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# The Irish people

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## THE VOICE OF IRISH REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA

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British Prime Minister Thatcher and Garret Fitzgerald

## WARNING ON ANGLO-IRISH TERMS

Irish Ministers Peter Barry, and Dick Spring arrived in London for talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the British Secretary for North Ireland, Tom King on finalising an Anglo-Irish agreement in time for a summit at the end of the month. Agreement has been reached on all major issues, according to sources in London.

The outstanding matters to be resolved at Ministerial level are described in London as "minor."

More meetings involving the three Ministers are expected between now and the last week of the month to put the final touches to the agreement.

Officials from both Governments have drawn up a comprehensive version of the final draft of the agreement. The

first draft was completed two months ago and has since been amended several times, it has been learned. The work of the civil servants is now regarded as complete and the final decisions will be taken at Cabinet level.

The summit is at present scheduled for October 28th and 29th on the assumption that the Ministerial talks will not throw up any new difficulties, in which case it may be delayed a few days. The treaty will then be presented to the two Parliaments.

The structure around which the agreement is based is a Commission of Ministers drawn from the Dublin and London Governments to oversee all aspects of policy relating to North Ireland. The word commission is being used rather than council because of Unionist antagonism to-

wards the concept of the Council of Ireland, but its operation will be similar to that of the EEC Councils of Ministers. The commission will have a secretariat staffed by civil servants. The permanent location of their office or offices may not immediately be Belfast as earlier discussed, since this would provide a focus for a Unionist campaign against the agreement.

Meanwhile opposition leader Charles Haughey said "We must all be very conscious of a well orchestrated media campaign which is under way at present, not just here, but among Ireland's friends abroad to condition public opinion and prepare the ground for some as yet unspecified development."

"We see the deployment of

(Continued on page 6.)

## PROTESTS ROCK BRITISH BANDS-- PAISLEY

Few people bothered to turn out to watch a performance by British military bands touring the USA, thanks to a campaign of publicity and protests organized by the Irish Northern Aid Committee.

Management at the Civic Center in Hartford, Connecticut where the bands played Saturday, September 28th, admitted that the intensive advance publicity campaign conducted by INA against the bands had "cost them a severe loss of income," because the crowds watching the performance were so small.

At a public rally organized in Hartford on Saturday, a series of speakers, including Massachusetts State Representative Marie Howe, Professor of Law John McGrath, human rights activists John Brittan and Richard Lawlor, who led the recent *Irish People* tour of the six counties, outlined the oppressive nature of British rule in Ireland.

In the concluding address, Irish Northern Aid publicity director Martin Galvin pointed out that while British troops may appear in the United Sta-

tes outfitted in colorful kilts and tartan plaids for the stated purpose of entertainment, members of the same army appear in the north of Ireland carrying rifles or plastic bullet guns, instead of bagpipes.

He stressed the fact that members of the British military band cannot disassociate themselves from the acts of terror and murder committed by the British army in Ireland.

### Outrage

Several hundred demonstrators voiced their outrage at the

presence of the bands during a protest on Sunday, September 29th, outside Nassau Coliseum in New York State. Contingents from INA and other Irish societies were addressed by Nassau County Comptroller Peter T. King who said that it was insensitive and morally wrong to allow marching bands of the British army to perform, and it was, he added, unconscionable for a county-owned facility to be used as a showcase for representatives of an army and a government that have consistently violated the

most fundamental human rights of activists in the occupied six counties of northeast Ireland."

Demonstrations have been planned in a number of other venues where the bands are due to appear.

In an attempt to prevent any demonstrations against the British army bands, the British Embassy in Boston issued letters to the Chief of Police in each area where they were to perform, informing them of the British army presence which "in the past occu-



Martin Galvin outside Hartford Civic Center. Galvin occasionally attracted demonstrators. "This was" in case you wish to take any action within your community," continued the letter, which was signed by David G. Nelson, Acting Consul General.

### Paisley

Meanwhile, Irish Northern Aid demonstrators rallied in force to protest an appearance by the bigoted Loyalist Ian Paisley in New Hampshire. Paisley was present with a visa in conjunction with the opening of a branch of the Free Presbyterian Church.



Protestors Rally Against Ian Paisley

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

# The dilemma of the Irish establishment

**MASS RESIGNATIONS** of elected representatives, and bombs in Dublin, are but two of the methods unionists are considering in order to scuttle the London-Dublin talks. Top of their hit-list are suggestions of a Free State government office in the North and the exchange of judges between Dublin and Belfast courts.

In a speech last Friday to a young unionists' meeting, John Taylor accused the Brits of "helping a resurgence in loyalist paramilitary activity" by plotting to have "foreign civil servants" posted in Belfast and "foreign judges" sitting in "United Kingdom courts". Dublin too came in for some 'flak' with the remark that "it took few bombs in the South to destroy its tourist industry overnight".

Taylor's remarks were immediately quoted in the media and by other politicians as a thinly-veiled threat to Dublin, and an exhortation for loyalist gangs to move into action — which it undoubtedly was.

## THATCHER/UNIONIST CORRESPONDENCE

Further threats were issued at a Stormont conference on Tuesday, October 1st, at which Paisley and Molyneux made public the correspondence exchanged by their parties and Thatcher in an effort to get her to end the London-Dublin talks.

On August 28th, the two unionist leaders had written to her to state that "United Kingdom sovereignty over Northern Ireland" would be "undiminished", which implied a renunciation by Dublin of its territorial claim over the six counties and precluded any official Dublin delegation posted in the North. In exchange the unionists would agree to "co-operate in an effort to improve relations with Dublin, and ensure the protection of minority interests" in the North — short of power sharing.

Thatcher replied on September 13th by reassuring them that British sovereignty would be "undiminished", and added that there was no need for Dublin to withdraw its claim since the Free State government — and indeed the SDLP — had already accepted the principle that no change could take place unless loyalists "consented" to it. As for the vexed question of a Dublin office in Belfast, there was no mention of it.

## SIEGE MENTALITY

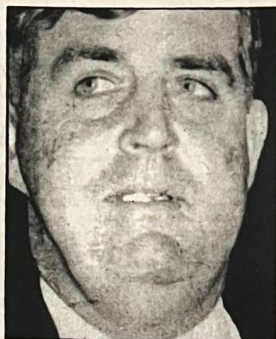
Caught in their own siege mentality and in the hype they helped create, the unionist leaders could not take Thatcher's letter as anything other than a rebuttal. At the Tuesday news conference they announced that any London-Dublin agreement which included the presence of any Dublin official North of the border would be met with the utmost vigour by unionists — mass resignations of elected representatives were threatened which would, explained Paisley, lead to many by-elections, and the London-Dublin agreement would be put to the test.

While it leaves no doubt that the Brits are intent on staying in the six counties and maintaining the unionist veto, they are also attempting at present to bring in some cosmetic package of concessions which would help the SDLP to justify their going back to Stormont and also, the Brits think, attract nationalist voters away from Sinn Féin. Unionist intransigence is, therefore, most unwelcome at this time and, helped by the Dublin government, the Brits have spent the last couple of months trying to reassure the unionists.

An agreement with Dublin would not impinge on the link with Britain or the "guarantee" to unionists, declared Brit direct-ruler Tom King on Tuesday, September 24th. And on Friday in a speech he made in Belfast Royal Academy — a bastion of unionism — King declared to roaring applause that they "were not going... down the bumpy road to Dublin".

## GREEN PAPER

And a press report on Tuesday, October 1st, revealed that, once a London-Dublin agreement had been signed, the Brits would publish a Green Paper offering the unionists three options for the running of the six-counties — some form of 'administrative devolution' where councils would be given greater powers, power-sharing, and,



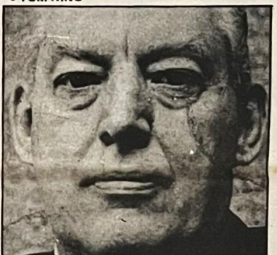
● JOHN TAYLOR



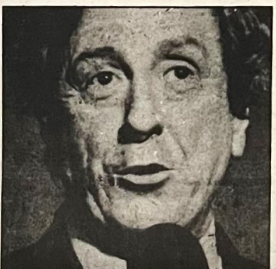
● TOM KING



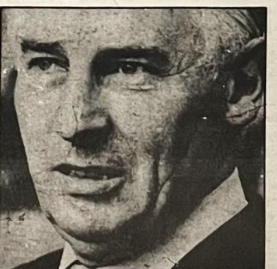
● JIM MOLYNEUX



● IAN PAISLEY



● GARRET FITZGERALD



● PETER BARRY

finally, a majority government with "in-built safeguards for nationalists".

Nothing in all that which would upset the apple cart. But unionists don't think along those lines, and the mere word 'concession' is perceived by them as a weakening of the Brits, forced by the IRA, and a step towards a united Ireland.

Reassuring noises from Dublin too, or rather New York, at the United Nations headquarters, where Free State Minister for Foreign Affairs Peter Barry delivered a speech on Friday, September 27th. Warning unionist leaders against stirring things up, Barry reiterated Dublin's constitutional guarantee to Northern unionists — "We accept and acknowledge your Britishness. We respect your reasons for opposing Irish unity..." he said.

## DIPLOMATIC SOURCES

Meanwhile, Free State 'diplomatic sources' have said that any London-Dublin agreement would be registered at the United Nations. Since the agreement is sure to contain some recognition by Dublin of the

likely opt to sign an agreement, while portraying it as the initial move in a much wider and more generous process. And while the official explanation for the intense border surveillance from the Southern side is that Dublin fears a loyalist bombing campaign — a suggestion which was gladly taken up by unionist MP John Taylor in a later speech, all this Garda activity is more probably directed at gathering intelligence on republicans in border areas in preparation for a clampdown when the agreement is being signed.

The IRA, however, does not intend to launch any action against the London-Dublin talks. As Danny Morrison pointed out in a statement last Sunday, Sinn Féin could "claim full credit for forcing the Dublin government and the SDLP into the Forum".

Stressing the failure of the SDLP through the years to "seriously challenge unionist sectarianism", Morrison predicted that in an agreement the SDLP would "achieve little and concede a lot". The talks were aimed at "stabilising the partitioned states in Britain's interest", he added, but, despite all the hype and a probable increase in repression, "the IRA has taken no special action and I think can be expected to take no action to scuttle the talks or their outcome".

## NOT CARRIED

Significantly, the Sinn Féin statement was not carried except in the *Irish News*, certainly neither in the *British nor the Free State press*. Such words do not suit the London or Dublin governments. Similarly on Tuesday, October 1st, a statement by Gerry Adams along those lines failed to be carried even though it was the first political reaction to Paisley's and Molyneux's press conference. Following a lengthy statement by Gerry Adams a week previously (see *AP/RN* September 26th), the *Irish News* in a lengthy and venomous editorial had suggested that Adams' words "revealed" the "underlying disquiet" felt by republicans at the prospect of the talks, linking "unionists' threats of violence" with the "blood-spilling by the IRA".

Obviously, a worried Republican Movement would suit the Brits and Dublin far more than Morrison's expression of calm and confidence but, more importantly, Dublin needs an excuse for this stepping-up of Garda activity.

## AMERICAN FUNDING

Meanwhile, reports have appeared in the press about American financial aid which would "underwrite" a London-Dublin agreement. Sums ranging from \$200 million to \$1 billion have been mentioned. While such funding is still hypothetical, mention of it at this time is significant, as it becomes clear that Northern nationalists will get next to nothing out of an agreement.

The implication is that the money would be used to create jobs. After all, if one is to believe the Catholic hierarchy and Dublin politicians, unemployment is supposed to be one of the main recruiting agents for the IRA — another ludicrous theory which republicans must quash.

Apart from the fact that unemployment causes more demoralisation than militancy, it might be useful to remember that approximately £350 million of EEC money has been poured into the North in the last few years — and Ballymurphy's unemployment rate is still well above the 60% mark.

## INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

The Dublin government will most

# Regional NEWS

## HARRISON GOLDIN URGES DEFEAT OF NEW EXTRADITION TREATY

Senate approval of a treaty allowing extradition to Britain of defendants alleged to have committed political offenses would subvert basic American principles of fairness by making the U.S. government a partner in the prosecution of people for their political convictions, Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin said Friday, October 4th.

Mr. Goldin urged that the Senate defeat the proposed treaty because it would force the return to the United Kingdom of Irish republicans and others convicted of political crimes in juryless courts, thereby mocking the American commitment to trial by jury.

"The draft unwarrantedly violates the concept of 'political offense' incorporated in nearly every American extradition treaty since the last century," Mr. Goldin said, in letters to New York Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Alfonse D'Amato, calling for the defeat of the treaty recently approved by the Reagan administration and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mr. Goldin also wrote Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to urge defeat of the proposed treaty.

The U.S. and Britain negotiated the treaty to vitiate American court decisions that have rejected extradition requests to North Ireland of several suspected IRA men convicted by



Harrison Goldin

British "Diplock" or juryless courts in Ulster. Many convictions in these courts are based on unsubstantiated evidence of paid informers, according to Amnesty International and other human rights groups that have attacked the "Diplock" Court system for violating international standards for fair trials.

The Reagan Administration's claim that the United States and Britain share fundamental principles of justice and maintain independent judiciary systems does not hold true for North Ireland, Mr. Goldin said. "Having recently returned from a visit to North Ireland I can testify that the system of British 'justice' in Ulster does not reflect a high regard for fund-

amental principles of fairness," he wrote.

Mr. Goldin added that Senate approval of the proposed treaty would set a dangerous precedent for American foreign policy, since the Reagan Administration's stated aim is to pursue similar treaties "with every one of our friends and allies."

"With this Administration's definition of 'friends and allies' covering such regimes as those in the Philippines, Guatemala, Chile and South Africa, it is even more compelling that the Senate reject the assault on the political offense exception by decisively defeating the United States-United Kingdom supplementary extradition treaty," the Comptroller concluded.

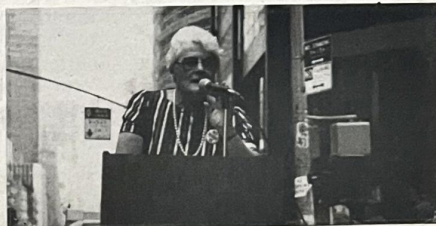
## BRONX GAELIC LEAGUE

The Bronx Gaelic League began its Fall 1985 season with the opening of Irish language, history, and céil dancing classes on Friday night, October 4th in the Woodlawn Heights Presbyterian Church, 240th Street and Martha Avenue, one block south of St. Barnabas Church. There is no charge for any of the classes. Anyone interested in Ireland's culture will be most welcome. President Mary Holt Moore, her Officers, and Teachers will be on hand to welcome both old and new students. A class for young children will be held if warranted by registration.

Language classes are scheduled from 8-9 p.m. every first, second, and fourth Friday of the month. Every second and

fourth Friday, sessions in Irish history will be held between 9:15 and 9:45 p.m. Céil dancing classes will follow until 11 p.m. The League is fortunate to have the services of dedicated and experienced teachers. Seán Curtin will teach beginners Irish and history. In intermediate instructor will be Sean Mathews. Ann Creany will teach the Céil dancing.

The Bronx Gaelic League invites all to come to their monthly Céil every third Saturday of the month at the Presbyterian Hall from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Music will be by the Northern Lights Céil Band. Tea and soda bread will be served. The first Céil will be on Saturday, Oct. 19th. All proceeds of the Céil go to support the classes.



Mary Holt Moore

## AOH HONORS JOE ROCHE

On October 19, 1985 the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 23 will be holding a dinner in honor of Joe Roche, the National President. The dinner will be held at the Sheridan Inn at Station Square in the number one city Pittsburgh.

The plan is for a Souvenir Program Book which will be distributed to the delegates

and friends during the banquet. The AOH considers you a supporter and a friend of the Hibernians and would like to include you in the program book. If you wish to participate please read the enclosed advertising contract. Decide on the size ad you want and mail to the Program Committee.

Your continued support of the organization is appreciated.

## INA PENNY DRIVE

The time has come for the annual Manhattan Unit Irish Northern Aid Penny Drive. Proceeds will go to help the children of I.P.O.W.s in Ireland and England have a better Christmas. Won't you help these children by donating your pennies or any other size donation? Call Carol at (914) 354-6924. Send checks to: An Cumann Cabhrach, P.O. Box 472, Grace Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10028.



Manhattan INA

## INA BLOOD DRIVE

Irish Northern Aid is sponsoring its Second Annual Blood Drive with the assistance of the Greater New York Blood Program. Please come out and support it. Give the gift of life on Saturday, October 26, 1985 from 11:00 a.m. till 4:00 p.m. at the Knights of Columbus, 49-18 Queens Blvd. & 50th Street, Woodside, N.Y.

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# Editorial

## REAGAN'S HECKLER

President Reagan's selection of Ms Margaret Heckler as Ambassador to Ireland, underscores the critical need for the appointment of a "Special Envoy". Ireland is in the midst of a tragic struggle which over the past one and one-half decades has exacted a terrible price paid in human life and human suffering. Many Americans feel deep concern for those afflicted and wish our nation to involve itself in hastening the process of peace and national freedom. Reagan's choice for Ambassador, however, clearly demonstrates that the President does not share such concerns or wishes

### DEMOTION

Mrs Heckler, it would seem, possesses little if any knowledge of the Irish situation and even less desire for the post. She is, of course, of Irish ancestry, but the qualification is shared by literally millions of Americans. Her appointment, as Mrs Heckler herself acknowledged, was prompted by the Reagan Administration's desire to remove her from the Cabinet. Taking the post under such conditions would hardly invest the new Ambassador with the stature and prestige necessary to be taken seriously as a catalyst for peace. The political considerations behind Mrs Heckler's appointment speak volumes about the Reagan Administration's perception of Ireland. Ireland is a place of little import, wherein unsatisfactory Reagan appointees can be exiled out of harm's way.

### SHARED PERCEPTION

Reagan, of course, is not alone in this perception. He is in fact emulating British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Only last month, Thatcher demoted Tom King to the post of secretary for the British held area, after he was adjudged a political liability as Employment Minister. King's appointment signified that British policy would continue its primary emphasis on an illusory military victory. Heckler's appointment signifies that Reagan will continue in the present Administration's policy of supporting the British. Meanwhile

the struggle continues and the toll in lives lost and human suffering continues to grow.

Irish people are denied their liberty.

### MESSAGE

A "Special Envoy" as proposed by New York Assemblyman John Dearie, could exert a profound impact. Such an appointee directed to negotiate with all relevant political parties including Sinn Fein,

would have the type of stature necessary to exert significant pressure upon the British for movement. The appointment itself would signify that the American government is genuinely concerned about the ongoing conflict in Ireland and is no longer content to wait passively while British rule continues and the death toll mounts. Care, of course, must be taken to ensure that the "Special Envoy" can legitimately press for reunification and serves as a mediator rather than imposing a solution. But we can be no worse off than we are, with an Ambassador whose appointment communicates to Thatcher that she can do what she likes in Ireland, without concern about American interest.

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# 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.

Lathnach 5 THE IRISH PEOPLE 12 Deirdre Fomhair 1985

## Extradition Protest

Senator Thomas Eagleton  
U.S. Senate

Sir,  
As one of those present at the hearing on the proposed extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States (or Reagan and Thatcher) I wish to express my profound indignation and outrage at the insults you offered to the young volunteers of the Irish Republican Army who directly confront and challenge the British army of occupation in British-occupied Ireland. In your intemperate and insulting remarks you referred to Ireland's historical army of resistance as a cult and to its members as thugs.

Permit me to remind you, sir, that the Irish Republican Army was born in the smoke, flames, and blood of the General Post Office in the 1916 revolt. Its very name was coined by its first field commander, James Connolly, who fell before a British firing squad with 15 comrades. It has remained intact ever since despite repression, betrayals, and the slanders of its enemies foreign and domestic, and it stands now as it always has in the front line of defense of the Irish people.

You expressed great concern in regard to Madame Thatcher, who presided over the climactic hunger strike of Bobby Sands and his comrades who hungered to death for justice. You conveniently forgot the callous policies endorsed by this evil woman, to wit the shoot-to-kill crimes of her armed thugs, the use of plastic bullets, the obscene strip searches of female prisoners in Armagh prison, and the general brutalization of all Irish political prisoners in the torture chambers of British dungeons. You made no reference to the murder of

13 civil rights demonstrators on Bloody Sunday on the orders of the British military commander. Both he and his assassins were later decorated by the reigning British monarch, who was later hosted by Reagan, as was Madame Thatcher.

You carefully avoided the murders of H-Block activists Miriam Daly, Ronnie Bunting, John Turnley, in their own homes, the attempted assassination of Gerry Adams, and of Bernadette Devlin McAliskey and her husband in the presence of their three children.

The long list of crimes the British Prime Minister must be held responsible for is endless. Reaching outside Ireland it is easy to point out the sinking of the Belgrano, when it was outside the zone of war, which sent 400 young Argentines to their death in the South Atlantic, an act of infamy which brands her as a war criminal.

Your slanders against those who seek to complete Ireland's independence and make the dream of Tone, Emmet, Pearse, Connolly, Tom Clarke, Liam Mellows, and Bobby Sands a reality are only a re-echo of the slanderous attacks issued against the architects of former revolts and phases of the struggle. All of them in their time, place, and generation were viciously maligned and vilified by the established forces of their period of struggle. History has since corrected that and now honors them as great patriots. I am fully confident that history will now repeat itself, and that the people you see fit to vilify will be vindicated. They, sir, will be remembered when you are forgotten.

Sincerely,  
George Harrison

## South Africa and Shorts

President Ronald Reagan  
Washington, DC  
Dear Mr. Reagan:

I was happy to see in the September 10th issue of the *Chicago Tribune* that you are banning assistance to any US company in South Africa employing more than 25 people and failing to adhere to the principles of non-discrimination.

It follows that your administration will now withdraw the \$130 million contract for manufacture of plane parts that was given to Short-Bros.

Ltd in Belfast, Ireland and award it to one of the American companies that bid - Short Bros, a British-owned company, employs 6,500 persons of which 4.5% (293) are of the area's minority persuasion (Catholic).

Possibly it would defuse some of the anger in that troubled land if our British partners were encouraged to be less hypocritical. After all, they did sign a Fair Employment Practices Agreement.

Sincerely,  
Laurence Felkner  
Glen Ellyn, Illinois

**Congress Must be  
Educated On Irish Issues  
Write Today!**

## Harrison Goldin on Treaty

Hon. Daniel P. Moynihan  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Pat

I urge that you oppose the United States-United Kingdom supplementary extradition treaty now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The draft unwarrantedly violates the concept of "political offense" incorporated in nearly every American extradition treaty since the last century. By way of justification the Reagan Administration argues that the United States and Britain are "two democratic countries sharing the same high regard for the fundamental principles of justice and operating similar independent judiciary systems." But having recently returned from a visit to Northern Ireland I can testify that the system of British "justice" in Ulster does not reflect a "high

regard" for fundamental principles of fairness.

As you know, the proposed treaty arose from several court decisions here that denied extradition to Northern Ireland of suspected Irish Republican Army members convicted of offenses by special British "Diplock courts." Established in the late 1970s exclusively for offenses occurring in Northern Ireland, these Jurless courts frequently render verdicts based on tainted confessions obtained by unacceptable duress or the unsubstantiated evidence of paid informers. Respected independent human rights organizations including Amnesty International, have repeatedly questioned whether Diplock courts conform to international fair trial standards. By effectively according comity to the judgments of these tribunals we may become party to serious

miscarriages of justice.

No less disturbing is the Administration's stated intention to use the proposed supplementary treaty as a model for new extradition agreements with other states. According to Assistant Attorney General Trott, this treaty is "the kind of agreement that we are going to pursue with every one of our friends and allies." With this Administration's definition of "friends and allies" covering such regimes as those in the Philippines, Guatemala, Chile and South Africa, it is even more compelling that the Senate reject the assault on the political offense exception by decisively defeating the United States-United Kingdom supplementary extradition treaty.

All the best  
Sincerely,  
Harrison Goldin  
New York City Comptroller

## Contrast in Senators

Senator William Bradley  
U.S. Senate  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bradley:

I visited Washington last Wednesday to listen to the Senate foreign relations committee hearings on the Administration-proposed supplementary extradition treaty between the US and Britain. After the morning hearings, I went with a dozen other New Jersey members of the Irish-American Unity Conference to the offices of our New Jersey senators.

The contrast in our reception by Senator Lautenberg's aide on foreign affairs and by your aide was nearly unbelievable. Senator Lautenberg's aide, Ms Diana Rubin I think is her name, sat down with us in a small reception room and spoke very pleasantly with us. Your aide for foreign affairs gave us a totally different reception. Ms Jane Dupre (I think that is her name, and I am

sorry if I have misspelled it) could not find room for us in your offices and chose to talk with us outside in the corridor.

Ms Dupre considered it unnecessary to take any notes. Does she really have a better memory than Ms Rubin? We would hope that she has held you of our concerns over the supplementary extradition treaty and our reasons for opposing it.

As Ms Dupre talked with us some of us got the impression that she spoke with an upper-class British accent, and one of our group asked her in all good faith if she were receiving information on the treaty and on conditions in Ireland from friends and relatives in England. Ms Dupre lost control of herself in a way which I have never seen before in anyone dealing with the public. She told us that she resented the implication and then informed us that the meeting with her was ended.

Although I heard later that

Ms Dupre is an Australian, she certainly does not speak like the ordinary Australians, and obviously she does not regard Americans as they do.

Senator Bradley, whatever your opinions on the treaty - a treaty which we in the IUAC oppose - I think that it is on great practical concern to you what the effect is of Ms Dupre's upper-class British accent and upper-class British ascending attitude on your New Jersey constituents. New Jersey is a northeastern urbanized industrial state with large numbers of descendants of Irish, Italian, Jewish, Black, Polish and other immigrants to the United States. They are in minorities which have always been looked down on by the ruling class in Britain, and they happen to know that, too.

We hope that you will take time to send someone to the next hearings on the treaty.

Sincerely,  
William O'Keefe

## Post Office Survey

We are painfully aware that many of our subscribers have been experiencing undue difficulty in receiving *The Irish People* in good condition on time every week. It may come as a surprise, therefore, to learn that the post office advises it should rarely (if ever) take more than four days for our paper to reach any subscriber in the United States. This means that on Tuesday, October 8, the issue dated Saturday, October 12, will have been delivered to the Elizabeth, N.J. post office to begin its journey to many destinations across the country. By Saturday, October 12, every subscriber in the U.S. should have the paper.

Any reader who does not receive this normal service is

entitled to complain. Postal officials tell us neglected readers should fill out Form 4314C, Customer Service Card at local post office branches. The complaint will be forwarded to our originating post office in Elizabeth, where a tracing procedure will be instituted. Within four weeks from initiation of complaint, *The Irish People* office should have a complete and satisfactory report on the cause of the problem and start taking steps to correct it. This has not been happening.

Since poor service is the norm for many subscribers, we are anxious to identify the areas where the service is truly inadequate or nonexistent.

This problem is solvable. If you are experiencing difficul-

ties, please 1) utilize the post office complaint procedure and 2) contact me for a copy of our survey form. We will then be aware that you are experiencing difficulties and will be waiting for the post office's explanation.

The survey form itself covers a six week period and will provide us with evidence to back up longstanding complaints.

Through constant interaction among subscribers, postal authorities and *The Irish People*, we can realize the desired goal of delivery within four days anywhere in the United States.

Mary Wilson  
Subscription Manager

# WARNING ON ANGLO-IRISH TERMS

# CONDOLENCES

(Continued from page 1.)

security forces along the Border. I am very much conscious of the uneasy feeling among the general public that there is something afoot about which they are unclear and distrustful. They fear a sell-out of Northern Ireland."

Flanna Fail cannot and will not accept any agreement which would not be in accordance with the basic principles of Irish unity."

"Charles Haughey's warning that 'the Irish People must not again have a treaty imposed or accept some dubious settlement entered into in response to the short-term political needs of those involved' will not be taken seriously by many Northern nationalists according to Sinn Féin president, Gerry Adams

"Nonetheless," Mr. Adams said "if Mr. Haughey is serious and not merely engaging in ritual pointscoring then his statement at least serves



Gerry Adams

to put the present London-Dublin talks into their proper context. It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Haughey retains his present nationalist posture at the conclusion of the talks in the face of the SDLP according to whatever agree-

ment emerges"

Mr. Adams added that Garret Fitzgerald's assurance that such an agreement would have no point if it was not seen as helpful by the nationalist minority is meaningless and

absurdly unbelievable. "The London-Dublin talks are aimed not merely at concocting a partitionist settlement but are actually aimed at legitimising partition itself. Dr. Fitzgerald knows this and he knows that nationalist aspirations can only be satisfied by securing Irish independence.

His government, in a more subtle way and by more devious means than the previous coalition are to try to lower nationalist expectations and to dilute nationalist aspirations. They are aided in this task by the SDLP leadership, and, ironically enough by the predictable and carefully rehearsed hysterics of loyalist politicians

"The main issue, however, should not be clouded. Despite all the speculation, sabre-rattling and leaks the present talks are based on a British agenda and their conclusion will be aimed at protecting British interests"

Sunnyside Irish Northern Aid extends sincere condolences to John Stenson on the death of his sister-in-law, Jeanette Stenson, and to John Timlin on the death of his uncle, Thomas Timlin.

Thomas Sheehan, an old IRA veteran of Sean Óg, a native of Caherciveen, Co. Kerry, passed away on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1985. His wife, Dora Sheehan, nee Burke and a native of Charleville Co. Cork passed away a day later on Friday, Oct. 4. Ar Dheis Dé Go Raibh a anam.

# RESCHEDULING

Due to the hurricane, registration for the Gaelic Society has been cancelled and has been rescheduled for October 11th at 7:00 p.m. at John Jay College, 445 West 59th Street. Classes will commence the week of October 14th.

# Irish names Ó hAiseadha (Hassett, Hahessy) Ó hAitheasa (Blennerhasset)



It is necessary to look at three very different families to obtain a clear picture of these names. First, the family of Ó hAiseadha which evidently originated in Contae An Chláir (Clare), where it was long prominent.

The family lived near Bun Ralte (Bunnraty today), around the mouth of the Abhann Ralte or Ratty River, miscalled "Bunnraty." The derivation of the name is in doubt. It was thought once to come from an old word "strife," but this is now considered unlikely. Cathreim Thoirdealbhaigh mentioned the family as fighting alongside their kinsmen Muintir Mhic Conmara (MacNamara) at the Battle of the Abbey in 1317.

The family evidently expanded eastward into Tíobraid Árann (Tipperary), because they were recorded there in the mid-17th century and have been there, as well as in An Clár, ever since. Up to the increased mobility of the recent decades, the anglicized version of Hassett was rare outside An Clár and Tíobraid Árann Thuaidh (north Tipperary).

The first anglicizations of the name were evidently "O'Hassla," which is very close to the Irish pronunciation. Another form was "O'Hashea," found in the 1659 so-called census. Still another form, evidently an at-

tempt, by a mid-17th century English clerk who had never heard the name pronounced, to give what he thought was an Irish touch to the then-written form of Ó hAiseadha. He made it "O'Hassedy," a form that became "Hassett" later when heavy pressure was put on Irish families to drop the "O" and change names to English ones.

One other reason for the change to "Hassett" was the existence in Ireland at the time of at least two English Blennerhasset family groups, one of which, in FEAR MANACH then but now extinct, called its family seat "Castle Hassett." Hyphenation, justified or not, to Blenner-Hassett "also gave occasional acceptance to "Hassett" as a form acceptable to the occupation authorities. In any case, it is said that after about 1650, it became difficult to distinguish between the family and "Blennerhasset," some of whom, in Clarra (Kerry), became "Hassett" plain and simple.

In 1631, one of the signers of a petition sent to Rome by leading Clarra families was "Husae," which may have been an Ó hAiseadha, or a Hussey (Ó hEodhusa).

A report of 1657, by an English agent to his masters mentioned an "Assett" family of Clarrafas plotting against the oppressors. At that time any Blennerhasset would still have been a supporter of English rule.

The family must have had bearers of the name moving down into Clarra even earlier, because a document of 1586 mentioned "Downe Hassie" of An Fhlanait (Fenit near Tralee) as an associate of the Ó Súilleabháin and Mac Carthaigh families. This was before any Blennerhassetts arrived there to get huge tracts of stolen

land for themselves. In the 19th century, Thomas Henry Hassett, born at Dún ar Aill (Doneraile) in Corcaigh in 1841, became an active Fenian, lighting the flame that still burns in Ireland.

On March 21, 1921, Patrick Hassett, of Killimier in An Clár, died of wounds received in the fight against the ancient foe. He was buried in Lunnéach but later reinterred in his family's plot in the homeland of the family, Contae An Chláir.

## The O'Hahessy Family

The Ó hAitheasa family were said to be the Síol Anmachadha a group of families that was a branch of the UI Maine group in southeast Gaillimh (Galway), in Ó Madáin country. Some of them moved to Port Láirge (Waterford) around the end of the 16th century and were well-established there by the mid-17th century. The name was first anglicized as O'Hassie and then Hahessy, which later became the Hahessy or Hahessy of today. The family is not numerous and practically none are in southeast Gaillimh, the old homeland.

It is distinct from Hassett, however, and may be derived from the word: áitheasach, "victorious," provided the original pronunciation corresponded to the spelling áitheasach.

## Empire of Empire?

The Blennerhasset name came to Ireland first in the late days of Elizabeth I, just before the dawn of the 17th century. Blennerhassetts had been on the north borders of England for centuries helping prepare for the conquest of Scotland in Ireland, they went

to Clarra first, to obtain land and further the cause of English conquest and empire in England's first colony.

In Clarra, they were long prominent as part of the Ascendancy. One of them married a leader of the Mac Giolla Chuda (Mac Gillcuddy) family. Other Blennerhassetts came to Ulaid (Ulster) in the 1609 "plantations" and received large grants of stolen land. Here again, the name was connected with imperial efforts to hold the frontier and expand the British Empire.

And now a curious sidelight of history.

In Clarra, Harman Blennerhasset, born in 1765 and educated in law at Trinity College, married his own niece in 1796, thereby shocking his family. Ostracism forced him to emigrate to the United States, a struggling young country with a vast frontier to its west.

Harman bought an island (1798) in the Ohio River, just below Parkersburg in present-day West Virginia. At that time, the Napoleonic Wars were beginning in earnest and the vast Louisiana territory, first French then Spanish, and (1800) again French, appeared to have an uncertain fate.

Spain had in 1794 recognized as the U.S. border the Mississippi, a blow to English imperialists who sought to limit and divide the United States. Into the confused but fateful manoeuvrings in the west now came Harman Blennerhasset. In 1800, Spain granted the Louisiana territory to France, another blow to English dreams. In 1803, Napoleon sold the territory to the U.S., opening the path for the creations of a vast American power in North America.

And into Harman Blenner-

hasset's life now (1805) wandered or was drawn, one Aaron Burr, a disgruntled Revolutionary general and recently defeated politician. Burr and other plotters met on Blennerhasset's island to plan for a military conspiracy that would seize huge tracts of land in the new American west and set up an independent government. Fortunately, the conspiracy came to naught. Burr was imprisoned and tried, but the difficulty of proving conspiracy worked to his gain. Blennerhasset fled, was captured and held, then became a Mississippi cotton planter and a Montreal lawyer before returning to Ireland in 1822. He died on Guernsey Island - again on a frontier of sorts - in 1831.

Did Harman Blennerhasset work consciously and in directed fashion with disaffected nationalists to promote English imperial interests on the expanding borders of America? Or was he merely following the inbred instincts of his family, generations of borderers? Or was it only fortuitous coincidence?

It is known what English Foreign Office objectives were, because they were later revealed in the terms planned for U.S. defeat in the War of 1812 - terms made a dead letter by MacDonough's victory on Lake Champlain. English historians make light of the Burr-Blennerhasset conspiracy and perhaps we must wait until full release of English state papers to learn the full story.

Today, Hassetts are quite numerous in Ireland and there are goodly numbers of Hahessys and Blennerhassetts, too, plus a few Hahessy spellings.

No arms are known for Ó hAiseadha, but it will be a minor task after victory.

# Show Trials: No Room for Complacency

DEFYING massive RUC intimidation, up to 1,000 people marched through North Belfast on Sunday afternoon, September 29th, in protest at the continued use of the paid-perjury/show-trial system.

BY JANE PLUNKETT

The march was probably the largest seen in North Belfast since the period of the 1981 hunger-strikes. Outsmarting persistent RUC obstruction of their peaceful demonstration, the large crowd, accompanied by two local bands, marched from Unity Flats through the New Lodge Road and Oldpark areas to Ardoyne.

The RUC attempted to stop the march at Millfield almost immediately the parade began, and at three subsequent points, but the marchers took to side-streets and, on occasion, men, women and children showed their determination and commitment by calmly walking round and through the RUC landrovers blocking their route.

Several RUC attempts to seize a Tricolour were thwarted as marchers coolly handed the flag from one to another.

## ARDOYNE

The crowd's numbers swelled further in Ardoyne, where a rally at the Republican Memorial Plot was addressed by North Belfast Sinn Fein spokesperson Paddy McManus, and by local republican Martin Meehan, who was recently

released after completing a 12-year sentence on the word of Stephen McWilliams, one of the first paid-perjurors.

The final speaker was another paid-perjury victim, Jackie Donnelly, chairperson of the Stop the Show-Trials Committee, who appealed to all present to give moral and practical support to the campaign. Stressing that "there is no room for complacency", Donnelly explained that the British authorities have not yet abandoned their use of paid and uncorroborated evidence to jail nationalists. Donnelly warned:

*"Though widely discredited, the paid-perjury system is being streamlined and will be used repeatedly against nationalists."*

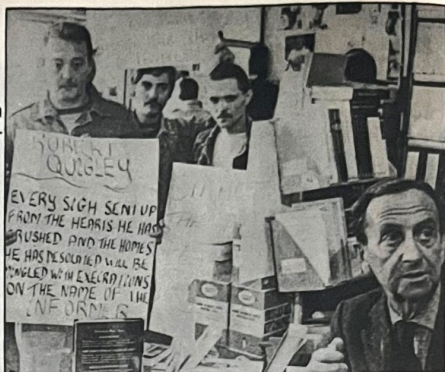
## PICKET

On Monday, September 30th,

Belfast's Appeal Court was told that the transcript of the Christopher Black show-trial has at last been completed - more than two years after the trial ended.

The appeal hearings, however, are unlikely to get underway before November at the very earliest. The lengthy delays mean that even if, for political reasons, Black's perjured and contradictory evidence were to be dismissed on appeal, many of the defendants would already have served the equivalent of an eight-year jail term. Indeed several have already completed their sentences, having been effectively denied the right to challenge their unjust conviction in an appeal court.

Belfast members of the Stop the Show-Trials Committee mounted a picket of Monday's court hearing and at lunchtime on Wednesday occupied the University Bookshop, where author Brian Moore was attending a book promotion. Among the protesters at the half-hour occupation were



Protestors occupy the University Bookshop; (bottom right) author Brian Moore

Sinn Fein Councillors Bobby Lavery and Gerard McGuigan.

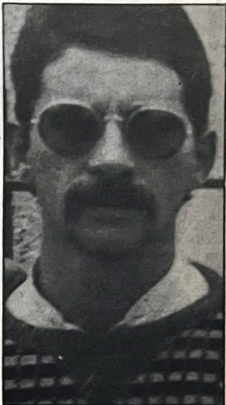
## BLACKMAIL

More details of the sordid methods of bribery and blackmail by which the RUC procures its so-called "converted terrorists" emerged on Wednesday week, September 25th, at a Diplock trial still taking place in Crumlin Road Courthouse.

Belfast man Robert McAllister (29), who faces 80 INLA-related charges, testified in court that after his arrest in February 1982 the RUC offered him £30,000, a reduced prison sentence (of about two years), a new identity and a new life in another country if he would help them imprison other individuals.

McAllister initially agreed, but the following month retracted as false the statements he had signed implicating 13 others.

He now faces an array of charges including the killing of UDA member Billy McCullough, and is contesting his statements of admission made under RUC pressure.



JACKIE DONNELLY

During the trial, the crown admitted the widely-known fact that, prior to his arrest, McAllister was already working for the RUC as a paid informer.

# song and story

by Danny Crawford

## The Maid Of Slievenamon

Charles J. Kickham, one of the most outstanding leaders of the Fenian movement was born in Mullinahone, County Tipperary, in 1828. His formal education ended at the age of thirteen when gun-powder exploded in his face, almost destroying his hearing and sight. A follower of the Young Ireland movement, he was forced to go into hiding after the desperate attempt in 1848 to win self-government by armed insurrection ended in futility at Ballygarry.

When the Irish Republican Brotherhood or the Fenian movement was founded in 1858 by a number of spirited men, nearly all of whom had been connected with the 1848 rising - James Stephens, John O'Mahony, John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Michael Doheny, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa - Charles Kickham was one of the most notable recruits to the new movement.

The social composition of Fenianism, combined with its secret organization, was the basis of the charge frequently made against the movement by the catholic clergy, that they were communists. Yet the most basic fact about the Fenian movement is that its doctrine was simply nationalist and democratic. Most of its members were Catholics, but they stood by their beliefs of complete separation of church and state.

Kickham joined the editorial staff of the Fenian newspaper, the *Irish People*, and in his articles entitled *The Priests in Politics* upheld the right of Irish people to use physical force and denounced the clergy's interference in politics. He was arrested in 1865 and

sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. After serving periods in various English prisons he returned to Mullinahone. Troubled persistently by ill health, he still managed to become chairperson of the re-organized Supreme Council of the IRB in 1872.

An indomitable Fenian to the end, Kickham died in Blackrock, County Dublin, in August 1882.

Kickham, one of the finest of the Fenian leaders and certainly the most lovable, is best known today as the novelist who wrote "Knocknagow" and also wrote a few of our finest ballads.

*Alone, all alone, by the wave wash'd strand,  
All alone in the crowded hall;  
The hall it is gay, and the waves are grand,  
But my heart is not here at all.*

*It flies far away, by night and by day,  
To the times and the joys that are gone.  
And I never can forget the maiden I met  
In the valley near Slievenamon.*

*It was not the grace of her queenly air,  
Nor her cheek of the rose's glow,  
Nor her soft black eyes, nor her flowing hair,  
Nor was it her lily-white brow.  
T'was the soul of truth, and of melting ruth,  
And the smile like a summer dawn,  
That stole my heart away, one mild summer day.  
In the valley near Slievenamon.*

*In the festive hall, by the star-watch'd shore,  
My restless spirit cries:*

*"My love, oh my love, shall I ne'er see you more,  
And my land, will you ever uprose?"*

*By night and by day I ever, every pray,*

*While lonely my life flows on,  
To see our flag unrolled, and my true love to unfold,  
In the valley near Slievenamon.*

— Charles J. Kickham

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# JIMMY STEELE

## -the life of a Belfast republican



The Belfast Easter... John O'Rawe, Tony...

BY PAT MCGLYNN

**JIMMY STEELE**, soldier, writer and poet, a man who devoted his life to the Republican Movement and the cause of Irish freedom, died on August 9th 1970, 15 years ago this month. Although he shied away from the public eye, preferring to work behind the scenes, he was known, admired and respected by his numerous friends and comrades in Belfast and throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Steele, the second youngest in a family of six, was born in the New Lodge Road, Belfast on August 8th 1907. His father, Arthur Steele, a native of Randalstown, County Antrim, was employed as an engineer in Harland and Wolff, the shipbuilders in Belfast. From an early age, following the death of his mother, Steele and his four brothers, Charlie, Arthur, Liam and Dan, were reared by their grandmother and aunt. His only sister died in childhood.

He served his apprenticeship and worked for several years as a plasterer but was forced to give it up due to bad health, and found employment as a bread roundsman.

**S**TEELE joined Fianna Sireann in 1919, and from then on he gave unsparingly of his time, talents and energy to the republican cause. Although he was a member of Fianna for only a few short years before joining the IRA, Steele always remained very close to Fianna up until the time of his death.

As a member of Fianna he was active with his young comrades in assisting the Volunteers in his own area around the New Lodge Road during the Tan War. Following the Treaty of 1921, and the split in the Republican Movement, Steele remained true to his republican principles and continued to assist the IRA.

In the early 1920s, he joined the IRA and became one of the youngest Volunteers in the Belfast Brigade. He was first arrested in 1923, when, along with his brother, he was taken from his home and detained for a short period.

In 1924, he was again arrested and held for several months. Following his release later that year and the release of the internees in 1925, he assisted with the reorganisation

of the IRA in Belfast. Along with Anthony Lavery, he was appointed to reorganise the Fianna and held a position on the Command Staff until the mid-1930s.

During this short period of freedom, Steele was a founder member of the Joe McKelvey Gaelic Athletic Club. The Gaelic football team was entirely composed of IRA Volunteers. Steele, who was very fit and agile, was a good footballer, though he was a hard and sometimes rough tackler. He was rearrested and imprisoned several times over the following years, the longest period being in 1933 when he was sentenced to several months imprisonment.

**O**N his release he was appointed Adjutant to Anthony Lavery, the O/C of the IRA's Belfast Battalion.

Following the abortive raid on the armory of Campbell College on December 24th 1935, the IRA convened a court-martial of which Lavery, the Battalion O/C, was to be tried for contravening an Army order in allowing three of the four Volunteers arrested after the raid, and who had nothing to do with it, to recognise the court.

Shortly after the court-martial convened in the rooms of the Craobh Rua Club of No. 10 Crown Entry in Belfast city centre on April 25th 1936, the RUC, acting on the infor-



The colour party at Mullingar in August 1963

mation of an informer, swooped and arrested 13 men, including Steele, the entire Belfast Battalion Staff, most of the Northern leaders and the Adjutant General, Jim Killeen.

The men were charged on May 29th with Treason Felony, an archaic charge originally devised for John Mitchell, the Young Ireland leader in 1848, and last used against the Fenian, Thomas Clarke, during the 1880s. In a celebrated case which went on for months and attracted huge publicity, the 13 were eventually found guilty before the City of Belfast Commission in July. Steele was sentenced to five years penal servitude in Crumlin Road Jail.

Upon his release in May 1940, Steele immediately reported back to the Army and was appointed Adjutant to the Northern Command Staff, which was overseeing the campaign at that time. He was later promoted to Adjutant General.

**W**HILE on the run he married Anna Crawford, a member of Cumann na mBan who came from a staunch republican family from North Queen Street, Belfast.

They were to have been married in 1936 but this had to be postponed due to his arrest and imprisonment. Married life in freedom was to be short-lived, however. Within a period of five months, he was released, married and re-arrested. From 1935 to 1950 Steele never spent a Christmas at home. During this period Jimmy Steele spent 15 years in prison with the exception of five months in 1940 after his release and five months in 1943 following his jail escape.

On December 6th 1940, he was once more arrested. Charged with possession of documents, money and a revolver, he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. In 'A'-wing of Crumlin Road Jail, where the sentenced prisoners were held segregated from the internees, Steele, a fluent Irish speaker held Irish language and history classes for small groups of prisoners. He also held classes on various military topics.

The most famous escape from Crumlin Road Jail of that period was by Steele and three comrades, Hugh McAteer,

Ned Maguire and Paddy Donnelly. On the morning of January 15th, 1943 they escaped through the roof of the jail, scaled the wall, rushed out of the main gate and mingled with the passers-by on the Crumlin Road. Within 15 minutes they were in a pre-arranged safe-house.

On the run once more and with a reward of £3,000 being offered for his capture, Steele reported back to the Army and was appointed Adjutant of the Northern Command.

Steele figures in two spectacular operations during his brief period of freedom. The first of these was the Derry Jail escape. In March, along with Liam Burke and Harry White, he organised and assisted in the escape of 22 IRA Volunteers from Derry Jail.

The following month he participated in the Broadway Cinema hold-up on the Falls Road. On Holy Saturday, despite a large RIC presence in the area, 16 Volunteers took over the cinema and held an Easter commemoration. From the stage Steele read the 1916 Proclamation and McAteer read a statement from the IRA. The commemoration created a sensation and gained considerable publicity for the IRA at the time.

By May, Steele was back in jail, this time sentenced to 12 years. Conditions for penal servitude prisoners in Crumlin Road Jail during the 1940s were harsh. All the gains of the previous decade in terms of being accorded political status were disallowed and had to be fought for again.

While hunger strikes continued, a new tactic was introduced, the strip-strike. This was a refusal to wear convict clothes, but was also used in protest against the general conditions which, especially in Crumlin Road Jail, were appalling. So a strip-strike was started in mid-June 1943 by the sentenced republican prisoners in 'A'-Wing of the prison.

Twenty-two prisoners, including Steele, took off their prison clothes and sat naked in their cells. The prison authorities retaliated by taking away other articles from their cells. Bedding and blankets were removed at 7.30am and were not returned until 8.30pm. The strip-strike, which was very similar to the H-Block protest 40 years later, continued for about three months, but was called off to allow one of the prisoners to receive urgent medical treatment.

Conditions did improve, however, as time wore on, but the improvement was achieved only by hunger-strikes and non-co-operation by the prisoners. Steele lasted for 31 days before the strike was ended.

**A** prolific writer, Steele, who during his brief period of freedom in 1940 had edited the *War News*, continued to contribute to the paper while in prison. He also provided articles for other republican journals, such as *An tOglach* and *The Critic*, all of which had to be smuggled out.

"Writing was Steele's speciality," recalls Joe Cahill, "he always had to have some sort of paper going. Even while in prison during the 40s, he produced a handwritten paper containing historical articles and articles on the Republican Movement, which was circula-



The Belfast Easter Commemoration in 1966, the 50th anniversary of the 1916 Rising. Among those included in this photograph are John O'Rawe, Tony Corry, Jimmy Steele (4th from left), Joe Campbell, Kevin McGuillan, Jimmy Drumm and John Kelly

ted throughout Crumlin Road Jail. The paper always contained a light-hearted page, similar to the *Liam O'Connell* in today's *An Phoblacht/Republican News*.

A poet of considerable ability, Steele, who had already written a number of poems published in many republican papers, continued to write poetry while in jail. Some of his best-known poems were written in Crumlin Road Jail, *Belfast Graves* and several poems written in memory of his fallen comrades, including *Terence Perry*, *Seamus Burns* and *Gerard O'Callaghan*.

Steele was a devout and practising Catholic and this is very much reflected in many of his writings. "Although he was deeply religious," recalls the Belfast republican, Liam Burke, "he was the first to denounce the clergy when they attacked the *Republican Movement*."

In August 1950, Steele was still imprisoned, the last political prisoner of that era still in Crumlin Road. With his eventual release the following month, it was the first time since partition that Crumlin Road Jail was empty of political prisoners.

**I**N 1951 he became editor of the Belfast papers, *Glor Uladh* and *Resurgent Ulster*, a position he held for the next six years.

During the early 1950s, Steele became involved in the Belfast branch of the National Graves Association and was the driving force behind the erection of the County Antrim memorial in Milltown Cemetery, Belfast. A dedicated and tireless worker on behalf of the NGA, Steele believed that the sacrifices of the Volunteers should be acknowledged and recorded.

In 1953, he edited and was the main author of *Antrim's Patriot Dead*, the predecessor of the recently-published *Belfast Graves*, and ten years later produced a small booklet, *Belfast's Patriot Graves*, recording the Roll of Honour of Belfast martyrs up to Brendan O'Boyle who died in 1955.

**O**N December 21st 1957, following the beginning of the IRA's Border Campaign, internment was once more introduced in the North. Steele was among the 167 republicans to be interned in Crumlin Road Jail.

Political treatment, last won by hunger-strikes and other protests during the years 1938 to 1945, was not automatically accorded. Steele, who would never submit to prison rules, led the men in a protest strike and eventually political status was acknowledged.

After being interned for three years, he was released in 1960 and immediately reported back to the Army.

In 1963, Anna and Jimmy were heart-broken by the tragic death of their young son, Colm. Colm, an only child, was just nine years of age when he was knocked down and killed by a car while on a pedestrian crossing. Steele was deeply affected by the shock of Colm's death, and it was Anna who, once again, helped him to endure a bitter and tragic blow.

**W**ith the ending of the Border Campaign an Army Convention was held at Maghera, County Derry, where less emphasis was placed on armed struggle than in directing the IRA towards reformist agitation.

Steele, like many other republicans, was gravely disturbed by the infiltration of the Republican Movement by members of the Irish Workers Party and the Connolly Association in England, and the influence which people like Roy Johnston exerted on the leadership.

By the mid-1960s, many of these infiltrators had become the 'master-minds' and policy makers of the Republican Movement.

While many republicans were expelled or ousted during this period and many more drifted away, Steele stood his ground and was determined to do something to stop the betrayal of the republican cause.

His opportunity eventually came when in 1969 it was announced that the remains of Peter Barnes and James McCormick were to be brought home to Ireland for burial.

Barnes and McCormick had been executed in England in February 1940 for their alleged part in the Coventry bombing in August of the previous year, and for years the Barnes and McCormick Repatriation Committee, of which Steele was a member, had been campaigning for the return of their remains.

**T**HE forthcoming reinterment of the bodies in July 1969 was seen by a group of Belfast republicans, who, like Steele, were deeply concerned about the direction the Movement was taking, as an opportunity to publicly denounce the leadership.

The Repatriation Committee proposed that Steele be accepted as the official speaker to deliver the oration at Ballyglass, Mullingar, County Westmeath. He put a lot of preparation into his speech, Steele and the other republicans who supported him knew that in criticising the policies being pursued by the leadership that they were expressing the feelings of many true republicans throughout the country.

Assisted by Joe Cahill and Jimmy Drumm, and after much discussion, Steele wrote the final draft of the oration he proposed to give at Mullingar. He knew that by giving such an oration he would almost certainly be dismissed from the Republican Movement. Undeterred, he was determined to say, and to say in public, what so many republicans felt and had discussed privately.

The Repatriation Committee recommended to the Army Council that Steele be the official speaker at Ballyglass. However, Cathal Goulding, the IRA Chief of Staff, refused to accept him and said that Jim O'Regan from Cork had been appointed by the Army as the official speaker.

**T**WO weeks later Steele was dismissed from Ogliaigh na hEireann and the Republican Movement because of his oration at Mullingar. He was, however, given the right to appeal for a court-martial but by August 1969 more pressing issues confronted Steele and other republicans in Belfast.

During the pogroms in Belfast, Steele was very much to the fore and assisted with the rearming of IRA units to defend 'nationalist areas'. He became a member of the newly-organised Belfast Brigade Staff, as Publicity Officer and, following the split in the Army, was elected to the Provisional Army Executive, a post he held until his death.

The arrival of British soldiers on the streets of Belfast on August 15th 1969 following the loyalist pogroms against nationalist areas, and from the people frustrated Steele. This was compounded by the hostile attitude of the people towards the Republican Movement, and the IRA

in particular, which was accused of deserting them in their hour of need.

However, the rapid reorganisation and the rearming of the IRA during September and October 1969, the ability of local units to take offensive action against the loyalists and British army in early 1970, and the change in attitude of the people, who now saw that the British soldiers were the real aggressors, delighted Steele.

**W**ITHIN weeks of the split in the Republican Movement in January of 1970, Steele conceived the idea of founding a republican paper for circulation in the six occupied counties. A paper committee, which included himself, Leo Martin, Hugh McAteer, Sean Malone, George Mackle and several others, was formed and met over a shed at the corner of Clonard Gardens and Bombay Street, Belfast.

The first issue of the paper, named *Republican News*, appeared in March 1970 with Steele as editor. "While others assisted with *Republican News*," recalls a longtime friend and comrade of his, "it is only fair to say that without Jimmy Steele, who was the driving force behind the paper, which was almost exclusively written by him, *Republican News* would not have appeared".

It was with the establishment of *Republican News* that Steele's true talents emerged. A prolific writer, he had a natural flair for journalism and for publicity in particular. Under his editorship, the four-page weekly paper soon had a circulation of 15,000 copies per week. He continued to edit the paper until his death in August 1970.

**A**NNA Crawford, who married Jimmy in 1940, not only supported him during the long years of imprisonment, but is a committed republican herself. She suffered the added hardships of deprivation and loneliness that is still endured by many women in Ireland today. Anna, like Jimmy, never wavered in her steadfast republican beliefs.

Jimmy Steele spent over 20 years of his life in prison for his ideals but such was his determination and his enthusiasm for the attainment of the republic that he was still working hard for the cause right up to the time of his death. He died, aged 63, still active in the ranks of the Movement, on August 9th 1970, just five weeks after the death of his life-long comrade, Hugh McAteer.

Fifteen years after his death, it is only right that we should remember Jimmy Steele, a true republican who followed in the footsteps of Tone, Mitchel, Rossa, Pearse, Brugha, McKelvey and McCaughy. Jimmy Steele's life and work in the cause of Irish freedom should be an example to all of us, from which we should draw strength and inspiration to continue the fight for which he laboured all his life.

BY ANNE BERRY

# Marian Coyle 10 years in a Free State prison



IT is 434 miles from Derry to Limerick and back. Those 434 miles lay between Marian Coyle and contact with the outside world for the ten years she spent in Limerick Prison.

The policy of the authorities in Limerick Prison is to isolate women prisoners there as much as possible, particularly the political prisoners. Visits were forbidden from anyone except immediate family and one friend. And this isolation was rigidly enforced, not just to prevent the prisoners keeping up with political developments, but in an attempt to drive a wedge between them and their families and friends.

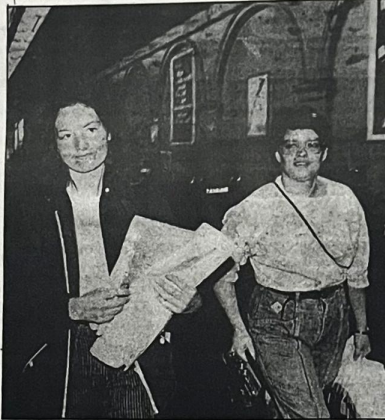
"The physical distance between my family and I wasn't enough for them. In every way they made visiting difficult. After travelling all that way, my people were made to wait for hours outside the prison, often in rain and snow. Then they had to wait again when they got inside.

"The visits were supervised by two or sometimes three screws who listened to every word we said. If I made any mention of conditions in the jail, no matter how trivial, they would threaten to stop the visit."

### RESTRICTIONS

As well as the restrictions on visits, letters and cards were stopped. When she was released 40 days early on September 27th, Marian Coyle asked for the mail that she knew had been kept from her:

"I got a huge box. full



● Marian Coyle arrives at Heuston Station, accompanied by Sile Fanning of Dublin Sinn Féin

of hundreds of letters and cards — Christmas and birthday cards, Valentines, that sort of thing. I was sickened to find even letters from my mother that had been stopped. What possible reason could there be for that? By the way, I intend to go through them all and write to thank everyone who wrote to me."

Until mid-1977, there were no educational facilities in Limerick for women prisoners. Eventually, Marian Coyle and Marie Murray, another long-term prisoner, got basic facilities to take examinations and Marian was able to do some painting and art work. Recreational facilities amounted to a TV and a record

player, and, recently, a video machine.

### PROTEST

Exercise could be taken in the yard, but in 1982, a large section of this yard was lost. A two-storey building with a gymnasium, workshops and study rooms was built in the women's exercise yard. The women were told that they would not be allowed access to the gym. In protest, the two long-term prisoners refused to use the much-reduced space that was left in the exercise yard, and for three years were not outside for exercise.

Marian recalls: "Even though conditions in Limerick were so bad, and I felt so isolated and starved of news, I always thought of the prisoners in the North and in England and what they were suffering, how much worse it was."

"That is not to say that the prisons or the system in the twenty-six counties are any better. The regime always struck me as being basically vindictive, petty and pointless, particularly with regard to ordinary prisoners. The vast majority of those women, and men

too, should never have been in prison at all. And I always felt that it was the people outside — your family and friends — who suffered.

"I felt so sad leaving Marie Murray, she was with me all those years. She still has no release date.

"The worst time was during the hunger-strike. Thinking of what those men were going through and how their comrades in the prison and their families must have felt. I felt a common identity with them."

After serving ten years, the longest sentence served by a woman republican prisoner, Marian intends to take a few weeks to catch up on the massive changes that have taken place in those years.

"The price of everything!" she exclaimed, "But seriously, I know I have a lot to catch up with. There have been great changes and advances made. I would have so much liked to have been a part of that. But there is still a long way to go for us to win and I intend to work towards that victory with my comrades."

## Tom Ashe remembered

A COMMEMORATION to mark the 68th anniversary of the death on hunger-strikes of Thomas Ashe was held in Glasnevin cemetery, Dublin on Sunday, September 29th.

The march from Cabra, led by a Fianna colour party and the Volunteer Tom Smith Memorial Band from Ballymun, was attended by supporters of Sinn Féin. The ceremony was chaired by Val Lynch of Dublin North-East Sinn Féin.

The oration was given by Tony O'Flaherty, Cabra Sinn Féin, in the course of which he stated that: "The only action which concerns Thatcher and her errand-boys in Leinster House is further repression of all who aspire to the thirty-two-county socialist republic based on the Proclamation of 1916. This can be witnessed by increased Free State army and Garda personnel on the borders, mass arrests of republican activists and the daily black propaganda emanating from politicians, clergy, and journalists. All this repressive action is geared towards the defeat of recent republican progress."

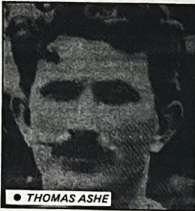
Calling for support from Sinn Féin members and supporters for the anti-extradition, Section 31, Armagh Jail strip-searches and show-trials campaigns, O'Flaherty said:

"All are used as weapons to try to break our morale and we must resist

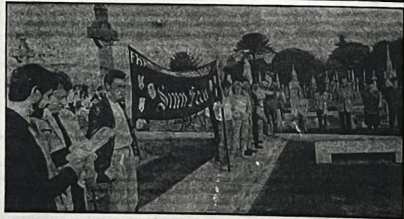
them at every opportunity."

A wreath was laid by Jim Brewer of Cabra.

Two members of Fianna Éireann returning to 44 Parnell Square after the commemoration were stopped by a uniformed Garda sergeant. He was identified as Sergeant Moore of Store Street and he told the two Fianna that their uniforms which they were carrying were "banned by the government". He then took the uniforms from them.



● THOMAS ASHE



County Armagh Association of New York Inc.

## Attention!!

The County Armagh Association is actively seeking new members Men & Women of all ages.

For information please call:

President Bernie Morris (201) 385-0710  
Eileen Traynor: (212) 324-1408  
Tony Morris (718) 446-0106

### Next Meeting:

October 20, 1985 - Sunday 1:30 pm  
Slattery's Pub: 52nd St. & Roosevelt Ave.,  
Woodside, Queens

## Extradition Treaty Hearings

October 22nd

Buses leaving at 4 am from  
45th & Lexington

Will make two stops on New Jersey  
Turnpike Exit 3 & 9

### Information:

(914) 668-7543 (718) 857-7966.

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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

# Rumblings Splits in Unionist Camp

**UNIONIST DISRUPTION** in the North's council chambers continued this week with three more loyalist-dominated councils voting to suspend meetings during October, but with the open emergence in Belfast of the rumbling tactical splits in the unionist camp.

So far, last month's decision by Craigavon unionist councillors to shut up shop indefinitely has gained token and pointedly limited support from just six councils.

Northern nationalists, for their part, will scarcely lose sleep over this past week's council suspensions, which have confirmed unionist politicians' espousal of political apartheid. Neither Castlereagh nor Newtownabbey has any Sinn Fein elected representatives anywhere, and Cookstown, which adjourned on Thursday last, has excluded Sinn Fein (the largest nationalist party locally) from all council business since May, by the device of setting up 'special' committees.

## LISBURN

Unionist-dominated Lisburn's Recreation Committee has recommended that the town's new one-and-a-half million pound leisure centre at Warren Park will not open on Sundays. Local Sinn Fein Councillors Damien Gibney and Pat Rice issued a statement on Wednesday condemning the decision as another example of "hypocritical bigotry" which "would deprive many thousands of people of all religious persuasions of much-needed facilities".

## BUSES

On October 22nd, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to resume its hearings on the proposed amendments to the Extradition Treaty with Britain. Irish Northern Aid will charter a bus to Washington, DC, for those wishing to attend. In order to register, obtain time and fee schedule please call (212) 567-3604.

Buses will also be provided for the Philadelphia Irish Northern Aid Testimonial on Saturday, October 26, 1985. Pickups will be made at 4 p.m. at 207th Street and Broadway, New York with a later pickup at the British Consulate. A fee of \$12 has been established. The dinner price is an additional \$40.

**IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE  
IN  
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## LYNN, MA

On the evening of Saturday, October 19th, the members and friends of the Greater Lynn Unit of Irish Northern Aid will hold their 13th annual dinner-dance at the AOH Building, 105 Federal Street, Lynn, MA. The evening will begin at 6:00 p.m. with a complimentary champagne hour, followed immediately with a roast beef family-style dinner by Shaw Caterers. Dancing from 9:00 p.m. to the music of Christene Devlin and the Sinn Féiners.

Guest speaker will be Father Patrick Moloney, a native of Limerick, presently Director of Lazarus House in New York City, and an expert on Irish political matters. Fr. Moloney was recently the guest of the American Synod of Bishops,

## FERMANAGH

Another, rather curious OUP/DUP split has emerged on Fermanagh Council. At last month's meeting, council chairperson Paul Corrigan of Sinn Fein withdrew a proposal to remove a painting of William of Orange from Enniskillen town hall after Official Unionist Raymond Ferguson, learning to live with the political reality of a Sinn Fein-controlled council, suggested that something representing the nationalist tradition could go alongside it.

The OUP has now agreed to a bust of Wolfe Tone going on display, a decision condemned on Tuesday as a "sell-out" by the DUP's Bert Johnston who, evidently unimpressed by Tone's impeccable Protestant background, termed him an "Irish republican rebel".

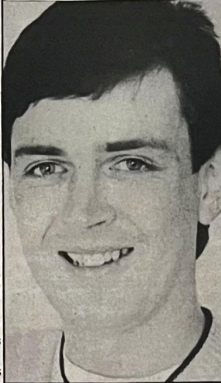
At Tuesday night's meeting of the council, a motion put by Independent Councillor Pat McCaffrey to ban the flying of the Union Jack from council buildings failed to find a seconder.

After the meeting, Sinn Fein criticised McCaffrey's move as "opportunist" and "deceitful", adding that, in his eight years as a councillor, McCaffrey had never before put such a motion.

Pledging that Sinn Fein will put its own principled proposals "when we feel the time is opportune", the republican councillors pointed out that the removal of flags on its own "will not gain for our people the independence they so dearly desire".

## OMAGH

At Tuesday night's meeting of nationalist-majority Omagh District Council, SDLP councillors combined with unionists to vote through an amended motion condemning a recent IRA bomb attack in Omagh and (an OUP addition) "the Sinn Fein councillors



● FINTAN MacPHILLIPS

who support this action".

A Sinn Fein amendment sympathising with the people who suffer hardship as a result of such incidents but recognising them as a "symptom" of Britain's continued irresponsible failure "to disengage from the affairs of this island" was defeated by SDLP collaboration with the unionist parties.

At the same meeting, a DUP motion calling on the British government to release 15 million tonnes of grain from silos at low prices to aid weather-hit farmers was backed by all other parties, including Sinn Fein. During the debate, Sinn Fein elected representatives took the opportunity to point out the ironies of all parties being united on this practical issue in condemning the British government's neglect of the problems of six-county farmers.

## CLONES

After a lengthy debate, which began at the previous month's meeting, Clones Urban District Council voted in favour of a resolution which supports the right of Sinn Fein elected representatives to be interviewed by the broadcasting media.

Following the introduction of a Sinn Fein motion supporting "the principle of free speech" and rejecting "Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act", councillors were circulated with copies of the Broadcasting Act and the last Coalition Ministerial Order pro-

hibiting broadcasting interviews with spokespersons from certain named organisations including Sinn Fein.

While the Sinn Fein councillors were anxious that the principle of free speech should be extended to all those currently excluded under the Broadcasting Act, Councillor Fintan MacPhillips said that they had agreed to the Fianna Fail amendment, opening the airwaves to elected representatives only, as "a first step in the right direction". Seven councillors supported the amendment while two (Fine Gael) opposed.

At the same meeting Sinn Fein Councillors MacPhillips and McAleer were successful in winning unanimous support for a motion supporting the Dunnes Stores Strikers and a further motion calling "on the Coalition government to introduce a ban on the importation of all South African produce".

## DUNDALK

The Fianna Fail chairperson of Dundalk Urban District Council, Tom Bellew, refused to allow a resolution condemning extradition to be discussed, despite protests from Sinn Fein Councillors Fra Browne and Frank Duffy.

Bellew said that the motion, circulated by Letterkenny UDC, was "of no concern" to Dundalk, an opinion which was challenged by Councillors Browne and Duffy, who asked that their support for the motion be put on record.

## MINNESOTA INA

On Sunday, November 17th, the Minnesota LNA organization will sponsor a benefit dance to be held at Doc's Place, located on Randolph Avenue at 7th Street, a frequent meeting place for many of the Twin City Irish organizations Bill Nagan and Brother H. Lewis Twohig, FSC, are co-chairmen of this event. Thomond O'Brien is chairman of this Minnesota Chapter of Irish Northern Aid. All proceeds from this dance will go for the dependents of the north Ireland political prisoners.

This event is scheduled for 4:30 to 10:30 PM. There will be Irish and American dancing with Bob Farley and his orchestra supplying the music. In addition, a variety of other Irish entertainment will be offered. Doc Dolan will serve up a special brand of De Luxe Hors

d'Oeuvres around 6:30 PM. These are included in the admission price of \$7.50 per person. Those planning on attending are asked to purchase tickets in advance, at Doc's Place, from Bill or Brother Lewis or at any of the following locations: McCaffrey's Irish Village, the HalfTime Rec. and Norah McCaffrey's Irish Gift Shop.

In conjunction with the dance will be a raffle of a beautiful stained glass window, round, 15" in diameter and framed in ash, of the Easter Lily, as it appears on the INA pin. This piece was designed especially for Minnesota Irish Northern Aid by a young Minnesota artist, Mark Lorentz, whose shop "Emerald Island Stained Glass Designs" is located in Cohasset, Minnesota.



This stained glass window will be raffled

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## IRISH FASHION SHOW

The Irish American Cultural Club, as part of its effort to heighten the awareness of the value of our Irish heritage, will present an afternoon of Irish fashion and quality musical entertainment.

The event will take place at the Tower View Ballroom, 61 St Street and Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, Queens, on Sunday, October 27, 1985, starting at 2 p.m. and concluding at 7 p.m. Dierdre Danaher, Internationally acclaimed prize-winning harpist, will provide an interlude of classical Irish

music with some selections specifically written for the harp.

The artform of Irish dance will be presented by the widely renowned McNiff Irish School of Dance. Members of the New York Police Emerald Pipe Band will play a selection of traditional and patriotic music. A full selection of the latest in Irish fashions for men and women will be modeled. The Mattie Haskins Shamrock

Imports Shop and The Irish Quality Shop will provide the

clothing and other artifacts from their shops' inventories. Purchases may be made and orders will be taken at the conclusion of each shop's presentation.

Coffee, tea, and soda bread will be served. A donation of \$5.00 is suggested. Ladies and gentlemen are encouraged to attend.

For tickets and other information, call 718-392-0238 or 201-489-6786.



New York Police Emerald Pipe Band

## CURNEEN BENEFIT

In mid December 1983, over one thousand forces of the Irish Free State surrounded a makeshift hut in a small wood in Drumcommon, Derrada PO, Ballinamore, Co Leitrim where a unit of the IRA was stationed.

Although the commanders of the force boasted that the IRA unit was "held in a ring of steel", the unit eluded their wanting to capture and escaped smarting from their failure, the authorities sought revenge. They took into custody John Curneen and his wife, owners of the land on which the incident had taken place.

Mrs Curneen was intimidated and threatened that her six children would be taken from her. Alarmed and unnerved, she signed a dictated statement. Her husband, John Curneen, upon being told that his wife had signed a statement, did likewise, accepting responsibility so she would be released.

John Curneen was sentenced after trial to two years imprisonment, by the Special Criminal Court. Despite poor health, he has served the greater part of the sentence in Portlaoise jail and is soon to be released. It is believed that no one, not even the state

authorities who secured his conviction, believe that John Curneen had any knowledge of what was occurring on his land. It appears that he has been the innocent victim of a fare-saving Garda exercise.

A benefit and dance will be held at Gaelic Park on Saturday, October 12, 1985 to aid the family of John Curneen. The benefit is sponsored by the Friends of John Curneen Committee.

For information call Peter Pat (718) 937-1326 or Breda at (212) 367-8000.

## IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOC. 3rd ANNUAL DINNER DANCE

The Irish American Fenian Society has announced that plans for their Third Annual Dinner Dance and Souvenir Journal are well under way.

The recipients of the Michael Flannery Award this year will be Peter King, Comptroller of Nassau County, and 1985 Grand Marshal of the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade, Fr. Maurice Burke, S.M.A., author lecturer, Eugene Quigley, founder of the *Book of Freedom*, and John Curran, Freeholder Director of Bergen County.

The dinner will be held at the beautiful Richfield Regency, 20 Bloomfield Ave, Verona,



Eugene Quigley

New Jersey, on Friday, November 8, 1985 at 7 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by the Gypsy Rovers from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets are \$45 per person and are now on sale. Reservations should be

made now as this prestigious event is sold out early each year. Tickets may be purchased by calling Ticket Chairman Joe O'Reilly at (201) 625-9022, or Mike Griffin at (201) 691-1895.

General ads are being accepted for the souvenir ad journal. The deadline for ads is October 11th. Contact Bob Daley, 9 Hamilton Court, Whippany, NJ 07981, (201) 887-1894, or Ken Clinton, 17 Sweetman Lane, West Millford, NJ 07480, (201) 728-8569. For further information, contact Chairperson Eileen O'Flaherty, 49 Finnegan Ave., H-14, Saddle Brook, NJ 07662, (201) 368-8425.

## LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGN CHRISTMAS ARTS & CRAFTS FAIR

The Letter Writing Campaign committee is planning a repeat performance of the successful Letter Writing Campaign Christmas Arts and Crafts Fair that it held last year.

All proceeds of this fair go to the PDF - The Prisoners Dependents Fund - with the hope that it will be able to make Christmas a bit more happy for the children. Imagine what Christmas would be like for the children you love without their beloved fathers and, in some cases, mothers being

home with them? There were very lovely items at the sale last year and will be a similar display this year.

The campaign committee is asking for your support and for your contribution to this fair. Anything that you consider your craft, please consider making and donating to this year's fair. Things such as afghans, scarves, ornaments, jams and jellies would be some examples.

The Fair will be held on Saturday, November 16th at Ryan's

Daughter in New York City. It will run from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. You can do your Christmas shopping at the fair and then have a late lunch/early supper at Ryan's - the makings of a good day's work.

Please contact Mary Cruz (address below) if you are able to help this worthy cause.

Your donations will be greatly appreciated. Mary Cruz - Letter Writing Campaign, c/o Irish People, 4951 Broadway, New York, NY 10034

## UVF ON RTE

Gusty Spence, the former Ulster Volunteer Force commander, claimed that a Unionist politician, who had since become prominent, was among those who asked him to reform the UVF in the Shankill Road in 1965.

He was told, he said, that there was a plot to kill the Ministers in Captain Terence O'Neill's Government and that the IRA planned to take over. He was involved in "incidents" including the shootings and bombings of Catholic targets, but it had not been anticipated that there would be loss of life.

Interviewed on the RTE program, "Today Tonight," he said the "incidents" were to destabilize Captain O'Neill, and in one case a Protestant woman died.

While the "incidents" had not succeeded in destabilizing O'Neill, there were further "incidents" in 1968 when Castle-reagh power station was blown up. O'Neill found himself under pressure and was forced to resign.

There were bombing incidents in Sallins, Co. Kildare, and Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, he said.

Mr. Spence agreed that the first bombings of the troubles in North Ireland were "Protestant bombings" with the exception of the blowing up of Nelson's Pillar in Dublin.

Protestants, he said, carried some of the blame for what had happened later in the North. "But you cannot say they were responsible during the '56 to '62 campaign, or in

the 1940s, or 1930s, or in the 1920s," he said.

Asked about his conviction for the murder of an 18-year-old Catholic barman, Mr. Peter Ward, for which he served 18 years of a life sentence, Mr. Spence continued to maintain he was not guilty, though he heard about it afterwards.

"I did not disapprove of it at the time, but since then ... it was an awful thing, a terrible thing to have happened," he said.

But he agreed that he had "done a lot of other things." "It was one of the things which kept me sane while I was in prison ... some people say poetic justice," he said. He said he had been involved in violent acts, but he did not shoot any people. "It was naked, unpardonable sectarianism without a shadow of a doubt," he said.

Mr. Spence referred to his time on hunger strike while he was in prison and said he respected the IRA hunger-strikers. He was not, he said, a member of the UVF now, but he was a member of the Progressive Unionist Party in the Shankill Road.

The interview with Mr. Spence, broadcast last week, was further evidence, claimed Sinn Féin, political wing of the IRA, that RTE promotes sympathy for Loyalists while creating hostility towards republicans.

The Sinn Féin director of publicity, Mr. Danny Morrison, said Mr. Spence had been by his own admission UVF chief of staff. "As such he was responsible for initiating a series of sectarian murders."

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# Irish lesson 49

Notes: "High" is "ard", but "higher" is "nios ard". Often in going to the comparative, the last consonant in an adjective becomes slender, as in "fada", which become "nios faide", longer, farther. One way to say "to be able" is "Ta se abalta". Another way is "Is feidir leis (is FAY-dir lesh), he can. The verbal noun follows both: Ta se abalta an obair a dheanamh. "Beannaim do" means "I greet him". When you dwell or reside in a place, "Bionn tu i do chonai ann", (BEE-uhn too i duh K\*OHN-ee oon), you be in your living there. "We are living here" is "Bimid inar gconai anseo" (BEE-mid in awr GOHN-ee un-SHUH), we be in our living here.

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

Le tamall anuas, leítear cead cainte ar mhodh an aistriúcháin. Bhí feá le bheith faoin phice atá ina lámh, agus saothar liteartha a bhfuil ráite cheana féin. Idir fhorbairt agus uile i gCois Fharráige le pinsin mhaith acu do na glúnta atag ag teacht taobh istigh go raibh seilbh acu trf chéim san obair, le foillsitheoireacht a dteachais.

le TAH-muhl uh-NOO-uhs, LAY\*-tyuhr kad KEYENT-e er vwoh un ASH-troo-k\*aw-in. vee flaw\* le ve fween FEEK-e taw\* IN-uh LAW\*-iv, AH-guhs SAY-uh LR-ter-huh uh vvil RAW\*-lye HAN-uh fay\*n. ID-ir OHR-birt AH-guhs lI-e I gish AH-ríge le PIN-shin VWAH-e ah-KUH duh nuh GLOON-tuh taw\* uh TYAHK\*T tay\*v ish-TEE gov rev SHEL-iv ah-KUH tree hyay\*m suhn OH-bir, le fwil-shi-HOH-I-rahk\*t I-DAHK\*-hish.

**GRAMMAR**  
We now begin the future tense. The first forms will be for the verb "tá". To say "I shall be"

or "I will be" the form is "beidh mé" (be may\*). In some parts of Ireland, this is pronounced (beg may\*). The rest of the future is: beidh tú (be too), you will be; beidh sé (be shay), he will be; beidh sí (be shee), she will be; beimid (BE-mid), we shall be; beidh sibh (be shiv), you will be; beidh siad (be SHEE-uhd), they will be. These forms can be combined with the verbal noun in the same way that you form "Tá se ag teacht" to say "He is coming". "Beidh sé ag teacht" means "He will be coming". The negative of "beidh" is: Ní bheidh mé (nee ve may\*), I shan't be; Ní bheidh tú (nee ve too), you won't be; etc. Examples of the negative's use: Ní bheidh Seán ag an stopa; John won't be at the store. Ní bheidh airgead agam; I won't have money.

To ask a question, the forms are: An mbeidh mé? (un me may\*), will I be? An mbeidh tú? (un me too), will you be? Etc. The negative questions are: Nach mbeidh mé? (nahk\* me may\*), won't I be? Etc.

**VOCABULARY**  
amárach (uh-MAW'-rahk\*), tomorrow go deo (guh DYOH), forever (in the future) an bhliain seo chugainn (un VLEE-in shun HOO-in), next year (literally "the year coming toward us") go luath (guh LOO-uh), soon an tsheachtain seo chugainn (un TYAHK\*T-in shuh HOO-in), next week (literally "the week coming toward us") feasta (FAS-tuh), henceforth, in the future

**DRILL**  
Go through a progressive drill with deán. Start with: An mbeidh mé ar an mbus amárach? Ní bheidh mé ar an mbus amárach. Beidh tú ar an mbus amárach. An mbeidh tú ar an mbus amárach? Ní bheidh tú ar an mbus amárach.

Beidh sé ar an mbus amárach. Etc. The last sentence will be: Beidh mé ar an mbus amárach.

**READING EXERCISE**  
Tháinig an bus faoi dheireadh, agus chualgh na paisinéirí go léir air. "Tá súil agam go mbeidh suíochán comordach agam". dúirt Brian leis féin. Bhí cúpla suíochán thiar i gcúl an bhús, agus shílú Brian siar fan phasáiste. Leathuair ina dhialdh sin, bhí an bus sa chathair, agus tharraing Brian an corda chun comhartha a thabhairt don tiománaí. Stad an bus ag an gcuinne, agus thuirling Brian.

**Key:** HAW\*-nig un bus fwee YER-uh. AH-guhs HOO-ig nuh pahsh-I-NAY\*R-ee goh lay'r er. "taw" SOO-il uh-GUHM guh me see-K\*AW\*N kuhm-POHR-dahk\* uh-GUHM". DOO-irt BREE-uhn lesh fay\*n. vee KOOP-luh see-K\*AW\*N heer I gool un vus, AH-guhs HYOO-il BREE-uhn SHEE-uhf fuhn fuh-SAW\*-shite. la-OO-ir nuh YEE-uh shin, vee un bus shuh K\*AH-hir. AH-guhs HAHR-ing BREE-uhn un KOHR-duh hun KOH-uhf-huh uh HOO-irt duhn ti-MAW\*N-ee. stahd un bus eí un GOON-ye, AH-guhs HIR-ling BREE-uhn.

**Translation:** The bus came at last, and the passengers all went on. "I hope that I will have a comfortable seat", said Brian to himself. There were a couple of seats back in the bus, and Brian walked back along the aisle. Half an hour later, the bus was in the city, and Brian pulled the cord to signal the driver. The bus stopped at the corner, and Brian got off.

Notes: "Back" in the sense of distance is "thiar". When you walk or move back, you go "siar". This is similar to "thuas", meaning "above", and "suas", meaning motion upwards. Irish often uses a verb and noun where English would use only a verb. We say "chun comhartha a thabhairt", to give a signal, instead of "to signal". You will see more of this as we go on.

## An Corrfhocal

With crios sabbhla or "safety belt" ceangailte tá an aer-taistealaí réidh chun éirí de thalamh. "to take off".  
Roinntear na h-eitleáin in dhá rannóg or "sections", ceann dóibh do chaitéoirí tobac ("smokers"), agus ceann eile ina bhfuil toirmeasc ar chaitheamh tobac.

Fógra an aeróstáigh, agus an t-eitleán ar tí imeacht ón ngeata: "Mucailgí ábhair chaiteamh tobac go léir anois"; "extinguish all smoking materials now." Na caitéirí tobac, "no smoking" at this time, of course.

Tarraingíonn tarracóir (a tractor pulls) an t-eitleán ón ngeata, agus i gceann tamailín tá an t-éan mór ag gualseacht feadh an talaimh ("taxiing"; moving along the ground) chuig an rúidibhealach ("runway").

Tugann an túr rialaithe ("control tower") cead chun éirí de thalamh, agus osclaíonn an píolóta na scéigeanna ("thro-tiles").

Búireann na hininn ("the engines roar") agus gualseann an t-eitleán an rúidibhealach síos. Éiríonn an t-eitleán de

thalamh, agus tá sé ag eitilt tríd an aer.  
Go luath, tagann na haeróstaigh tríd an cabán chun deochanna a riar ar na paisinéirí ("through the cabin to serve drinks to the passengers").

Níos deireanaí, filleann siad chun béile a riar ar na taistealaithe.

Idir an dá linn ("meanwhile"), tá an t-eitleán ag eitilt os cionn an talaimh nó os cionn na farraige, má tá taistealaí go hÉirinn nó go Mór-roinn na hEorpa ("the continent of Europe").

Ta brúchnálps ("pushbuttons") in aice an tsuíocháin chun an solas a lasadh nó glaoh ar an aeróstach.

Cé hliad na daoine sa bhfoirceann iad? Ar dtús, an píolóta, ardcheannasaí an aerthaigh ("commander-in-chief of the aircraft"). An t-aer-arthach; aircraft.

Bíonn comhphíolóta ann, freisin, agus b'fhéidir an t-innealtóir, "the engineer". Sna cabáin phaisinéirí, bíonn roinnt aeróstach. Na laethanta seo, bíonn "freastalaithe" ("at-

tendants") orthu, go minic in áit "aeróstaigh". Céin fáth? Óir gur sír mórán dóibh, agus ní an focal "aeróstaigh" oiriúnaíoch dóibh a thuilleadh ("suitable for them any longer").

Aran eitleáin féin, bíonn cistin nó cistineacha ina bhfuil an bia á ullmhú. Bíonn leithreas ("lavatory") ar a laghad, agus ar na eitleáin mhóra, na scaird-eitleáin le cabhail leathan ("wide-bodied jets"), bíonn dhá leithreas nó trí leithreas leat éirí as do shuíochán agus síl feadh an phasáiste (along the aisle) nuair a bhíonn an aimsir go maith. Má tá an t-aer-coirc ("bumpy"), áfach, tá ar gach paisinéirí bheith tpa shuíochán leis a chrios sabbhla ceangailte.

Ag deireadh an aistri (aistear "trip"), tuirlingíonn an t-eitleán ar an rúidibhealach ag aerfort an chinn scríbe ("airport of the destination"), agus tugann an fhoilceann buíochas leis na paisinéirí a thogh ("chose") a n-aerlíne.

Agus tugann na paisinéirí buíochas le Dia, a lig dóibh síd amach ón eitleán sían sa bháilte.



The Wolfe Tones

## WOLFE TONES CONCERT

The Irish American Cultural Club will hold their annual fall concert featuring Ireland's number 1 ballad group - the Wolfe Tones - on Friday, November 8, 1985, at 8 p.m. at Queens College Golden Center for the Performing Arts Long Island Expressway and Kissena Blvd., Flushing. Also featuring the New York City Police Emerald Pipe Band for tickets and other information, please see advertisement in this issue.

**The Irish American Defence Club Social**  
**The Real McCoy**  
East 52nd Street  
Between 2nd & 3rd Avenues  
**Buffet & Music by Brian Anthony**  
Sunday, October 27th  
7:00 P.M.  
Donations \$10.00

# Community Events

## ADELPHI ARTS SHOW

One of the ways in which the Irish Cultural Society of the Garden City area promotes the historical, cultural, and artistic achievements of our Irish heritage is to sponsor an annual arts and crafts show. Our Fifth Annual Arts and Crafts Show will be held at Adelphi University's Alumni Hall on Sunday, October 13th from 2 to 6 p.m. This year, there will be

### A MOSAIC ARTIST:

**Sean Crean**  
Born in Roscommon, Sean started mosaic art with his father in a mosaics factory. For 20 years he has worked in mosaic art from large murals and landscapes to portraits. His recent work is in Irish themes, landscapes and por-

traits of Irish heroes

### A PAINTER AND ILLUSTRATOR

**Brian Mor O Baoghil**  
Brian was raised in the "33rd County," the South Bronx. He works in watercolor, oils, acrylics, pen and ink and he is a calligrapher and illustrator. Brian's posters for the 1981 hunger strike are now in the Fifth Avenue New York Public Library, and other posters are in the poster museum in Cork. He has won first prize for his Celtic designs at the Dunwoodie Feis, and he has designed jackets for Shanachie Record Company albums. Not forgetting his past, Brian does "33rd County" immigrant scenes of the old Bronx. He is now writing and illustrating a book of Irish fairy tales.

### A CALLIGRAPHER:

**Carolynn Joyce**  
American born, Carolynn developed her hobby of painting Irish coats-of-arms into a business.

The Facsimile Book Store. The Facsimile is modeled after The Celtic Ground at Harvard. Kevin McEneaney, the proprietor, is a published poet and the editor of the Irish literary magazine *An Gael*.

### AN IRISH CURRACHMAN:

**Larry Otway**  
Larry is looking for a few good rowers to join him in rowing cuarrachs on the Hudson.

Complimentary wine and cheese will be provided by the Society.

## AOH



"Man of the Year" - Assemblyman Phil Healy is shown receiving a plaque as Man of the Year, Nassau County, Ancient Order of Hibernians. This award was presented at the Annual Feis held on September 15th.

## PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBIT

See the variety and contrast that is Ireland! Discover this country through "Aspects of Ireland," an exhibit of color photographs by Margaret McCarthy on view at the Prudential Tower Lobby from October 1-31, 1985. Margaret McCarthy is a free-lance photographer who is renowned for her works of Ireland.

The photographs capture the

landscapes from the south and west of Ireland, scenes from towns and cities, and its people and their way of life.

The exhibit is presented by the Society of Inter-Celtic Arts and Culture, and is part of "Celtic Fortnight," which is also bringing outstanding writers, scholars and artists from all parts of the Celtic world to the Boston Public Library from

October 22-31, for lectures and readings.

The lobby display is open to the public and is free of charge. For more information call 236-3533.

## BRONX AOH, DIV 4

AOH Division 4, Bronx County, is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a prime rib dinner and dance on Sunday, October 20th from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the Throggs Neck Country Club, 2665 Schurz Avenue, Bronx. Music will be provided by the Hi-Spots Showband. Tickets are \$30.00 per person.

All friends and supporters are invited to attend. For tickets and information, call Bob Moran, chairman, (212) 863-7029, Chris Dixon, president, (212) 829-3243 or Pete Tarsnane, secretary, (212) 823-5672.

All proceeds are to be donated to the Irish American Defense Fund to aid in the defense of respected Irish community leader Liam Ryan.

## COMMUNITY NEWS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th  
8:30 P.M.  
NY Young Ireland's Camogie Club

25th Anniversary Dinner Dance  
Tower View Ballroom  
61st St & Roosevelt Ave.,  
Woodside, NY  
(718) 458-9541; (718) 964-4220

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13th  
4:00 P.M.  
Kenneth Vesey Benefit  
Selon Hall University  
So. Orange, NJ  
(201) 227-6426; (201) 763-7114

2:00 P.M.  
Irish Cultural Society of Garden City Area  
Irish Arts Show  
Adelphi University Alumni House  
Cambridge Ave., Garden City, NY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th  
6:00 P.M.  
INA Greater Lynn Unit  
13th Annual Dinner Dance  
AOH Building, 105 Federal St  
Lynn, MA

Friends of Peter King  
Fundraiser  
Seaford American Legion Hall  
2301 Penatiquit Ave., Seaford, NY  
(516) 265-3434; (516) 538-6841

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20th  
4:00 P.M.  
AOH Throggs Neck Div  
50th Anniversary Dinner Dance

Throggs Neck Country Club  
2665 Schurz Ave., Bronx, NY  
Proceeds to IADF  
(212) 829-3243

7:00 P.M.  
INA  
4th Annual Testimonial Dinner Dance  
Philadelphia Center Hotel  
1725 Kennedy Blvd  
Philadelphia, PA  
(609) 829-5618; (609) 535-5348  
9:30 P.M.  
AOH Ladies Passaic Div  
3rd Annual Celtic New Year's Eve Dance  
Holy Spirit Parish Center  
Pequanock, NJ  
(201) 838-4325; (201) 878-5716

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27th  
2:00 P.M.  
Irish Fashion Show  
Tower View Ballroom  
61st St & Roosevelt Ave.  
Woodside, NY  
(212) 392-0238

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th  
8:30 P.M.  
Irish Culture  
Céilí Dancing  
St. Francis de Sales Auditorium  
219 Beach 129 St, Rockaway Pk, NY  
(718) 474-5468; (516) 223-2178  
11:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.  
INA Blood Drive  
K of C Hall  
49-18 Queens Blvd & 50th St  
Woodside, NY

## IRISH AMERICAN SOCIETY

The Irish American Society of Nassau, Suffolk and Queens, Inc is pleased to announce that it will hold its 54th Annual Ball on Saturday evening October 19th, 1985 at the Irish American Center located at 297 Willis Avenue, Mineola, New York.

The Evening will begin with a catered cocktail hour from 8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., music for the affair will be provided by the

very popular Pat Roper and his band. Tickets are \$10.00 per person.

For information and reservations please call the center Monday thru Friday between 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. (516) 746-9392.

This affair is being chaired by Al Moran and John Hart. A great night is planned, so please make your reservations early. All tickets must be paid for by Oct. 15.

## ARMAGH SOCIETY

The County Armagh Association is actively seeking new members - men and women of all ages. The next meeting is Oct. 20, 1985, Sunday 1:30 P.M. at Slattery's Pub, 52nd

Street and Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, Queens. For information, please call: President Bernie Morris 201-385-0710; Eileen Traynor, 212-324-1408; Tony Morris 718-446-0106.



County Armagh banner

## ORGANIZATIONS

Send information on your upcoming events to THE IRISH PEOPLE for free coverage - SATURDAY noon deadline

## ARCHWAY INN

2700 Jerome Ave. (1 block north of Kingsbridge Rd)

### Wednesday, October 9

Ladies Night (Drinks Half Price)  
Direct from Ireland: Colm Hughes and the Superstars 10 pm - 2 am

### Thursday, October 10

The Lynch Boys 11 pm - 3:30 am

### Friday, October 11

Two Band Session: Kursic starting at 11 pm  
Back To Earth and Colm Hughes and the Superstars

### Saturday, October 12

Colm Hughes and the Superstars 11 pm - 4 am

### Sunday, October 13

Two Band Session: Kursic starting at 7 pm.  
Irish Dragon and Colm Hughes and the Superstars

# Write To The Prisoners!

Birthdate	Name	Address
10/1	Don Mulholland	13 Knockdara Park, Gobnascale, Derry City, Co. Derry
10/1	Kevin Mulgrew	HM Prison Maze, Block 7, A Wing
10/1	Harry Murray	43 Lenadoon Ave., Andersonstown, Belfast, 11, Co. Antrim
10/1	David McAllister	HM Prison Magilligan, Block 2, B Wing
10/2	Brendan Shannon	HM Prison Maze, Block 8, A Wing
10/2	James Creighton	50 St. Katherine Drive, St. James, Belfast, Co. Antrim
10/3	Gerry Fitzpatrick	13 Bunkers Hill, Castlewella, Co. Down
10/3	John Huddleston	HM Prison Crumlin
10/3	Sean Stewart	Portlaoise Prison
10/3	David McKinney	2 Deanery Street, Brandywell, Co. Derry
10/4	John Nixon	82 Drumarg Park, Armagh City, Co. Armagh
10/8	Tyrone O'Hagan	45 Mountjoy Road, Loughview, Killen, Coalsland, Co. Tyrone
10/8	Gerard McClafferty	22 Holmdene Gardens, Ardoyne, Belfast, Co. Antrim
10/8	Dessle Ellis	Portlaoise Prison
10/9	Paddy Quinn	104 Carickgollogly, Beleek, Co. Armagh
10/9	Gerry Clarke	33 Holmdene Gardens, Ardoyne, Belfast, 14, Co. Antrim
10/10	Patrick Fitzpatrick	HM Prison Crumlin
10/10	Eugene Gilmartin	HM Prison Crumlin
10/10	Robert Crawford	5 Rosapenna Court, Belfast, 14, Co. Antrim
10/11	Kevin Carey	10 Downfine Park, Belfast, Co. Antrim
10/12	Pat Murphy	2 Druids Villas, Armagh City, Co. Armagh
10/12	Joseph Gibson	31 Gartree Place, Belfast, 14, Co. Antrim
10/13	Gerry Murphy	HM Prison Maze, Block 8, B Wing
10/14	Mark Lenaghan	23 Juniper Rise, Twinbrook, Belfast, 17, Co. Antrim
10/15	Gerry Meehan	30 Bluebell Hill Gardens, Bogside, Derry City, Co. Derry
10/17	Liam Holden	31 Westrock Gardens, Belfast, 12, Co. Antrim
10/17	Gerard Harte	Portlaoise Prison
10/18	Brendan McClenaghan	19 Jamaica Road, Kashmir, Belfast, 12, Co. Antrim
10/18	Kevin McMahon	Milltown Birches, Portadown, Co. Armagh
10/20	Gerry Quinn	Portlaoise Prison
10/20	James Gavin	Armagh Prison, Gaol Square, Armagh City, Co. Armagh
10/20	Marie Wright	HM Prison Maze, Block 8, B Wing
10/20	Danny Kelly	Portlaoise Prison
10/20	Seamus Soraghan	HM Prison Maze, Block 8, B Wing
10/21	Terrance Rainey	19 Peters Road, Dungiven, Co. Derry
10/21	Seamus Mullan	2E Glenties Drive, Belfast, 11, Co. Antrim
10/22	Martin Lynch	25 St. Colmans Drive, Strabane, Co. Tyrone
10/23	Gerry McNarry	Portlaoise Prison
10/24	Patrick Bell	14B Colengarry Gardens, Omagh, Co. Tyrone
10/24	Sean McElroy	Baltreagh, Linniska, Co. Fermanagh
10/25	Kevin Lynch	531 Carnhill Estates, Shantallow, Derry City, Co. Derry
10/26	Willie Hogan	9 Dalton Park, Keady, Co. Armagh
10/26	Damen Rafferty	Portlaoise Prison
10/26	Desmond O'Hare	Portlaoise Prison
10/27	Patrick Forde	Portlaoise Prison
10/27	Francis McCabe	HM Prison Maze, Block 8, B Wing
10/27	Eugene McManus	50 Meenagh Park, Coalsland, Co. Tyrone
10/28	Seamus Dillon	3 Collinward Street, Belfast, 12, Co. Antrim
10/30	Finbar McKenna	*338638, HM Prison Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight,
10/31	Harry Duggan	PO305NX, England
10/31	Malachy McCarray	Portlaoise Prison
10/31	Frank Maguire	44 Strathog Park, Ardoyne, Belfast, Co. Antrim
10/31	Alex McCrory	44 Dermot Hill Road, Belfast, Co. Antrim
10/31	Michael O'Neill	HM Prison Magilligan, Block 3, B Wing
10/31	Malaghy O'Kane	190 Finvola Park, Dungiven, Co. Derry
10/31	Paddy J. O'Neill	HM Prison Maze, Block 8, B Wing



OCTOBER

HM Prison Maze  
Lisburn, Co. Antrim  
Ireland

HM Prison Magilligan  
Limavady, Co. Derry  
Ireland

HM Prison Crumlin  
Crumlin Road, Belfast  
Co. Antrim, Ireland

Portlaoise Prison  
Portlaoise, Co. Laois  
Ireland

Note: Harry Duggan, whose birthday is October 31, is presently in solitary confinement.

BY NUALA DOHERTY.

# Alliance Party picketed

THE United Campaign Against Plastic Bullets held a Picket outside the Alliance Party's mobile advice centre in West Belfast, on Friday, September 27th.

The picket, which included victims of plastic bullets, relatives of victims, and other concerned people, was to protest at the policy of support for the use of plastic bullets held by the Alliance Party.

A spokesperson for the group commented: "We had a meeting just over a month ago with the party leader, John Cusnahan, and West Belfast Councillor Will Glendinning, at which they made it clear to us that Alliance believe the RUC and British army are fully justified in the use of plastic bullets.

"We are certain that the people in West Belfast who have voted Alliance in the past, and who are aware of the consequences of plastic bullets, do not agree with the party's policy. We are calling on these voters to lobby their



● Will Glendinning defending his party's support for plastic bullets

Alliance representatives on this issue."

The United Campaign Against Plastic Bullets has initiated a series of activities to make the electorate aware of the Alliance Party's stance on

the issue of this deadly weapon, including distributing leaflets throughout West Belfast in the coming weeks.

A member of the group, Archie Livingstone, was part of a delegation from the six

counties who went to London from Wednesday, September 25th, until Sunday, September 29th, to address a number of community groups interested in the situation in the North.

The group of seven included

the Show-Trials, Anti-Strip Searches and plastic bullets campaigns. Also represented were the Womens Centre (Falls Road) and the Whiterock Resource Centre.

