA UDC (NEWBRIDGE)

John Ryan

COUNTRY LEITRIM LEITRIM COUNTY COUNCIL

Ballymore J.J. McGilr

Carrick-on-Shannon

Martin McTiernan
Mel Farrell
Michael Colreavy

COUNTY LIMERICK LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

Rathkeale Donnchadh Ó Nualláin

LIMERICK CORPORATION

No.2 Area Des Long
No.3 Area Don Greaney

COUNTY LONGFORD LONGFORD COUNTY COUNCIL

Drumlish Sean Lynch
Granard Liam Browne
Longford Seamus McDonnell

LONGFORD UDC

Gerry McBride

COUNTY LOUTH LOUTH COUNTY COUNCIL

Ardee Jackie McGahon
Drogheda Hugh McShane
Carlingford Arthur Morgan
Dundalk Frank Duffy
Fra Browne

DROGHEDA UDC

Hugh McShane

DUNDALK UDC

North Ward Fra Browne
South Ward Frank Duffy
Middle Ward Sean Kenna
Seatown Ward Paddy Kerr

ARDEE TOWN COMMISSION

Seamus Rooney

COUNTY MAYO MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL

Swinford Joe McHale
Westport Mary McGing

CASTLEBAR UDC

Tommy Devereaux

COUNTY MEATH MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

Dunshaughlin Tommy Johnson
Navan Jimmy Lynch

TRIM UDC

Jimmy Peppard

COUNTY MONAGHAN MONAGHAN COUNTY COUNCIL

Carrickmacross Rose McMahon
Clones Pat Treanor
Monaghan Caolmghin O Caolain

CROSS-MAGLEN ATTACK



IRA volunteers in Crossmaglen, using two 50 Browning heavy machine-guns and an M60 machine gun and an M60 helicopter on Friday, May 24th, as it flew over open fields near the heavily fortified Crossmaglen Barracks.

A small open-back truck had been procured recently by the IRA but Volunteers involved in the planning of the attack were concerned that to use heavy weapons from the back of such a vehicle would result in so much vibration that it would be impossible to aim their weapons with accuracy. This problem was overcome when, after some discussion, a moveable wooden platform was constructed with attachments on which the three heavy machine-guns could be rested while being fired.

READINESS

The vehicle and platform were moved into position early on Friday morning in readiness for the Brit choppers which, on taking off from Crossmaglen Barracks, usually sweep around the town before heading off on patrol or to another barracks. The IRA's intention was to attack at this point because, had they brought a helicopter down, it would have been over open countryside and there would have been no risk to civilians.

Shortly before 2.30pm a Wessex was seen to lift off from the barracks. The Volunteers quickly moved into position. They backed the truck up the side of a house on the Dundalk Road and unloaded the wooden platform base in the back garden. They then calmly fixed the two 50 Brownings and the M60 to the platform, and waited for the helicopter to swing round over the fields and into their line of fire. When it appeared, the IRA unleashed a barrage of gunfire.

According to one local resident: "The noise was terrific, and seemed to go on for ages."

SHATTERED

For close to five minutes the three heavy machine-guns fired hundreds of rounds, some of them tracers, at the Wessex. The helicopter was hit, its windscreen shattered and the pilot, who for a moment obviously couldn't believe the ferocity and intensity of the shooting, took evasive action. As he desperately tried to fly out of the line of fire one Brit could be seen through the open side door to be swinging from side to side, clinging to part of the internal fuselage.

Once the Wessex was out of sight the Volunteers removed the machine-guns, climbed into the small truck, closed the side gate behind them and drove away leaving the wooden base behind for the RUC forensic teams to ponder over.

It was some time later before the RUC or Brits dared to venture out of the barracks. While busy stopping and harassing local people one RUC man was overheard to say to a second who was in the Wessex hadn't returned fire. The reply was blunt and less than complimentary of the Brits: "They were scared — less!"

Meanwhile the IRA Volunteers, their Armalites, 50 Brownings and M60, were all safely away; preparing, no doubt, for another day.

(Continued from previous page)

DUNDRUM



DON BEGLEY is a 32-year-old french polisher who is married and has three children. He is a member of the Woodworkers Union of Ireland and the Mountain View Tenants Association. He has been active in campaigns against water-rates and cuts in food subsidies.

DUN LAOGHAIRE CENTRAL



KEVIN FITZPATRICK is a 37-year-old milkman and a member of the ITGWU. Chairperson of the local Clarke/McVerry Sinn Fein cumann, Kevin has been a leading figure in the anti-drugs campaign in Dun Laoghaire. He has also been involved in many other social issues and is particularly concerned about the needs of the elderly. He has three children.

BALBRIGGAN



BRIDGETE TUITE is a mother of two children who is well-known as a community activist in Balbriggan. She has had a life-long association with the Republican Movement and works at Balbriggan Sinn Fein's Station Street Community Centre. Secretary of the Lambacher Tenants Association, Bridgete is in the running for Balbriggan's "Woman of the Year" award.

COUNTY LEITRIM

BALLINAMORE



JOHN JOE MCGIRL is a farmer and businessman from Ballinamore who has had a life-long association with the Republican Movement. He was jailed many times for his republican beliefs and has been imprisoned in Sligo, Mountjoy, Arbour Hill, the Curragh and Long Kesh. In 1983 he was elected vice-president of Sinn Fein. A former TD for Sligo/Leitrim, John Joe has been a member of Leitrim County Council for 17 years. At present he is a member of Leitrim Vocational Educational Committee, ACOT, the Health Advisory Committee, Leitrim Library Committee and the Rinn and Blackwater Drainage Board.

MANORHAMILTON



MICHAEL COLREAVY (38) is married with six children and lives in Manorhamilton where he is employed by the North Western Health Board. He has a long involvement in community work and trade union activities. During the 1981 H-Block hunger-strike elections Michael was director of elections for the late IRA Volunteer Joe McDonnell in the Sligo/Leitrim constituency. He is currently the chairperson of Leitrim Sinn Fein comhairle central.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON



MARTIN MCTIERNAN, a native of County Leitrim, comes from a small farming background and now lives in Carrick-on-Shannon. He is 32 years old and is married with one daughter. He has a life-long involvement with the trade union movement and is a member of Sinn Fein since 1981. He is a member of Drumkeenin GAA Club, and also of Carrick Football Club.

DRUMAHAIRE



MEL FARRELL, a married man with four children, comes from Drumahaire. Having worked for 12 years with SMIA Ltd, a giant multinational company in Sligo, he was made redundant in 1982. He now works as a timber harvester. After joining the H-Block/Armagh campaign, Mel joined Sinn Fein in 1981 and formed the Bobby Sands cumann in Drumahaire. He is a very active member of his local GAA club.

COUNTY MONAGHAN

CLONES



PAT TREANOR (29) works on his family's farm near Clones. For a number of years he was employed in the Civil Service, but left to become a full-time worker in the Republican Movement, which he joined

in 1975. In 1980 he was sentenced to five years imprisonment in Portlaoise for possession of illegal documents.

Since his release in 1984 he has been very active as a Sinn Fein worker in County Monaghan. A fluent Irish speaker, he is involved in local community issues.

NORTH MONAGHAN



CAOIMHGHIN O'CAOLAIN, aged 31, is a native of Monaghan town where he is well-known as a political and cultural activist for many years. As a Sinn Fein candidate in last year's EEC elections, he secured a strong vote, particularly in the North Monaghan area. A prominent member of the National H-Block/Armagh Campaign during the 1981 hunger-strike, Caoimhghin is currently Sinn Fein's national organiser and the general manager of An Phoblacht/Republican News.

CARRICKMACROSS



ROSE McMAHON is a 31-year-old mother of two children from Lisnaleck near Carrickmacross. A hardworking campaigner for prisoners' rights, her own husband, Tommy, is currently imprisoned in Portlaoise. Rose played an active part in the H-Block/Armagh campaign and she is deeply interested in Irish culture and traditions. She is also a member of the Carrickmacross Housewives Committee.

CASTLEBLAYNEY UDC



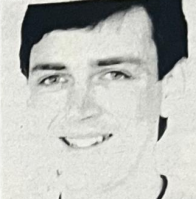
SEAN MCGINN is employed in the aluminium window manufacturing trade in his native Castleblayney. From a family which has been associated with republican politics in the town for many years, he was active in the election campaign for the late Volunteer Kieran Doherty during the 1981 hunger-strike and the campaign for Seamus McEilwaine later that year.

CLONES UDC



PETER MACALEER (32) is married with three children and works in a meat factory where he is the ATGWU shop steward. From a strongly republican background, Peter joined the

Republican Movement in 1968. He has been a member of the Sinn Fein Ardchomhairle and is currently a member of the party's trade union executive.



FINTAN MACPHILLIPS (24) is employed in the Board of Works. A member of the Republican Movement since 1978, he has worked in every Sinn Fein election since then. A shop steward in the CPSSU, Fintan also works as a researcher with Sinn Fein's publicity department.



W.J. (BILL) MACLAUGHLIN (38) is a married man with seven children, is a factory worker. An outgoing independent councillor on Clones UDC, Bill has been involved in republican politics from an early age. He is chairperson of Clones Sinn Fein and is active in several community and sporting groups.

MONAGHAN UDC



PADRAIGIN UÍ MHURCHADHA is one of a well-known republican family in Monaghan. Her brother, the late IRA Volunteer Fergal O'Hanlon, died in the famous Brookborough raid in 1957. A life-long republican herself, Padraigin is married with three children. She has been actively involved in the campaign against strip-searching in Armagh Jail and in the campaign to stop the closure of Monaghan County Hospital. A fluent Irish speaker, she is interested in all aspects of Irish culture.



OWEN SMYTH is 32 years old and married with two children. A local republican, he is a widely-known figure in Monaghan. After an RUC frame-up in 1980 he was imprisoned in Long Kesh where he became a fluent Irish speaker. Following his release he re-joined Sinn Fein, which he had first joined in 1971. Apart from politics he is deeply interested in local history.

NY Assembly Bill to Combat British Sectarianism

Terming it an "investment carrot, divestment stick," eleven US firms conducting business in north Ireland presently receiving New York Pension Fund Investments totaling \$422 million, must adhere to the anti-sectarian MacBride Principles covering fair employment, job opportunities and workplace safety for nationalists or face state stock ownership sale under legislation introduced last week by Assemblyman John C. Dearie, Senator John E. Flynn plus 53 other legislators at a press conference attended by British Labour MP Clare Short.

"Our last objective is divestment, our first goal fair-hiring practices," Dearie said. "Our reluctantly strongest stick is divestment."

"Investments and financial transactions between our State and business ventures in north Ireland should meet the human criteria of equitable, sincere treatment for those involved in north Ireland's employment market," Flynn stated.

The MacBride Principles are named for Irish statesman Sean MacBride, the Nobel Peace Prize winner and founder of Amnesty International. The 9-point principles seek to guarantee equal access to regional employment in north Ireland.

"The Principles represent a measurable benchmark against which private corporations' fair employment practices can objectively be calculated, with com-

pliance leading to increased State investment but non-conformity resulting in State dollar withdrawal," Dearie explained.

Based on current State investment portfolio figures, the eleven American firms receiving State investment and total amount invested in millions are: General Motors \$144 million; DuPont, \$82 million; Ford, \$49 million; United Technologies, \$38 million; American Home Products, \$49 million; Hughes Tool, \$10 million; American Brands, \$20 million; ARMCO, \$2 million; Fruehauf, \$2 million; TRW, \$21 million; and VF Corporation, \$5 million.

In total, 26 American firms conduct business in north Ireland with 11 receiving New York State investment dollars, leaving 15, including one business located in New York, Oneida Limited, outside the State investment portfolio.

Dearie estimated that approximately 10 percent of the total manufacturing workforce in north Ireland covering almost 10,500 workers are represented by the 11 US firms.

Under the proposed legislation, the State Comptroller, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Banks, will compile annually a report on north Ireland investments itemizing the firms, cost per share and total State investment in each firm.

The bill's language mandates

a continuation of the Comptroller's criteria in determining investment portfolio decisions with language stating "sound investment policy" must guide his decisions.

"The days of our State investing millions of dollars in private sector firms operating in north Ireland without the vaguest understanding of their corporate policy in fair hiring must be replaced by vigilant monitoring," Dearie said, "corporate policies on discrimination of minority Catholics on one side of the ocean should dictate

our State's investment policies on this side of the Atlantic."

"Discrimination is not the way of life in the United States. New York State leadership is most important in meeting this challenge and maintaining the MacBride Principles," Flynn stated.

During the press conference Ms. Short commended Assemblyman Dearie for the measure and welcomed American support against British sectarianism in the six counties. Ms. Short said that this initiative would focus international scrutiny upon sectarianism under British rule, would help to put right injustices which currently exist and eventually would lead to the reunification of Ireland.

Ms. Short also mentioned the growing opposition within Britain to the British presence in the north of Ireland and expressed her support for Irish reunification. She promised to raise this issue of American opposition to sectarianism in the House of Commons upon her return.



John Dearie, Clare Short MP, Sen. Flynn, and other legislators at Albany press conference

SOUTHERN COUNCIL ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

Every resident in the twenty-six counties over 18 years, irrespective of nationality or citizenship, is eligible.

In the European parliamentary elections of June 1984, Sinn Féin received 55,687 votes in the Free State. None of its candidates was elected, but Sinn Féin did better than the Workers' Party, which received a total of 48,398. The Workers' Party has two TDs in the Dublin Parliament.

Sinn Féin won 6% of the vote in Dublin and this could see it win seats on Dublin City Council for the first time in half a century.

Sinn Féin already has about 30 public representatives in the south—mainly on county councils. Last week's success in the North is bound to boost the Sinn Féin vote, sufficiently perhaps to double in the public representation.

It would be a major triumph to Sinn Féin to equal the total vote of the Labour Party, which shares government with Fine Gael and has four cabinet ministers. In last year's Euro elections, Labour pulled but 93,669 votes although the party should improve on that in the more personalized local elections.

MAIN BATTLE

The main battle, however, on June 20 will be between Fianna Fáil and the Coalition parties. Fianna Fáil has prepared more diligently for this contest and has among its didates, many well known figures new to electoneering. In Dublin, the party ordered its

TDs to make themselves available as candidates. Party leader Charles Haughey has his two sons seeking election.

Fianna Fáil needs to be seen to be victorious on June 20 to confirm the lead which it has latterly been consistently given in opinion polls.

Desperate

The government parties, which last year took a trouncing in the Euroelection, are desperate not to fall back further. Labour is the more vulnerable of the two government parties. Having held four of the Republic's 15 European parliamentary seats, Labour lost all of them in last summer's elections. Now, in any significant numbers, to lose seats on local authorities would be devastating for Labour, whose traditional base in urban areas is being coveted by the Workers' Party.

DEFECTIONS

A particularly bad showing by Labour could see defections from the party at both local and national levels. One former Labour poll topper in Dáil and Euro elections, Dr. John O'Connell, is now a member of Fianna Fáil. Another TD, Michael Bell of Louth, is said to be near defecting to Fianna Fáil.

The local elections will also be a major pronouncement on current government policies and on the state of the economy. North Ireland trails far behind in unemployment, prices and the recession generally as election issues on June 20.

(Continued from page 1.)

Northern Ireland, she is proposing reunification.

Short said the problem is not whether England should withdraw, but "how to withdraw with honor" from Ulster.

"I'm hopeful we'll move the Labor Party to a declaration that partition was a disaster and the only solution is reunifying Ireland," Short said.

"There is a fair chance that the Labor Party may adopt this stance."

CLARE SHORT

"When we were at the Supergrass trial, we had a chance to talk to Loyalists," Short said. "They even recognized the inevitability of reunification, but hoped it wouldn't happen in their lifetime."

Short, who also leads the All-Party Regulation Group working against racism in employment and housing, said that partition was a disaster because the partition line was drawn undemocratically.

On Thursday, May 30, Ms. Short continued her tour in Albany, where she was the central figure at a press conference sponsored by Assemblyman John Dearie, during which Dearie presented his new proposed bill to use New York State pension investments totaling some \$422 million dollars to combat sectarian discrimination in the British-ruled portion of Ireland.

The bill was presented by Assemblyman Dearie and Ms. Short at a press conference attended by 20 other state legislators and attracted news coverage from all major New York City and State newspapers as well as wire services and local radio and television.

During the press conference Ms. Short commended Assemblyman Dearie for the measure and welcomed American support against British sectarianism in the six counties. Ms. Short said that this initiative would focus international scrutiny upon sectarianism under British rule, would help to put right injustices which currently exist and eventually lead to the reunification of Ireland. Ms. Short also mentioned the growing opposition within Britain to the British presence in the north of Ireland and expressed her support for Irish reunification. She promised to raise this issue of American opposition to sectarianism in the House of Commons upon her return.

The day had originally been earmarked for testimony before the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee, but plans had to be

(Continued on page 12.)



Kathy Butler, Clare Short and Dorothy Hayden Cudahy

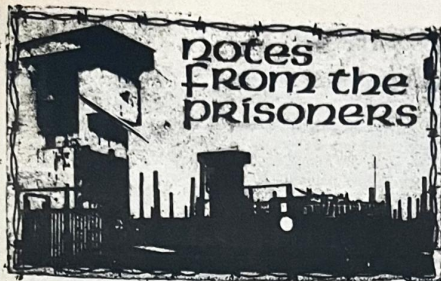
Short met King in Belfast in January at one of the "supergrass" trials—this one dealing not with Nationalists (Catholics) but with Loyalists (Protestants). King and Short had been asked to be observers at the trial of James Crockett.

Supergrass is a term taken from the saying "a snake in the grass." They are trials in which one person is granted immunity in return for testifying against former colleagues

"You cannot create an undemocratic unit, govern it in an undemocratic way and then call it a democracy."

Short said that public opinion polls in England "constantly show that about 50% of the population wants to get out of Northern Ireland.

"We're approaching the final phase of the problem and the British people realize there is no reason to remain in Northern Ireland."



How to Apply For a Prison Visit

For those members of the Belfast March tour who hope to visit friends in Long Kesh, Armagh or Magilligan, now is the time to start planning your visit.

The first step is to write to your friend, noting the dates you'll be available, and request they send out a visit (weekdays are the usual visiting days, as

Saturdays are restricted and there are no visits on Sundays) Allow at least six weeks from the time the prisoner requests the visit for processing.

In the case of American visitors, the procedure is that the prisoner requests permission for the visit from the prisoner governor. The prisoner then sends out the pass to a local address. Make sure your name

and address appear as they do on your identification (driver's license or passport). The address on the pass must match that on your ID.

As three adult visitors are allowed in on a pass, it's easier to have the prisoner list at least one other visitor who lives locally on the pass and send it out to their address. Another reason for listing someone else on the pass is that if you're denied entry, the visit isn't lost for the week as the others can still go in.

It is necessary for American visitors to have their prison visits cleared through the Northern Ireland Office. The easiest way to do this is to contact that office in writing.

Northern Ireland Office
Government Houses
Stormont Castle
Belfast, BT43SP
Ireland

In your request for clearance, note the prisoner's name, prison number, prison, date of the visit, your name and address. Request that they send a confirmation in writing to your home. Take this confirmation with you to the prison as in many cases the prison officials will deny that you've been cleared.

There is a bus that provides transportation to the Armagh and the Kesh from several points in Belfast, and Sinn Fein locally can provide information on these.

The visits are for half an hour, but because of the length of time you have to wait around, it can take up to half a day for only one visit. Do not plan more than two in one day.

Be sure you have the pink visitor's pass and proper identification (driver's license or passport) when you go for the visit. In case of difficulties, there

is a center run by the Quakers at the Kesh and the staff is most helpful.

Be prepared to be searched before the visit and your personal belongings (except your money, which will be wrapped and sealed) will be taken from you until the visit is over.

At the Kesh, visitors can send in a parcel for the prisoner at the time of the visit. Prisoners in the Blocks are allowed 4 lbs of fruit (apples and oranges only), two packages of pocket tissues, two soft-cover books, two magazines, two newspapers (US papers are popular) and one bar of soap. Books on Ireland are generally censored if they relate to the war.

Visitors can also put money on the prisoner's account for them, which can be used to buy items from a cart which goes around the prison once a week, i.e. postage, cigarettes, etc.

(Continued from page 11.)

CLARE SHORT

changed when Congress extended its Memorial Day recess and was not in session for the week.

On Friday, Ms. Short gave an editorial briefing to editors and reporters on the Philadelphia Daily News. She was a guest for more than one hour on a WCAU radio talk program. She then traveled to New Jersey, where she gave a press conference hosted by Freeholder John Curran. Among the political

leaders in attendance was State Senator Paul Cantillo and candidate for Governor, Stephen Wiley.

Also in attendance were State Senator Paul Cantillo, NJ Assemblyman William P. Schuber, and city council members William J. Daly, Regina Dunphy O'Neill, and Jerry Drummond.

The invited political leaders were introduced and made the following comments to the media:

Sen. Cantillo stated that "I see it as a civil rights fight, a human rights issue... it's shocking to see the way the people in Ireland are being treated." Commenting on the US visa denial policy, Cantillo said, "The English are so frightened of free speech of elected Irish officials that they have prevented them from coming to this country to speak... the most frightening thing in the world."

Gubernatorial hopeful Stephen Wiley stated that, although his

roots are Irish Protestants, "We ought to speak for a unity of a country... we set standards of civil rights... free speech... we ought to suggest those standards as solution of others' problems."

Clare Short stated that: "the unit (the north of Ireland) is unreformable. I'm convinced there is no solution... It is unreformable unless Britain withdraws." In condemning the supergrass trials, Ms. Short described them as "a mockery as a system of justice."

On the subject of strip

searches, she pointed out that if they were performed for security purposes as claimed, metal detectors would provide greater security and eliminate the need for the searches.

She held a discussion with Congressman James Florio.

Ms. Short then proceeded to a reception in Nassau County where she spoke at a social at which she was the principal speaker.

Ms. Short concluded her tour on Saturday with a meeting with Congressman Mario Blaggi.

on
FRIDAY,
JUNE 7th

SINN FEIN

ELECTION

FUNDRAISER

9 P.M. to 1 A.M.

at the
Tower View Ballroom
61st Street & Roosevelt Avenue, Queens

Guest Speaker: *Fr. Pat
Moloney*

Special
Raffle

Music by
John Prunty and the
Midlanders



Guest Singers:

Tom Duffy
and
Bob McCann

For further information, call: Dermot Tuohy
at (718) 728-4513; or Pat Dennis at (212)
796-3188

Mail donation to:
Sinn Fein Election Fund, c/o Tom Duffy
P.O. Box 417
Main Post Office
Yonkers, NY 10701

All funds raised to be
used to fight local council
seats in Ireland

Song

and Story

by Danny Crawford

By January 1943, there were nearly 500 Republican prisoners interned in the Free State and over 400 in the north.

In Crumlin Road Jail in Belfast Hugh McAteer from Derry, IRA Chief of Staff prior to his arrest the previous October, was serving a 15 year sentence. A leading Belfast Republican Jimmy Steele, serving 6 years and McAteer decided on an escape plan.

The walls of the jail are more than three feet thick, and the windows have bars, with thick glass set into steel frames. Instead of breaking through the walls, an easier route was discovered. A trapdoor was found in the ceiling of the toilet which led to an attic under the slates of the jail roof. McAteer, Paddy Donnelly, the prisoners' leader, Jimmy Steele and Edward Maguire decided to escape together. Ladders were made from sheets

turn lengthwise, then sewn together end to end and bound with waxed cords.

On the morning of January 15, 1943, the four went to the toilet and, standing on a table, hauled themselves up into the attic. Once in the attic, they broke their way out onto the roof. They slipped down a sheet rope, ran to an outer wall, and after a few mishaps with their improvised grappling hooks, succeeded in hooking the barbed wire.

They eventually got over the wall safely. In the gloom of the January morning, no one noticed them mingling with the crowds. A £3,000 reward was offered for their recapture, but there were no takers.

Of the four, Donnelly and Maguire stayed free, while Steele was recaptured in May and McAteer the following November.

Belfast Brigade

*Craigavon sent the Specials out
To shoot the people down,
He thought the IRA were dead,
In dear old Belfast town,
But he got a rude awakening,
With cannon and grenade,
When he met the First Battalion
Of the Belfast Brigade.*

*Chorus:
Glory, glory to old Ireland,
Glory, glory to this island,
Glory to the memory of the men
Who fought and died,
"No surrender" is the war cry
of the Belfast Brigade.*

*The soldiers came from Holywood
Equipped with English guns,
They were men by the thousand,
Ammunition by the tons,
But when they got to Belfast,
They were seriously delayed,
By the fighting First Battalion
Of the Belfast Brigade.*

*Chorus:
We have no ammunition,
Or no armored tanks to show,
But we're ready to defend ourselves,
No matter where we go,
We're out for the Republic,
And to hell with your Free State,
"No surrender" is the war cry
Of the Belfast Brigade.*

*Chorus:
Come all you gallant Irishmen,
And join the IRA
We'll strike a blow for freedom,
When it comes a certain day,
You know your country's history,
And the sacrifice it made,
Come join the First Battalion
Of the Belfast Brigade.*

Chorus:

AN IRISH PARTY

In Pennsylvania

with THE SHENANACHIONS
and VERA BORNE'S IRISH DANCERS

at

Holiday Inn

Second and Chestnut Streets
Harrisburg

June 15, 1985 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

Cash Bar *\$5 Donation

Sponsored by the Irish Pub of Harrisburg INA

INA will have a table at this function

For further info, call: (717) 232-5780

(Continued from page 7.) **OISÍN**

Importance to this country that the north should continue to form part of His Majesty's dominions. So far as can be foreseen, it will never be to Great Britain's advantage that Northern Ireland should form part of a territory outside His Majesty's jurisdiction. Indeed, it seems unlikely that Great Britain would ever be able to agree

to this even if the people of Northern Ireland desired it. There should therefore be no political difficulty, as circumstances now are, in giving a binding assurance that Northern Ireland shall never be excluded from the United Kingdom without her full and free consent." (Quoted in Cronin's *Irish Nationalism*, p. 235)

An Corrfhocal

Logainmneacha (Place Names)

It is an unfortunate coincidence in several cases that an Irish logainm or place name will be similar to an English word of totally different meaning, so that the attempts to anglicize the Irish place name cause confusion.

One flagrant instance is the result of anglicizing the Irish word *cill*, meaning either a cell, a church, or the churchyard.

Cill Rónáin, the church of St. Rónán, for example became "Kilronan," a form which no thinking person should ever use, because the locality is on Inis Mór in the Aran Islands, an Irish-speaking area.

Sometimes the word *cill* is accompanied by another word not a saint's name. "Kilavullin" near Mala (Mallow) in Corcaigh is really *Cill an Mhuilinn*, the church of the mill.

Logainmneacha famous in stair na hÉireann include *cill* in them. *Cill Ala* in Maigh Eo was anglicized "Killala." *Cill Mhíchil* in Corcaigh is anglicized as "Kilmichael," scene of a disastrous ambush in November 1920, when 17 English Auxiliaries, ex-Army officers espec-

ially trained in savagery, were annihilated by the IRA.

Occasionally, the word "Kill" occurs without its original qualifying element, "Kill" along the road to An Nás in Cill Dara is really an *Cill*.

In some parts of Ireland, "Kill" or "Kil" in a logainm derives from *coill*, meaning "a wood." This is usually in *Cúige Uladh* (Ulster), "Killeter" in *Tír Eoghain* is *Coill Iochtair*, or "lower wood."

"Killyneil" in Muineachan (Monaghan) is properly *Coill Uí Néill*, O'Neill's wood.

"Kilturk" in Fear Manach is not an exhortation from the days of Ottoman incursions into Europe but comes from *Coill Torc*, boar's wood.

In some areas, the word *coill* was pronounced more like a rhyming "with" "mle," so that we find "Kylemore," really An *Choll Mhóir*, in Gaillimh along with "Kylebrack" An *Choll Bhrac*, near Baile Locha Riach (Loughrea) in the east of that county.

Another Irish word anglicized misleadingly is *leitir* (LET-in), meaning "a hillside" or "a cliff" the anglicization of "letter" is

to be deplored.

Lettir Ceanann became "Let-terkenry" on English maps and among Anglo-Irish. *Lettir Móir* on Garma in Gaillimh may become "Lettermore," and *Lettir Mealláin*, further out on the islands, turned into "Lettermullen."

The word "money" in Irish *logainmneacha* is usually a corruption of the word *muine*, meaning "a thicket." "Moneyglass" in Aontroim is actually An *Muine Glas*, the green thicket.

"Moneynick" also in Aontroim, is an abomination masquerading as *Muine Chnoic*, hill thicket "Moneystown" near *Bre* in *Cill Mhantáin* (Wicklow) is really An *Muine*, the thicket.

As you travel through Ireland and see more examples of this anglicized in, if not in fact encouraged by a government purporting to be a "national" government, you will come to realize why it is necessary to restore the true names to Irish towns, rivers, hills and lakes. "Churchill Mews" and "Dorset Glen" are not fit names for Ireland's people.

ROCKLAND FEIS

The Rockland County Ancient Order of Hibernians presents their twelfth annual feis in celebration of children on Sunday, July 21st beginning at 8:30 a.m. at the Marian Shrine, West Haverstraw, New York. Special attractions will in-

clude arts and crafts, music competitions in button accordion, violin, tin whistle, flute, and miscellaneous instruments, singing competitions and competitions in soda bread, art and celtic design. Entertainment by the Dermot Henry

Band.

Admission \$4.00. Children under 14 admitted free with family. Free parking on the feis grounds.

Masses at 10:00, 11:00 and 12:00 (Gaelic Mass).

For a copy of the syllabus, write RCOH Feis, PO Box 31, Garnerville NY 10923.

REMINDER!!!

You have a date on Sunday, June 9

53rd ANNUAL FEIS OF THE UNITED IRISH COUNTIES ASSN.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers, N.Y.

307 competitions, including singing, dancing, music, piano, violin, harp, fife, flute, cell bands, poetry, oratory, art . . .

COME AND ENJOY THE FEIS—AT ITS BEST—STARTING AT 9 A.M.

Bernie Morris, Chairman
For information: (212) 265-4226

Willie Joe Cunningham, President
783 Eighth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10036

Community Events

BATTLE GENERAL MOTORS

On May 24th, three American Catholic religious orders challenged the General Motors Corporation to endorse and implement the MacBride fair employment practices in its operations in north Ireland.

The pension and educational funds of the three Orders — the Sisters of Charity of New York, the Dominican Sisters of Sparkill, New York, and the Holy Name Province of the Franciscan Friars Minor — hold stock in General Motors Corporation and are therefore entitled to submit shareholder proposals to the company's management and to other shareholders.

The MacBride Principles are a set of nine equal opportunity employment guidelines for a company's operations in north Ireland. They were inspired and modeled after a similar code — the Sullivan Principles — for firms operating in South Africa, and were articulated and sponsored by four Irish leaders: Dr. Sean MacBride, Ms. Inez McCormack, Dr. John Robb and



Seán MacBride joining an anti-apartheid strike in Dublin

Fr. Brian Brady. The Principles include calls for increased representation of underrepresented religious groups in the workforce, the banning of provocative religious or political emblems from the workplace, public advertisement of all job openings and special recruitment efforts to attract applicants from underrepresented

religious groups.

This is the first time that the issue of employment practices in north Ireland has been raised in a shareholder resolution. However, the three religious orders who belong to Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility have long been concerned with employment discrimination in that country.

In her statement at the General Motors annual shareholder meeting held in Detroit on May 24, Sr. Regina Murphy stated:

"To be concerned about discrimination is for us, for all of us an obligation of conscience — particularly as shareholders profiting from the actions of our company. Our proposal today does not imply endorsement of any party, candidate, organization or political position on either side of the Atlantic. Our purpose is rather the presentation of concern for moral principles, a concern about a long history of discrimination in that country.

"North Ireland, like many other countries, is suffering from increased unemployment. Overall official statistics record it as 21.5%, in predominantly Catholic areas it is as high as 41%, but closer to 54% for Catholic males. Unofficial estimates for Catholic males in Belfast go as high as 80%.

"Support for the MacBride Principles would be a first step toward a non-violent adjustment of these imbalances. We as American stockholders realize that the solutions to the overall situation in north Ireland are complex, but we follow the lead of the Irish sponsors of these Principles and urge General Motors and the other

23 American companies in north Ireland to adopt them."

Sr. Mary Ellen Gondeck of Detroit drew attention to the ecumenical dimensions of the proposal. "This is not just a Catholic thing," she said, "but an articulation of justice for all. The Irish leaders who have articulated these principles represent a diverse and ecumenical spectrum of Irish society." Ecumenical support for the shareholder proposal includes The National Council of Churches, the Presbyterian Church, US Board of Pensions the American Baptist Church Pension Boards, the United Church of Christ Board of World Ministries as well as the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York and numerous Catholic orders.

General Motors began operations in north Ireland in 1979 and operates two plants in the Belfast area: one in the predominantly Protestant Dundonald area and one in the predominantly Catholic Kennedy Way area. As of February 1985, employment figures for the two plants were 836 at Dundonald and 168 at Kennedy Way.

The Church shareholders called upon General Motors, one of the largest American firms in north Ireland, to be a leader of the 24 American companies in north Ireland in adopting the MacBride Principles.

QUEENS COLLEGE CÉILÍ

The Queens College Irish Society is holding its "Annual Spring Céilí." Traditional Irish music will be provided by Conway and Ryan. In addition, a dance instructor will be there to give lessons on the dances. It will be held on Saturday, June 8th from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. at the Incarnation Church basement, 207th Street and 89th Avenue (off Francis Lewis Blvd).

Admission is \$10 and includes free beer and setups. For more information, please call Wilfred Etwanger, 718-352-4971, or Patty Fitzgerald, 718-835-8758.



Céilí dancing enjoyed by people of all ages

HARRISBURG INA

On June 15th, INA Harrisburg will have a table at An Irish Party, sponsored by the Irish Pub of Harrisburg AOH. Music and entertainment will be provided by the Shanachians and Vera Burne's Irish dancers. The

party will be held in the Holiday Inn, 2nd and Chestnut Street. Harrisburg Tickets cost \$5 and there will be a cash bar. For further information, call 717-232-5780.

BRONX INA MEMBER ILL

Jim Kearns, Bronx INA member, has been hospitalized due to a severe injury to his leg. Friends may visit or send get-well cards to Jim at:

Columbia Presbyterian Hospital,
622 W. 168th Street,
New York, NY 10030

SINN FÉIN FUNDRAISER

A Sinn Féin election fundraiser will be held on Friday, June 7th at the Tower View Ballroom, 61st Roosevelt Ave., Queens, New York, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Music will be provided by John Prunty and the Midlanders. A special raffle will be held. All funds raised to be used to fight local council seats in Ireland.

Sinn Féin is the only 32-county political party in Ireland. For further information, call Dermot Tuohy at (718) 728-4513 or Pat Dennis at (212) 796-3188.

IRISH ARTS CENTER

As part of its summer lecture series, The Irish Arts Center will be showing a film on Wednesday, June 12th, called "The Last Hunger Strike Ireland 1981." The film depicts the last days of Mickey Devine, one of the 10 hunger strikers. The guest speaker will be Kevin Kelley, author of *The Longest War*.

The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Irish Arts Center, 553 West 51 Street in Manhattan. Admission is free. For more information call the Irish Arts Center at 212-757-3318.



Mickey Devine

"Britain's War Machine"

Fr. Maurice Burke would like to thank all of those who have contributed to finance his publication, "Britain's War Machine in Ireland." Publication is scheduled for the end of June.

WOLFE TONE COMMEMORATION

On Saturday, June 22nd, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., the Bronx unit of INA will sponsor a Wolfe Tone Commemoration at Kelly's Rainbow Lounge, 986 McLean Ave., Woodlawn, Bronx.

The commemoration will take place on the eve of the traditional Bodenstown Commemoration which is held each year in Ireland to honor the memory of Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen of 1798 and pay homage to the men and women who, through the years in the face of tremendous British oppression and quelling collaboration, have sacrificed and died for Irish freedom.

The guest speaker will be Martin Galvin, National Publicity Director of Irish Northern Aid and editor of *The Irish People* who will speak on "Irish Rep-

ublicanism, the Spirit of the Freedom Struggle Tone to Today." We can all be assured that this exciting and informative presentation is one which all of us who are involved in the Irish Freedom Struggle do not want to miss.

Music will be provided by Audrey Dalton, who will make for a lively night of Republican entertainment.

Irish soda bread and sandwiches will be served. A donation of \$10 will help support the families and dependents of Irish prisoners of war in England, Ireland and America.

Kelly's which is spacious and fully air-conditioned is conveniently located near public bus and train transportation and is three blocks from St. Barnabas Church.

Look For Our Star-Spangled
Special July 4th Issue!

Call For Special Ad Rates!

FENIAN SOCCER LEAGUE

The Fenian Soccer League, sponsored by the Irish American Fenian Society, Inc., is making final preparations for the beginning of the 1985 season. Having had a very successful first season in 1984, the committee, promoters and players are looking forward with great anticipation to this year.

A special annual knock-out championship cup is being established this season. The cup is named for Phelim Quinn who was tragically killed in an

auto accident. Quinn played for the Archway, who were the runners-up to the 1984 champions, the Village.

Much of the preparation has already been completed, including playing permits for Van Cortlandt Park, the location for all the games to be played on Monday and Wednesday evenings.

For more information please call organizer Martin Butler at (212) 654-0489.

Write To The Prisoners!

Birthdate

Name

Address

6/1 Anthony Cunningham
 6/1 Pdraig Leahy
 6/1 Sean Adams
 6/1 Joseph Corey
 6/1 Malachy Crilly
 6/2 Kevin Deary
 6/3 Lewis Watson
 6/3 Martin O'Donnell
 6/4 Tommy Roberts
 6/6 Henry McNamee
 6/6 Eugene Cosgrove
 6/6 Sean Bonnar
 6/6 Edward Meagher
 6/6 Noel Hillen
 6/7 Eamon Meehan
 6/7 Kevin McGrogan
 6/9 James McPhillips
 6/10 Michael Gorman
 6/10 John Cunningham
 6/12 John Conway
 6/14 Michael Colbert
 6/14 Sean Anderson
 6/14 Shane Corrigan
 6/15 Anton Sloan
 6/15 Daniel Deasy
 6/15 Kevin McCoy
 6/15 Dominic McGlinchey
 6/17 Barry Kerr
 6/18 Derek Dempsey
 6/18 Patrick Hickey
 6/18 Brendan Hughes
 6/18 Chris Moran
 6/18 Malachy McCormick
 6/18 Terence McLaughlin
 6/19 Con McFadden
 6/22 Seamus Keegan
 6/22 Thomas Elliott
 6/22 Paul Holmes
 6/23 Billy Brady
 6/24 Felim O'Hagan
 6/24 Paul Butler
 6/25 Jim Martin
 6/26 Liam White
 6/27 Martin McKearney
 6/27 Anthony McIntyre
 6/27 Malachy McCorry
 6/27 Richard May
 6/28 Mairead Nugent
 6/28 Adrian McDavid
 6/30 John O'Neill

J
U
N
E

#B03106, HM Prison Long Lartin, South Littleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, England
 Portlaoise Prison
 HM Prison Crumlin Road, Crumlin Road, Belfast, Co. Antrim, Ireland
 HM Prison Magilligan, Block 3, B Wing, Limavady, Magilligan Point, Co. Derry, Ireland
 7 Dalres Willows, Armagh City, Co. Armagh, Ireland
 HM Prison Maze, Block 3, B Wing
 14 Church Street, Newry, Co. Down, Ireland
 7 Roanbeg Villas, Brackaville, Coalsland, Co. Tyrone, Ireland
 2 Laburnam Terrace, Bogside, Co. Derry, Ireland
 HM Prison Maze, Block 7, B Wing
 Corragunt, Roselea, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland
 23 Whitecliff Avenue, Ballymurphy, Belfast, 12, Co. Antrim, Ireland
 Portlaoise Prison
 158 Bancroft Park, Newry, Co. Armagh, Ireland
 #156-25-053, PO Box 900F, F.C.I., Raybrook, NY 12977
 Portlaoise Prison
 Portlaoise Prison
 Portlaoise Prison
 HM Prison Maze, Block 1, B Wing
 45 Ivy Terrace, Bogside, Co. Derry, Ireland
 73 Willowvale, Belfast, 11, Co. Antrim, Ireland
 72 Lough Bracken Road, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone, Ireland
 Portlaoise Prison
 Portlaoise Prison
 Portlaoise Prison
 HM Prison Maze, Block 8, B Wing
 6 Ballyscullion Road, Bellaghy, Co. Derry, Ireland
 Portlaoise Prison
 Portlaoise Prison
 Cage 11, HM Prison Maze
 HM Prison Maze, Block 2, B Wing
 HM Prison Maze, Block 1, B Wing
 64 Strabane Old Road, Gobnascale, Derry City, Ireland
 4 Elmfield Park, Glengormley, Newtown Abbey, Co. Antrim, Ireland
 #130663, HM Prison Wakefield, Yorkshire, WF29AJ, England
 134 Obins Street, Portadown, Co. Armagh, Ireland
 2 Glenside Gardens, The Glen, Co. Derry, Ireland
 #119034, HM Prison Albany, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO305RS, England
 Iniscarn Crescent, Creggan, Derry City, Ireland
 HM Prison Maze, Block 7, B Wing
 63 Monagh Road, Turf Lodge, Belfast, Co. Antrim
 18 Ballinsack Road, Mullaghbawn, Newry, Co. Armagh, Ireland
 86 Ramoan Gardens, Andersonstown, Belfast, 11, Ireland
 Portlaoise Prison
 HM Prison Maze, Block 6, B Wing
 Portlaoise Prison
 23 Ardhavagh Gardens, Turf Lodge, Belfast, 11, Co. Antrim, Ireland
 9 Creeve Walk, Andersonstown, Belfast, 11, Co. Antrim, Ireland
 HM Prison Maze, Block 5, B Wing
 HM Prison Maze, Block 1, B Wing



HM Prison Maze
 Lisburn
 Co. Antrim
 Ireland

Portlaoise Prison
 Portlaoise
 Co. Laois
 Ireland

ANNUAL MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE

Under a bright, hot Memorial Day sky, more than 40 people attended the annual Memorial Day Commemoration at the Republican Plot in Calvary Cemetery in Sunnyside, Queens on Monday, May 27th.

Led by a lone piper, those attending marched behind the Tricolor and Stars and Stripes to the Patriot's Plot, where Michael Flannery gave the oration. Turning in his oration to the Sermon on the Mount, Flannery reminded his listeners that one of the beatitudes was "Blessed are the peacemakers." The blessing said Flannery, was intoned for those who make peace. He

then paralleled the role of the Irish Republican Army in its armed conflict against British occupation as a peacemaking one in the cause of freedom.

Flannery also charged that the present American government is undemocratic and that internationally there is no government upon which the nationalist people might model theirs.

The group then marched to several other Republican graves where Flannery gave a brief history of the deceased patriots.

The commemoration was held under the auspices of the Sean Óglaigh na hÉireann, the National Graves Association and the Irish Northern Aid Committee.



Helen and Jim Grogan listen as Michael Flannery gives the oration.



A piper and drummer led the procession



sports

Gaelic games: Ulster SFC

Derry topple Tyrone

DERRY 1-9 TYRONE 1-8

THE FAIR NAME of sport is having a rough time, even if the violence which besmirched it at Ballinascreen yesterday cannot be compared in any way with the tragedy of Brussels. But it was bad enough to disgust all normal followers of Gaelic football as they watched the referee Michael Greenan being attacked on the field by a mob of Tyrone supporters after Derry had won the first-round Ulster championship match with a 68th minute penalty goal.

The Cavan official was swiftly surrounded by the angry mob when he blew the final whistle and he was struck several times in spite of the efforts of Derry officials and stewards and several members of the Tyrone team to give him protection. One member of the Tyrone panel appeared to be an aggressor too and his intimidating approach was clearly seen by the referee.

The mob surged after Greenan as he was escorted to the exit tunnel by his protectors but fortunately he reached the sanctuary of his dressingroom unharmed. When asked to comment on the incident by reporters Greenan would only reply "It's very warm" — an ambiguous reference to the sweltering temperature of a perfect summer day. He explained that regulations did not permit him to say anything and he added: "I'll be submitting my report to the Ulster Council in due course."

The Tyrone team manager Art McCrory was not slow to speak to the press. With an oblique reference to the fact that yesterday's winners play Cavan in the provincial semi-final on June 23rd he said: "The Ulster Council showed a remarkable lack of foresight in appointing a Cavan man to referee this match. It put too much pressure on him."

But McCrory would not dwell upon the penalty award which snatched victory from Tyrone, who were playing their first match in defence of the Ulster title they won last year. "I was close to the end of the field when the penalty kick was given but it wouldn't be politic for me to comment on the decision at this time," he said.

McCrory went on to say that Tyrone were disappointed in the absence of two powerful defenders Ciaran McCarey and John Lynch (both of whom were injured) and on the retirement of the 25th minute of another key man Noel McGinn. He also carried an injury and lined out at right half back instead of his usual centre half position, into which Kevin

Having had the better of the greater part of the second half Tyrone were leading by a precarious two points when the referee, who was close enough to the action, gave Derry the crucial penalty kick. Substitute Tommy Doherty, who was only three minutes on the field, was fouled by a Tyrone back after catching a seaside kick from Damien Byrne.

From the position the press seats it was not possible to see if he was inside or outside the square when fouled. But Greenan was definite and another substitute, Declan McNicholl, took the spot kick perfectly to give Derry their winning one-point margin. Once they had got their noses in the end of normal time, the referee allowed a further five minutes of injury time. But try as they might Tyrone, now stunner and panicky, could not break through rejuvenated Derry's tight defence for an equalising score.

Once they had got their noses in front the home team played like demons to retain the advantage and their dramatic victory restored the reputation of McGlinchey Park as the graveyard of visiting favourites.

Derry again made the running in the second half mainly through judicious changes the most effective of which was the switch of Paddy Mackle from left half to mark Tyrone's McKenna. They went two points in front but Tyrone then fought back and, with Donaghy still in command at midfield, they had levelled the scores in 58 minutes.

Then came their goal and it was a gem scored by newcomer Mick Mallon. The ball was worked through on the right wing by substitute Colm Donaghy and when it broke loose from him under a tackle it was sent across the square by Declan Muldoon to the left full forward to send it home first-time from close range.

That score put Tyrone three points in front and apparently on the way to victory. When points were subsequently exchanged the champions remained on top and still looked as if they would retain their title when Derry's Terence McCuckian kicked his fourth point of the match from a free. That score cut Tyrone's lead to two points and Derry, to their credit, knew that they were still in business. They achieved what they had been seeking when Doherty, who made a big impact when he appeared, was fouled and got the penalty award.

Mayo surprise Dublin

MAYO 0-11 DUBLIN 1-7

A spirited Mayo team achieved a narrow and surprise win over Dublin in a senior football challenge game played in Westport, Co Mayo, yesterday, to mark the official re-opening of St Patrick's GAA Park.

Dublin, captained by Brian Mullins, displayed an eagerness to gain the victory they were expected to take with relative ease. But they had a pronounced weakness in their defence and never clicked into an effective action in attack despite the trojan work of Barney Rock. Mayo's defence, on the other hand, performed solidly and had their forwards been less erratic the home side's winning margin would have been much greater. A penalty goal netted by Barney Rock in the ninth minute gave the Dubliners a good start, but by half-time Mayo had drawn level.

The closely contested second half ended with Mayo's Eugene McHale scoring the winning point just 30 seconds from full time.

Spineless Kildare beaten by Meath

MEATH 0-13 KILDARE 0-7

THE time has surely come to stop using such terms as "unpredictable", "inconsistent" and "enigmatic" when describing Kildare footballers. These days the Lilywhites are all so predictable — predictably bad — and after witnessing their team's miserable display against Meath in this Leinster senior championship quarter-final yesterday, their long-suffering supporters must have left Navan feeling embarrassed and totally let down.

Those loyal followers have had their patience sorely tried this season as one humiliation has followed another. They have seen the county side beaten by Cork's youngsters on their own ground at Newbridge, then had to endure the 16-point demolition job that Monaghan performed on them in the National League quarter-final and now this spineless performance.

Once again the woeful inadequacies in Kildare's feeble forwards were fully exposed and the result was that the Meath backs had a gentle introduction to this year's championship. Only two of their forwards managed to get their names on the scoresheet and none of them scored in the first half — centre half Paddy O'Donoghue kicked their only point in this period. Furthermore, two Kildare attackers, Joe Murphy and Mick Moore, had to be substituted and a complete reshuffle was carried out on their attack at half-time.

However, despite the ease with which victory was achieved, few Meath supporters are likely to make extravagant claims for their team's prospects of making a breakthrough in Leinster after the near misses against provincial champions Dublin in the last two seasons.

In the dull, free-ridden opening 18 minutes, Meath looked sluggish and unsure of themselves and J. McCormack's second-minute point was the only score during this period. In the first 15 minutes of the second half, Meath were just as unimpressive as they had been at the start of the game and they almost paid dearly for relaxing and losing their concentration as they saw their comfortable interval lead of 0-9 to 0-1 whittled down to 0-10 to 0-6 within 10 minutes.

They subsequently pulled themselves together and regained control at midfield. But the territorial dominance which they enjoyed until the end of the match was not turned to good account and they added just three points to their tally and missed four clearcut chances of goals in the closing five minutes.

Eight points flowed between the 19th and 31st minutes with Colm O'Rourke and Liam Smith getting three each and Mattie McCabe and Bernard Flynn scoring one apiece. O'Rourke, for whom Meath have depended so much in the past to get the scores, was operating from the right corner forward position and he and his colleagues were benefiting from the change.

Seven of the points were struck from play and nearly all resulted from sensible passing movements with players moving into good positions and playing unselfishly. However, in the second half the Meath forwards lost most of their fluency and concentration, something which will be a cause for concern for their selectors.

Overall the attendance of approximately 11,000 witnessed a scrappy, unimpressive game and, given the ease with which Meath cut through the demoralised Kildare defence in the closing five minutes, it was difficult to believe that this was a championship match.

Connacht SFC

Kearins' late goal earns Sligo replay

SLIGO 2-3 LEITRIM 1-6

A WHIRLWIND start by Sligo and a dramatic, last-gasp equalising goal scored by James Kearins less than a minute, before the end of the game were the only redeeming features of this scrappy Connacht senior football championship first-round match at sun-drenched Markievicz Park yesterday.

Leitrim were weakened by the absence of their top forward Michael Martin who was injured in a training session during the week.

The packed terraces of shirt-sleeved spectators saw Sligo sweep into a 1-1 to 0-0 lead after eight minutes of the opening half when midfielder and team captain, Martin McCarrick, raced through a wide-open Leitrim defence to crack a great goal past Damien Crossan in the fifth minute.

Both sides wasted scoring chances in this half and the Sligo forwards had two cracking shots at goal well blocked by a solid Leitrim defence in which Dan Mehan and Shane Heslan starred.

Sligo dominated most of the first half but a great goal by full forward Brian Doyle in the 27th minute brought Leitrim to within a point of their opponents, 1-3 to 1-2, at the interval.

Two points by Frank Flynn without reply gave Leitrim the lead seven minutes into the second half but neither side managed to score during the ensuing 20 minutes.

The Leitrim forwards shot four wides, each of which were scoreable, in a spell of dominance midway through the half but Sligo failed to add to their interval tally until Kearins shot the ball to the net in the closing stages.

SLIGO — G. Young, P. Kilgallen, G. Finn, D. Foley, J. Keen, M. Laffey, F. Lene, M. McCarrick (1-0), B. Jones, S. Durkan, C. Herron, J. Kearins (1-0), J. Lavanagh, T. Mahon (0-3), S. Sullivan, D. McDermott, R. Herron, P. Henry for Kavanagh.

LEITRIM — D. Crossan, D. McLoughlin, S. O'Rourke, T. Quinn, O. Honeyman, D. Mehan, S. Heslan, M. Quinn, J. Ward (0-1), K. O'Leary (0-3), S. Mulholland, P. Kelly, J. Reynolds (0-1), B. Doyle (1-0), F. Flynn (0-3), Sub: T. P. McLoughlin for Flynn.

Referee — J. Hopkins (Mayo).
DUBLIN SFC — O'Toole's 2-12, Erin's 1-12, Kevin's 2-6, St. Brendan's 2-8, Crossab Collin 0-14, Fingha 1-9, Cuala 1-9, Crumlin 0-3.



Meath centre forward J. J. McCormack gets in his shot at goal despite the efforts of Kildare's Paddy O'Donoghue to block his kick in yesterday's Leinster senior football championship game