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IRISH AMERICAN DEFENSE FUND TESTIMONIAL

Almost eight hundred people including two members of Congress, other elected officials and prominent members of leading Irish American organizations attended the Irish American Defense Fund's Testimonial Dinner last Friday, May 10th, in Queens, New York.

The affair began with the honorees and dignitaries being paraded to the dais, in the main ballroom of the Crystal Palace, led by the New York City Police Emerald Society Pipe Band. Co-chairpersons Marge Suter and Mary Devlin welcomed those in attendance. Following the anthems and invocations, Frank Durkan served as the master of ceremonies.

IMPRISONED

Among the highlights of the evening was the reading aloud of the names of each of those imprisoned or charged at the behest of the British government for actions in support of Irish freedom. Each man was cheered, but the loudest ovations were reserved for those who were imprisoned at this time. These included Andrew Duggan, Gabriel Megahey, Colm

and Eamonn Meehan, Joe Doherty, Colm Murphy, Barney McKeon, and Liam Quinn.

The names of each of the attorneys who had served on cases related to Irish freedom were also read aloud.

MAIN SPEAKER

The main speaker was Congressman Thomas Manton of Queens, New York. Congressman Manton, a long-time supporter of Irish national freedom in the City Council prior to his election to Congress, spoke movingly about the power of individuals to defy great obstacles and make historic changes. He congratulated all those whose presence was proof of their determination to defy intimidation and secure national liberty for Ireland despite British or State Department attempt at intimidation. He received a standing ovation.

Other speakers included New York City Comptroller Harrison Goldin, who announced that he would visit Ireland this year and meet with all parties including Sinn Féin. Dr. Martin Abend announced that despite the recent purchase of Metromedia

television network which employs him by Rupert Murdoch, he would continue to voice his support for the Irish Republican Army on the airwaves.

PRESENTATIONS

Presentations were made to the honorees by Martin Galvin, National Publicity Director of

Irish Northern Aid. The honorees included Willie Joe Cunningham, the United Irish Counties President, labor leader Martin Forde, Nassau County Comptroller and New York St. Patrick's Day Parade Grand Marshal Peter King, Sgt. Tansey of the Police Emerald Society Pipe Band, Bridle McManus of Shannon Travel, Dave Henshaw,

editor of the Ancient Order of Hibernians *Digest*, Philadelphia radio broadcaster Joseph Gavin, and Boston activist Joseph Hugh. A surprise presentation was made to artist and columnist of *The Irish People*, Brian Mor O Baoighill, for his artistic efforts in designing the dinner journal.

(Continued on page 15.)



From left: David Henshaw, Peter King, Martin Forde, Thomas Manton, Noel Casey, Willie Joe Cunningham and Frank Feighery at IADF Testimonial.

GULF BETWEEN ARCHBISHOP AND FITZGERALD

A gulf has opened up on north Ireland policy between the Free State head Garret Fitzgerald and New York Archbishop John O'Connor.

Special hour-long talks came well short of bridging it, accord-

ing to Irish and American sources.

Unofficially described as "tense" and "difficult," the talks are believed to have revolved around the controversy that surrounded Cardinal-elect O-

Connor's St. Patrick's Day statement that he would not and could not condemn the legitimate struggle in Ireland for justice and human rights.

According to a reliable source, a question was raised at the talks about how Archbishop O'Connor could help the overall situation. FitzGerald asked him to deliver an unqualified condemnation of the IRA.

Joe Zwelling, a spokesman for the Archbishop, said that he could not comment on reports that Dr. O'Connor felt he could not issue that kind of condemnation without also condemning what he saw as British oppression in the north.

Immediately after the talks, Dr. O'Connor said he had told FitzGerald that the American bishops condemned violence in all its forms and sought peace with justice through po-

(Continued on page 15.)

SEEK DISMISSAL IN SUPERGRASS TRIAL

The judge in the Harry Kirkpatrick supergrass trial will rule on a defense argument that the 27 defendants be acquitted of all charges. The decision will follow legal argument over Kirkpatrick's admission that he had consulted with the prosecution before being called to the witness box at Belfast Crown Court.

One defense lawyer suggested that the two senior crown lawyers in the case had schooled Kirkpatrick in his evidence.

The argument centered on differences in Kirkpatrick's original statements to the RUC about a shooting incident in Gt. Victoria St., Belfast, and the evidence he gave to the court about the incident.

Kirkpatrick had admitted that before giving evidence he had consulted with the prosecution for four or five days.

Phillip Mooney, for the defense, said that last month the

crown had attained an adjournment for one reason, but used the time to consult with Kirkpatrick.



Harry Kirkpatrick

Therefore, he argued there appeared to be irregularities in the case, which had not been explained, and left one wondering if Kirkpatrick had been schooled in his evidence. He also argued that the crown (Continued on page 12.)



Cardinal-elect John O'Connor

DEARIE SCORES MOYNIHAN INACTION

Assemblyman John C. Dearie charged that an American special envoy to north Ireland will be appointed only when the resolution's prime sponsor, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, "matches his highly public annual ritual of introducing the resolution with concrete, aggressive, personal effort to achieve passage begun by gaining Senate Foreign Relations Committee public hearings."

Further, Dearie stated that for the second consecutive Senate legislative year, Moynihan has promised to work for public hearings but cannot offer a "single shred of evidence demonstrating any communications demanding or requesting public hearings which the Irish-American community recognizes as an imperative first step."

Recently, on February 20th, a group of major Irish-American leaders including Joseph Roche, national president, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Paul O'Dwyer, James Delaney, president, Irish-American Unity Conference, Martin Galvin, Michael Flannery of Irish Northern Aid, William Treacy, Irish-American Labor Coalition; Peter King, grand marshal of the New York St. Patrick's Day parade and others were told by Moynihan in his Washington, DC, Senate office that he would work to gain approval for public hearings on the resolution.

Dearie reported that top staff personnel of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee indicated recently that no formal request for public hearings has been

made by Senator Moynihan on the special envoy resolution. "At a time when thousands of deeply concerned Irish-Americans are gathering petitions with a goal of 100,000 signatures requesting Senator Richard Lugar, chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to hold public hearings on the special envoy resolution intro-

In addition to Moynihan's sponsorship of the American special envoy resolution, the other prime sponsor, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts represents, according to Dearie, "two of the most highly recognized names in the US Senate whose involvement in critical issues like social security, the Middle East South

special envoy to north Ireland resolution is deafening," Dearie said.

Dearie indicated that "The Irish-American organizations that have endorsed the special envoy proposal can ill afford a second cycle of missed opportunity." He referred to 1984 when Moynihan acknowledged that Senator Charles Percy,

American community in Illinois, Chicago in particular, to hold public hearings on the resolution but, according to Dearie, "neither Moynihan nor his office have shown a single communication to achieve those public hearings notwithstanding several public commitments to do so."

This year with its new chairman, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced plans to hold public hearings reviewing American foreign policy in numerous world regions.

Dearie reported that the national "petition drive" which his office is organizing to request public hearings on the resolution has not been supported by Moynihan's efforts as the prime sponsor of the resolution, to press Lugar to agree to conduct them.

"Better Senator Moynihan express public opposition to the resolution than to continue as its prime sponsor but not lift a finger to fight for public hearings as a first step towards its ultimate passage. Washington, DC, forces in opposition to the appointment of an American special envoy are well served when the resolution's sponsor doesn't publicly press and argue articulately in its support, since that leaves opponents with no incentive to act," Dearie stated.

In letters to Moynihan, Dearie has expressed the sentiments of countless Irish-Americans who are deeply concerned about the lack of forward progress over the last fourteen months



Assemblyman John C. Dearie and Nobel Peace Prize winner Sean MacBride

duced by Moynihan, and yet, Moynihan himself has not publicly fought for these hearings, it becomes cynically unfair," Dearie stated.

Africa, Central America demand national attention when they speak"

"Sadly, however, their collective silence on the American

then-chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, facing a difficult re-election would be susceptible to strong pressure from the large Irish-

CLAIRE SHORT'S U.S. AGENDA

The Irish American Fenian Society is finalizing plans for the press tour featuring Ms. Claire Short, Member of British Parliament and an outspoken opponent of the British occupation of Ireland. Ms. Short will visit six northeastern states beginning May 28 to meet with members of the press and local elected officials to publicize the effects of the British occupation and to build support here for a total British withdrawal. Her visit will include a meeting in Washington with members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs.

Due to the censorship-by-visa denial policy of the US State Department, elected members of Sinn Fein, a legal political party in Ireland, are prevented

from entering the US to present their views on the British occupation. The Irish American Fenian Society has therefore invited Ms. Short as the first



Claire Short

in a series of British speakers who will visit the US in the coming year.

Ms. Short's tour will begin in Boston on May 28th with a press conference at the State House. Marie Howe, member of the Massachusetts legislature will then introduce Ms. Short in both the House and the Senate of the legislature. That afternoon, Ms. Short will attend a press conference in Hartford, Connecticut, followed by a meeting with the editorial review board of the *Hartford Courant*, along with Richard Lawlor, former Connecticut state representative.

In New York on May 29th, Ms. Short will attend a breakfast meeting with the *Newsday* editorial review board, along with

Peter King, Nassau County Comptroller. This meeting will be followed by a press conference in the offices of Harrison Goldin, Comptroller of the City of New York.

On Thursday, May 30th, Ms. Short and Peter King will meet with Rep. Mario Biaggi and members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs, followed by a press conference.

Again on Friday, press conferences are scheduled in Philadelphia by Margie O'Rourke and Tom Flynn and in Rutherford, New Jersey, arranged by John Curran, Director of Freeholders for Bergen County, and Eileen Clinton, publicity coordinator for Ms. Short's tour. That evening a reception will

be held in Lynbrook, New York at the St. Mary's Knights of Columbus Hall, to give supporters in the metropolitan area a chance to meet Ms. Short personally.

All supporters of Irish freedom are requested to contact their congressman to request they be available for a meeting with Ms. Short on Thursday, May 30th in Washington and suggest they contact Mario Biaggi's office for further details.

Coordinators

Eileen Clinton is serving as publicity coordinator, and Mairead Dolan as national coordinator for the tour. They may be contacted at (201) 728-8569 or (516) 935-0966 respectively.

IMMIGRATION TO BRITAIN FOLLOWS U.S. CRACKDOWN

Many thousands more jobless young Irish people are likely to flock to Britain as a result of the American Embassy in Dublin being ordered to tighten up on the issuing of holiday visas to people likely to abuse them by staying in the US.

Last year, the US Embassy in Dublin issued no fewer than 55,000 three-month visas. A significant proportion of the people to whom they were issued have not returned home.

No precise figures are available but it is estimated that about 50,000 young people from

the Free State are now in the US illegally - working mainly in New York and California.

The tightening-up on the issuing of visas in Dublin, which has now been ordered by the US immigration authorities, is certain to add significantly to the numbers of young people coming to Britain.

Already, Irish welfare agencies in Britain are gravely concerned at the numbers of young people from the Free State who are arriving in Britain, especially in London, each week.

The annual report of the Irish Center in Camden, which has just been issued, shows a 71% increase last year in the number of newly arrived from Ireland seeking assistance. The total increased from 1,012 in 1983 to 1,809 in 1984. As many as 77% of those seeking assistance in Camden had secondary or university education, but only a distinct minority had any formal training or work experience.

The Irish Center in Camden is among various welfare agencies which last year formed in

London the Action Group for Irish Youth in an effort to establish "an adequate crisis response service to young Irish people who arrive unprepared in London."

The Irish Center's report also states: "Increasingly not only are we unable to find employment for the newly-arrived, but any employment we can find tends to be highly precarious and low-paid. Many young people would be financially better off living on state benefit... 6,000 people a year are emigra-

ting. But this estimate is rejected out of hand by informed sources among the Irish communities in Britain and in the US. The figure last year was almost certainly in excess of 30,000. There is also latterly emigration to West Germany, Holland, Belgium and France, but only on a modest scale compared with the huge numbers going to Britain or choosing an illegal existence in the United States.

Regional NEWS

IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOC.

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

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



Geraldine Ferraro

tive, but it would have been much more effective to have these responses planned and organized."

The phone bank would work as follows: a participant would receive instructions giving the targeted party, the telephone number and the message. For instance, "Call Geraldine Ferraro's office, telephone number 718-793-8811, and protest her

refusal to meet with elected members of Sinn Fein during her trip to Belfast." The participant would place the call, then call two other pre-arranged parties to pass along the same instructions. Each participant is responsible for calling the targeted party, and two other participants.

The concept allows the Irish-American community to speak as one voice for maximum effect. The Irish American Fenian Society is hoping that all concerned members of the community will join to make this venture a successful one. The expense and effort are minimal but the results will be very effective.

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

DEFENSE FUND



Ruby and Phyllis Meehan whose husbands are imprisoned at the behest of the British

There will be a Green Grass Festival for the benefit of the Irish American Defense Fund on June 1st at the South Clyde Airport, 1280 Jenkins Road, Clyde, NY. The function, which will take place from 12:00 noon until 9:00 p.m., will feature a chicken barbecue, draft beer, airplane rides, games and music.

Tickets, available by advance sale only at \$10 for adults and \$2 for children under 12, may be purchased by sending a check or money order (payable to Irish Northern Aid Committee) to Saor Eire Unit, Irish Northern Aid, 78 Erie Street, Oswego, NY 13126. For further information call 315-598-8720, 315-469-0358 or 315-923-7234.

SINN FÉIN ELECTION FUNDRAISER

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

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

The history department of the Irish Arts Center announces the start of its Irish History Summer Showcase, featuring a variety of programs on Irish and Celtic history and culture.

On Wednesday, May 15th, there will be a showing of the film "The Battle of Culloden" which depicts the defeat of the Highland Scots in 1745, representing the end of the Celtic order in Scotland and Ireland.

DELAWARE VALLEY INA



Pat and Bernie McLaughlin selling goods at the INA social in National Park, NJ. The social followed a Mass in commemoration of Bobby Sands and other hunger strikers

On Sunday, April 28, 1985, the Delaware Valley Unit of INA gathered several hundred people in Holy Cross Cemetery in Yeading, PA, for the annual Joseph McGarrity commemoration. By honoring the four great patriots - Joseph McGarrity, Daniel Cahalane, Brendan McCusker and Liam Black—who worked tirelessly in the Philadelphia area for Irish freedom, Irish Northern Aid is also praising all those living and dead, who have followed in their footsteps in striving for a free and united Ireland.

Led by pipers and the precision marching of the highly skilled Delaware Valley honor guard, the procession marched to the graves of McGarrity and Cahalane where salutary volleys were fired and wreaths laid by surviving members of those patriotic families. Stirring orations were read by INA's Ken Pyle, which reminded all of the great accomplishments of those dedicated Irish men and encouraged all listeners to rid Ireland of the oppressors whom the honored dead fought so valiantly against. The 1916 Easter Proclamation, read by Gerry Costello, and the 1985 Easter message from the Republican movement, read by Thomas McHugh, demonstrated the unbroken continuation of the struggle and the fact that all true Irish men and Irish Americans living and dead have had a great role to play in

the eventual attainment of Irish freedom. Therefore, in addition to commemorating the deceased the McGarrity commemoration this year also served to honor current INA members for their years of dedicated service. Gerry Costello received a beautiful artistic rendering of the Fenian rescue ship "Catalpa," presented to him by Tom McGuigan (longtime "Philly Gael" columnist for *The Irish World*), and Steve Lannon was awarded a beautiful INA plaque in token for his years of support and hard work. A social featuring the Vince Gallagher band, capped off the evening.

On Sunday, June 2, the Four Acres Swim Club, Sunset Rd., Burlington, NJ, will be the site of a get-together. Olympic pool and children's pool, dance pavilion, softball field, food and refreshments. Irish and American music. Adults \$5; children under 12: \$1. Rain date June 9, 1985.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND INA

On May 19th, the RI unit is expected to have a booth at an outdoor fair sponsored by the State Council on the Arts and

the Providence Parks and Recreation Department, to be held at Roger Williams Park, in Providence.

IRISH ARTS CENTER

A commentary tracing the events surrounding the battle will be given by Alexei Kondratiev.

On Wednesday, May 29th, Shirley Quill will speak on the career of her late husband, Mike Quill, founder and long-time president of the Transport Workers Union.

On June 12th, the film "The Last Hunger Strike" will be shown. The speaker will be

Kevin Kelley, the author of *The Longest War*.

On June 26, Welsh Nationalism will be the topic. Speakers will be Mickey Burke and Stephen de Villa.

All programs begin at 7:30 p.m. and are held at the Irish Arts Center, 553 West 51 Street in Manhattan. Admission is free. For more information call the Irish Arts Center at 212-757-3318.



Mickey Devine banner at a recent hunger strike commemoration

Editorial

IRISH AMERICAN DEFENSE FUND

Several years ago, at the behest of the British government, a campaign was undertaken in the United States. The objective was to undermine and subvert American support for Irish national freedom. Money and personnel were allotted. A campaign of surveillance, harassment and entrapment was initiated. Prominent activists were targeted and some were arrested. The strategy was to strike fear into sympathizers within the Irish-American community. The strategy was one of intimidation.

BAROMETER

If anyone desired a barometer as to the British-inspired campaign in America, one need only have gone to the Irish American Defense Fund Dinner last week. More than eight hundred people cheered the names of those who had put themselves at personal risk to help free Ireland from British colonial rule. Those in attendance included two Congressmen, Thomas Manton

and Norman Lent. There were elected officials from the state and city government. There were leading figures from labor and from each of the leading Irish American organizations. The answer to Britain's campaign in America sounded loud and clear. Americans have not been intimidated. Support for the targets of the campaign, their families and legal defense costs continues to flow. Indeed, the publicity engendered by these legal proceedings and the growing awareness about the nature of the struggle in Ireland has had a positive impact upon Irish Northern Aid as well as kindred organizations.

TRIBUTE

The failure of the campaign is, of course, a tribute to the spirit of the Irish community in America. First and foremost, however, our strength is a tribute to the courage of those victimized and their families. This courage has been an inspiration.

GERALDINE FERRARO VISIT

Former Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro has returned from her visit to Ireland. There were both positive and negative aspects of her trip. She visited one of the informer show trials before one of Britain's non-jury courts for political offenses. She avoided a political trap by the Social Democratic and Labor Party. The American Consulate had arranged a tour in Belfast. They then arranged to have Ms Ferraro proceed to the SDLP headquarters and be escorted by Belfast SDLP leader Joseph Hendron. Hendron disseminated a press release portraying the visit as a virtual endorsement. When advised by Irish American activists, Ms Ferraro wisely took steps to block any attempt to manipulate her agenda on behalf of any political faction. Again this was a plus.

SINN FEIN

However, Ms Ferraro did not meet with Sinn Fein. Sinn Fein was the only major political party in the six counties not invited to her reception at the American Consulate. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party was invited. The Official Unionists, led by such as Orange Order head Martyn Smith, were invited. Sinn Fein was not. Ms Ferraro did not insist upon the presence of all parties. Moreover, after returning to the

Free State she said that she intentionally avoided any meeting with Sinn Fein, based upon the State Department's pro-British view that British violence in defense of British colonial rule is somehow legitimate while Irish resistance is not.

PASSIVE

Ms Ferraro was formerly a candidate for this nation's second highest office. Presumably if she had prevailed, and perhaps one day despite her 1984 defeat, she would be considered as a presidential candidate. She may soon seek the office of Senator. Would not Americans have a right to expect independent judgment from a person aspiring to positions of such responsibility? Should not a prospective Senator or President be able to speak and evaluate information from all sources, deliberate and then render an informed judgment? If the State Department is always right, why do we need Senators or Presidents? The question is rhetorical. Ms Ferraro, by not engaging in a dialogue with opponents of British rule as well as adherents, has done a disservice to herself and concerned Irish Americans. Self-censorship and passive uncritical acceptance of the State Department's pro-British position is not what we seek in our national leaders.

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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.

Thatcher Has No Answers

60 Minutes

New York N.Y. 10019

Attention: Ms. Diane Sawyer

As an Irish-American, I am compelled to respond to the "60 Minutes" interview with Margaret Thatcher. I sat in my living room last night in utter contempt of Thatcher's comments about her Tory government's pursuit of preservation of democracy. This was in response to your question concerning "terrorists" attempts on her life in the Brighton bombing.

Several questions arise revolving around Britain's north-east Ireland policy vis-a-vis democracy.

North Ireland is a police state. It was wrested from the island of Ireland in 1920 - under Britain's Lloyd George's threat of "immediate and terrible war". North Ireland was conceived in violence and is maintained in violence. North Ireland was systematically gerrymandered, after partition, to ensure a loyalist majority - a majority Thatcher insists on

surrendering to. Question: How can North Ireland be considered a democracy when British combat troops, British Paras and SAS, supplemented by a sectarian police force and militia, have their bootheels on the neck of the populace?

North Ireland is maintained at the expense of human and civil rights. The European Commission on Human Rights has condemned Britain for degrading and inhumane treatment of N. I.'s political prisoners.

Question: How can North Ireland be considered a democracy when it is maintained by emergency legislation, i.e., Emergency Powers Act, Special Powers Act, Diplock Court (juryless courts), etc?

Question: If Margaret Thatcher is so ardently pursuing democracy in the free world, why did she so imperiously dismiss Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's proposal - the New Ireland Forum - which outlined several options for dialogue vis-a-vis North Ireland? Her haughty

dismissal not only humiliated the Irish Republic, but certainly dashed the hopes of moderates in and out of Ireland - that the North Ireland conflict could be resolved through the constitutional area.

Thatcher arrogantly pronounced that Brit soldiers were being shot by "terrorists", with the assistance of Irish-American financial support. I personally was in Belfast in August 1984, and I observed British police (Royal Ulster Constabulary) with the assistance of British soldiers beat, club and shoot unarmed Irish men, women, and yes children, with plastic bullets at a peaceful assembly, murdering a young father and injuring countless other citizens. In this context, it would appear that the "terrorists" and the "men of violence" are the ones wearing British uniforms.

Question: How does Thatcher explain the status of "peace keeper" for these British representatives?

President Reagan recently referred to the guerillas in

Nicaragua fighting the Sandinistas as "freedom fighters". What are the polemic criteria defining a freedom fighter and a terrorist? Perhaps the criteria depend on who is fighting whom, and what is the ideological system in which one exists with democracy left to the wind.

One must be very audacious to speak of preservation of democracy, when in one's own backyard is a land torn from its hinterland, continually besieged with sectarian police militia British combat troops, saracens tanks, plastic bullets, paid informers (supengrass), political prisoners, and emergency legislation.

I challenge "60 Minutes" to pursue Margaret Thatcher's doctrinaire perception of preservation of democracy. As one of 40 million Irish-Americans, I would be very interested in listening to the opposition to British rule in North Ireland. Perhaps "60 Minutes" could arrange for a televised interview with Gerry Adams, President of Sinn Fein and constitution-

ally elected member of British Parliament. You may or may not be aware, but Gerry Adams has been denied a visa to visit the U. S.; consequently, he is prohibited from presenting the opposing view, even though he is a duly elected official of a legitimate political party.

Maggie Thatcher may be fooling some of the people some of the time with her peacekeeping propaganda, but she is not fooling Irish-Americans. We are wise to her true colors - the red, white and blue of the Union Jack. The majority of Irish-Americans wish to see the reunification of Ireland, with the Irish tri-color flying peacefully with self-determination. British interference has cost the Irish nothing but misery, suffering and death. In the words of William Butler Yeats "When may it suffice?"

Ms. Sawyer, the challenge of Gerry Adams, please!

Sincerely,
Karen Clark
Los Gatos, Calif.

Fenians Battle Propaganda

Philadelphia Daily News

Philadelphia, PA

Dear Editor:

Once again, England rears its ugly head in the form of false propaganda as to the men and women of the Provisional Irish Republican Army being labeled as murderers and terrorists. Moreso, since the recent IRA military operation in Newry against the dreaded Royal Ulster Constabulary. These men are not in a sense a police group, as compared to our own American police officers. This is a paramilitary group backed and supported by the British Army. These men wear the military uniform of the armed forces of the British Empire, and are legitimate targets of the Provisional IRA.

There is no doubt that the

greatest aspiration of the Irish people over the past 800 years has been to live in peace, tranquility and freedom in their own land.

Yet in that 800 years, there has not been a day of peace - and this lack of peace is due solely and incontrovertibly to the fact that as a people, they have been subjected to the most cruel and vicious attacks by foreign invaders.

For eight centuries, the Irish people have been slaughtered, starved, sold into slavery, exiled (as my family was), and divided by the rulers of a nearby country, not one of whose 50 million population can be found to say: "Yes, I know what I took part in."

On the contrary, they tell the Irish people that they have sent their soldiers to make

peace in Ireland. The same soldiers who presumably made peace in Palestine, Cyprus, Kenya, India and yes, the United States. The same soldiers and so-called Ulster policemen who summarily execute young innocent Irish children with plastic bullets, in the name of peace.

These peacemaking troops recently have been convicted as torturers before an international tribunal.

There will be no peace in Ireland as long as one foreign soldier remains. The police will only be at peace when the invading forces of the British empire are driven out.

And Ireland unfree shall never be at peace.

Tom O'Leary
Irish-American Fenian Society
Philadelphia, PA

RUC Are Not "Police"

Editor:

Philadelphia Daily News

Dear Sir:

In answer to Stephen L. Ryan's Guest Opinion, "Murder, No - War, Yes": The question is why would anyone attack an RUC stationhouse in Newry killing nine Royal Ulster Constables? He says the only armament kept there are bicycles, and that he spent the summer there, studying and being shown about by the constables.

Did they show you on August 10, 1984, in Newry, how they attacked mourners at the funeral of IRA volunteer Brendan Watters and two days later, how the RUC, with armored cars, landrovers and plastic bullets, made a vicious, cold-blooded attack on peacefully seated demonstrators in Belfast, kill-

ing John Downes? If the only armaments there were bicycles why was it surrounded by barbed wire with a watchtower?

We do agree, Mr. Ryan, that Irish nationalists want nothing more than to go on with their lives, and if the 30,000 crown forces would leave, and end 816 years of British rule and intervention, this can be possible. Perhaps serious diplomatic pressure by the United States can be brought upon England to leave North Ireland so the citizens there can go on with their lives. Catholic and Protestant can live side by side in harmony, as they do in the south of Ireland and in the U. S. United States.

Charles J. Burke
South Philadelphia

Resistance to Oppression Is a Basic Right

Honorable Richard Lugar
Chairman Senate Foreign
Relations Committee
Washington, DC

Dear Sir:

I appreciate your response to my letter of 2/14/85.

I hope you were among the members of Congress who took the opportunity to discuss the British presence in the north of Ireland with Mrs. Thatcher. Your position and prestige is of vital importance as she cannot ignore your concern as she so callously ignored and dismissed the report of the "New Ireland Forum" with her "out... out..." response.

I wish you would have the same opportunity to discuss and question nationalist leaders such as Gerry Adams but, alas for some strange reason he

and others are denied visas by the State Department. It would seem that this policy of visa denial would handcuff you in your job as well as deny the American people the right to hear all sides of the issue from those parties directly involved.

The Forum can not be viewed as representative, as Sinn Fein was denied a part in the process. Without adequate representation from all parties, I hold little hope of there being a democratic answer to the problems regardless of a US envoy or the machinations of Mrs. Thatcher or Mr. FitzGerald.

I am also not optimistic as to the positive effect US investment will have on Ireland. I cite two recent examples of such investment that cause my pessimism: 1) the DeLorean

debacle, and 2) the Short Bros US Air Force contract. As any Irish citizen can tell you, Short Bros is notorious even there for its discrimination against the nationalist population.

I am concerned over a form of US investment, namely the manufacture of plastic bullets by one Sherwood Corp. of Northridge, Calif. Sherwood recently shipped to Ireland 286,000 plastic bullets that will no doubt find their way into the bodies of Irish children. Sir, you could probably use your office to stop such US investment in death.

We do have areas of agreement. Americans should not support the forces of violence in Ireland. Therefore, I would request that you utilize your office to stop the use of US tax dollars being

allocated to NATO from ending up in the hands of the British and security forces who terrorize the people of Ireland. It is my understanding that NATO bases in West Germany are being used as training grounds for British personnel to practice attacks on mock Irish villages. It is also my understanding that a NATO base is under way in the south of Ireland to bring it into the NATO camp. Is this the strategy of the US?

We also agree that answers to the "troubles" should be arrived at through democratic means and with the consent of the majority of the people. I would hasten to add that democracy is an ideal in the north of Ireland in that the Irish Nationalists have never seen the reality of this and have been system-

atically denied democratic rights.

The reaction of the Irish nationalists, the taking up of arms, is the direct response to the occupation of a foreign army that represents a foreign culture, system, and oppressor with a history of 800 years of bloody misrule in Ireland. Those who resist this misrule and those of us who fought throughout the world and support their resistance are simply following the basic right - obligation - of all free people, Afghan, Pole, or Irish "to recognize their country and take it back from those whose sole right to its ownership is based upon conquest."

Sincerely yours,
Gary Barnett
Evansville, IN

an ceacht gaeilge Irish lesson - 29

PRONUNCIATION REVIEW

The letter "r" is pronounced with two principal sounds in Irish; both sounds differ from the American pronunciation. If the "r" begins a word and is followed by an "a,o,u", roll the sound by placing the tongue tip near enough to the hard ridge behind the upper front teeth to make the tongue vibrate as you say the "r". Examples: rás, ramhar (ROU-wuhr), raca (RAHK-uh), róid, roc (rohk), rún (roon), rud (ruhd). Give "r" the same sound when it begins a word and is followed by "e, i", as in: réim (ray-m), reilig (REL-ig), rí (ree), riamh (reev), rith (ri).

The broad "r" sound inside a word or at the end, and near "a, o, u", is not as likely to be rolled. It often resembles the American pronunciation. A double "r" near "a, o, u" is rolled, however, as in: barr (bah), ceary (kyahr), carráig (KAHR-ig), bearráim (BYAHR-rim).

Next to the "e, i" inside or at the end of a word, the "r" gets its slender sound. This is perhaps, the most difficult Irish sound for Americans. Place the tongue tip near the top of your upper front teeth and form a shallow pocket in the tongue front. Then pronounce "r". The air should blow downwards towards the lower lip as you drop the tongue. Try: fir (fir), beirim (BER-im), litir, féir (fay-r), Máire (MAW-re), creid (kred), Bríd (breed). Compare "féar" with "féir". The former word has an "r", like the American.

The slender "r" faintly resembles a "d" or "zh" sound in English. In parts of Ireland, a word like "Máire" may sound like (MAW-zhe).

Slender "r" after a consonant sometimes seems to add a syllable, as in: breá (bir-RAW*). In Irish, "r" is pronounced in the front of the mouth, never in the back with a guttural rolling as in some other European languages.

GRAMMAR

Up to now, all the verbs that you have studied, with one exception, have been "regular". In a

regular verb, the forms are based on the imperative, which you can always recognize in the verb form. For instance, "cuir (kir) means "Put" in the past tense, "chuir sé" (k'ir-shay*) means "he put". "Cuireann (KIRuhn) sé" means "he puts", and "chuirfinn" (K'IR-hin) "I would put".

The irregular verbs change more in going from tense to tense, and some change from affirmative to negative. One irregular is "tá".

About ten other Irish verbs are irregular, many fewer than in English, but the Irish verbs change more. We will learn them gradually. The first two are "come" and "go", in the past tense.

Come is: tháinig mé (HAW*-nig may*), I came tháinig tú, you came tháinig sé, he came tháinig sí, she came tháingamar (HAW*NG-uh-muhr), we came tháinig sibh (shiv), you came tháinig siad (SHEE-uhd), they came níor tháinig mé, I didn't come níor tháinig tú, etc.

níor tháingamar, we didn't come ar tháinig mé? did I come? ar tháingamar? didn't we come? náir tháinig mé? (naw*), didn't I come? etc. náir tháingamar? didn't we come? Went is:

chuaigh mé (K*OO-ig may*) I went chuaigh tú, you went chuaigh sé, he went chuaigh sí, she went chuamar (K*OO-uh-muhr), we went chuaigh sibh, you went chuaigh siad, they went (The word "chuaigh" is pronounced (K*OO-uh) in parts of Ireland.) ní dheachaigh mé (nee YAK*-hee may*), I didn't go

ní dheachaigh tú, you didn't go ní dheachaigh sé, he didn't go ní dheachaigh sí, she didn't go ní dheachamar (nee YAK*-uh-muhr), we didn't go ní dheachamar sibh, you didn't go ní dheachaigh siad, they didn't go ní dheachaigh mé? (un NYAK*-hee may*), did I go?

an ndeachaigh tú? etc. an ndeachamar? (unNYAK*-uh-muhr), did we go? nach ndeachaigh mé? (nahk* NYAK*-hee may*), didn't I go? etc.

nach ndeachamar? (nahk* NYAK*-uh-muhr), didn't we go?

Remember that the "ch" next to an "a,o,u" is pronounced by dropping the back of the tongue somewhat while you pronounce the "c" that is in "coat". The result is a guttural sound like that in the German "ach". Don't drop the tongue so far that all you get is an "h" sound. Our phonetic guide employs (k*) for the sound.

DRILL

Go through a progressive drill with each of these two verbs. Start with: Ar tháinig mé? Níor tháinig mé. Tháinig tú. Ar tháinig tú? Níor tháinig tú. Tháinig sé. Continue to the last phrase: Tháinig mé. "Went" requires more alertness. Start with: An ndeachaigh mé? Ní dheachaigh mé. Chuaigh tú. An ndeachaigh tú? Ní dheachaigh tú. Chuaigh sé. Continue to the last phrase; Chuaigh mé.

Then join the following phrases to all forms to make sentences; amach; isteach; suas an staighre; síos an staighre; amach sa ghairdín; isteach sa teach; inné, abhailte; inniu.

Remember that "I was going" is "Bhí mé ag dul", and that "I was coming" is "Bhí mé ag teacht". "I went" and "I came" are this lesson's subject.

1985 BELFAST MARCH

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

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

For information, or to mail checks, write to: Belfast March Tour 1985, c/o Irish People, 4961 Broadway, New York, NY 10034.

INVITATION

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

DESIGNED

The tour is designed to provide interested Americans with an opportunity to see and judge

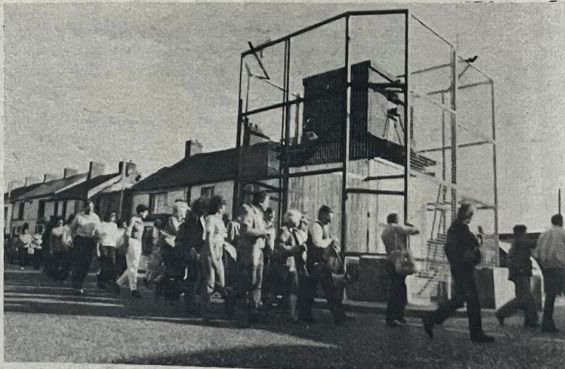
for themselves the reality of life under British rule for Irish Nationalists. The tour will visit Belfast, Derry, Tyrone and Armagh, and be housed with local families in these areas. A number of prominent Sinn Féin leaders will provide guided tours and educational lectures. The British and loyalists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

1984

The Belfast March Tour of 1984 made headlines throughout the United States, Britain, and Ireland. Through news coverage, the British were exposed internationally as terrorists and men of violence in Ireland after the attack on August 12th. Participants returned home and used their newly gained knowledge to inform politicians, the media, and the general public about what they had seen.



Above: Belfast 1983



Below: Crossmaglen 1984

Song and Story

By Danny Crawford

On March 1, 1981, Bobby Sands, the commanding officer of the Provisional IRA within Long Kesh prison, began his hunger strike.

"I am a political prisoner," he wrote the first day of his hunger strike. "I am a political prisoner because I am a casualty of a perennial war that is being fought between the oppressed Irish people and an alien, oppressive, unwanted regime that refused to withdraw from our land." His logic was that of Tone, Emmet and Pearse: "I believe and stand by the God-given right of the Irish nation to sovereign independence and the right of any Irishman or woman to assert this right in armed revolution. That is why I am incarcerated, naked and tortured." There was an enemy — and a simple, straightforward solution. "Foremost in my tortured mind," he continued, "is the thought that there can never be peace in Ireland until the foreign, oppressive British presence is removed, leaving all the Irish people as a unit to control their own affairs and determine their own destinies as a sovereign people, free in mind and body, separate and distinct physically, culturally and economically." He saw himself as part of an ennobling tradition.

"I am dying," he concluded, "not just to attempt to end the barbarity of H-Block or to gain the rightful recognition of a political prisoner but primarily because what is lost in here is lost for the Republic and those wretched oppressed whom I

am deeply proud to know as the risen people." He died sixty-six days later.

In the next three months, nine others followed in his death-steps. They, too, would follow the path taken by Terence McSwiney, whose death in Brixton Prison in December 1920 after a hunger strike lasting seventy-four days resulted in a national outpouring of grief.

British politicians, who in life branded these men as criminals, have been exposed as liars in the eyes of Americans and indeed of the world. Criminals do not suffer such deaths for the freedom of their country.



Bobby Sands

Ballad of Bobby Sands

*Come gather round me one and all
My song to you I'll sing
In memory of a brave young Irishman,
Who would not concede defeat,
From his stand would not retreat*

*I sing of the gallant Bobby Sands
Bobby Sands,
Yes, I sing of the late great Bobby Sands.*

*He organized the hunger strike
To win and change, reform
To stop the evil tyrants in their
craze,
To regain the five demands.
He took his young life in his
hands
For the betterment of comrades
in Armagh and in the Maze.*

*They tried to break your spirit
But no way could they succeed.
The phoenix in your heart they
tried to quell
With their beatings, degradation,
All in vain to their frustration.
The phoenix in your heart they
tried to quell
With their beatings, degradation,
For the more they tried, the
more you would
Rebel, you would rebel,
With dignity your principle did
swell.*

*But freedom was to come to you
On a rain-soaked Tuesday morn,
From the heavens tears of patriots
were shed
With the joy that you are free
To walk with Tone and Connolly.
Forever live the name of Bobby
Sands.
We shall endeavor
Your name, to foe shall always
threaten fear.*

*So to all you people,
My song to you I've sung
In memory of a brave young
Belfast man
Who would not concede defeat,
From his stand would not retreat
I sing of the gallant Bobby
Sands,
Bobby Sands,
Yes, I sing of the late great
Bobby Sands.*

An Corrfhocal

In continuation of the subject of paddracha or prayers, consider the similitude involving the work of the occupation of an t-aoire (TEER-ə), the shepherd in the 22nd Psalm. The words:

Is é an Tiarra m'aoire
Ní bheidh aon n' de dhíth orm
are familiar to most as "The Lord is my shepherd," etc. Dith means "want, lack" and de dhíth means "wanting" or "lacking"

Going on:
Culreann sé i mo luí mé
I móineár féaruaithne
Seolann se ar imeall an uisce mé
Mar a bhfaighim suatmhneas
(He sets me down in a meadow of grass green; he directs me on the edge of the water, where I find rest)

Móineár (MOH-in-ay'-r) is first declension, perhaps derived from móin, "peat" or "turf" and also "moorland."
Féaruaithne (fay'-r-WIN-eh), is a madeup word but suits the purpose.

Níos faide
Seolann sé mé ar rianta díreacha, mar gheall ar an ainm.
Má ghabhaim tré ghleann duaiseach an bháis féin, ní heagal liom an anachail,
ó táirse faram, a Thiarra Slad do mhaide agus do throstán mo thaca.

(He directs me on straight paths because of his name. If I walk through the dark glen of death itself, I will not fear calamity, because you are with me, Lord. Your stick and staff are my support)

Seolaim (SHOH-lim) means "I direct" or "I sail" and ag seoladh is "directing sailing"
Rian, an rian, na rianta: path or route. Aer-Rianta is an aviation firm at Shannon Airport.

Mar gheall ar (muhr YOUL;

muhr YAHL) means "because of" or "about."

Duaiséach (DOO-t-shahk') used to be spelled duaihshéach which obviously comes from dubh, black

Anachain (AHN-uh-hin) na hanachaine, is a feminine noun meaning calamity or trouble.

Ó following anachain, means "because" here.

Táir is a Munster form for tá tu, and the -se gives emphasis. Trostán (trohs-TAW'n) is an old word for a pilgrim's staff.

A thuilleadh:
Cóiríonn tú bord chun béile dom i bhfanáse mo naimhde,
Ungann tú mo cheann le ola,

Ta mo chupán ag cur thar maoil.
(You prepare a table for a meal for me in the presence of my enemies, you anoint my head with oil; my cup is brimming over.)

I bhfanáse (I VEE-nuh-shé; in the presence of, followed by the genitive.

Namhad (NOU-uhd), a namehaid, na naimhde (NEYE-de); enemy.

Ungaim (UNG-ím), I anoint; ag unghadh, anointing. Remember the medicinal product "Ungentine," an ointment.

Maoil (mweel), na maoilte, na maolleanna; top or brim. Thar maoil means "past the top" — brimming over.

Sa detreadh:
Leanfadh cineáit is fhabhar mé gach uile lá do mo shabhar.
I gteach an tarna a mhairfidh mé go brách na breithe.

(Kindness and favor will follow me every day of my life. In the Lord's house I will live until the Day of Judgment.)

Fabhar (FOU-uh), 1st declension; favor.

Go brách means "forever," but the entire phrase has come to mean "until Judgment Day."

Irish American Defense Fund SOCIAL

Saturday, May 18th at 9 P.M.

at
The Breffini Inn
40th Street & Queens Blvd.
Music by The Teetotalers

Guest speaker: Bob McCann

Free Buffet Suggested Donation: \$10.00

All proceeds to IADF

St. TERESA'S CYO

St. Teresa's of Woodside, Queens will sponsor a cocktail party for the benefit of the Catholic Youth Organization in the school basement on Wednesday evening, May 22nd, between 6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. The school is located at 50-15 44th Street, Woodside, Queens. A donation of \$12.50 will be collected. Noel Casey, a well-known figure in the Irish American community serves as co-chairman.

UIC FEIS

The United Irish Counties Association of New York will hold a cocktail reception honoring David O'Donnell of Allied Irish Bank on Wednesday, May 22 at 5:30 p.m. It will take place at Moran's Restaurant, 146 10th Avenue (at 19th St).

Entertainment will be by Dermot Henry and All-Ireland

champion musicians and dancers.

The proceeds will support the 53rd annual feis which will be held Sunday, June 9th, at St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers, NY. Donation \$100 per person. For information call W.J. Cunningham at 212-265-4226 or Bernie Morris at 201-385-0710 (after 8 p.m.).

JIM BARR DEFENSE COMMITTEE

is having a
BENEFIT/SOCIAL
in Philadelphia

Sunday, May 19th 1:30 P.M.

at the IRISH CENTER
6815 Emlen St. (& Carpenter), Philadelphia, PA
tel: (215) VI3-8051

Featuring: The film "A Turn to the Gun"

Speakers: Dan McElhatten (Jim's lawyer) and George Harrison

Also: Guest musicians and a raffle

Donation: \$5 food & cash bar
All proceeds to go towards Jim Barr's expenses

Send contributions to: Jim Barr Defense Committee, c/o P.O. Box 272,
Pompton Lakes, NJ 07442

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

NANNY/HOUSEKEEPER

Live-in mature housekeeper for Fort Washington, PA (a suburb of Philadelphia which has many museums, theaters and universities) for a professional couple with 2 school-age children. Negotiable salary for experienced person with recent references. Driver's license necessary. Non-smoker. Call (215) 233-4300, Mrs. Ward, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Mon. through Fri.

No heart untouched

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

ONLY the loud voice of the Irish people and world opinion can bring them to their senses and only a hunger-strike, where lives are laid down as proof of the strength of our political convictions, can rally such opinion, and present the British with the problem that far from criminalising the cause of Ireland their intransigence is actually bringing popular attention to that cause.

— Republican Prisoners, H-Blocks, March 1st 1981.

THE EVENTS leading up to and throughout those long, frustrating and agonising months of the hunger-strike, beginning on March 1st 1981 when Bobby Sands began his fast, came poignantly flooding back last Sunday, May 5th, as we walked up the Falls Road, a road we have trodden so often.

In one of the largest turn-outs since the hunger-strike, each of the thousands assembling in the small narrow streets around the Dunville Park, marking the 4th anniversary of Bobby Sands' death, must have relived the memories, emotions and experiences of that period.

As I stood at the corner of Linden Street, outside the now dilapidated premises which served as Belfast's H-Block/Armagh Co-ordinating Centre, I remember how the place was always a hive of activity, day and night during the hunger-strike. It was also in Linden Street that Nora McCabe, mother of three, was murdered by the RUC on the morning of hunger-striker Joe McDonnell's death. Throughout that period, it was British policy to fire plastic bullets at women and children in an attempt to terrify people off the streets.

VIVID MEMORY

The day the hunger-strike began, March 1st 1981, we stood in the Busy Bee car park in Andersonstown, rain dripping down our faces and listened to the prisoners' statement which outlined their reasons for taking the only decision they could take, to embark on a second hunger-strike.

On the platform stood Mrs Sands, a scarf tied around her head, accompanied by her daughter Marcella. For many, that day is still a vivid memory.

What struck us all was the realisation that although none of us could ever begin to understand what they were both feeling, we all felt a common purpose, we were back on the streets, and we each had our part to play in securing the prisoners' five just and reasonable demands.

Yes, we were back on the streets. Before us lay weeks and months of intense activity, re-forming the local action groups, marching, picketing, lobbying and, most importantly, mobilising mass support for the prisoners in Ireland and abroad.

Four years have gone by since Britain, by her pig-headed intransigence, condemned ten young men to die on hunger-strike. But far from criminalising, crushing or demoralising the prisoners or the struggle, the British government made the same mistake as in 1916 when they executed the leaders of the Rising. They totally mis-

calculated the effect which the hunger-striker's deaths would have in Ireland and internationally.

Instead of diverting attention away from the struggle, they in fact only added fuel to the flame of resistance and, as the prisoners had predicted, whatever the outcome of the hunger-strike, focused worldwide attention on the cause of Irish freedom.

The spirit of freedom dominated Sunday's national hunger-strike commemoration march. While the occasion was sombre and dignified there was also a deep awareness, more apparent since the slaying of John Downes last August, that we were also there to declare our right to march and protest in spite of open intimidation and provocation from crown forces.

At Springfield Road junction a loud shout of defiance from the marchers was the only response to the RUC's threats of prosecution and, all along the route, driving in front and behind the march in landrovers, there was a heavy Brit/RUC presence.

People had come to Belfast from all parts of Ireland, from Scotland and England. Up to 20 bands, including many from Scotland, were spaced out among the thousands of marchers. Political groups, women's groups and oppressed minorities were also represented.

Among the many banners were several pertaining to the blanket protest and to the hunger-strike, and there were also several bearing the portraits of hunger-strikers.

A new banner, unfurled by Lagan Valley Sinn Fein and depicting the now familiar and popular prisoners' motto *Tiocfaidh ár lé*, stretched across the full breadth of the Falls Road and led off the march behind the colour party.

RESISTANCE

Belfast press officer Bairbre de Bruin chaired the meeting outside Connolly House and, as Róisín Ní Mháirtín read out the Roll of Honour of prisoners who have died on hunger-strike since Thomas Ashe in 1917, an almost deafening hush fell on the crowd and remained as she read Bobby's resistance poem, *The Rhythm of Time*.

We were reminded that by no means had the prison struggle ended as Brieghe Brownlee, a former Armagh prisoner, outlined Britain's continuing policy of strip-searching. Brieghe called for immediate action and pressure to be levelled on the British government by "everyone who is concerned with this basic humanitarian issue".

The main speaker of the day, Sinn Fein elected representative for Armagh Jim McAllister, told us:

"May 5th 1981 was a sad day and there were more sorrowful days to come with the



deaths of nine of Bobby's comrades: Francis Hughes from Bellaghy, Raymond McCreesh from Camlough, Patsy O'Hara from Derry, Joe McDonnell from Belfast, Martin Hursan from Tyrone, Kevin Lynch from Dungiven, Kieran Doherty from Belfast, Thomas McEwee from Bellaghy and Micky Devine from Derry."

The election of Bobby Sands, Kieran Doherty and Paddy Agnew, he said, had shaken the British establishment, exposed their "sham democracy" and provided Sinn Fein with the courage and encouragement to enter the electoral arena. The hunger-strike period had been a turning point for tens of thousands of people, who for the first time, he said, were prepared to stand up and be counted.

CONFIDENT

Sinn Fein's electoral strategy, however, had by no means meant a "scaling down of armed resistance". On the contrary, he went on:

"The IRA continued to hit

the Brits hard throughout the six counties and indeed in England itself."

To loud cheers, he said:

"I am confident the RUC in Newry or the Brits in their hillfort at Slieve na Bola, both places where mortars came raining down recently, don't believe the IRA is going soft or that the IRA is giving up its resources to Sinn Fein. Pencils are for marking ballot papers, mortars are for marking RUC barracks."

The election of Sinn Fein councillors, he added, would provide an opportunity to expose the hypocrisy and sham democracy of the six-county state.

Britain's reaction to IRA and Sinn Fein successes was to mete out further repression with their shoot-to-kill policy, mass arrests under paid-perjurers, and arbitrary changes in the law to suit their own purposes. By doing so, McAllister continued:

"The British more and more abandon the facade of democ-



■ A section of the large crowd at Sunday's commemoration; (inset) Jim McAllister

racry and eventual small band of admitt admit to the legitim cause of Irish free was the cause of strike heroes."

In conclusion, attentive crowd: To honour B and his comrades, orate them proper work for their idea of us will be called sacrifice as they c and every one of must continue with

"Too many peccated and led for fainthearted now, hundreds of our m with some being Armagh jail throu ches, with all th ranged again us, time on thard a socialist; imbecile public. If we are the republic to th ability, then and we rightly say lig!

TWINEB Bobby Sands three Twinnock teers commemo ceremony in Miltey last Sunday organised by Sinn Fein comh In his oratio, P Fein electio can Twinnock area death of Sand teers Gerry Fan Rooney.

LIMERICK About 80 pe the annual Bobb memorial in where a march, party, went from to the 1916 me field Bridge.

In an addres Sinn Fein electio Limerick, spok ive resurgenc support during the H-Block str that the prison role in the st dom.

LON A vigil to c deaths of the was held in weekend, Na gathered in North Lond vigil.



BELOW WE PRINT A TRIBUTE TO BOBBY SANDS AND HIS COMRADES WHO DIED ON HUNGER-STRIKE BY TOOMEBRIDGE POW CIARAN McKENNA WHO IS SERVING AN 18-YEAR SENTENCE IN THE H-BLOCKS OF LONG KESH

Spirit of defiance

WHEN I first met Bobby Sands I was between the grills of B wing, H3. I was being transferred from H6 and, as usual, feeling apprehensive as to what lay in store for me in the process of such a move. I could feel a lump in my throat because by this stage I was conditioned by experience that a wing move entails forced mirror-searches, beatings and all sorts of verbal abuse.

As I said, the first man I met at the grill was Bobby, going out on a visit. Have you ever sensed on first meeting someone, a peculiar air or 'spirit'? Well, something about Bobby warmed me to his smile and greeting of "How are ye, mo chara?"

Here was a man I had never met before but yet we could have been friends all our lives. At least, I am sure that's what the Screws thought, so strong was our bond of comradeship.

It was the period between the first and second hunger-strike and although the lads could sense what was in store for them, our spirits were soaring because the crack was great, washing and getting hair-cuts. Something so basic to all of us, yet we were badly out of practice. We all tried our hand at being the barber, or was it butcher, and we called our hair-styles 'punk block'.

After lock-up when the Screws went home, if your cell was near Bobby's there was never a dull moment since he was full to the brim with songs, yarns, wise-cracks, history and poetry, and he was indeed the envy of us all with his command of the Gaelic tongue.

PERCEPTIONS

During more serious moments he would hold us captivated with his crystal-clear perceptions and analysis of the political situation. I used to hope he was wrong when he said our protest would cost

lives. The reality of our situation would never leave him feeling down like most of us. Right away he would bounce back to see the brighter side of things and get the crack going.

He held the record for the longest story, out the door. It was from the book *Trinity*, and he spent 26 nights, three hours a night, telling it to the boys, most of whom if they had their way would not have allowed him any sleep at all.

Sunday morning at Mass gave us a chance to see and have a bit of a yarn with our mates. Usually the racket was so loud no-one could hear each other, but kept shouting all the same. It was a rare sight to see one of the fellas howling his confession into the sagart's ear.

This was one of the few minutes during the week Bobby would find time to have a word with all of us. I remember one Sunday we stood behind locked gates and watched the Screws beat and kick two of our comrades on their way back to the cells.

I could see on Bobby's face he was feeling the pain as much as the man on the ground. I could also sense a spirit that would take much more than the torture of the Screws to break. No-one knew



BOBBY SANDS

that better than the Screws themselves and perhaps that's why they spewed out so much hate.

DEMANDS

On March 1st 1981 Bobby began his hunger-strike for our demands. This was the day he knew would, sooner or later, have to be faced up to. All other channels by this stage were completely exhausted. Five years of refusing to wear prison garb, almost four years on the 'no wash' protest in an effort to use our bodies to achieve our rights.

Needless to say, all our efforts fell on deaf ears. In return, they imposed horrific oppression in an attempt to break us, not only in body but in spirit as well — something they now realise they can never do.

The days went by and Bobby's body began to suffer

the effects of having no nourishment. He spent most of his day doing what he loved most, which was talking and laughing with those near him. No-one would have imagined his body was cold and hungry.

I used to go in and brush out his cell everyday. He would have a blanket wrapped around his waist and another with a towel inside it wrapped around his shoulders. On the table would be the day's food — all set out in large portions to tempt him to eat it, but sure it might as well have been part of the furniture for all the attention he gave it.

He was nine days on the hunger-strike when his birthday came around, and nothing would do, but the lads would celebrate the occasion with a sing-song. When 'Big Tom' McElwee was called to the door, he gave Bobby a beau-

tiful tribute by reciting one of Bobby's poems. It was one of his usual, 18 verses long about Rodaí MacCorlaí and the 1798 Rebellion. One verse in particular is fresh in my memory. It went something like this.

"I am Rodaí Of Dunane, and those of no property bear my name, those kindly free men who sweat and toil, yet who never reign or gain,

I love those wretched gentle souls, they condemned to death from birth, and I stand by truth and the wretched of this earth."

REMEMBER

I think this must have been the only time when Bobby was ever stuck for words. Perhaps he was like the rest of us and had a lump that couldn't be swallowed. The night's crack ended in a sober tone when Bobby asked us to remember that he was giving his life to the cause he loved and to the people he dreamed would one day break their chains.

Three weeks had passed when they came to take him to the hospital, and in all that time I could hear him laughing and having the crack with the lads, as if he was delaying what lay ahead of him.

On the way out of the wing, 35 of us were shouting "All the best" at the same time. There wasn't a man on the wing who wasn't shattered with the feeling that we would probably never see him or hear him again.

After 65 days on hunger-strike he died, and with him died a wee bit of the H-Blocks, he is in all our hearts.

Now and again people who have come up against us ask "What is it that makes your comradeship so strong?"

Bobby Sands, Frank Hughes, Raymond McCreesh, Patsy O' Hara, Joe McDonnell, Martin Hurson, Kevin Lynch, Tom McElwee, Kieran Doherty and Mickey Devine — ask anyone who knows a little about the character of any of those lads, and there you will find our strength.

racy and eventually even her small band of admirers have to admit to the legitimacy of the cause of Irish freedom which was the cause of our hunger-strike heroes."

In conclusion, he told the attentive crowd:

"To honour Bobby Sands and his comrades, to commemorate them properly, we must work for their ideals. Very few of us will be called to make the sacrifice as they did but each and every one of us can and must continue with their work."

"Too many people have suffered and died for us to become faint-hearted now, with many hundreds of our men in prison, with women being degraded in Armagh Jail through strip-searches, with all the oppression ranged against us, we must continue on the hard road towards a socialist, democratic Irish republic. If we are working for the republic to the best of our ability, then and only then can we rightfully say, *tuaisiá ár lán!*"

TWINBROOK

Bobby Sands was one of three Twinbrook IRA Volunteers commemorated during a ceremony in Milltown Cemetery last Sunday, May 5th, organised by Lagan Valley Sinn Féin cambráirí ceantair. In his oration, Pat Rice, a Sinn Féin election candidate in the Twinbrook area, recalled the deaths of Sands and Volunteers Gerry Fennell and John Rooney.

LIMERICK

About 80 people attended the annual Bobby Sands commemoration in Limerick city where a march, led by a colour party, went from Bedford Row to the 1916 Memorial on Sarsfield Bridge.

In an address, Des Long, a Sinn Féin election candidate in Limerick, spoke of the "massive resurgence in republican support during and following the H-Block struggle", adding that the prisoners played a key role in the struggle for freedom.

LONDON

A vigil to commemorate the deaths of the hunger-strikers was held in London at the weekend. Nearly 80 people gathered in Kilburn Square, North London, to join the

AN ANALYSIS OF THE SINN FEIN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

WITH LESS than one week to go before polling day, the local election campaign is well underway for the 91 Sinn Fein candidates and their election teams all over the six counties. Sinn Fein activists are concentrating their efforts on developing the organisation locally, and consolidating the republican vote.

Belfast, the largest council area, is heavily unionist-dominated, with presently six SDLP, two People's Democracy and two Sinn Fein councillors out of a total of 51. However, the Sinn Fein councillors have managed in less than two years to make a greater impact than the rest of the Belfast nationalists in 12 years.

Besides a far more dynamic approach to constituency work than the lethargic SDLP, the Sinn Fein councillors have exposed the sectarian nature of the council, with which hitherto the SDLP had been quite content to co-exist.

RADICAL ALTERNATIVE

In Belfast, Sinn Fein totalled more votes than the SDLP in June 1983. This augurs well for a greater Sinn Fein representation after next week, which will be even more effective in tackling the daily problems of nationalists created by decades of unionist misrule.

In contrast to unionist-dominated Belfast, Derry's nationalist majority of 17 to 10 means that Derry Sinn Fein is confident that its candidates will be chosen as the radical alternative within a large nationalist camp. With a first canvass of the five election areas now completed, Sinn Fein candidate Mitchell McLaughlin comments:

"An important aspect of these elections is that for the first time Sinn Fein will have a ward by ward assessment of its vote. Until now the SDLP had a tactical advantage as they have fought three local elections, and knew exactly where their vote was."

And on the likelihood of election-day harassment from the RUC, he added:

"There will be hassle from the RUC on the day, due to their increased powers of detention. Young voters from nationalist working-class areas can expect a tough time as they try to exercise their right to vote."

STRABANE

An area which, in the last few elections, was part of Derry's constituency but is now going it alone, is Strabane — another nationalist council with a majority of eight to seven, the eight nationalists being four SDLP and four independents.

The enthusiasm of the Sinn Fein campaign in this area can be gauged from the fact that they are the only party which has done its postering, thus allowing more time for a door-to-door canvass. Besides winning representation on the council, the election campaign is rejuvenating the whole Sinn Fein organisation in Strabane.

In Fermanagh, Sinn Fein is running 11



● Cavlan and McNulty top the pole in Dungannon

candidates. Campaigning started in earnest at the weekend with church-gate meetings and, with the benefit of a highly-experienced election directorate, door-to-door canvassing began on Monday this week. The Fermanagh Council is evenly balanced with ten unionists and ten nationalists, including four SDLP, four IIP and two independents, one of whom is now in Sinn Fein and the other close to the SDLP.

CASTING VOTE

The unionists have held the chair since 1977 thanks to their casting vote, but with the new boundaries and an extra three seats, it is widely predicted that Fermanagh will become a nationalist council by next week.

Sinn Fein will, undoubtedly, poll well



● Margaret Hogan, Bann Valley candidate

● John Little, the Sinn Fein candidate in Lurgan

in Fermanagh and will see several of its candidates elected, despite the intervention of IIP candidates who may cause some confusion as they attempt to split the nationalist vote.

In the Newry and Mourne area, nine Sinn Fein candidates are running for some of the 22 nationalist seats on the 30-strong council. According to local candidate, Sinn Fein elected representative Jim McAllister, the campaigning is underway and the first canvassing returns suggest a solid republican vote in South Armagh, and in South Down which has traditionally been regarded as an SDLP stronghold, Sinn Fein's organisation is being developed steadily.

DOWN

In the Down district, another nationalist-controlled council, Sinn Fein is standing two candidates. There, too, organisation is being strengthened as indeed is the case in the unionist-dominated councils, such as Craigavon (11 nationalists out of 25, and six Sinn Fein candidates), Lisburn (two SDLP councillors out of 23 at present, two Sinn Fein candidates), Antrim (with

three nationalists out of 15 and one Sinn Fein candidate).

In the Antrim areas the nationalist vote is dispersed between Ballymoney, Moyle, Larne and a few in Ballymena. And in strongly-republican Toome, Sinn Fein is aiming to win a seat.

In Cookstown, which had seven nationalist and eight unionist councillors until now, the addition of an extra seat following boundary changes is likely to create an eight-eight situation within which even one Sinn Fein councillor will have a strong influence.

Such an influence is badly needed in a town where, although the population is evenly-balanced between Catholics and Protestants, unionist domination has traditionally been strong and oppressive. Discrimination is rife in the area and, in recent years, Sinn Fein in the town has been active in identifying and challenging such discrimination.

Sinn Fein has seven candidates standing for Dungannon Council which has two additional seats following the boundary changes. In the last council, which had 20 seats, nationalists held eight seats and unionists 12, but the two extra seats are expected to go to nationalists.

Seamus Cassidy is an outgoing Sinn Fein councillor in Dungannon, while the other nationalist seats were held by four independents and three SDLP councillors.

According to election workers, the Sinn Fein campaign is going very well in Dungannon, despite some apathy and obvious concern at the problems of identification which will arise at polling booths.

LIMAVADY

Two Sinn Fein candidates are standing for Limavady Council in Benbradagh which is an area of solid republican support. Limavady Council presently consists of eight unionists and seven nationalists. Benbradagh is a 'five-seater', with one SDLP, one independent, one IIP and two Official Unionists, and according to local candidate Micky Hasson, Sinn Fein has a slight lead on the SDLP in the area. Transfers will be crucial on the day, and the Sinn Fein election team is spending a lot of time explaining the importance of the transfer system to the voters.

The presence of a Sinn Fein councillor in Limavady would combat the complacency of SDLP councillors on discrimination against Catholics. Micky Hasson points out. Limavady Council has not signed the Fair Employment Agency Declaration.

In Omagh, the seven Sinn Fein candidates are spread over the three areas of Omagh town, West Tyrone and Mid-Tyrone. Sinn Fein candidate Francis McKay reported good canvass returns in the town, but many young voters are still without ID less than a week before polling day.

BALANCE

In Mid-Tyrone, Sinn Fein is hoping to secure IIP votes to complement the strong republican vote in the Carrickmore area. In West Tyrone, election workers point to the health cutbacks in Tyrone County Hospital as a cause for local concern. Unemployment is very high in that area.

The boundary changes in Omagh district might bring an extra nationalist seat to Mid-Tyrone, which would tilt the balance of power firmly on the nationalist side with 11 to ten seats.

Magherafelt is in a similar position, with eight nationalists to seven unionists, and an extra seat which is widely predicted to go to a nationalist.

In 1981, three candidates ran under the H-Block banner. One of the three was Oliver Hughes, brother of hunger-striker Francis. Each of the three candidates topped the nationalist poll in their respective electoral areas. Five Sinn Fein candidates are standing.

Moyle is another district council which could well see a marked change after the elections. In 1981, the elections resulted in an even balance between nationalists and loyalists. This time, however, the area has lost one seat which opens up the possibility of a nationalist-controlled council. With four Sinn Fein candidates standing, the election results here will be closely monitored.

Cultural manifesto

SINN FEIN has been to the fore in the cultural revival of the six counties. The party runs around 50 Irish classes and its members have been prominent in all the campaigns to promote the language.

As a follow-up to this work, Sinn Féin has issued a cultural manifesto outlining how the council structure can be used to promote Irish culture. It is proposed that each council set up a bilingual working party to oversee the promotion of the cultural revival in each area. Is é Sinn Féin an t-aon pháirtí a bhfuil iarrthóirí ag seasamh ar a shon a bhfuil ainmneacha Gaeilge acu. Is iad an t-aon dream a d'eisigh polasáí cuimsitheach cultúrtha don a tógcháin.

The cultural manifesto will be circulated to over 300,000 voters in the six counties. It is a further illustration of Sinn Féin's commitment to Irish culture and the priority which Sinn Féin gives to it.

Sinn Féin president Gerry Adams MP, said: "We believe the nationalist people are very conscious of their Irish identity and will welcome this first ever attempt to reverse the neglect of Irish culture by councils."



● Sinn Féin candidates Pat Rice and Máirín Ó Muilleoir at the launching of Sinn Féin's cultural manifesto

Más duine tú atá i bhfábhair cur chun cinn na Gaeilge agus a thugann tacaíocht do ghloasaí Shinn Féin i leith na Gaeilge iarrtar ort vótáil d'íarrthóirí Shinn Féin ar an gcoigéid lé déag de Bealtaine.

Vote republican
VÓTÁIL SINN FEIN



Normalization: 1919 & 1985

On February 28, 1985, nine members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary were killed and thirty others injured when an IRA mortar attack was launched against a fortified RUC station in Newry, Co. Down, occupied Ireland. The nationalists in the area showed their support for those responsible for the attack by driving past the ruined barracks honking car horns. Religious leaders and politicians from the south condemned the attackers. British politicians used the occasion to add to their chorus of "the IRA are killing Irishmen and Irishwomen." Others made propaganda of the fact that some of those killed were Catholics.

South Africa

On March 21, 1985, police opened fire on a crowd of black people in Ulitenhage, South Africa, killing at least seventeen people. "In Washington," the *New York Times* reported, "President Reagan suggested that 'rioting blacks as well as the authorities had been at fault for the violence, which he called 'tragic.' He said it was significant that some of the security forces 'enforcing the law and using the guns were also black—black policemen.'" Blackmen in South Africa, it seems, are killing blackmen. What conclusion do we draw? That the whites in South Africa are saints keeping the blacks from killing one another? That apartheid is morally good and politically necessary. That we must continue to support the obnoxious undemocratic government of South Africa?

Colonial

South Africa and occupied Ireland have in common that they are colonial-type situations. In South Africa, a minority who happen to be white are refusing to allow the will of the people as expressed in elections based on majority rule to determine who will form the government. In Ireland a foreign power is preventing by violent means the right of the people of Ireland to control their own affairs.

There is a simple answer, of course, for those whose moral senses are aroused when an Irishman kills an Irishman in Ireland in the course of a war of independence. All who actively support a British presence on Irish soil, be they Catholic or Protestant, Irish or British, are legitimate targets.

Normalization

Natives of Ireland form a

majority of those killed by Republican forces since 1976 because then the Brits implemented a policy of "Normalization": The role of the army was reduced while that of the RUC was increased in order to

be criminalized.

As might be expected, the casualty rate for members of the RUC went up with Normalization. Criminalization was not without effects. Warders—some of whom were "Catholics"—

of Ireland are, to say the least, hypocritical when they denounce freedom fighters in occupied Ireland for attacking "Irishmen" in the RUC. Throughout the War of Independence which began in January 1919 the IRA concentrated on armed personnel of the British government, and many of the casualties on the British side were Irishmen serving in the Royal Irish Constabulary. Then also, we had a large number of "Irish" casualties because Britain had a policy akin to normalization, as noted by Beckett, *The Making of Modern Ireland*, p. 447:

Fraction

"Lloyd George's coalition ministry, despite its electoral victory in 1918, was not in a strong position, and its conduct of Irish affairs was under constant attack in parliament and in the press. It dared not admit that Ireland was in a state of war, and insisted that the IRA was supported by only a small section of the population, and could be dealt with by police action. Though the number of troops in the country was steadily increased, and though some areas were put under martial law, it was on the police that the government placed its main reliance. The Royal Irish Constabulary had borne the brunt of the Republicans' attacks in 1919; but the casualties that it suffered, and even more, perhaps, the social ostracism to which its members and their families were subjected by order of the Republican government, weakened its will to resist."



● The battered RUC landrover at the scene of the IRA's attack in Newry

give the appearance of normalcy to what was in fact a guerrilla war. As part of "Normalization" captured Insurgents were no longer interned. They had to

have brutalized captured Insurgents. They have been treated as war criminals.

RUC

Some politicians in the south

(Continued on page 13.)

Irish names O Muireadhaigh, O Muiri. Mac Giolla Mhuire, Mac Muireadhaigh (MacMurray, MacMorrow, Murray, Gilmore)



Although many presentday Murrays in Ireland have ancestors who came from Scotland, having lived there for several centuries after originally leaving Ireland, there are many others whose ancestors never left Ireland.

The most significant of these was the Ó Muireadhaigh family of the Uí Máine group in east Connacht. This family was reported to have its principal area at and around Baile Uí Mhuireadhaigh (Ballymurry) and to hold land in what later became the robber barony of Athlone. There were still there as late as 1585.

Another family whose name was later anglicized as Murray was Mac Muireadhaigh of south Liatroim. They were a branch of the O Ruairc family of Breifne. The chief of the name lived at Lochmoyntach.

By ancient tradition, the earliest ancestor of this Liatroim family was Muireadhaigh, a brother of Belrin on the Ó Beirne family line. Subsequent names in the family include Dubhaltach, Britriabhach, Conghalach, Giolla Calma, and Giolla Chríost (Gilchrist, later).

The name Muireadhaigh may

have meant "mariner" although south Liatroim is some distance from the sea. The family later became known as Ó Muireadhaigh na hAidhne (aidhneidhe meant "advocate"), but was later anglicized as MacMurry first and then largely as MacMorrow. Some are Murray or even Meredith.

In Tír Conaill (Dún na nGall or Donegal), the Mac Muireadhaigh family was numerous and strong for a time. The anglicized version of the name is usually MacMurray.

Another source of the present "Murray" name is the Ó Muirigh family of An Clár (Clare). This spelling may be a corrupt form of Ó Muireadhaigh. Perhaps Bartholomew Murray, 1695-1767, a Clareman who gave generous benefactions to the Irish College in Paris during the Penal Days, was a member of the family.

In the late 16th century, there was mentioned an "O'Murrih" family of Ballywiddan in Carbery, Corcaigh. Supposedly, this name became Murray.

Another family, Ó Muireadhaigh, whose chief lived at Ceara in Maigh Eo (Mayo) and who held lands in the north of Tír Amhalgaidh (later Tirawley), became first O'Murray and then Murray.

All these families, and perhaps a few more, took their name from ancestors named "Muireadhaigh." The personal name Giolla Mhuire, or "servant

of Mary," was the starting point for other families.

The family of Mac Giolla Mhuire, in An Dún (Down), was the most important. They held land in north An Dún, land stolen from then and renamed the robber barony of Castle-reagh. This family traced its descent to the Three Collas, descendants of Cormac Mac Art, who were instrumental in establishing the Gaelic kingdom and civilization in Scotland in the 4th century AD.

The family maintained its importance up to the 16th century. Anglicized forms of the name include MacElmurray, MacGillmore, and Gilmore, in addition to Murray.

Another family of similar but different name is Mac Giolla Mhír in Sligeach (Sligo). This name became Mac Gilmore, Gilmer or Gilmore. The name Mír may come from the word near, "lively, swift."

Well-known bearers of anglicized forms of all these families' names include Donnchadh Ó Muireadhaigh, 1458-1484, archbishop of Tuama in Gallimh.

Daniel Murray, 1768-1852, was born in Arklow, Cill Mhantáin (Wicklow). He was educated in Salamanca and ordained in 1792. A curate in Arklow, he became frightened at the time of the 1798 Rising and fled to Dublin. Later on, he opposed repeal of the infamous Union of Ireland with England and

also opposed Archbishop MacEil over the establishment of second-rate "universities" intended only to anglicize the Irish people.

Fr. Dan enjoyed the favor of several English governments because of his servile attitude. He was even offered a seat in the privy council, an unheard-of favor. He lived to see the Gorta Mór, the Great Hunger, during which he no doubt gave wise council to the starving and dying Irish.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, 1827-1892, was a famous band-leader, born near Dublin. He came to the US before the Civil War and served in that war. He wrote "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," but his greatest triumph was in conducting orchestras with as many as 2,000 musicians and choruses of 20,000. A battery of cannon and fifty blacksmiths' anvils

made good any deficiencies in sound production.

In our day, a Gilmore has become a wretched tool of English corruption and misrule in occupied Ireland, signing his name to whatever lying accusations the constabulary and kangaroo courts need and committing any perjury demanded of him.

It is obvious from this short piece on the various origins of the several names that careful research is necessary for anyone who wishes to trace the anglicized family names back to a particular family.

Among the name forms today, Murray is quite common, and there are many MacMorrow listings. MacMurray is seen, too, as is McMurry. Irish forms include Ó Muiri, Ó Muire, and Ó Muirthe. None of the families are known to possess heraldic arms, but the lack will be easily remedied.

Lakes of Killarney

145 Nagle Avenue, New York, New York 10040

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

SUPPORT THE POLICE EMERALD PIPE BAND

SEND LETTERS LIKE THIS TO MAYOR EDWARD KOCH
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, NY

Dear Mayor Koch:

Recently you visited Israel, a country for which you have strong affection by virtue of your ancestral ties. You visited land which is disputed and claimed by neighboring Arab nations. Presumably your presence conveyed an expression of support for Israeli sovereignty in the area. Such an expression was no doubt distasteful to the Arab nations who dispute Israel's claims.

Whatever position one might take, hopefully all Americans would unite to defend your right as an American to espouse political beliefs even if controversial.

Recently members of the New York City Police Emerald Society Pipe Band expressed their intention to visit Ireland, a land with which they feel the same affection as you do towards Israel. They desired to march in honor of ten courageous Irish patriot martyrs, an action which some would consider as controversial as your visit to disputed territory in the Middle East.

The deputy to your appointee Benjamin Ward has privately threatened the band members with sanctions if they attend as a unit, even though the band members would be attending during their vacations.

Many members of the Irish community are outraged. If the State Department turns against Israel, would you forfeit your right as an American to hold and express other views?

Please direct Commissioner Ward to withdraw his un-American command, and allow the band to decide for themselves whether to honor the ten Irish hunger strike martyrs of 1981.

Irish Americans would applaud such a statesmanlike decision and remember it gratefully in the next Mayoral election.

Yours truly,
Pearse Connolly

DELAWARE VALLEY INA

July-August-September: "Irish Day in the Wildwoods at Harry the Haf's, Irish Day in the Poconos Picnic. 4 acres swim club.

July 14 (Sun): Irish picnic in memory of John J. McCullough. Labor leader and great humanitarian. Pulaski Park. Frankfort Ave. and Mill Rd. Noon to 7 p.m. Continuous Irish and American music. Open bar and refreshments.

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

August 11 (Sun): Irish Day in the Poconos at "Camelot Lodge." Everyone especially all INA units are invited to come to a giant get together in the scenic Poconos Molly Maguire country.

Enjoy the indoor and outdoor pool, football field, horseback riding, tennis courts, playground for the kids. Or just come and enjoy the beautiful scenery. Food and refreshments 2 bands with continuous entertainment.

August 18 (Sun): Irish picnic. Pulaski Park

September 8 (Sun): Four Acres Swim Club

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

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

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

(Continued from page 1.)

SUPERGRASS

had been wrong to consult with Kirkpatrick after the bulk of prosecution evidence of other witnesses.

Desmond Boal, QC, also for the defense, said that Kirkpatrick was made aware of difficulties in his evidence and had then tailored it accordingly. Calling for the 27 accused to be acquitted, he said it was now clear that the crown had had an extensive consultation with Kirkpatrick.

He asked the court to draw the "irresistible inference" that Kirkpatrick was alerted in some way to the existing disparities in the crown evidence, and that his evidence was now corrupted and flawed.

Dublin lawyer Patrick McEntee, for the defense, said the thought of objecting to the original crown adjournment had never entered his head, as in the South consultations with

the prosecution witness during a trial did not take place.

Kirkpatrick, he claimed, had "picked up" on the difficulties and had trimmed his evidence to deal with those difficulties.

McEntee also read a letter from the prosecution given to his instructing solicitor which pointed out that the crown had talked to Kirkpatrick about his interviews with RUC, an act denied by the informer.

REMEMBERING THE PAST

Charles Kickham

BY PETER O'ROURKE

CHARLES J. KICKHAM was not only the leader of the Fenians in Tipperary but was, for over thirty years, one of the leaders of the whole movement.

John Devoy, never lavish in his praise for any man, described Kickham as "the finest intellect in the Fenian Movement, either in Ireland or America, although his defective sight and hearing prevented the demonstration of this fact in public."

Kickham was born in Mullinahone, County Tipperary, in 1828. His formal education ended at the age of thirteen when gun-powder exploded in his face, virtually destroying his hearing and sight.

A supporter of the Young Irelanders, he founded a branch of the Irish Confederation in Mullinahone in 1848 but was forced into hiding after the unsuccessful rising of Ballygarry the following July.

WRITER

He joined the IRB in 1860 and three years later, at the invitation of James Stephens, joined the editorial staff of the Fenian newspaper — the *Irish People*. A prolific writer, Kickham contributed many articles to

the paper on a wide variety of topics. His main task was to answer on behalf of the Fenians charges levelled against them by Cardinal Paul Cullen and a section of the clergy.

In his many articles entitled *The Priests in Politics*, Kickham stoutly defended the right of the Irish people to use physical force and denounced the clergy's interference in politics.

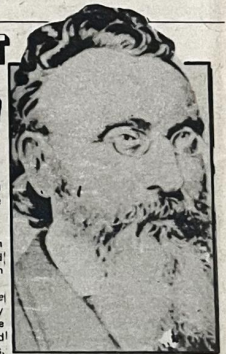
He also wrote the famous novel *Knockragow*.

He was arrested in 1865 and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. After serving periods in Pentonville, Portland and Woking prisons, he was released in 1869 with his health severely impaired and returned to Mullinahone.

ACTIVE

In spite of his ill-health, he moved to Dublin and became active in the reorganisation of the IRB becoming chairperson of the Supreme Council in 1872, a position he held until his death.

An uncompromising Fenian to the



● CHARLES J. KICKHAM

end, Kickham died in Blackrock, County Dublin, in August 1882. The church of his native parish was closed to his remains and he was buried without the presence of local clergy. In a short oration, the Limerick Fenian, John Daly, said:

"Surely in some distant time when Irishmen visit the shrines of their illustrious dead, this lonely Tipperary grave will not be forgotten, for here reposes in death Ireland's purest, bravest and best loved son."

Charles J. Kickham was born on May 9th 1828.





EASTER CELEBRATION

The scene is set. The place A Wing H-3; the time is 5:30 p.m. Easter Sunday. A Wing had just been unlocked. Hurriedly, we went to the canteen. The big night had arrived. Weeks of preparations would now unfold within the next few hours. For we were about to hold our own Easter commemoration as a mark of respect for our dead comrades. Despite continual harassment and interruptions from the screws, we managed to defy them. Weeks of rehearsing had gone into the night's events. Often we had to replace men who after learning lines and poems found themselves being moved to another block. That only made us all the more determined as there was always someone ready to fill an empty place.

Almost every night in the

run-up to Easter, small groups of men could be seen and heard going over their lines in preparation for the big night.

Here we were all ready to go. We had a lot to get through in so little time, and believe it or not we had no time to lose. Our host for the evening was none other than Mr. Martin Meehan who did a marvelous job. A roar from him got us all out of our seats; excitement was in the air. To look our best we all wore our good gear. After all it was a special and important occasion.

With the help of Paddy O'Hagan and Sammy Dines, the canteen underwent a dramatic change. To suit the occasion, portraits of the seven signatories of the Proclamation along with various other slogans appeared on the walls.

After the roll of honor, Bobby Brown recited a poem which went down well with the background music of the guitarists. To finish off the first half, Marcus Murray, Damien Rafferty and Zach Smith gave a brief history on the life of a dead Volunteer from their areas.

After a break of 10 minutes, it was 7:15. We were once again called to order by M/C. The highlight of the evening was about to start—the play, which revolved around the hunger strike. Liam Berkery played the hunger striker, Pat Sheehan his father and Mickey O'Boyle the popular figure of an SDLP man, and lastly our M/C who with a change of clothing entered as Fr. Meehan the priest.

All went well except for the time. The play finished at 8:00 p.m. which left us a half hour before lock up. Dessie Collins in fine voice quickly took the floor and recited the poem of "Brian Boy Magee." We then had a few singers led by Johnny Doc and with help from the audience tried to raise the rest with a few rebel rousers. This was done more as a gesture of defiance in front of the screws who stood and wondered. In their eyes we were supposed to be broken and afraid. After all that was the whole purpose of building H blocks, but they were sorely disappointed.

8:25 and lock up was called. We finished off with the "Soldiers Song" in Gaelic, then we drifted back to our cells.

Amid the hustle and bustle, people asking each other what they thought of the whole affair; once in our cells the doors were firmly closed by screws with long sullen faces. I wonder sometimes just who the prisoners really are, them or us?

Is mise le meas,
Sean O'Neill
H-3, Ceis Fhada

Prisoner Releases

Paul Prigent and Pat Ferran were recently released from Long Kesh.

ÓISÍN

(Continued from page 11.)

Replace

The RUC, in fact, was established in 1922 to replace the RIC which was being phased out following the partition of Ireland. Unlike police forces in the rest of Britain, which were organized on a local basis, the RUC was set up under a single command which had responsibility throughout the newly created statelet. Like the body it replaced it also had the distinction of being the only armed police force in the "United Kingdom." Like the RIC it was designed to suppress political discontent as well as maintain law and order. It was not and never was a "police" force in the sense in which this term is understood in democratic societies.

Murder

Regimes like that of South Africa see much to emulate in Britain's handling of the situations in Ireland. J.B. Vorster, when Minister of Justice, stated he would exchange all the repressive legislation at his disposal in South Africa for those the Special Powers Act gave

the Minister of Home Affairs in occupied Ireland. Britain throughout the centuries has paid natives of Ireland to do its dirty work. We should not be surprised therefore to see the authorities in South Africa recruit blacks into its "police" force. Their presence does not indicate support for the government by the black community. Black policemen who with others fired on a crowd of 4,000 people in Ultenhage on March 21st were not "enforcing the law." They were committing murder.

There is no such thing as a nice war. No one wants to see anyone, Protestant or Catholic, policeman or soldier, Orangeman or Nationalist, killed. Irish Republicans are engaged in a just war. Members of the RUC, British Army and all actively supporting a British presence on Irish soil are legitimate targets. There is no such thing as an "off duty" soldier in battle zones. British personnel in the battle zones are legitimate targets at all times.

LIMERICK MEMORIAL MASS

Arrangements have been made for the 36th annual memorial Mass of Requiem to be offered for the deceased members of the Limerick Men's Benevolent and Social Association, in St. Agnes' Church, 143 East 43rd Street, New York, on Monday, Memorial Day, May 27th at 11 a.m. The Right Reverend Monsignor John M. Brew, P.A. Pastor, will be the celebrant.



Judge John Collins of the Co. Limerick Association

gerald were killed in action.

Daniel F. Hennessy, president, extends an invitation to the members, friends and relatives of deceased members to attend.

After the Mass, the Irish and American anthems will be sung followed by the sounding of "Taps" to conclude the service.

The sounding of "Taps" will be a reminder that the Mass has patriotic military overtones. 35 members of the Association having served in World War II, US Army. Sergeant James P. Alymer and PFC Patrick Fitz-

BRONX GAELIC LEAGUE

The Bronx Gaelic League will hold its final cell of the spring term on Saturday night, May 18, in the Woodlawn Heights Presbyterian Church Hall, 240th Street and Martha Avenue. The traditional country dancing of Ireland will begin at 9 p.m. sharp and continue till 1 a.m. Music will be by the popular Northern Lights cell band. Tea and soda bread will be served. Children under 14 must be

accompanied by a parent. All proceeds of the cell go to defray the cost of free weekly classes in Gaelic, Irish history and cell dancing.

The Bronx Gaelic League welcomes all who are interested in Ireland's culture. Classes will end on May 24th, but will resume in October. The League sponsors a weekend and cell to East Durham in the Spring and Fall.

IRISH ARTS CENTER

SUMMER HISTORY PROGRAM

The History Department of the Irish Arts Center is pleased to announce the start of its Irish History Summer Showcase featuring a variety of programs on Irish and Celtic history and culture. Programs for May and June are as follows:

May 12th: Film: "The Battle of Culloden"; speaker: Alexei Kondratiev

May 29th: Mike Quill and the T.W.U.; speaker: Shirley Quill

June 12th: The Last Hunger Strike; speaker: Kevin Kelley

June 26th: Welsh Nationalism; speakers: Mickey Burke and Stephen de Villo

All programs are in Wednesday evenings at 7:30 p.m. and are held at the Irish Arts Center, 553 West 51st Street in Manhattan. Admission is free.

For more info: call the Irish Arts Center at (212) 757-3318

The Irish American Fenian Society, Inc.

will hold a reception honoring

The Honorable Claire Short

Member of Parliament and outspoken opponent of the British occupation of Ireland.

Friday, May 31st 9 P.M. - 1 A.M.

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Hempstead Ave., Lynbrook, NY

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Donation: \$40.00

COMING NEXT WEEK

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Defense Fund Testimonial



Community Events

BRITISH M.P. TO TOUR US

The Honorable Claire Short, Member of British Parliament and an outspoken opponent of British rule in Ireland, will be in New York on Friday, May 31st. to speak on the overall effect of the British occupation of Ireland and the growing anti-war sentiment in England among Members of Parliament and the British public for what is becoming known as "England's Viet Nam."

Ms. Short, who will be in the United States for a week, is being sponsored by the Irish American Fenian Society. The purpose of the trip is to generate as much publicity as possible concerning the nature of the British occupation of Ireland and to build support in this country for a total British withdrawal.



Claire Short

A reception will be held for Ms. Short at St. Mary's Knights

of Columbus Hall, 78 Hempstead Avenue in Lynbrook, New York, on Friday evening, May 31st from 9:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m.

A donation of \$10 is requested; all proceeds will be used to defray Ms. Short's travelling expenses.

A cold buffet will be served and a cash bar available. Entertainment will be by The Gale Force band. For information and ticket reservations, call 516-593-2924. A bus will run from the Bronx area; for information call 212-231-0960.

All members of the Irish American community are invited to attend the reception, meet Ms. Short and show their support for a British withdrawal.



Michael Farrell

On April 27th, Michael Farrell, prominent civil rights leader and author of *Northern Ireland: The Orange State and Arming the Protestants*, spoke to a gathering of approximately 150 people in Toronto, Canada. The event was sponsored by the Irish Freedom Association.

up in a country which was known as British North America and which only two years ago patriated its constitution from Westminster. The British presence is still very prevalent — the Queen of England is head of state, and her portrait appears on Canadian stamps and money. Most Canadians are brought up to view Britain as the epitome of honor and justice.

Exposing Britain's imperialist brutality to such an audience is very embarrassing to Britain's carefully cultivated image in the Commonwealth country. Michael Farrell's highly successful appearance puts one more crack in that image.

The audience, which consisted largely of Canadian high school and college students was shocked to hear the facts about the nature of the regime in north-east Ireland and the role Britain has played in the oppression of the Nationalist people. These facts were doubly shocking to people who have been brought

IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOC.

The Irish American Fenian Society, Inc. has embarked on their annual fundraising drive for the Irish Children's Fund. A 1979 survey by the "Northern" Ireland Housing Executive concluded that Belfast had the worst housing conditions in Western Europe. 14% of the households were overcrowded. More than 20% of the city's homes lacked at least one of the basic amenities - a bath, kitchen, sink, wash basin, inside lavatory, or hot and cold water. In 1978 the Child Poverty Action Group reported 75% more child poverty in north-east Ireland than in Britain; approximately 75% of the teenagers are now among the hard-core unemployed.

Irish American Fenian Society. Make checks payable to the Irish Children's Fund, 49 Finigan Avenue Apt H-14, Saddle Brook, NJ 07662

IRISH PEOPLE SURVEY

The staff of *The Irish People* wishes to thank all those subscribers who participated in the recent delivery survey. It would be appreciated if survey forms were returned to *The Irish People*, 4951 Broadway way, New York, N.Y. 10034. Please mail by May 15th to enable the survey to be fully evaluated. Assistance by our readers is requested to identify any delivery problems and provide a better service.

Adopt a child in spirit. You can do that by donating to the Irish Children's Fund of the

PASS ALONG THIS COPY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE TO A FRIEND

The Rising Steps a cell dance group, would like to invite you to share with them an afternoon of Irish entertainment featuring the well known songstress, Carmel Quinn. They are directing and promoting a festival of Irish music, dance and humor to benefit the Irish Children's Fund, Inc.

The purpose of the Irish Children's Fund is to keep Ireland's most precious resource, the children, pure in the hope of a brighter tomorrow. The ICF is non-political, non-denominational

BRIDGEPORT

and non-profit. Its function is to bring Protestant and Catholic youngsters from north Ireland to this country for six weeks. The children stay with host families for the duration.

Endorsed by the AOJ and the Bridgeport Gaelic American Club, the benefit for the Irish Children's Fund will feature, in addition to Carmel Quinn, the music and song of Malone and Hutch. Rounding off the program will be champion step dancers from the Lenihan School of Irish Dance.

The benefit will begin at 4 p.m. on Sunday, May 19th, at the Downtown Cabaret in Bridgeport. Tickets are \$10 and are available at the Downtown Cabaret.

If you are unable to attend but would like to make a tax deductible contribution to the ICF, you may do so by mailing it to:

The Rising Steps
c/o The Gaelic American Club
73 Goodsell St.

Bridgeport, CT 06660
Attn: Larry Conden, Treasurer

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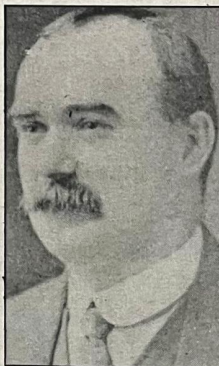
JAMES CONNOLLY REMEMBERED

James Connolly was born in a poor Irish neighborhood in Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 5, 1868. He was one of three children. At ten years of age, James went to work as a "fetcher" for the printers of the *Edinburgh Evening News*. He worked at many jobs and in 1894 at twenty-six years of age, he became secretary of the Scottish Labor Party.

Connolly spent the years between 1902' and 1910 in the United States. In 1903 Connolly and his family came to Troy, N.Y., to live at 96 Ingalls Avenue. While the family lived in Troy their two children, Nora and Ina, joined other children pulling wagons through the streets collecting and delivering collars at fifty cents a week.

To earn a living while in Troy, Connolly worked for the Metropolitan Insurance Company. He lost his job when hard times hit Troy and the workers couldn't afford the premiums.

James went to work in Newark, N. J. and, in the autumn of 1905, his family joined him



James Connolly

there. In 1910, Connolly returned to Ireland and, in the fall of 1914, became the head of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. He was also one of the founders and the leader of Labor's Irish Citizen Army and he initiated the formation of a Labor Party in Ireland.

James Connolly played a key

role in the "Easter Rising" which began on Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916, in which he was Commander of the Dublin Garrison. On May 12, 1916, Connolly, gravely wounded, was taken from his cell on a stretcher, strapped into a chair and shot to death by troops of the English government. He was 47 years of age.

Today in Ireland, streets are named for Connolly and the railway station on Arniens Street in Dublin is "Connolly Station." Commemorative stamps with his likeness were issued in 1966.

Pádraig Colum, the Irish poet, author, and playwright, said after Connolly's execution by the English government, "Now that heavy earnest man, that brave and clear-minded fighter has been shot to death, it is hard to think that the loss to Ireland is not irreparable. I find it difficult to believe that we will see in our time a man who will give the Irish workers such brave and distinguished service - who will give as Connolly gave them, his mind, his heart, his life."

ARDOYNE GUN ATTACK

BY JANE PLUNKETT

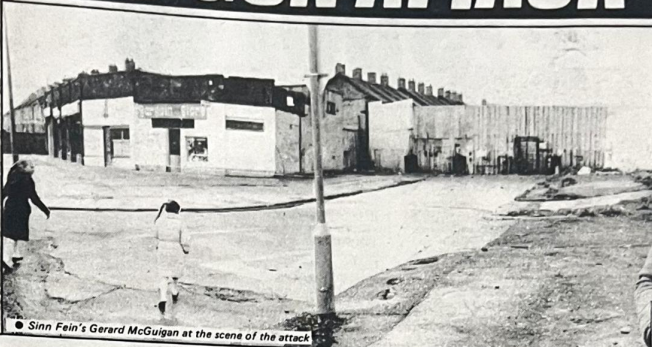
A 29-YEAR-OLD Belfast father-of-three was shot in the back and seriously injured by loyalists who fired indiscriminately into the Ardoyne area on Sunday, May 5th.

When the incident happened, at the corner of Jamaica Street and Alliance Avenue, shortly before 1am, the area was quite busy with people returning home from a night out. Several people had to dive for cover as two loyalists, armed with a rifle and handgun, raked the streets with about 15 shots.

One flimsy prefab home was hit three times. For some time the loyalists had been standing jeering at local people outside a Chinese takeaway on Alliance Avenue, yards from the loyalist Glenbryn estate.

Seconds before the attack, Patrick Connolly, whom neighbours describe as "a family man who rarely went out," had left his prefab home on the corner of Jamaica Street to buy milk. A friend who was with him told AP/RN:

"At first I thought the man at the takeaway had a baseball bat. Then he fired three or four shots. We ducked and ran and then there was another



● Sinn Fein's Gerard McGuigan at the scene of the attack

burst of shots and one of them shouted, "Come on over, you Fenian bastards. We ran down Jamaica Street and went into a house. It was then that Paddy said he'd been hit."

SERIOUS

Patrick Connolly was hit by a single bullet which punctured his lung. He was detained in hospital, seriously ill and under intensive care, his condition complicated by childhood polio which had affected his chest and arms.

As in previous sectarian attacks locally, in which loyalists have thrown bricks, iron bars and petrol bombs into nationalist homes, the RUC made no attempt either to disperse the attackers beforehand or apprehend them subsequently, though RUC landrovers were present in the vicinity throughout. However, after local people provided detailed descriptions of the attackers, three loyalists were eventually arrested.

Sinn Fein's Gerard McGuigan, candidate for the forthcoming council elections, pointed out:

"As always, the efforts of the sectarian RUC were directed at harassing and intimidating Ardoyne nationalists. Only last month, for example, Paddy Connolly himself was badly beaten by the RUC, needing several stitches to his eye, after he came out to complain that RUC jeeps careering noisily around his home with spotlights glaring were keeping his young children from sleeping."



● PATRICK CONNOLLY



● Stephen Larkin (14) at bullet hole made in a sectarian murder bid on his home in Ardoyne



● Stephen Larkin (14) at bullet hole made in a sectarian murder bid on his home in Ardoyne

REPUBLICAN CRISIS OF VIOLENCE

BY ROBERT CARLIN



● Loyalist thugs on the prowl in Cookstown

ARROGANTLY dismissing the wishes of local residents, the RUC escorted a rally and parade of the sectarian DUP through the overwhelmingly nationalist Gortallowry Park estate in Cookstown on Thursday evening, May 2nd.

Following the announcement of the march, the local tenants association organised a petition opposing the intrusion, which was signed by 98% of the estate's residents. Predictably, the petition was ignored by the RUC.

Subsequently, the tenants association advised local people to stay indoors during the parade, which was led by DUP stalwarts Paisley and McCrea, and by local DUP bigot Councillor Alan Kane.

Despite promises by the RUC that the parade would not be allowed to stop, the first band was allowed by the RUC to halt in the estate. Due to the restraint of the local people, the parade passed through Gortallowry Park without incident and proceeded

to a rally in Oldtown. Shortly after the rally ended, loyalist thugs broke a window in the home of Christopher Neeson, Sinn Fein candidate for Cookstown in the forthcoming council elections. Neeson told AP/RN:

"During the rally, my name, along with that of Sean Begley, was abused by Alan Kane. After the rally, my house at Coolnafranky Park was attacked. My father was in the house alone, around midnight, when a large brick was thrown through the front window. He was badly shaken.

"The RUC were present during the parade not to protect local residents but to give loyalists yet another chance to intimidate the people of Gortallowry Park, who have suffered sectarian harassment on numerous occasions over the years."

British Smear Campaign

As part of an on-going black propaganda campaign, the London *Sunday Times* has been running a series of stories about splits in the IRA, aimed at causing confusion and demoralisation in Republican ranks in the run-up to this month's and next month's local government elections in the north and in the twenty-six counties

The two journalists whose by-lines have appeared on the stories, Chris Ryder and Barrie Penrose, are well-known British army hacks whose names have even been gleefully quoted by RUC officers to arrested Republicans being interrogated in Castlereagh last weekend.

The IRA have repudiated the "split" story, but last week the *Sunday Times* ran another frontpage article alleging that veteran Republican Sean MacStiofain had been a garda informer prior to his arrest in November 1972, when he held a senior position within the Republican Movement

Scorn

Leading Republicans have poured scorn on the allegation, and Martin McGuinness of Derry in a statement said: "Recent allegations against Sean MacStiofain expose the sinister links that British intelligence and the RUC Special Branch have with influential sections of the British media.

"The current smear campaign directed against the Republican Movement is being orchestrated by British intelligence with the active collaboration of various newspaper editors

"The campaign is designed to create division and distrust within the Movement, and Republicans can expect further false 'revelations' in the near future, as part of this on-going black propaganda.

"I firmly believe that the allegations levelled against Sean MacStiofain are malicious and totally untrue"

(Continued from page 1.)

DEFENSE FUND

DAIS

Others on the dais included Congressman Norman Lent, Assemblyman John Dearte, City Councilman Sal Albanese, and New Jersey Freeholder John Curran. Irish Northern Aid members included Michael Flannery, Jim Maunsell, Nancy McGilnev, and Fr. Maurice Burke. Labor was well represented by Bill Treacy and Joe Jamison. The Societies were represented by Tom Doyle and Phil Bolger. Frank Feighery of Offaly, Ed Logue of Derry, Mike Delaney of Tyrone, and Jim Grogan of Tipperary were there on behalf of the United Irish Counties. Frank Beirne, chairman of the New York St. Patrick's Day parade, Dorothy Havden Cudahy of Irish radio prominence, and Jim Lyons of the Irish American Fenian Society were also among the distinguished dais guests.

The comic highlight of the evening was actor Brian Mallon's comic impersonation of Loyalist Reverend Ian Paisley.

A beautiful raffle prize was handcrafted by Eamon Meehan.

More than eight hundred people attended and thereby contributed to provide legal expenses or family assistance payments for the worthy beneficiaries of the Irish American Defense Fund.



Joy Mogahey

(Continued from page 1.)

ARCHBISHOP

litical and spiritual means not through violent or military means. This statement was unsatisfactory to FitzGerald in that it would be equally applicable to British violence as to Irish resistance.

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Colleges football final

O'Reagan, Griffin Cork stars

COLAISTE CHRISTÍ RI.....1-9
SUMMERHILL COLLEGE.....0-9

COLAISTE Christí Ri maintained their enviable record of never having lost in an All-Ireland College football final when they held off the challenge of a very determined Summerhill College, Sligo side in an exciting decider, sponsored by Allied Irish Banks, at O'Moore Park, Portlaoise, yesterday.

The toast of the Cork side at the end of a match that was in the balance right up to the end was their lively captain and right-half forward, Ger O'Reagan. It was he who got the goal, which separated the sides, five minutes from time when Summerhill trailed by just one point and looked as if they might equalise.

Summerhill failed to clear their lines following a breakaway attack by Christí Ri and Mich Crowley passed into the O'Reagan who drove a left-foot shot past Kiernan Ryan in the Summerhill goal. Although they tried very hard in the last five minutes, the Sligo side could pull back only one point.

O'Reagan was not the only hero for Christí Ri, however, as they wore their fourth title. Tony Griffin at left half, was perhaps the most effective player on the pitch. Denis Duggan was very solid at full back and in midfield Kevin Kiely hit some perceptive passes particularly in the second half.

In fact, they played well in every area and Niall Hegarty, Paudie O'Shea and Jerome O'Mahony were others who could be mentioned in a team performance that lacked only a little accuracy in finishing.

Summerhill's first appearance in the final thus ended in defeat but there could be no doubting their commitment particularly in the second half when they dragged themselves back into contention. Their play lacked a little of the coherence of that of the Cork school and they perhaps relied too heavily on certain outstanding players.

KEANEY SOLID

Full back Martin Keaney was a tower of strength and in midfield Declan Conlon put in a tremendous effort alongside the talented Donie McDonagh, whose shooting and passing were excellent.

Their forwards missed two superb chances of goals, however, the second of which could have put a completely different complexion on the game. Just four minutes before O'Reagan's goal, Cormac Kearns was sent through by McDonagh, and with only goalkeeper O'Mahony to beat, chipped over the bar.

A goal at that stage would have put Summerhill ahead and might have undermined the confidence of Coláiste Christí Ri. But if we are to talk about missed chances what about Christí Ri in the first half?

In the first 20 minutes they shot eight wides and, with only a slender lead of three points facing into the wind in the second half, they did well to hold on.

GAA RESULTS

All-Ireland Senior Football Colleges final — Coláiste Christí Ri 1-9, Summerhill College 0-9.

Senior Hurling final — North Mon, Cork 2-7, Binn Community School 0-7.

All-Ireland Senior Hurling "A" — Armagh 3-17, Mayo 1-4, Wicklow 2-8, Kerry 3-9.

Ladies' Under 21 Football — O'Leary 0-7, Wicklow 0-6, Meath 4-10, Longford 1-7, Westford 2-11, Kilkenny 1-5.

Under 21 Football — Antrim 1-10, Cavan 0-2.

Senior Hurling Challenge — Lotts 3-15, Westmeath 1-8.

All-Ireland Vocational Schools Football Final — Ederry 2-8, Tuam 1-11.

CAMOGIE — NSL Dublin 4-14, Clare 1-4; Westford 3-3, Cork 3-8. NLL: Waterford 3-7, Wicklow 1-4.

Coláiste Christí Ri dominated the first 10 minutes with goals from Kiely, Danny Galvin and Griffin before McDonagh, with a superb shot from a 45, opened Summerhill's account.

John Cooney increased Christí Ri's lead with a point after gaining possession from a short free by O'Reagan but McDonagh, with two quick frees, brought Summerhill back into the game.

Paudie O'Shea scored a good point for Christí Ri after a pass by Ralph O'Leary and Peter Quinn hit back for Summerhill. A one-point lead would not have been enough going into the second half but in the last two minutes of the opening period Kiely and Griffin got important scores for the Cork side to leave them 0-7 to 0-4 ahead at the break.

Summerhill began the second

half in style with a superb point by Kearns but a long sole run by O'Reagan saw him restore the lead for the Cork side.

Quinn (Summerhill) and Griffin (Christí Ri) exchanged points before McDonagh and Kearns put Summerhill right back into contention trailing by just one point (0-8 to 0-9). Then came O'Reagan's all-important goal, however, and McDonagh's left-footed point two minutes from time, made no difference.

COLAISTE CHRISTÍ RI—J. O'Mahoney; A. Ryan, D. Duggan, S. O'Brien, N. Hegarty, R. O'Leary, A. Griffin (0-3); K. Kiely (0-2), I. Aherne, G. O'Reagan (1-1), P. O'Shea (0-1), D. Galvin (0-1), M. Crowley, J. Stack, S. Cooney (0-1).

SUMMERHILL COLLEGE—K. Ryan; T. Brexney, M. Keaney, E. Walsh, O'Dwyer, S. McKinn, C. Brady, D. McDonagh (0-5), D. Conlon; G. D'Yves, P. Quinn (0-2), G. Sweeney, C. Kearns (0-2), S. Hezzenberry, C. Barry. Subst: L. Buisson for Barry (50 minutes).
Referee: P. Collins (Westmeath).



● SLICK MOVE . . . by Ger O'Reagan (Coláiste Christí Ri) as he beats Cathal Brady (Summerhill College) in a race for possession during yesterday's Hogan Cup All-Ireland Colleges Football Championship final at Portlaoise.

Gaelic Games

Kerry and All Stars in draw

KERRY.....0-12
ALL-STARS.....0-12

PAT Spillane was the top scorer with five points as Kerry and the All-Stars drew a hotly-contested but very sporting Bank of Ireland sponsored match in San Francisco yesterday.

Before 2,000 highly excited spectators, the fortunes of the contest were also level at half-time at 0-7 each.

Outstanding for Kerry were Jack O'Shea as well as Spillane, while for the All-Stars, Larry Tompkins, Barney Rock and Jim Reilly were generally to the fore.

CORK.....6-9

ALL STARS.....3-17

Cork held on for a one-point success in the hurling encounter. Three goals by Tom Mulcahy put them in a commanding posi-

tion but the All-Stars exerted tremendous pressure in the second half and but for some heroic defence on the part of Cork would surely have prevailed.

Scorers: Kerry — T. Mulcahy 3-0, J. Fenon 0-4, K. Hennessy, S. O'Leary and T. O'Gorman 1-0 each, K. Crowley, S. O'Gorman and D. Walsh 0-1 each, All Stars — P. Kelly 1-4, B. Donnelly, M. Lane 1-2 each, N. English, K. Brennan 0-3 each, M. Conolly, J. Kelly, S. O'Gorman 0-1 each.

Last-minute point earns Wicklow draw

KERRY.....3-5
WICKLOW.....2-8

A last-minute point by Wally Manley earned Wicklow a draw in a thrilling finish to the All-Ireland "B" hurling championship at Aughrim yesterday.

Scorers: Kerry (J. Sullivan 1-2, C. Walsh 1-2, P. Stack 1-0, C. Nolan 0-1), Wicklow (P. Berkeley 1-2, W. Manley 1-1, E. Cremin 0-1, S. Ivers 0-1, P. Doyle 0-1, S. Keogh 0-1, M. Doyle 0-1).

ARMAGH.....3-17
MAYO.....1-4

Armagh brushed aside the feeble challenge of a weak Mayo side at the Athletic Grounds, Armagh, to book their passage into the next round of the "B" hurling championship. With Paul Doyle and Paddy Devlin leading the way in attack, Armagh quickly amassed a huge advantage on the scoreboard before allowing Mayo

Gaelic Games: Colleges hurling final

A thriller as Birr fight back

NORTH MONASTERY, CORK.....2-7
BIRR COMMUNITY SCHOOLS.....3-4

NEVER in any sport was a draw a fairer result than the deadlocked final of the All Ireland Colleges hurling championship between North Monastery, Cork and Birr Community School at O'Moore Park, Portlaoise yesterday. But this was not just a match which gave the onlookers — nearly 5,000 attended on a sunny day — the excitement of stalemate at the final whistle. It was a thriller all the way between two skilful, fit and dedicated teams.

In the last seconds of play North Mon had a chance to capture the Croke Cup for the fourth time but their full forward, Denis O'Brien, who had switched to the "40" sent the ball wide from 45 yards range.

Believing that he had struck the winner, O'Brien, who had scored North Mon's two goals, complained to the referee, Seamus Brennan, but the umpire was emphatic with his signal and the referee upheld that decision.

MISSED CHANCES

Birr squandered a number of scoring opportunities in the first half while North Mon took all of their's and deservedly led at the interval by 1-6 to 1-1, having played against a light breeze.

Their backs marked tightly; their midfield, mainly through the industrious work of Barry Couits, was slightly on top and their forwards ran up a lead of 1-4 to no score in the first 20 minutes.

The North Mon goalkeeper, Jim Kennedy, saved a hard shot from right full forward Garry Cahill in the second minute of play. The North Mon defence held off another attack and then, two minutes later, the Cork team's full forward, Denis O'Brien, who received the ball from the team captain, Frank Hogan, shot the first goal of the game. The movement was started by Couits who, though his head was scarcely higher than the shoulder of his opponent, Padraig McGuinness, was having the better of the midfield exchanges.

The Birr boys' efforts were rewarded in the 26th minute when Declan Cleare got their first score, a lovely goal which the right half forward sent home from close range after a jinking run through the Cork defence.

Points were exchanged subsequently by North Mon's Ken Cotter from a free and Birr's Declan Pilkington to leave the Cork team with a lead of five points at the break. At that time it seemed enough to secure another All Ireland victory for that great nursery of Munster hurling.

The first five minutes of the second half produced nothing to change that opinion. But then the spirit of the Birr team suddenly emerged and in the 41st minute their best forward Cahill, who had switched to the left corner, raced through the opposing defence like a snipe to score a great goal. Shortly afterwards Brian Guinan scored another point for Birr to reduce their arrears to the minimum.

Preconceived opinions of a North Mon win were now disintegrating but were restored when O'Brien scored his second goal in the 48th minute with a fast ground shot having received another pass from Hogan. When Paul O'Neill struck another point for the Cork side it seemed that the final had been decided.

The scene quickly changed, however, when, in the 21st minute the Birr mid-fielder, Niall Gath, struck a great ball off the ground into 25 yards range and it sped all the way to the net for a reviving goal.

Birr continued to attack with great spirit and, now on top through the efforts of Gath and McGuinness in the midfield, they pinned North Mon back during the remaining time. The reward for that effort came with two points from frees by Cahill and this was a great match drawn.

a few crumbs of comfort in an all too brief second-half revival.

Scorers — ARMAGH (Paul Devlin 1-5, Paddy Devlin 1-2, C. Nugent 1-0, M. Lennon 0-5, P. Doyle 0-2, McCormack 0-2, P. J. O'Hare 0-1), MAYO (K. Gallagher 1-0, J. Cunnane 0-2, L. Woulfe 0-2).

McKenna falls to save Limerick

KILKENNY.....3-14
LIMERICK.....3-12

As part of their preparation for Sunday week's Munster championship game against Waterford, National Hurling League champions Limerick took on Kilkenny to mark the opening of Tournafulla's new GAA pitch last evening and went under by 3-14 to 3-12.

Kilkenny took the lead through a Ray Hefferan point in the fourth minute and were 2-8 to 2-7 ahead at the interval with Richie Power scoring both their goals. Limerick introduced Joe McKenna in the second half and while he delighted the big crowd by scoring 1-1 he was unable to turn the tide in his side's favour.

Scorers — KILKENNY (R. Power 2-0, H. Ryan 1-0, L. Ryan 0-4, R. Hefferan 0-2, Murphy 0-2, J. Moran 0-2, J. O'Hara 0-1, C. Heffernan 0-1, B. Fitzpatrick 0-1, P. Walsh 0-1), LIMERICK (J. McKenna 1-1, P. McCarthy 1-1, D. Burke 1-0 (op), R. Samson 0-3, O. O'Connor 0-3, J. Carroll 0-2, G. Hegarty 0-1, B. Finn 0-1).