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# The Irish people

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### MORE UNEMPLOYMENT SPURS EMIGRATION

Unemployment in the Free State is again soaring. One young person in four is now jobless.

The latest figures show 227,938 out of work — an increase of 4,276 during the month of June 1985. It is the largest June increase on record.

Normally unemployment falls in June with thousands of seasonal jobs coming on stream in such as tourism, farming and construction. Perhaps more disturbing the seasonally adjusted figures — designed to eliminate seasonal patterns in employment — reveal that the underlying trend is again dismal.

May was an encouraging month for unemployment — showing the first decline in the underlying trend since 1979. There were hopes that the worst was over. Now, however, it's back to the harsh reality that there seems little or no chance in the immediate future of bringing unemployment under control.

**LAYOFFS**  
The jobless total is being pushed upwards by two forces — the growing population with more young people coming into the labor market and, secondly, layoffs. During the past year, the Department of Labor has been notified of 31,290 layoffs — a monthly average of 2,600.

Ironically, the Free State is enjoying an exports boom. But most of the export growth is coming from foreign-owned high technology companies which are not labor intensive. Many of the factories closing are traditional industries that were labor intensive. Areas such as Cork city have recently lost such big employers as Ford, Dunlop and the shipbuilding concern Verolme. A similar pattern applies to much of the country.

**SCHOOL LEAVERS**  
The Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Barry Desmond, said in response to the latest unemployment figures that they

can partly be explained by the signing on of school-leavers. Some time ago his department issued a leaflet informing school-leavers over 18 years of age of their entitlement to dole. But the vast majority of this year's school-leavers are under 18 years of age. They are not included in the unemployment statistics.

The latest upsurge in youth unemployment is certain to add to emigration — both to Britain and the United States. The *Sunday Independent* disclosed recently that its investigations have established at least 25,000 young people from the Free State having, since 1983, settled in New York alone — and the figure could be as high as 40,000. Virtually all are in the country illegally. Many are graduates forced to work in unregistered jobs in such as pubs, hotels and the building industry.

The Free State government, however, continued to deny that there is any such emigration.

### INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRY CONFIRMS SHOOT-TO-KILL

An international lawyers' inquiry has concluded that the Free State government would be justified in bringing an interstate application to the European Court of Human Rights because the British government appeared to tolerate a shoot-to-kill policy by crown forces in north Ireland.

problem is confronted with determination by the British government human rights violations will continue and may even spread to Britain.

The report states that there had been at least 20 prima facie violations of human rights by the crown forces in north Ireland.



John Downes — a shoot-to-kill victim of British forces last August

### JULY 12th LOYALIST VIOLENCE

Orange Order supporters rioted after being prevented from entering the Catholic Tunnel area of Portadown during Twelfth of July demonstrations last Friday.

There was sporadic violence

from Loyalist crowds in other areas of the north during the early hours.

In Portadown, a large number of RUC men blocking off a street were attacked by demonstrators throwing bottles, stones,

coins, and broken sheets of plateglass.

During two hours of clashes in the town center, RUC men made six baton charges. Trouble had flared earlier when youth broke into a furniture store and smashed furniture, which they then threw at the police.

A number of the RUC were injured by glass thrown by the youths and one RUC officer was taken by helicopter to the hospital in Belfast. RUC said that a ceremonial pike carried in the Orange procession earlier was also thrown at them.

At one point in the violence, the rioters broke open the hood of an RUC landrover and immobilized the vehicle, which had to be pushed back to safety.

At about 9:30 at Oblins Street, the DUP leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, arrived to show solidarity with the protesters. Later in the day among those marching behind RUC lines were Mrs



British crown forces in Portadown

(Continued on page 2.)

The Inquiry into the lethal use of firearms by British forces finds that the misuse of firearms is part of a broader pattern of human rights violations. The 173-page report, entitled "Shoot to Kill" says that these violations have led to a serious breakdown in public confidence in crown forces and in the administration of justice generally. The inquiry, which was chaired by Dr. Kader Asmal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Humanities) at Trinity College, Dublin, warns that unless this

In his introduction, Dr. Asmal says that Britain must operate within the constraints of law, national and international. The report finds the actions of the crown forces in breach of these laws and says the Free State government would be justified in bringing an interstate application to the European Commission on Human Rights.

The inquiry, which was conducted by six law teachers and practitioners from Ireland, Brit

(Continued on page 7.)

# BELFAST COUPLE FIGHT FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM

A national class action lawsuit was filed in the federal court in Los Angeles on Monday, July 8, 1985, challenging the political asylum procedures followed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The lawsuit, filed by two Irish nationals, Robert Hunter and his wife, Brenda Hunter, challenges a federal regulation which allows deportation hearings to commence before the INS has decided a pending political asylum application. The restraining order, issued by federal judge Edward Rafeedee at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, prohibits INS from beginning the Hunters' deportation hearing until the INS Los Angeles District Director, Ernest Gustafson, decides the Hunters' pending political asylum application. A further hearing was scheduled in the federal court for July 18, 1985.

The lawsuit was filed on behalf of all refugees in the United States, including Central American refugees, who have applied or may in the future apply for political asylum to the INS.

After winning the restraining order, Hunters' attorney, Peter Schey, Director of the Los Angeles based National Center for Immigrants' Rights Inc., stated "we are thankful for the federal court's intervention in this case.

The policy of INS of commencing deportation hearings before deciding political asylum appli-

cations filed with INS is reprehensible and unlawful. Given the limited resources of the INS, one would expect them to avoid wasting the tax-payers' money on deportation hearings which might turn out to be completely unnecessary if the INS later approves a pending political asylum application. INS did not seem to care that

Robert Hunter faced loss of his employment if required to appear in a lengthy and possibly unnecessary deportation hearing. They did not care that Robert supports his two United States citizen children."

## BACKGROUND

Robert Hunter grew up in North Ireland. At the age of 16 he was lifted and held for three years by the British authorities as a political prisoner at Long Kesh, a British detention camp, which in 1975 came under severe criticism by the World Court for mistreatment of detainees. During his detention Hunter alleges that he was subjected to physical abuse and inhumane treatment. After his release, his asylum application claims, he was continually harassed by British military authorities and ultimately fled the country with his wife after masked gun-men broke into his mother's home looking for him.

During the Los Angeles Olympics, Robert Hunter was arrested at his home by the F.B.I. which believed they had captured a fugitive on the run from the British authorities. He was charged with a felony for unlawfully entering the United States on a non-immigrant visitor's visa. The F.B.I. later conceded that he was not wanted by the British authorities and the criminal charges against him were dropped in December 1984.

According to Attorney Schey, the Hunters are law-abiding in all respects, and have integrated themselves into the Los Angeles community. Robert Hunter is a skilled construction worker and Brenda Hunter works as a bookkeeper. They have two United States citizen children and are purchasing the home in which they live. According to Schey their deportation will "possibly place them and their children in physical danger and force them as young Catholics opposed to the British presence in North Ireland, to face severe discrimination."



Long Kesh — where Robert Hunter will be confined if denied political asylum

(Continued from page 1.)

Eunice Shriver-Kennedy and her husband, Sargent Shriver, who arrived accompanied by Seamus Mallon, the deputy SDLP leader.

As well as at Obins Street, there was trouble when Loyalists apparently attempted to approach the mainly Catholic Garavagh estate during the afternoon.

Sectarian rioting broke out in Maghera, Co. Derry in the early hours when the RUC baton charged a Catholic crowd during the violence in Maghera and several arrests were made.

In Castlerock Co. Derry, seven members of a Loyalist demonstration received injuries when a car crashed into their parade in the early hours. The RUC said it was interviewing the driver.

The political speeches to rallies at the 19 centers of demonstration in north Ireland

## JULY 12th LOYALIST VIOLENCE

included a statement by the Rev. Martin Smith, head of the Orange Order and Officialist MP for South Belfast, that Unionists if voted out of Britain would not seek membership of a united Ireland.

The leader of the Official Unionist Party, Mr. Molyneux, speaking at Stonyford, Co. Antrim, warned that the removal of the Unionist "landmarks" of monarchy, the gospel, the Orange bulwark and self-determination would have disastrous consequences.

"By definition, landmarks are of no value to an immobile army in fixed positions but they are essential to bodies and individuals who seek to participate in the onward march of mankind.

"the people of Ulster have shown by their achievements in so many fields that they have no desire to opt out of

that progress, but if their landmarks are removed, they will have difficulty in steering a course with confidence and assurance.

"This entire province is in need of such assistance if we are to rebuild stable relationships between all its law-abiding citizens. Citizens who, in their heart of hearts, acknowledge that, like civil and religious liberty, Ulster belongs to them all."

During the confrontation in Portadown, a group of about 40 Catholic residents gathered at their doors and there were shouts of glee from many young people at the sight of British troops in riot gear and RUC arresting Orange Order supporters.

The residents who have seen Orangemen walk through their area each Twelfth for many years said they had felt even more

vulnerable due to the tension surrounding the present marching



Loyalist Ian Paisley arrived to show solidarity

## LOYALIST SUPERGRASS TRIAL ACQUITTALS

Twenty Loyalists walked free from a Belfast court last week after a British judge refused to accept the evidence of an informer. Justice Higgins said the UVF informer, William "Budgie" Allen, had told lies time and again in the witness box. He described Allen's evidence as unworthy of belief.

The collapse of the case against the twenty men charged on the evidence of Allen has dealt another serious blow to the RUC's use of informers.

Last Christmas Eve, fourteen men convicted in 1983 on the evidence of another UVF informer, Joe Bennett, won their appeal case, though only four of those held in custody were free. The other ten remained in custody on the word of other UVF informers, including Allen, James Crockard and John Gibson.

In the Bennett appeal, Lord Lowry, north Ireland's Lord Chief Justice, said that the convictions should be quashed because they were both "unsafe and unsatisfactory." He didn't, however, reject the use of informers

saying that "even the evidence of an uncorroborated accomplice of bad character could be accepted by the court."

In February, eight of the seventeen people charged on Crockard's evidence were convicted, though five were later released. Although convictions were made, the presiding judge, Justice McDermott, said Crockard's evidence did not measure up to the standard required to support convictions.

Over the past seven years, twenty-seven informers have been used by the RUC and fourteen of these retracted their evidence. Four, including Allen, have been rejected by the court. Two trials, based on evidence by Harry Kirkpatrick, an INLA informer, and John Gibson, the last remaining UVF informer, are still to be concluded.

Eight of the twenty-seven informers have been given immunity by the State and earlier this year the Northern Ireland Secretary of State, Douglas Hurd, revealed that the British government has spent £1.3 million sterling in protecting and

resetting informers.

Informers began to feature prominently in the courts from November 1981, when, after a few minor informer trial successes, the RUC arrested Christ-



Justice Higgins acquitted the Loyalists

### PORTADOWN

opher Black, a member of the IRA, in the Ardoyne district of Belfast. In exchange for immunity and a safe refuge for himself and his family, Black gave evidence that led to the conviction of thirty-five people in

August 1983 for crimes ranging from murder to membership in the IRA.

Around the same time, fourteen Loyalists were convicted on the evidence of Joe Bennett.

The RUC went on to use informers more frequently. More than 450 people have been charged on this type of evidence, though only about a third have been convicted.

In November 1983 the informer system received its first serious setback when a trial judge decided that the evidence of John Patrick Grimley, and INLA informer, was unreliable and the trial collapsed. Lord Justice Gibson said Grimley had led "a life of lies and deceit." Grimley, a RUC informant for many years, was discredited when he revealed that he had planned one armed robbery with the knowledge of the RUC at Craigavon, Co. Armagh.

In December 1983, a small-time informer, John Morgan, a member of the IRA in West

Belfast, was granted immunity from prosecution but the men he named were all acquitted when his evidence was deemed insufficient to secure convictions.

In November 1984 the system was undermined further when one of the biggest informer trials, based on evidence from Raymond Gilmour, collapsed and all the thirty-five accused were acquitted. Lord Lowry dismissed the case but made it clear — as he was to do in the Bennett appeal — that it was the informer he was criticizing and not the system.

The RUC maintains that the use of informers is vital in the fight against terrorism, but the use of uncorroborated evidence is returning fewer and fewer convictions. The sixteen people in custody on the word of Gibson and the thirty-one named by Kirkpatrick must wait for trial until the autumn at least. The thirty-five people convicted by Black are also hoping that their appeal will finally be raised by late autumn.

# Regional NEWS

## SYMPATHY HUGH BREEN



Hugh and Mary Breen

Hugh Breen, an outstanding patriarch of Irish Northern Aid in Philadelphia, passed away last week after a long illness.

Born February 10, 1899, in Ballagharty, in the parish of Ballinderry, Co. Derry, Hugh was the only son of five children born to James and Mary Breen. When Hugh was 16 years of age, he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood, later to become the Irish Republican Army. He was an officer in 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Northern Division of the IRA. He took a prominent role in the struggle for Irish independence and in one encounter with the enemy, he sustained a bullet wound in the shoulder. He was sought relentlessly by the British occupation forces and was forced to go to the United States in 1923.

He later married his childhood sweetheart, Mary McMahon, and they had two sons, Hugh, Jr., and Jimmy. Hugh, by long hard work had become

a successful businessman, yet he never forgot his heritage. His help, guidance and support had been given generously to his fellow man through the years, and his kindnesses are too numerous to record.

He became a member of the Northern Action Committee, later known as the Northern Republican Society. At the onset of the struggle, he became a dedicated, active member of Irish Northern Aid. He relentlessly gave his time and help at Irish Northern Aid meetings, rallies, and fundraising events, helping to make these activities successful.

His friends are many, and he was justly proud to have been friends with Sean Larkin, his O.C., and Joe McKeveey, both outstanding Irishmen who gave their lives in the cause of Irish freedom.

He was honored by Irish Northern Aid and An Cumann Cabhrach. His loss will be deeply felt by Irish Northern Aid and every single member.

## INA RAFFLE & DANCE

The Irish Northern Aid Committee's annual raffle and dance will take place on Saturday, September 14th, at Gaelic Park Casino, 240th Street and Broadway, Bronx, New York. Music by the popular Irish Ramblers will begin at 9:30 p.m. and continue to 1:30 a.m.

This year's first prize is a traditional Irish harp made in Long Kesh. The second prize will be a video cassette recorder.

Third prize will be a barrel full of cheer.

The raffle is a very important national fund-raising event. Tickets are \$1.00 each or \$5.00 for a book of six tickets. All proceeds from the raffle and dance will go to An Cumann Cabhrach (Dublin) and Green Cross (Belfast).

For tickets or further information, call (212) 567-3604.

## \$1,000 SUBSCRIPTION BONUS PLAN

As part of its overall drive to increase subscriptions, *The Irish People* will award \$1,000 to any individual or organization that gains 1,000 new subscribers for the paper.

Interested organizations or

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Mary Wilson  
*The Irish People*  
4951 Broadway  
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New York, NY 10034  
Attn: Key Ring

## INA GENERAL MEETING

There will be a general meeting of all INA units from the metropolitan area on July 24, 1985 in the meeting room over Keenan's Bar, 231st Street and Broadway in the Bronx, at 8 p.m.

The purpose of the meeting will be to get a greater response

from the various units on promoting the success of INA's forthcoming unity dance and raffle which is scheduled for September 14, 1985 in Gaelic Park Casino, 240th Street and Broadway in the Bronx.

Barney Mulligan is the chairperson.

## IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOCIETY

The Irish American Fenian Society has been producing Irish prisoner of war bracelets for over a year. In the past, purchasers could either request a name be assigned from the current list of prisoners, or designate a particular name be imprinted on the bracelet.

Due to difficulties encountered in the manufacture of these bracelets which resulted in lengthy delays, the Fenian Society must discontinue the option of allowing purchasers to designate a particular prisoner's name. Effective immediately, bracelets will be assigned

from the current prisoner list. Requests can be made for a bracelet for a prisoner in Long Kesh, Armagh, Portlaoise or the English or American prisons. However, the name will be assigned by the society. This will enable the society to fill orders immediately.

Irish prisoner of war bracelets are \$5.00 each and can be ordered from the Irish American Fenian Society, PO Box 7337, Hicksville, NY 11801.

The Fenian Society regrets any inconvenience caused by discontinuing the option to choose a particular name on the bracelets.

## FENIAN SOCIETY SOCIAL

The Irish American Fenian Society will hold a Social to benefit the Irish Children's Fund on Friday, July 19th, at Ireland's 32, 204th Street and Bainbridge Ave. in the Bronx. The social will run from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Music will be provided by Shee-ben and guest speaker will be Martin Galvin.

Food will be provided and a raffle will be held. Donation is \$10.

For information, call (212) 231-0960.

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## ORGANIZATIONS

Send copies of your press releases and organization's events to:

*The Irish People*  
4950 Broadway  
New York, NY 10034

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## AMERICAN IRISH CONGRESS



Fr. Maurice Burke, SMA; Msgr. Kevin Flanagan, and Michael Flannery of Irish Northern Aid

The American Irish Congress will hold a testimonial/fundraising dance on Sunday, July 21, 1985, from 5 to 10 p.m. at the air-conditioned Whistlin' Gypsy Restaurant, 134 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, NY. A hot and cold buffet will be provided by the owners of the Whistlin' Gypsy, who are also generously donating the cost of the evening's live musical entertainment, the Tommy Mulvihill Band. There will be a special guest appearance by members of the New York City Police Emerald Society Pipe Band to add to the enjoyment. A donation of \$10 is suggested.

The special honoree for this occasion will be Fr. Maurice Burke SMA, Treasurer of the

Irish American Defense Fund. In extending the invitation to Fr. Burke, Dave Henshaw, Chairman of the AIC, stated that "Fr.

Burke is truly among the most compassionate people we have involved in the human rights struggle for Ireland."

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# Editorial

## MOYNIHAN AND SPECIAL ENVOY

Strangely enough, New York's cherubic Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan has crept into the news in conjunction with Ireland, and we are not even approaching St. Patrick's Day. The issue was the proposed Special Envoy for the north of Ireland, so strenuously advocated by Assemblyman John Dearie. Reacting to the interest of many Irish Americans in the proposal, Moynihan introduced legislation that would formally call for the creation of this post. This resolution was introduced amidst a stream of press release fanfare disseminated to the Irish American ethnic media some months ago. During the February 20th meeting between Moynihan and the leaders of the anti-Thatcher protest rally in Washington, DC, Moynihan cited this resolution and another on plastic bullets as illustrations of his concern about peace and justice in Ireland. Indeed, he added that public hearings these measures might be easily arranged before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

### KISS OF DEATH

Now it appears that these were the last actions that Senator Moynihan undertook in support of the bill. He has made no subsequent effort to publicize the measure further or to enlist support. Even the patient and diplomatic John Dearie was moved to castigate Moynihan in public for the latter's inactivity. When pressed by reporters, Moynihan openly admitted that he would take no further steps to move the resolution and had only introduced the measure to see whether there would be any reaction. As an astute politician such as Moynihan knows only too well, there will never be reaction to a resolution that is not taken seriously by its sponsor. Other legislators will simply emulate the sponsor and not consider the proposal as a serious one. Other Senators would be reluctant to breach Congressional protocol by usurping a colleague's resolution and taking charge of the effort to gain votes. By his actions, Moynihan has not only failed to gain necessary votes, but also succeeded in preventing

anyone else from securing passage. His name on the resolution has been a Senatorial "kiss of death" thus far.

### ROLE

The proposal for a special envoy for northeast Ireland is not one without political risk. As formulated by Assemblyman Dearie, the envoy would take the fundamental step of communicating with all critical shades of Irish opinion, including Sinn Féin. By fulfilling such a role, the envoy might serve as a catalyst for peace, but more immediately would overcome the fundamental defect of American foreign policy vis-a-vis Ireland. The State Department simply deals with the British and Free State. Britain wishes a free hand to pursue an elusive military victory against opponents of British rule, while demanding that Americans turn a blind eye to crown forces' oppression. Dublin in part in obeisance to British pressure and in part because of fear of the alteration in political life that national re-unification would entail, recommends the same blind-eye policy. It should be noted that this policy means that the United States government is not only expected to be passive, but is expected to enforce the passivity of concerned Irish Americans. Despite the potential risk of the possible appointment of an envoy inimical to Irish interests, or of one who would exclude Sinn Féin from his dialogue, the proposal should be supported. After all, if the potential hazards are realized, it would simply mean a perpetuation not a worsening of present State Department policies. If the envoy lives up to the role formulated by Assemblyman Dearie, there would be tremendous benefits.

### DUPLICITY

But Senator Moynihan's role here is one of outright duplicity, which has to date sabotaged the proposal. He has once again done great injustice to those who suffer daily under British rule. It is only July, and Moynihan has already earned his St. Patrick's Day jeers.

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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.

Leathnach 5 THE IRISH PEOPLE 20 (d) 1985

## The Truth As Created By Reagan

Editor  
Washington Post  
Washington, D.C.  
Dear Editor:

The Nicaraguan conflict is indicative of a disturbing trend in Reagan's foreign policy. U.S. involvement in Nicaragua is dominated with ideological rhetoric and dangerously devoid of the truth if not "facts." Unfortunately, the American media's strength is in analyzing domestic issues and it often loses its vigor for discovering truth in foreign affairs. The public perception, therefore, is limited and/or jingoistic. The struggles in Nicaragua and north Ireland are no exception. Our policy of indignation and belligerence over abuses of freedom and democracy in Managua contrasts with a posture of indifference to the collaboration with those same abuses carried out by England in North Ireland.

In six counties of Ireland, juryless trials, confessions by torture, detention without charge, censorship, official murders of John Downes and countless others, are commonplace and yet there has not been a whisper of interest or criticism from Washington. But let the Seguridad del Estado of Nicaragua secretly interrogate prisoners in detention and all of a

sudden freedom is under siege. The young Sandinista regime instituted a State of Emergency in 1982 but England, acting under special and emergency powers since 1922, has made a mockery of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and makes Danny Ortega look like Albert Schweitzer.

A call for elections in Nicaragua has long been part of America's post-Somoza rhetoric. However, Reagan renewed his call for contra funds after more than 1 million voted 1/3 of the legislative seats to the opposition in November 1984. This may be shocking but hardly without precedent. In 1918, 79% of the electorate in all of Ireland voted to end English rule. Not only did England ignore the results as the US did in Nicaragua, but pressured President Wilson into not raising Irish Independence at the Versailles conference. This gave England time to arm the Protestants and disenfranchise and gerrymander the Catholic vote.

The Department of State recently rejected a Nicaraguan peace proposal "which did not provide for direct negotiations between the Sandinistas and the rebels." This is a particularly commendable position especially if there is no mandate for the rebels. The Irish struggle

for freedom, armed or otherwise is filled with mandates. The last General Election in 1918, the 26-county Constitution and the recent elections of IRA members to the English and Irish Parliaments all call for an end to English hegemony in Ireland. Reagan has supported Thatcher's refusal to talk to either Sinn Fein or the IRA and stood silent while ten prisoners died on hunger strike. The President also characterizes his bunco squad of banana pickers and CIA thugs as "freedom fighters" but brands as "terrorists" those who had defended themselves against England's malevolence in Ireland for sixty years. Such ignorance of the truth is as unforgivable as it is bitterly resented.

Media coverage of these two conflicts and the deadly duplicity of American policy has served to cloud the factual contradiction and omissions of the two conflicts. For example, it was reported that five private organizations with names like Council for World Freedom and Western Goals have raised \$5 million for the contras. Leading this effort is the Editor of the *Washington Times* who says "support for outmanned and outgunned freedom fighters must be done now," and John Singlaug who argued that "It is up

to private citizens to show U.S. support for democratic efforts worldwide." This is a genuine approach unless of course your organization is called Irish Northern Aid Committee (NOR AID) and then the media will lead the chorus of condemnation. A simple explanation of this bias may be that the Nicaraguan aid effort is assisted by oil magnates, TV personalities and newspaper editors.

Another media prejudice is the tendency to characterize participants in a conflict as controlled by outside forces. A recent dispatch noted "the close ties the Sandinistas have with the PLO." The IRA, on the other hand has been called a Communist front for so long they are probably entitled to a seat on the Politburo. There is no credible evidence offered of these connections but for those who are willing to live by a big lie no evidence is really necessary. The media feels obliged to report the allegation but feels no corresponding obligation to verify it.

This shallow reporting is illustrated by recent reports of the arms build-up of the Sandinistas. The reports failed to disclose that most of the increase came after Reagan's undeclared war was in full swing. Similarly, the IRA re-militarization in 1970 came after it was apparent that

the British Army was there to occupy and subjugate, not to protect. Other examples include newspaper reports of little or no electoral support in Ireland for Sinn Fein or the IRA. The authors failed to say that Sinn Fein has only recently chosen to contest elections and has met with considerable success despite censorship and harassment from both Irish and English governments. The leader of the political party Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams is also an elected Member of Parliament. He is not permitted in an America that cherishes freedom in Nicaragua. Commander Zero, a military leader of the contras and apparently well-named travels freely to America.

The "facts" of American support of the Contras and England in these conflicts are in much greater supply than the truth. A media preoccupied with rhetoric has created a public perception that American positions in Nicaragua and Ireland are to preserve freedom from communism or any related brand of totalitarianism. That portrayal would represent a cruel indifference to truth and give further proof to the maxim "Truth is the first casualty of war."

Sincerely,  
Michael J. Cummings  
Albany, N.Y.

## Support Liam Quinn

Editor  
The Irish People  
New York, N.Y.  
Dear Sir:

For almost four years your contributions and efforts have greatly assisted in the successful legal defense of Bill Quinn. In spite of his legal victory he remains a political prisoner while the government appeals his case.

Recently a new extradition treaty was signed by the US and British governments eliminating the political offense exception. If ratified by the U.S. Senate, this new treaty would eliminate the defense under which my brother has successfully opposed his extradition for the last three years.

At the heart of the British argument for Bill Quinn's extradition is the supposition that the Irish people and their allies are "criminal" in their efforts to secure civil rights and independence. To this end, various Irish organizations are repeatedly labeled as "terrorist."

In the present hysteria of "world wide terrorism," we feel it is imperative that our representatives in Washington understand the distinction between terrorist and freedom fighter. In recent history other terrorists to the British crown included the likes of Menachem Begin and George Washington. We urge you to contact the Senators of your respective states and point out that the repercussions of this new treaty and ask for their assistance in opposing it.

It has been almost one year since the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, heard arguments on the Quinn case. To this date, there has been no word from that court.

We thank you for your continued support in this case of great importance not only to Bill Quinn, but to Irish, American and world justice.

Sincerely yours,  
Jim Quinn  
San Francisco, Cal

Senator Alan Cranston  
U. S. Senate  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Senator Cranston:

As an active member of the 3.4 million member Irish-California community I would urge you to oppose the proposed treaty which will come before you at about the end of August, which would rescind the political status now granted under extradition laws for those accused of sedition in North Ireland.

There are two reasons Irish-Americans for the most part

Hon. Dante B. Fascell  
Chairman  
Committee on Foreign Affairs  
U. S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Dante:

I am writing to express my concern over the issue of human rights in North Ireland and to request that the Committee on Foreign Affairs schedule hearings on the topic.

The possible denial of human rights in the six counties that comprise North Ireland has been brought to my attention by a number of concerned constituents from my district in New Jersey. As you know, the

strongly oppose this. First, the British legal system for handling such cases in North Ireland is a travesty, involving no juries nor the usual rules of evidence and many innocent people have been consequently imprisoned in harsh conditions with great suffering by their families. Second, this is part of an effort by the British government to pretend that those seeking to end 800 years of English misrule in Ireland are simply criminals with no patriotic or political motivations. Please ask an aid to read British journalist Liz Curtis' new book *Ireland*:

*The Propaganda War* or Kevin Kelley's *The Longest War*, which show that the British government has completely distorted the facts about what is happening in North Ireland. I think it is safe to say that no one who knows the facts, as presented in these books, would support the treaty.

I pray that you will become informed and oppose yet another attempt by the British to misinform the American public.

Sincerely,  
Scott S. Smith  
Thousand Oaks, Cal

## Congresswoman Asks for Hearings

conflict generated in North Ireland between the various partition groups has led to great tragedy and destruction. Of particular concern is an incident which occurred last August, when a number of British Royal Ulster Constabulary forces fired plastic bullets into a crowd of onlookers attending a peaceful rally. The tragic result was the death of one man and the injury of many others. Another matter of grave concern is the issue of strip-searches of prisoners at Armagh Prison.

I would expect that, under your leadership, hearings would be exploratory, impartial, and totally nonpartisan. I hope

that you and other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee share my concern, and I trust that you will give personal attention to my request. I look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,  
Marge Roukema  
Ninth District, New Jersey

The War in Ireland Does Not Take a Summer Vacation! — Write to your Congresspeople!

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

PASS ALONG  
THIS COPY  
OF THE  
IRISH PEOPLE  
TO A FRIEND

# Keeping their heads down

BY MAIRTIN MAC DIARMADA

**BARELY RECOVERED** from post-local election blues, Garrett FitzGerald jetted off to a meeting of EEC heads of government in Milan on Friday, June 28th. The meeting was to consider further moves on political integration in the EEC in the wake of the Dooge report.

FitzGerald backed a proposal for a conference in October to consider political and foreign policy co-operation between the EEC countries.

Speaking in Leinster House the day before the summit, FitzGerald had said that the Free State should be fully involved in "a new leap forward in European integration". After the summit he was to recognise that while the provisions on military co-operation contained in the Dooge report had been shelved, the meeting had formalised the present position in which "security" matters are supposedly left to the Western European Union, of which the Free State is not a member.

## GOBBLEDEGOOK

FitzGerald had summed up the subtleties of this position in Leinster House on Thursday, June 27th. In a typical piece of gobbledegook, he said that there were "subsisting and valid distinctions between those aspects of security that were appropriate to political co-operation and those, such as operational defence questions, that were appropriate to alliance frameworks".

The reality of the twenty-six counties' 'neutrality' in an EEC controlled by NATO was demonstrated by the endorsement of France's Eureka proposal. This plan, enthusiastically backed by the Dublin government, envisages a European version of Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative - 'Star Wars' as it is popularly known. This would involve co-operation in research on advanced technologies including military technology, as was acknowledged at the summit meeting. The programme would be partially funded by the EEC countries, including the twenty-six counties, but would not come under the direct control of the EEC.



● EEC heads of government at a recent summit meeting in Dublin Castle

● The Eureka project is thus a perfect example of the EEC's integration with NATO and the Free State's role in funding a project with military implications is a covert violation of Free State 'neutrality'.

Very much at home in the world of summitry, FitzGerald also found time to meet Margaret Thatcher during a break at the Milan meeting on Friday, June 28th. The two emerged with a promise that the next Anglo-Irish summit meeting (due to be held earlier in the year) would now take place sometime "in the Autumn".

## PALTRY CONCESSIONS

As the prospects of even some paltry concessions to the Forum strategy diminish, the next Anglo-Irish summit is being given less and less prominence by Coalition publicists. The strategy would seem to be, as in the local elections, for the Coalition to keep their heads low, dodging the blows that will inevitably come from a strengthened opposition.

As the political silly season approaches, the Coalition will be using the breathing space to try to gather together the threads of its shattered policy.

The departure of Colm O'Brien from the position of Labour Party general secretary is another symptom of the terminal decline of that party and yet another headache for the beleaguered Coalition.

# Pompruled out as councillors meet

BY JACK MADDEN

**ELECTED SINN FEIN** councillors from ten of the twenty-six counties met in Dublin last Sunday, June 30th, to discuss the electoral performance of Sinn Fein and, since many of the councillors have been elected for the first time, to get guidelines on the role which they should adopt as Sinn Fein elected representatives.

In line with policy contained in the Sinn Fein local government manifesto, councillors were reminded that junkets paid for by the taxpayer will be opposed as will the regalia (a legacy of colonialism) which accompanies officer positions on local authorities.

As has been the case in the six counties, Sinn Fein councillors in the twenty-six counties will not be entering into pacts or alliances with other parties. Nor will they join in attempts to exclude elected representatives of other parties from their fair share of places on council committees.

Sinn Fein's chairperson, Sean Mac-



● Clockwise: Sean MacManus, Denise Cregan, Fra Browne and John Joe McGirl

Manus, and joint-secretary Denise Cregan outlined the performance of Sinn Fein candidates county by county, adding that this information provided a sound

basis for developing the party organisation in the coming years.

## PUBLICITY

Publicity, especially in relation to the censorship imposed by Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, was also raised, with discussion focusing on areas in the twenty-six counties where the production of a local news-sheet in recent years paid dividends at the polls.

But the main purpose of the meeting was to provide information on the workings of the councils to the many experienced councillors who have been elected. Fra Browne of Dundalk UDC and Louth County Council, along with Sinn Fein vice-president John Joe McGirl of Leitrim County Council, stressed the importance of contact and co-operation with council staff and the need to also carry on work as an elected representative outside the council chambers.

Further meetings of councillors will be held on an ongoing basis and a general meeting of Sinn Fein elected representatives from all over the thirty-two counties is planned for the coming months.

# GREAT MY SHAME

Great My Shame by Kevin Boland (Redgap, Rathcoole Co Dublin, Ireland; Published by Author 1985)

This book reveals the fact that Ireland really doesn't need central heating. Though the climate may be chill the political discourse is hot, hot enough to warm the bones through a cold season. Kevin Boland joined one of Eamon De Valera's cabinets in the 1950s. He held various posts in successive Fianna Fail governments until he resigned in the early 1970's when Prime Minister Jack Lynch ousted Neil Blaney and Charles Haughey from his cabinet when they were charged with secretly funnelling government funds to the Provisional IRA and others in the North Ireland cockpit for arms purchases. Boland remains as unrepentant Republican, a true partisan of the old creed, and a potent exponent of traditional Irish patriotic views.

The book is argumentative in the best sense. It refutes with ardor and forceful position the British contentions in favor of Ireland's partition and the defense of the Unionist minority in the Six Counties.

Boland takes out also after those historians who have clinically re-examined the major figures and themes of Irish patriotic belief. Liam de Paor, Conor Cruise O'Brien, Ruth Dudley Edwards and Padraig O'Malley are all battered furiously by Boland's strong-minded contentions. He faults the "academics" for revising Irish history so that the heroes of the past are made to look foolish, and the oppressions of Ireland are made to look like general misfortunes instead of the results of English greed and ruthlessness.

This fight over history and its interpretation is important. Historians in recent years have characterized Padraig Pearse, leader of the 1916 rebellion, as a mentally unstable and irresponsible romantic. The old catalog of English invasions and depredations has been modified to show that, indeed, the Irish were often their own worst enemies, that fools abounded, and that heroes of the nationalist tradition were men of their

times with many of the attitudes and shortcomings of ordinary men. Boland rejects the modifications and the muckraking about the heroes. To this reviewer, this dispute is a mismatch. The historians have to be met on their own grounds and they must be challenged on the basis of real evidence and interpretation, and a balanced depiction of the past sought as the goal. Boland's criticism goes at them on a broad basis of the effects their work has had on Irish opinion and sentiment and civic understanding. I believe the conclusions drawn by the revisionist historians are wrong in many cases, but the public is entitled to the debate and the truth, so let the hatchets fly.

More to the point, however, is the fact that all the revision in the world cannot change the vast historic truth that England conquered and oppressed, and she did it with perseverance and passion. No amount of revelation that there were Irish misfits and

English reformers, Irish miscreants and decent men traded, can alter this. The record of discontinuity, contradiction and general historical erosion of both conquest and resistance is all there, centuries of it, but it does not change the basic fact that if a small nation lives next to a big nation with imperialist traditions then that small nation is vulnerable in the extreme and should never, never yield its determination not to truckle to a massive neighbor.

Of greater significance than Boland's tough treatment of the "academics" though, is his sustained discussion of the terms in which the north Ireland issue is discussed. He is a full-throated Republican, and the northern Unionist must deal with him. He stands on their own slogan, "Not an Inch." He does not concede their right to rule in his country—any part of it. He recognizes that Irish public opinion in the Republic has avoided taking a militant position in favor of besieged nationalists in the North, and

Reviewed by Denis Clark

he rebukes Irishmen for it. Boland is no sunshine patriot. He is wedded to the old ideals and he will not relent.

Readers will agree with most of what he states. His book accords well with the Irish-American temper of those who have a great affection for Ireland and who have been raised to regard the general outlines of Irish history in the same light that Boland does. They may be taken aback somewhat by his harsh terms of argument, but his conviction must be admired. In a time when the Free State faces troubling economic and social problems the whole system of belief that has held together Irish independent institutions and a state created early in this century must be clarified. Boland presses the argument. It is uncomfortable and excellent that he does so. He throws down the gauntlet. Take it up. His book can be ordered for \$7.00 from him at Redgap, Rathcoole, Co Dublin, Ireland.

# SHOOT-TO-KILL

(Continued from page 1.)

ain, France and the United States was originally convened by lawyers in the US, at the request of families and community leaders in north Ireland. Many of these were relatives and friends of unarmed persons shot dead by crown forces. The report claims to be the first full and systematic investigation of an area which had caused grief, pain and anxiety to a large number of families in the north.

The report is based on public hearings which were held in Armagh, Derry and Belfast in February 1984. At these hear-

ings, evidence was presented on 30 specific cases where deaths had taken place in north Ireland since the onset of the present troubles. At the hearing eyewitnesses, community leaders and legal experts gave evidence. The crown forces declined to submit evidence.

The report states the failure of the British government to curb the killings of unarmed civilians supported the view that a certain level of death, violence and public resentment was officially regarded as acceptable, on condition that it was primarily confined to one section of the community in the north.

In general, the report believes that the law in north Ireland had abdicated to the necessi-

ties of the crown forces. The reports allege that coroner's courts had failed to make adequate inquiry into disputed deaths and that the office of the DPP in north Ireland should not decline to state reasons for refusing to prosecute. The non-jury Diplock Courts had alienated a substantial part of the population from the administration of justice, it said.

The report recommends that the coroner must be opened to an Inquest as soon as a death is reported; that a new prosecutor's office be established; and that the Diplock Courts

be abolished, with a return to trial by judge and jury.

On the UDR, it said: "Members are recruited almost exclusively from the Unionist Community... and the force is perceived as a sectarian vigilante force by Nationalists. We believe that the UDR as presently constituted endangers public confidence in the security forces as a whole. The British government has the responsibility for disbanding it."

The inquiry's report includes lengthy case histories of some of the most controversial killings by the crown forces. These include the death of Patrick McElhone in August 1984 and those of Seamus Grew and Roddy Carroll in December 1982. The report finds that despite on which all communities in north Ireland would be represented, together with members of the crown forces. This body should have the power to adjudicate on RUC misconduct, to subpoena witnesses and issue findings and recommendations for specific actions. Where the crown forces oppose any recommendation, the report recommends that a final adjudicating body should be empowered to enforce decisions where appropriate.

Justice McDermott and Lord Justice Gibson when they were acquitting RUC members charged with murder.

The members of the inquiry team were Dr. Kader Asmal (chairperson) Dean of Arts (Humanities) at TCD and Senior Lecturer in Law, Geoffrey Blindman, British solicitor, former legal adviser to the British Race Relations Board, who has chaired Amnesty International's British Lawyers' Group John

"We are satisfied that many justified grievances are not pursued because there is no confidence in a fair adjudication." The report recommends that an independent board or commission should be established

Britain, professor of Civil and Political Rights at the University of Connecticut School of Law, Michael Zavrian, advocate in the Court of Appeals in Paris and member of the International Federation of Human Rights.

The inquiry was also assisted by Richard Harvey, British barrister and member of the New York Bar, Marlene Archer, national director of the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Council (US).

The report "Shoot to Kill" is published by Mercier Press at £5.95.

Leathnach 7 THE IRISH PEOPLE 20.10.1985



1984 Belfast Tour members demonstrate in Dublin

THE AMERICAN IRISH CONGRESS  
will pay tribute to  
REV. MAURICE BURKE, SMA  
of  
THE IRISH AMERICAN DEFENSE FUND  
on  
Sunday, July 21, 1985.  
5:00 - 10:00 PM  
at  
Whistling Gypsy Restaurant  
132 Atlantic Avenue  
Lynbrook, NY 11563  
Music by Tommy Mulvihill Band

GUEST APPEARANCES:  
Members of New York City Police Emerald Society Pipe Band  
Members of Nassau County Police Emerald Society Pipe Band

Guest Speakers:  
Hon. Lester Wolf, Ex-Congressman  
Denis Dillon, Nassau Cty. District Attorney  
Michael Mays, Chairman, Irish Solidarity Day  
Michael Flannery, Grand Marshal 1983 St. Patrick's Day Parade  
Marfin Galvin, National Publicity Director, Irish Northern Aid Committee  
John Sugrue, Regional Director, Irish American Unity Conference  
Rita Wallace, Exec. V.P., Nassau Cty. CSEA  
Hot/Cold Buffet Suggested Donation: \$10.00  
Information: 516593-6022; 516-887-4548

## Irish names

# Ó Sionnaigh, Mac an tSionnaigh (Fox, Foxe, Tinney)



chief of Teffia, a district in An Mhí (Meath). This leader of the family died in 1084, and his descendants gradually took to calling themselves Sionnach, meaning "Fox". In addition to the Ó Catharnaigh name. Finally, the name became Ó Sionnaigh alone.

Although these two Irish names have been anglicized in several different forms over the centuries, the only two spellings today are Fox and Foxe.

The name "Fox" is also an English name and some of them came to Ireland as land thieves ("settlers" in English and Anglo-Irish folklore), achieving success in acquisition in Llutnmeach (Limerick). There is an inhabited place called Mountfox after them, near Cill Mocheallóg.

The Irish Foxes derive their name chiefly from a nickname given to Tadhg Ó Catharnaigh,

Some of the names of leaders in this family were Brian Brennan Aodh (codeword Hugh), Aongus, Congall, Giolla, Brighid, Conchur, Ruaird, and of course, Tadhg.

Later, this Fox family held land in Kilocoursey, Contae Uíbh Failí (Offaly). Their territory included part of Iar Mhí (Westmeath) too. In the time of Elizabeth I, this territory went to someone in the family who became "Lord of Kilocoursey."

One of this family, or a relative, achieved notoriety in Elizabethan years as "State Interpreter" of Irish, in 1568. This piece of treason reflects an interesting fact. In the history of the English colonial empire,

the emissaries of London never could bring themselves to study the languages of the peoples they sought to conquer. Such studies were, with few exceptions, beneath them. Instead, they have always relied on local traitors to interpret for them. In Ireland, some of these traitors were paid to collect information and come sneaking into the back door of the big house to report on patriotic activity. Another class of traitor was employed later to read the Irish language mail of the prisoners captured during the Eir-Amach of Easter 1916.

Today, Irish-language conversation and communication is put at the service of England's residue of empire by spiritual descendants of those traitors. The identity of the new "State Interpreters" is not as closely guarded a secret as they have been led to believe.

The name Fox was not entirely agreeable to the occupation authorities however. Records

indicate that in 1622, a worthy named Mathew de Renque was sufficiently in the Castle favor to receive 1,000 acres of stolen MacCochlan land in Ua Fallí, provided that he did not become Gaelicized to the extent of taking the name "Fox."

In the 19th century, Charlotte Milligan Fox, born in Omagh in 1864, became interested in Irish music and traveled widely through Ireland collecting it. In 1904, she helped found the unfortunately titled "Irish Folk Song Society." What she collected was not "folk music" at all, but the national heritage in music. The term "folk" is often a sly Anglo-Irish way to disparage Irish culture by intimating that some measure of crudeness or rusticity must adhere to it, no matter how excellent the work.

In 1911, Charlotte published the *Annals Of The Irish Harpers*, taken from Bunting's papers. She died in London on March 29, 1916, only a month before

the few hundreds of heroes of Easter Week took the first steps to securing Irish independence and the dissolution of the British Empire.

There was an Ard Mhacha (Armagh) family, named Mac an t Sionnaigh that migrated to Malgh Eo. The name became MacAshlinah and sometimes MacAtinney. In Dún na nGall, this was shortened to the present Tinney or Tyney.

There are several other variants in anglicized forms. In Corcaigh, for example, the name Shinnock or Shinnock may have come from Ó Sionnaigh. In Malgh Eo and Gallimh, the names Sionnach and Ó Sionnaigh became Shinnagh, Shunagh, or Shunny.

Armas Argent a lion rampant and in chief two dexter hands couped at the wrist gules crest an arm embowed in armor holding a sword all proper. These are the arms of the Fox family in Kilocoursey, and all of the name are welcome to them

# The framework of local government

## Local authorities - a co

BY CHARLIE McFADDEN

**T**HE structure and powers of local authorities in the twenty-six counties are a colonial inheritance and have their origin in the Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898. This Act empowered the British to establish a framework for local government (comprising counties, county boroughs and urban and rural districts) while simultaneously rationalising a complex system of independent local authorities which had overlapping functions and areas of jurisdiction.

Sound colonial sense dictated that these local councils should only be given limited powers and the British retained firm control over all strategic services such as policing, education etc.

With the advent of the Free State and the conservative nature of successive twenty-six county governments, the powers of local authorities were curtailed even further. A series of laws, culminating in the 1940 County Management Act, paved the way for a division of power between a county manager and the county councils (city manager in the case of county borough councils). These managers therefore are not elected representatives but are appointed by local appointment commissions which are made up of civil servants.

As the years progressed, the erosion of power from elected council members continued and today it is the manager who is the major initiator of policy at local level. The manager has the right to attend all meetings of local authorities and participate fully in their discussions. He/she recruits and exercises control over all local authority employees, in addition to deciding on planning applications, the allocation of individual tenancies, the acceptance of tenders and the authorisation of expenditure. It is through the manager that local authorities are brought firmly under the control of the Dublin government's Department of Environment.

**A**MONGST the functions left to elected council members — termed 'reserved functions' — are the adoption of the yearly estimates and the fixing of the rate to be levied. However, as we will see later, these powers are subject to close central supervision. And in the event of any local authority refusing to strike a rate, the manager has the right to do so under law.

The anti-democratic nature of this system was severely criticised in Sinn Féin's twenty-



● The opulent facade of Dublin City Hall exemplifies the pomp and circumstance which hides the practical powerlessness of local authorities in the twenty-six counties.

six-county manifesto issued prior to the recent local elections. It said:

*"Political power is more highly centralised in the twenty-six counties than in any other European state, and in recent years we have seen the continued erosion of the limited power of local authorities. They have no say in the amount and composition of the grants from central government on which they are totally dependent. County managers, who are political appointees, are neither elected by the people, nor by the elected councillors, yet their powers have been increased, making them, in some areas, virtual dictators."*

In other words, the system has evolved into one of local administration rather than one of local government. Thus, the Dublin government — like its British predecessor — retains strong central control over areas which theoretically and practically would be better served at local level.

For reasons stated above, Sinn Féin has consistently advocated the need for such vital services as housing, edu-

cation, health, transport, communications and development planning to be brought under local authority control. Needless to say, it is envisaged that the chief executive of a local authority "should be an elected member rather than, as at present, concentrating power in the hands of the county manager".

There is also an urgent need for the structural reform of local government. Owing to the continued urbanisation of Irish society, it is estimated that 75% of the twenty-six-county population will live in towns by the year 2001. The present-day reality of this rapid urban growth is that townspeople throughout the twenty-six counties are, in actual fact, living outside the boundaries of many urban authorities, thereby rendering these boundaries obsolete. In a few cases more townspeople are living outside the urban boundary than within!

**T**HE need for structural reform was highlighted in the 1984 report of an ad hoc committee set up by the

Association of Municipal Authorities of Ireland (AMAI) to examine areas for the reform of local government.

The AMAI report emphasised the special relationship which exists between a town and its hinterland and went on to criticise the rigid division of urban and rural areas which it described as "socially and economically divisive".

These recommendations on structural reform are in conflict with views held by the Local Government and Public Services Union (LGPSU), who are calling for a complete and radical overhaul of the entire system. The LGPSU sees the present structure, composed of county boroughs, county councils, urban councils and town commissions, as both "complex and relatively illogical", according to a union report published in January of this year.

To back up this argument the report drew on comparisons between the population of Dublin city (525,000) and that of Bundoran Urban District Council (1,600) in the

urban administration and Dublin county, with a population of 422,000, to that of Leitrim county, with a population of 27,000.

Comparisons in terms of geographic size were equally dramatic.

The LGPSU report concluded:

*"It is felt that many local administrative units in Ireland are either too large to give any meaningful effect to the right of participation, or too small to possess the requisite finance to provide significant and worthwhile services."*

The report went on to advocate the setting up of a two-tier system of local government whereby the "twin aim of participation and effectiveness" could be best achieved:

*"The upper-tier level would be responsible for the provision of capital-intensive and broad-based services and the provision of major facilities, as well as operating as a regulatory body in a number of functions. The lower-tier level or district council would be responsible for more localised and direct and personal services to the public."*

The LGPSU views on the restructuring of local government do differ from Sinn Féin's since Sinn Féin's local government structures envisage a three-tier system.

**B**ECAUSE of deep-rooted county loyalties, the existing county boroughs, while not the most logical structures, were proposed to form the upper-tier administrative structure.

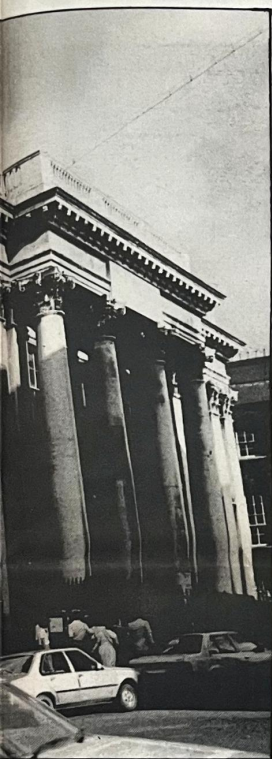
It was at the lower tier, however, that the most radical changes were proposed. According to the LGPSU, this lower-tier level — or district council — should:

- "be based on areas which as far as possible, form a natural community; and
- "have a minimum of 20,000 to enable the councils to effectively provide a significant range of services."

It was not envisaged that the two-tier system would be necessary in the case of some of the smaller counties, such as Leitrim where it was considered that the upper tier would suffice.

The LGPSU views on the restructuring of local government do differ from Sinn Féin's since Sinn Féin's local government structures envisage a three-tier system.

# ment in the twenty-six counties Colonial inheritance



● Ballymun flats complex, Dublin, is a clear example of the neglect and social deprivation of many local authority housing schemes

of deep-county loyalty, the existing structures, to form the administrative

the lower tier, the most radical proposed. LGPSU, this or district in areas which are viable, form a efficiently large minimum of the councils divide a significant. They would be case of some unities, such as was considered. tier would

the abolition of domestic rates following the introduction of the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act 1978 was widely hailed as a great victory for local democracy. These rates were generally held

to be repressive since they did not take account of ability to pay and the rate levied had a tendency to vary from county to county.

However, while Section 9 of the above Act did place a statutory obligation on the Dublin government to recoup local authorities for any losses incurred by the abolition of domestic rates, it should also be stressed that other sections further extended central government control over areas which had been the traditional jurisdiction of local authorities.

For example, the Dublin government was empowered to set limits to local authority estimates and the rate struck to meet them.

In 1979, the year following the introduction of the Financial Provisions Act, the Dublin government increased contribution to local authorities in lieu of rates was set at 13%, so that in real terms local authority financing was reduced. Inevitably, by the end of 1980 local authorities throughout the twenty-six counties were in debt to the tune of £1,316million.

The AMAI maintains that in every year since 1978 the rates of limitation imposed by the central government have failed to keep pace with the rate of inflation, causing local services to be curtailed or drastically reduced.

**I**N A frantic effort to off-set these reductions, the Dublin government passed the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act 1983 which enabled local authorities to impose charges for the services which they provide. This Act led to the now-infamous water rates.

Some local authorities even began charging for both water and refuse collection, and oth-

ers for sewage disposal as well. It should be noted that in some cases these charges were fixed by managerial order despite opposition from councillors.

The introduction of these charges met widespread condemnation and can only be viewed as an added burden of taxation on the PAYE sector. In protest, most people have simply refused to pay them.

The AMAI report adopted a cynical attitude which was summed up as follows:

*"The principle of local charges is accepted in the case of water connections, developments etc, but these new charges are seen as a form of double taxation. The chief complaint of local authorities is not the lack of power to collect funds, but the autonomy to spend these funds."*

**T**HE Sinn Fein manifesto was more dismissive of these service charges, pointing out that the burden of these new taxes fell almost completely on the already-overburdened PAYE sector (which supplies 85% of all income tax collected) while the rates of capital and company taxation are comparatively very low by the standards of other developed countries.

The manifesto went on to say:

*"Sinn Fein believes that companies should be obliged by law to reveal the financial details which would enable a tax assessment to be made. This is a major area in which taxes could be obtained. Sinn Fein councillors will also call for a wealth or resource tax to be introduced in the twenty-six counties."*

An interesting suggestion of the LGPSU report was that a system be introduced whereby

local authorities would be entitled to receive a fixed proportion of the total tax take. They also proposed the introduction of a mechanism which would provide for the equitable distribution of revenue among local authorities who possess unequal resources and services per head.

And these recommendations were backed up by the AMAI report which also maintained that:

*"The argument that local government can survive only if a large proportion of expenditure is raised from local taxes is very questionable. New layers of taxation cannot be imposed over existing high levels and local government financial problems can be solved only in the context of national finances."*

It was also proposed that, in the interest of local democracy, local authorities should possess a large amount of fiscal autonomy in the distribution of these funds.

**H**OWEVER, any devolving of powers to local level must be accompanied by the introduction of legislation to make elected members more accountable for their actions to the people they represent. As with every other level of government in the twenty-six counties, corruption and the abuse of power by elected members does exist. It would be a mistake to ignore this fact.

The oft-quoted example of the 70 Irish delegates who went on a week-long 'junket' to an international planning conference in Berlin last year is but one aspect of this abuse. The Irish delegation was the

second largest grouping at the conference actually out-numbering the combined representation of Britain and France.

The theme of the conference was an "inner-city revitalisation" and such notable heavily-urbanised areas as Donegal, Monaghan, Carlow, Louth, Leitrim and Tipperary were represented.

The total cost to the taxpayer for this holiday was estimated at £50,000.

It has been alleged that many delegates never actually report back to their local authorities on what they have learned, if anything.

**S**INN FEIN'S manifesto came out "firmly opposed to the waste of public money involved in the expensive foreign junkets", and called for the introduction of a Freedom of Information Act because "the lack of such legislation makes it easy for corruption and political favouritism to flourish at all levels of political life within the twenty-six counties".

Three other areas where "corruption and political favouritism" flourish are in the allocation of housing and in the granting of tenders and planning applications.

The present system of local government is a farce since no real executive or administrative power exists at this level. A radical overhaul of the entire system — encompassing changes in the powers, functions and financing of local authorities — would make local government effective. And with effective local government people would have direct access to those responsible for the decisions that affect their lives.

# CONSOLIDATING

## Breaking the sectarian mould

NOTWITHSTANDING repeated calls over the years by loyalists for the 'return' of powers to the local councils, in fact these bodies are far from powerless.

By no means are their duties limited to 'bins and burials' — a myth convenient both to unionists and the British government. The district councils are themselves employers, they control the provision and siting of public leisure, sports and community facilities and can withhold or grant funds to local community groups.

They have limited powers over planning and a

statutory consultative role in roads, water, sewage and, most important, housing. They also nominate representatives to the statutory public bodies.

Whilst these latter bodies continue to administer the major facilities such as education, roads and housing — in an inevitably sectarian way — so, since 1973, loyalist-dominated councils have shown themselves to be as sectarian and discriminatory as ever in exercising their limited powers.

In this, the second of a two-part article, *Jane Plunkett* looks at how the councils work today and how Sinn Fein intends to break the mould.



OF THE 26 district councils, only seven have signed the Fair Employment Agency's 'Declaration of Intent' to provide equality of opportunity. On numerous occasions since local government 'reform', loyalist councils have been the subject of successful complaints of discrimination. Their victims range from manual workers to highly-qualified Catholics with a track record of service on six-county public bodies.

For example, in 1981 the FEA found Lisburn Borough Council guilty of unlawful discrimination against County Down Catholic Peter Cunningham, who two years previously had applied for an administrative post at a senior level within the council. The FEA finding, which was later upheld by a court, established that he was indisputably the best-suited to the post of the two applicants.

Well-qualified, Cunningham had worked in six-county local government for ten years previously and was a work study officer with Down District Council, at the same staff grade as the advertised post. His sole rival, a Mrs Margery Adams, a Protestant employee of Lisburn Borough Council, was a clerical worker.

However, after the two candidates were interviewed, neither was appointed and eventually the post was re-advertised, but with a downgraded job specification tailored, as the FEA pointed out, to match Mrs Adams' qualifications, experience and ability. The same two applicants reapplied and, predictably, this time Mrs Adams was appointed.

In the case of Cookstown District Council, an FEA report found that in February 1980 only two of 15 salaried council employees were Catholics. Of manual workers, 74%

were Protestant, though the local workforce is evenly mixed.

Contrary to the council's claims that the imbalance was largely due to the fact that it had 'inherited' staff from the pre-1973 council, the FEA found that Protestants, applying for jobs through the local employment office, were almost twice as likely to be successful as Catholics.

Dungannon, too, reserved key positions in the council to loyalists and ensured that new factories and leisure facilities were invariably sited in loyalist areas. Predominantly nationalist Coalisland was denied leisure facilities altogether. As elsewhere, SDLP councillors kept quiet about the set-up.

Both Cookstown and Dungannon are particularly significant because, since 1973, both councils have been run continually by loyalists, but by the slenderest of majorities.

Reorganisation and PR had eroded the previous overwhelming loyalist majorities but these and other 'marginal' councils such as Limavady and Magherafelt (until 1981 when it became nationalist) remained to all intents and purposes as sectarian as Ballymena or Craigavon, and equally unenthusiastic at the SDLP's offers of 'partnership'.

### TARGET

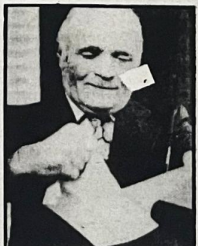
Leisure facilities, and in particular Gaelic sports, have been

a recurring target of council discrimination. Belfast City Council has consistently refused to build a leisure centre to service nationalist areas of North Belfast or changing facilities for the GAA pitches in the Falls Park.

In 1976, Magherafelt Council refused even to consider a suggestion to build a community centre in predominantly nationalist Draperstown. Councils have refused to give grants to GAA clubs and have banned Gaelic sports from being played on council pitches.

Craigavon Council (incidentally one of those loyalist-dominated councils which close some or all their leisure amenities on Sundays) was last October ordered to pay £107,763 damages over its six-year refusal to lease land for a Gaelic pitch and other facilities to St Peter's Club, Lurgan. Local DUP Councillor David Calvert had proclaimed:

"No loyalist worthy of the name would support this application."



● DUP Councillor Douglas Hutchinson reacts to the FEA's Declaration to provide equality of opportunity

The council's consultative powers on housing have also given opportunities for overt sectarianism, the most notorious example of the 1970s being Lisburn Council's crusade against the Poleglass project, which was proposed by the Housing Executive to alleviate West Belfast's intractable housing shortage.

The council has succeeded so far in slicing the project from 8,000 homes, as originally planned, to 2,000 homes — at the cost of continued deprivation for nationalist families in West Belfast.

The council also, for a time, refused to employ street cleaners and attempted to prevent the allocation of resources for a health centre and other ancillary facilities. Playing fields built by the Department of the Environment (DoE) several years ago have not been adequately developed because the council refuses to take responsibility for them.

Lisburn Council has similarly minimised refuse collection and street-cleaning in nationalist Twinbrook and refused leisure facilities and funding for local community groups.

Loyalist councils are also able to exercise sectarianism through membership of public bodies which, despite the Brit-promoted 'apolitical' image, contain significant proportions of councillors — a disproportionate number of them loyalists.

The district councils nominate 40% of the membership of the education and library boards, 30% of health and social services boards and 100% of the advisory Housing Council. Loyalists have indeed lost

control of these issues, but they have ensured that their influence is maximised. In 1980, for example, nine of the 26 councils nominated only unionists to represent them, excluding both the SDLP and the pro-Union Alliance Party.

The Housing Council in particular — whose composition may be judged from the fact that singing DUP bigot William McCrea was for some time its chairperson — has, since its formation in 1971, acted as a unionist pressure group on the Housing Executive. Indeed, it nominates a third of the Executive Board. (The latter's current chairperson, Norman Ferguson, is a former Banbridge OUP councillor and was for five years prior to his appointment the head of the Housing Council.)

### PIPE-DREAM

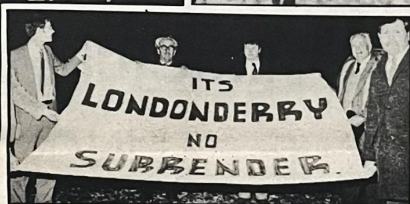
Whereas loyalist councillors got on with the same old sectarianism, the SDLP sat in the grandiose council chambers playing the role of a 'patient' opposition. Clinging to the pipe-dream of 'partnership', SDLP councillors effectively stabilised the unjust system, while they — and, more importantly, nationalist rights — suffered snub after humiliating snub.

The 1981 hunger-strike was a particularly tragic example of SDLP collaborationism. Had the party withdrawn from the councils, as most nationalists urged, they would have brought international attention to the issues earlier, they would have put extra pressure on the British government and the course of the dispute would have been significantly and favourably altered.

# ORANGE RULE



● Loyalists attack nationalists marching for civil rights - Burntollet 1969



Some six of the North's councils are currently controlled by constitutional nationalists (Derry, Newry and Mourne, Strabane, Omagh, Magherafelt and Down). Hard to credit, perhaps, and a sure sign of their collaborationist role, and of how little difference so-called nationalist control has made to the people these councils claim to represent.

Nationalist councils have been helpless to remedy by reformist means the inevitably sectarian consequences of colonial rule. They frequently claim otherwise. Though the SDLP (the major party on Derry City Council) claim as major achievements the Foyles Bridge, new housing developments and the recently-opened Richmond shopping complex, in reality they had as little control over their genesis as they had over the closure of the Molins factory or Carrington-Vivella.

Instead of peddling false hopes, republicans believe the SDLP would be more constructively employed if they explained to local people that their economic and social conditions, under British rule, are determined by the profit requirements of foreign multinationals, by Brit counter-insurgency requirements and by existing sectarian patterns of employment.

In 1980, after loyalist street protests and council-chamber disruption, Derry Council abandoned proposals to build Gaelic sports facilities in the largely-nationalist Lisnaglevin area of the Waterside. There would be a "Protestant uprising" if any such facilities were built, a local loyalist alderman threatened.

On mainly-rural councils such

as Newry and Mourne, which has one of the highest unemployment rates in the six counties, the SDLP has extolled the possibilities of cross-border tourism - especially in the run-up to elections. Yet tourism benefits mainly a better-off few. And since to be successful it must necessarily conceal the everyday realities of colonial oppression, its main consequence is to prolong nationalist sufferings.

Like other cross-border ventures, of course, tourism has been a continuing object of loyalist intransigence. In 1981, SDLP-controlled Newry and Mourne Council angered many local people by electing local DUP bigot George Graham as its chairperson. Graham responded to this 'bridge-building' by refusing to meet any delegations from the twenty-six counties.

### INTERVENTION

Loyalists and the SDLP have both been affected by Sinn Fein's developing electoral intervention. In the aftermath of the Assembly elections, the SDLP majority on Derry City Council abandoned its policy of rotating council chair and committee positions with the OUP. (Such gestures, local nationalists learnt through experience, were always at the expense of nationalist rights.)

And in 1983, having for a decade insisted that "the time wasn't ripe", the SDLP supported an IIP proposal which reverted the council's name from the colonially-imposed 'London-

derry' to 'Derry'.

While nationalists' only criticism was that the name-change was long overdue, the move was denounced by loyalists from the Derry (sic) Apprentice Boys unit. Unionists withdrew from the council and are waging a protracted campaign to destroy Derry City Council and establish a separate council in the Waterside area of the city.

Last year the SDLP formally withdrew from the ultra-sectarian Association of Local Authorities - a patently cynical pre-election stunt. After all, few people had heard of the body anyway, and the SDLP continued to prop up the councils.

Such collaboration has included sponsorship of RUC-organised events. Until last year, Strabane, Magherafelt and Omagh councils, together with loyalist-dominated Cookstown, all sponsored the Sperrins Ramble organised by the RUC's so-called 'Community Relations' Branch. Having long ignored the strength of local feeling against

the British queen, the last veneer of liberalism sloughed away. It was back to the methods of 1923.

Such hectic happenings, of course, highlighted once again how compliant SDLP councillors had been since 1973, and just how little threat they represent to the colonial status quo.

### IRREFORMABLE

To date, the 1973 local government 'reform' has, by means of the support of constitutional nationalists, been successful in partially stabilising British rule in the six counties. Yet, just as with the 'B' Specials/UDR, 'reform' has proved once again that the sectarian statelet is unreformed and irreformable. Irreformable because it is based on a false majority of loyalists within a gerrymandered border which no amount of FEA investigations or court cases can change.

Prior to 1973, money was poured into maintaining roads, housing and jobs in a sectarian fashion. So now, even were the direct-rule authorities to be 'fair' in allocating resources, nationalists would remain irretrievably far behind.

In practice, they are not even fair. Unionist politicians remain as implacably opposed to equality as ever. The North remains economically non-viable and, so long as colonial domination survives in Ireland, 'Britishness' must continue to deliver material benefits to the loyal, while preserving discrimination and its hardships as the penalty for those who reject the artificial statelet.

### LEADERSHIP

Whatever the final tally of council seats on May 15th, it is certain that in the coming months the status quo in the councils will be further upset by an increasing and revolutionary challenge from Sinn Fein. The party is pledged to use the councils as a platform from which to explain the republican analysis, it is pledged to build an example of principled leadership and to represent and, wherever possible, alleviate the hardships of all those who seek its help.

Already, Sinn Fein councillors have attempted to break out of the mould of establishment political parties, accompanying delegations of local people to the councils rather than bureaucratically 'representing' them. The speed at which this progressive development is extended will depend on the hard back-up of Sinn Fein activists.

In addition, an increased Sinn Fein presence in the council chambers will further curb the manoeuvrability of collaborationist SDLP politicians and help to expose both sectarianism and its cause, the repressive and undemocratic nature of British rule in Ireland.



# An Corrfhocal

## Long Amadán

Fairrór, all is not happiness and perfection in life. It is necessary to have a stock of words available for situations in which shortcomings and derelictions of duty must be made known.

An t-amadán is familiar to you as "the fool" or "the idiot." Na hamadán, "the fools" may also be required. If the name of one of these creatures is unknown, he can be addressed as A amadán!

Females are differentiated. An oinseach (aw\*N-shahk) is "the fool" in female form. Na hoínseacha, a plurality of them. "Foolish" can be either amaid-each or óinistúil.

In various degrees of folly, there is a gamal, meaning a simpleton or lout, and a gamalóg, a silly woman. Gamal is first declension masculine, with na gamal as plural. Gamalóg is second declension feminine, so that: in aice na gamalóige is "next to the silly woman." Na gamalóga is the plural.

A complete fool is amadán truhanta or amadán críoch-naithe. To reach this stage of amadántaíocht or foolishness would require advanced study at a university.

It is possible, however, for a person to accomplish much on his own. Rinne sé amadán

de féin means, "He made a fool of himself." This opportunity is open to na mná freisir rinne sí óinseach di féin.

There is a commemorative day for those prone to error and misjudgment. Lá Abreáin is April Fools Day, April 1st. It is also called Lá na n-Amadán.

A younger female given to foolishness can be termed an óinín, the diminutive of oinseach. Na hoíníníní are "the silly little girls."

Amadán agus óinseacha engage in seafóid (sha-FOH-íd), foolish talk. From this comes an adjective seafóideach, foolish.

Not everyone has the talent or ability to become amadán. A stupid person, lacking mental capacity is duramán. This is a first declension masculine word, so that A dhuramáin is "Hey, stupid!" and, na duramáin are "the stupid persons."

A short way above the duramán is an bodach, "the churl, lout." Bodach mór is a bodach who has risen to a position of note and influence. The English and present-day administrations in Ireland have had many examples of this genus.

Bodúil means "loutish, churlish, and bodúilacht is "loutish behavior." A bhodalgh is the equivalent of "Hey, slob!" (Ar leanúint súr íbhfad.)

## IAUC BLASTS EXTRADITION TREATY

A treaty signed by the US and Britain, but not yet ratified by the US Senate has been called "dangerous and unprecedented" by the Irish American Unity Conference (IAUC), in San Antonio, Texas.

The agreement, which is a supplement to an existing 1972 US-British treaty, would allow for the extradition from the US to Britain of those accused or convicted of "political" crimes in north Ireland. Traditionally, the US has been a safe home for those accused of political (as opposed to civil) crimes, and federal courts have upheld the practice with specific regard to those accused of committing crimes in north Ireland.

According to State Department spokespersons, the treaty will be sent to the Senate soon from the White House. To date, the Administration has refused to release the treaty's contents for public comment.

IAUC Executive Director William A. Good said, "The treaty files in the face of one of the

best American traditions that we be a safe home for those involved in political struggles. That this treaty disregards that tradition is both dangerous and unprecedented." Good urged Irish Americans to write to their senators and ask that hearings be held before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "The secrecy that has surrounded the treaty," he said, "makes it look like a 'steamroller' job. Something this critical demands public scrutiny."

James Delaney, IAUC National Chairman, added: "This treaty should be viewed as an affront to all Irish Americans. Once again, we are asked to address the symptoms of the conflict in Ireland without addressing its causes. Once again, a measure is being speed through Congress without the benefit of due deliberation. And once again, anyone who speaks out for simple justice is labelled a terrorist."

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## FENIAN SOCCER LEAGUE

The powerful Village team who were winners of the 1984 season are strutting their stuff and appear to be making their move for a repeat performance in this year.

Although beset by injuries they are presently sitting on top, due mainly to a very strong and cohesive defense who have contributed an accurate supply of goal scoring opportunities to the forward line. In second place this week is the Archway, last year's runners up.

A setback last week to Webster's may prove very costly.

The Jolly Tinker are moving up and there is very little between the teams with no one claiming victory thus far.

### The Cup

In the preliminary round of the Cup, the Roaring Twenties, who replaced Kelly's in the knock-out disposed of the Glen Owen and now move into the quarter finals.

The draw for the Cup which is being played this week, features the two top teams in the League, the Village and the

Archway, meeting each other on Wednesday, July 18th at Van Cortlandt Park at 6:30 p.m. The draw is as follows:  
Monday - Roaring Twenties v Websters, Jolly Tinker v Aqueeduct, Wednesday - Village v Archway, Harpers v O'Shea

The League will resume next week.

Teams	P	W	L	D	G	A	F
Village	5	5	0	0	12	1	11
Archway	6	4	1	1	5	2	3
Jolly Tinker	6	2	2	2	9	7	6
Websters	5	3	2	0	7	5	2
Sheas	5	2	2	1	5	5	5
Aqueeduct	5	2	2	1	8	12	4
Harpurs	5	2	3	0	6	11	5
Glen Owen	5	1	3	1	4	10	6
Kellys	6	0	6	0	0	0	0

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# an teacht saeilge

# Irish lesson - 38

### PRONUNCIATION

The Irish words for "on me, on you", etc., are examples of several of the pronunciation principles that you have learned. "Orm", on me, is (OH-ruh-m), with a short (oh) sound that may resemble English (uh). The "r" is broad, with a brief trilled or rolled effect. "Ort", on you, is (OH-ruht), with the "t" broad. For "air" (er), on him, the "r" is slender (see Lesson 29), but in "ar" (er), on, the "r" is broad.

For "orainn" (OH-rin) and "oraibh" (OH-riv), the first syllable is like that for "orm". For "orhu", on them, the word ends in a (huh) sound, (OHR-huh), because of the aspirated "r".

### PRONUNCIATION REVIEW

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

Dá mba léir, tháinig roinnt iascairi aici, ar an abhainn, níos mó ná riamh, agus a thaitíonn an-chuid téipeanna, le linn an fheachtais seo. Beidh sé chomphárteach, a chuireann as go mór, b'fhíú dó a chur go gcaithfeadh sé, go bhfuil leagan amach bunúsach, ar íomháid cainte, agus chothaigh sé neamhchainteacht, ina measc.

KEY: daw\* mubLAYR, HAW\*-nig rint EES-kuh-tee a-KI, er un OU-in, nees moh naw\* reev, AH-guhs ih hah-HEE-uhn AHN-k'wid TAY\*P-uh-nuh, le lin un AK'-tish shuh. Be shay\* hoh-FAWR-tyuhk\*, uh K'IR-uhn as goh MOHR, moyr doh uh K'UR goh GAH-huhk\* shay\*, goh vwil LAG-uhn uh-MAHK\* bun-OOS-uhk\*, er EES-vay\*d KEYENT-e, AH-guhs K'OH-hee shay\* nyav -HYIN-tyuhk\*t, IN-uh mask

Note that the "r" in "gcaithfeadh" gets only an (h) sound. This occurs in the future and conditional forms of the verbs, which you will study soon.

By now, you should be losing your fear of long new words, and you should be able to give unfamiliar words nearly a correct pronunciation. We will continue with

this type of pronunciation exercise for several more lessons.

### GRAMMAR

You know how to say "He is writing", "He wrote", and "He was writing" in Irish. "He is writing" means that at this time someone is actually writing. When we say "He writes", however, we mean that a person writes now and then, more or less frequently, but that he may not be writing at this instant.

Irish makes the same distinction, and we say that "He writes" in the present habitual tense. It forms from the imperative, scríobh, and looks like this: scríobhaim (SHKREEV-im), I write; scríobhann tú (SHKREEV-uhn too), you write; scríobhann sé, she writes; scríobhann sí, she writes; scríobhaimid (SHKREEV-uh-mid), we write; scríobhann sibh (shiv), you (plural) write; scríobhann siad (SHEE-uhd), they write

For the negative, put a "ní" (nee) before these forms. "Ní" aspirates where possible. The "s" in "scríobh" cannot be aspirated: Ní scríobhaim. With "dóil" (DEE-uh), sell, however: Ní dhóilaim (nee YEE-lim), I don't sell.

For the questions, put "an" (un), or "nach" (nahk\*) before the basic forms. Both eclipse wherever possible: An scríobhann tú go minic? Do you write often? Nach ndóilann sé feoil? (nahk\* NEE-luhn shav\* FYOIH-il), Doesn't he sell meat?

### VOCABULARY

carr (kahr), an auto, one auto  
 aon charr amháin (ay\*n k'ahr uh-WOYN), only one auto  
 dhá charr (gaw\* k'ahr), two autos  
 trí (tree) charr, three autos  
 ceithre (KER-e) charr, four autos

cúig (KOO-ig) charr, five autos  
 sé (shay\*) charr, six autos  
 tóg, ag toglai (tohg, uh TOHG-aw\*(?) , take, lift, scar, ag scaradh (skahr, uh SKAH-r uh), separate  
 bearr, ag bearradh (byahr, uh BYAHR-uh), shave  
 ceap, ag ceapadh (kyap, uh KYAP-uh), think

### DRILL

1) Go through a progressive card in the present habitual for each of these combinations:

Bris; cupáin agus plátaí  
 Buail; an teach leis an gearr  
 Ceap; é sin  
 Cuir; na rudaí sa seomra eile  
 For example: An mbrisim cupáin agus plátaí, N. bhrisim (VRISH-im) cupáin agus plátaí. Briseann tú cupáin agus plátaí. An mbreiseann tú cupáin agus plátaí? Etc.

2) In answer to the question "Cén t-am é?" (kay\*n TOUM ay\*), what time is it? - Go through this drill: Cén t-am é? Tá sé nóimead (NOH-may\*d) roimh (rev) a haon a chlog. - What time is it? It is one minute before one o'clock.  
 Cén t-am é? Tá sé nóimead tar éis (tahr AY\*SH) a dó a chlog. What time is it? It is one minute after two o'clock.

Continue with: two minutes before three o'clock; two minutes after four o'clock; three minutes before five o'clock; three minutes after six o'clock, and so on, to six minutes after twelve o'clock.

3) Read these verb forms, deciding quickly whether they give a command, are in the present habitual tense, or are in the past tense.

Glan mé. Magaimid. Thuigeamar. Dhíol sé. Cloisim. D'ól mé. Scaram. Siúil. Chrochaigh mé. Deisigh é. Buaillean siad.

KEY: Clean me! We mock. We understood. I sold. I hear. I drank. I separate. Walk! I hung. Repair it! They strike.

4) Review counting from one to twelve.

## SONG & STORY

by Danny Crawford

### CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

Charles Stuart Parnell was the squire of Avondale, County Wicklow. He was educated at Cambridge, and seemed devoted to the life of a country gentleman. However, he had inherited the seeds of Irish nationalism both from his Irish father and his American mother, who was of Irish descent.

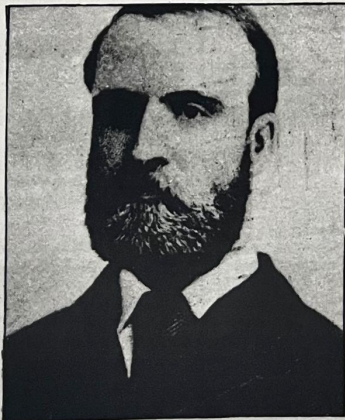
To get elected to Parliament, he made two campaigns—one in Wicklow, another in Dublin, and was defeated on both occasions. Then in 1887 he replaced John Martin in Meath and in five years assumed leadership of the nationalist MP's who, by their policy of obstruction, threatened to bring Parliamentary business to a standstill.

Though the supreme council of the IRB condemned all parliamentary action by nationalists Parnell's new policy continued to make converts among Fenians. The Fenian movement in America, as organized by Clan na Gael was showing keen interest in Parnell's potentialities as a nationalist and continued to support him.

Despite his ascendancy background, Parnell was President of Davitt's Land League through

the bitter phase of the Land War between the farmers and the landlords. It was Parnell's tactics that succeeded in the Boycott campaign against the landlords

Davitt organized the open, physical resistance, aided by Fenians in Ireland and supporters in the U. S. These tactics prevented evictions, demanded rent reductions, attacked the



Charles Stewart Parnell

worst landlords and prevented new tenants from replacing evicted ones.

The years of 1885 and 1886 mark the pinnacle of Parnell's influence. He held the balance of power in the Commons between the Liberals and the Conservatives. English land acts forced by Irish efforts began to improve farm conditions in Ireland.

In 1886 Gladstone introduced a home-rule bill, which was decisively beaten. Randolph Churchill had campaigned against it in Ulster, "playing the Orange card, as he said, and instigating Orange riots. The English government also gave liberal help to the London Times defense against a Parnell libel suit. The Times information source had been a forger. Pigott, who fled to Spain and supposedly committed suicide there.

Parnell's career ended with the revelations of a long-standing affair with Mrs. Katherine O'Shea, the wife of W. H. O'Shea, who had close connections with Joseph Chamberlain. Parnell's Irish supporters stood by him, but in England the clamour for his retirement from politics intensified. When the Irish Catholic Bishops came out against him it was the end. Parnell was forced out of leadership in 1891, and died later in the year, aged 45, in the arms of Katherine, whom he finally was able to marry.

### AVONDALE

Chorus

Oh, have you been to Avondale, and lingered in her lovely vale. Where tall trees whisper in the dale, of Avondale's proud eagle.

Where pride and ancient glory paid, Throughout the land where he was laid. Like ancient Christians, left to their fate. Was Avondale's proud eagle.

Long years that green and lovely vale. Have glared in that ancient tale. And cursed the land that has betrayed. Fair Avondale's proud eagle.

Chorus

Oh, have you been to Avondale, and lingered in her lovely vale. Where tall trees whisper in the dale, of Avondale's proud eagle.

# Community Events

## IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS' CHILDREN'S FUND



Some of the 104 children of Irish political prisoners get their first look at the US.



Mrs. Mary Grogan and Kerry Chillingworth.

On July 4th, 104 children of Irish political prisoners arrived in the US for a 23-day holiday.

From JFK Airport in Queens, NY, the children went to American families in New York, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire

Minnesota and California. The largest number, 37, will stay in New Jersey. Mary Ellen Grogan, an organizer of the program, said, "The children, of ages 7-12, are sons, daughters, brothers and sisters, of Irish political prisoners held in occupied Ireland, England,

the Free State and the US. In addition, some of the children are relatives of deceased Volunteers who have given their lives for a free and united Ireland." "1985 is the third year of the program, which brought over 34 children in 1983 and 69 in 1984."

## ABA RESOLUTION ON NORTH IRELAND



Richard Lawlor

The Assembly of the American Bar Association (ABA) voted at its convention in Washington, DC on July 8, 1985, to direct one ABA committee to study human and legal rights abuses in Northern Ireland.

The international human rights committees of the International law section of the ABA will investigate and report back to the ABA at its next annual meeting.

The vote occurred on the recommendations of the ABA Resolutions Committee, which considered the issue in a hearing in Washington, DC, on July 6, 1985.

The Resolutions Committee recommendation was prompted by the introduction of a resolution condemning legal rights abuses by Britain in the occupied six counties, including warrantless searches and ar-

rests, Diplock Courts, supergrass trials, strip searches and plastic bullets written by attorneys Jeanne B. Clarizio and Richard P. Lawlor of Hartford, Connecticut. Attorney Clarizio testified in favor of the resolution at the Committee hearing during which several persons in attendance expressed support for an official study of the effect of British actions on the legal rights of Irish Nationalists.

The Committee's summary of the resolution, which was distributed to all members of the Assembly, commented in favor of the principles set forth in the resolution and affirmed the ABA position supporting compliance with the Helsinki Accord by all nations. However, the Committee recommended that the resolution itself not be voted on until after the ABA study is completed.

The resolution was one of only two resolutions to be considered by the whole Assembly at its July 8th meeting.

The ABA vote is part of the growing attention by lawyers worldwide to violations of legal rights by Britain in the occupied six counties.

### Four Acres Swim Club

On Saturday evening September 21st, an Irish dance will be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Rowland and Knorr Streets from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

On Saturday, October 26th, Irish Northern Aid will hold their fourth annual testimonial dinner dance at the Philadelphia Center Hotel Reserve space in the ad book and tickets.

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

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

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

On Sunday, September 8th a pool party will be held at the

## DELAWARE VALLEY INA

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

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

## DERRY FILM & VIDEO GROUP

The Derry Film & Video Group in association with its American distributor, The Irish Network Inc., is planning a screening of the video, "Strip Searching." The work is an indepth expose of the British police state's inhuman treatment of the women in Armagh prison. Also screening will be the video "New Housing: For the People or Military Oppressors?" which clearly shows how the British military is involved in the des-

ign and development of new housing in Nationalist areas. The new housing estates and associated roadways are specifically structured to break up Nationalist neighborhoods and enhance the tactical rapid response operations of the British military in these areas.

The venue and date for this event will be available soon. For further information call (212) 749-0472.

## DO YOU HAVE A SUBSCRIPTION PROBLEM?



Pete Farley of the Irish American Fenian Society, Inc., shows the Irish People to Owen Carran, former member of the British Parliament, John McElhone of Irish Northern Aid, and Danny Morrison, Sinn Féin Director of Publicity

You subscribe to *The Irish People* because you want to stay current with the facts of life in British-occupied Ireland - but your paper either arrives late or not at all. If you have a delivery problem, please make a note of the issue missed or arriving late (include date of arrival) and send this information to us. We will replace any missed copies and will provide you with a survey form to keep track while we work with the Post Office to get you an adequate service. This documentation is essential in dealing with

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**WORK** at the multi-million-pound Lisnagelvin RUC Barracks in the Waterside came abruptly to a halt last Monday when contractors employed at the site pulled out after the IRA issued a warning to all those working on the site.

After the warning, not one worker reported for work and already plant machinery is being removed. It is rumoured that the main contractor will be seeking compensation for the loss of the contract, estimated in the region of £4 million.

The IRA's warning, coming in the wake of a successful Sinn Fein-supported resolution in the city council refusing to renew the lease to the RUC Police Authority for land at Browning Drive in the Waterside, where an RUC accommodation centre has been sited for the past 15 years, has fuelled political controversy in the city.

Apart from the predictable squeals from Gregory Campbell and co., the SDLP's Pat Devine has also entered the controversy, naively condemning the IRA for preventing "innocent workers from trying to make a living".

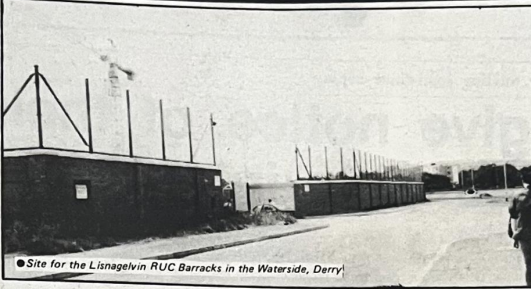
**CHALLENGED**

Sinn Fein elected representative Martin McGuinness has challenged the SDLP's party leader John Hume to repudiate Pat Devine's remarks:

"Once again, Pat Devine is openly colluding with the RUC and acting as an apologist for this discredited organisation.

"If Pat Devine believes that the RUC should be allowed to work in our community then he has a duty to say so publicly and without evasion. Every preparatory of his only serves to muddy the whole issue which, as Pat Devine knows

# Work stopped on Derry's Castlereagh



Site for the Lisnagelvin RUC Barracks in the Waterside, Derry

full well, relates to the acceptability or otherwise of the RUC.

"If John Hume sees no contradiction in Pat Devine's remarks, then it must be assumed that he is as anxious as Devine to perpetuate confusion and doubt about the role of the RUC."

McGuinness pointed out that there can

be "no community dimension to the RUC. Anyone who assists the RUC must accept responsibility for the oppression that exists within the six counties. The Lisnagelvin Barracks is not being built to provide a community service," and he added: "Indeed I have information that the RUC Barracks at Lisnagelvin is to become

the main barracks in Derry city. Because of the continuing risk to RUC personnel travelling back and forwards from the Waterside and because senior RUC officers are of the opinion that Strand Road Barracks is not at all secure, it has now been decided that Lisnagelvin will serve as the new RUC Headquarters in the city.

"Furthermore it is envisaged that the Lisnagelvin Barracks will serve as a holding and interrogation centre, becoming the Castlereagh of the north-west."

**IRA STATEMENT**

Derry Brigade, in a statement on the issue, said:

"The main contractor and all sub-contractors presently engaged in the construction of the new RUC barracks at Lisnagelvin will be executed unless they stop work on the site immediately.

"After carrying out our own investigation, we have learned the names of all the principal contractors involved.

"Although the main contractor does not live in the Derry area, we are still capable of taking action against him. This contractor, initially employed by a Belfast-based firm, lives west of the Bann and has employed other contractors to carry out work, many of them based in the Derry area.

"This man and the Belfast-based firm which initially contracted him have tried to detach themselves from projects such as building RUC barracks by sub-contracting the work to smaller firms. This will not be tolerated.

"We have repeatedly warned those who collaborate with the RUC that we will not tolerate their activities. No future warnings will be issued."

# Step forward for anti-strip-search campaign

THE Stop the Strip-Searches in Armagh Campaign took a significant step forward when action committees from around the North met on Sunday, June 30th, to co-ordinate future activities in an effort to increase pressure on the British government to end the policy.

Owen Carron, Sinn Fein elected representative for Fermanagh/South Tyrone, several Sinn Fein councillors and Fr Joseph McVeigh from Irvinestown attended the meeting, which was chaired by former prisoner Brieghe Brownlee.

In his address, Owen Carron stressed the need for a realistic appraisal of the campaign and its organisational ability in terms of how to effectively highlight the issue of strip-searching in Ireland and abroad. He also suggested that the Belfast committee should provide the main link with committees around the six counties in order to co-ordinate protest action and publicity, a suggestion which was unanimously endorsed. On behalf of Sinn Fein, he also assured the meeting that every effort would be made to raise the issue of strip-searching in the local councils.

**CONDEMNED**

The immobility and silence of the Catholic hierarchy was strongly condemned by Fr Joseph McVeigh, who told the meeting that strip-searching was such a "clear-cut moral issue" that it would "test the quality of Irish Catholicism like no other issue in the past". The church, he added, was one-sided in its condemnation of violence and clearly identified

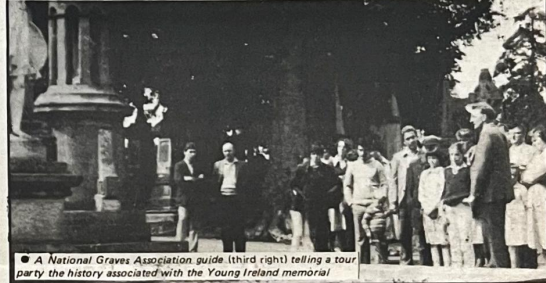


FR JOSEPH McVEIGH

itself more on the "side of the establishment than with ordinary people who endure the day-to-day reality of British violence".

A total of 72 strip-searches have been carried out in Armagh in May and a further 65 in June (on a total of 24 prisoners).

The Belfast committee staged a successful occupation of the British Airways offices in Fountain Lane, to protest at the continued policy of strip-searching. Approximately 30 people, including Sinn Fein Councillors Sean McKnight and Teresa Holland, participated in the peaceful protest which lasted over an hour. And on Saturday a white-line picket was held for the third consecutive week in Belfast and received a good response from the general public.



A National Graves Association guide (third right) telling a tour party the history associated with the Young Ireland memorial

BY PETER O'ROURKE

ON SUNDAY NEXT, July 7th, the National Graves Association begin their annual July Sunday tours of the republican graves in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

The National Graves Association, founded in 1926 with the aim of "locating, marking and preserving in good condition the graves of known patriots of any period", has organised conductive July tours of the republica graves in Glasnevin Cemetery over the past 25 years.

The tour begins at 11.30am at the main entrance, with the guide giving a brief history of the cemetery which first opened in 1832. From the main entrance the tour takes a circular route, through the cemetery around the O'Connell Circle of vaults and concludes, and ending up at the Republican Plot, near the starting point.

During the 1½-hour tour, you will have visited the graves of many patriots who have been buried there over the past 150 years. From Anne Devlin, buried in a pauper's grave in 1853, to Joe Clarke, the life-long republican and veteran of Mount Street in 1916, who died in 1976.

Other graves visited include those of Thomas Addis Emmet (brother of Robert Emmet); Terence Bellew McManus; the Young Ireland memorial; the Fenians

# Glasnevin's historic graves

of others which are off the main route will be pointed out. At each grave, not only will you be given a biographical profile of each patriot, but also a brief, though very informative, outline of the different periods of Irish history during which they lived.

The tour of republican graves in Glasnevin is a must for all republicans, both young and old. It is not only for Dubliners, it is for republicans throughout the country as many of the patriots buried there are from almost all thirty-two counties.

The tours are only held on the four Sundays of July. Be at the main gate of Glasnevin Cemetery next Sunday at 11.30am for a tour of Ireland's historic graves - you won't be disappointed.

The tour ends at the Republican Plot where the remains of many republicans lie, including those of O'Donovan Rosa, Countess Markievicz, Austin Stack, Cathal Brugha, the O'Rahilly brothers, Harry Boland, Noel Lamass, Joe Clarke and Vol Tom Smith.

In all, the tour includes visits to some 50 graves; the location

## MEGAHEY FUNDRAISER

A special social organized to assist the Megahey family in meeting the travel expenses of visits will be held on Sunday, July 28, 1985, at the Real McCoy. The social has been organized by friends of Gabriel Megahey, under the auspices of the Irish American Defense Fund. Mr. Megahey, a dedicated Irish

patriot was sentenced to a seven-year term because of his unselfish efforts to provide the means of defense to soldiers of the Irish Republican Army. Not content with a lengthy sentence, the government removed him some eight hundred miles from his wife and children to the isolated area of Oxford,

Wisconsin. Because of the U.S.A. Gabriel Megahey's loving family has only been able to visit an average of once every four months. Only one child has been able to accompany Mrs. Megahey each visit. These expenses include air fare, car travel of several hun-

dred miles from the airport accommodations overnight etc. In addition, Mr. Megahey has attempted to remain in daily contact by telephone with his loved ones. This has also generated great expenses. The travel expenses have been entirely borne by the Megahey family. The friends of Gabriel Megahey have therefore organized a social with the approval of the Irish

American Defense Fund to help bear these expenses and allow Mr. Megahey continued visits. The social will start at 5 p.m. at The Real McCoy, 218 E 52nd Street (between 2nd and 3rd Avenues), in Manhattan. There will be a complimentary buffet and entertainment. A donation of \$10 has been suggested. For information, call (718) 996-7079.

# the IRISH people sports



Gaelic games: Leinster senior hurling semi-final replay

## Offaly give notice of their championship intentions

OFFALY ..... 1-20;

KILKENNY ..... 0-17

TO WHOM it may concern, here is a warning: Offaly are a team of the race for the 1985 All-Ireland hurling championship. Not at Croke yesterday could have been in any doubt about champions played hurling of marvellous quality and though their Kilkenny's challenge in a manner that few teams in the black and

In the drawn game three weeks ago Offaly had to haul down Kilkenny's nine-point lead in the second half and barely, but deservedly, snatched a replay. Yesterday they dictated the course of play from the start, were masters of the proceedings for long phases and but for one minute when Kilkenny drew level at 0-1 each in the early minutes, led all the way.

Offaly slackened their efforts only once and that was for a spell of eight or nine minutes when they had increased their half-time lead of seven points (1-13 to 0-9) to a commanding nine within 90 seconds of the restart.

Either through complacency or a necessary pause to find their second wind, Offaly were vulnerable at that time and Kilkenny took advantage of their opponents' slowness to muster a counter-offensive. But the challengers' quest for the goal that might have galvanised their brief recovery and really endangered the champions ended in failure.

Offaly pulled themselves together before the end of the third quarter and, though letting their lead slip to five points with 12 minutes to go, reasserted their authority to ensure that they would face their midland neighbours, Laois, in next Sunday's provincial final.

The first half was a breathtaking spectacle of hurling, by far the best of any game played this year. Under an overcast sky and with a wind so light that it made no difference, the pace was scorching and the fluent striking of both teams absolutely wonderful. Here was hurling at its majestic, matchless best and the spectators were enchanted by it.

The Kilkenny backs were out in terrible trouble under pressure but through sheer grit managed to survive much of it. It was not one-way traffic, however, and the Offaly defence, too, was often severely tested.

But the champions' backs and goalkeeper Jim Troy were much more composed, much sounder all through than the Kilkenny rearguard and the challengers' attack — in which Christy Heffernan lined out at full forward, but played poorly — rarely contrived a potential goal-scoring movement.

But Offaly could not get their noses clearly in front of the opposition for a long time. They held a lead of four points twice in the first 30 minutes but, mostly, the margin between the teams was only a point or two.

### DECISIVE GOAL

Offaly were leading by three points and there were just four minutes of the first half to go when they scored the goal which, as we now know with hindsight, decided the contest.

Owens struck a low shot from about 30 yards out which the Kilkenny goalkeeper, David Burke, advanced to smother but could not control. When the ball bounced off his hurley Paddy Corrigan flicked it forward and then, with the empty net gaping before him and his colleague, Pat Cleary, backing up, raced on to drive it over the line.

One minute before the half-time whistle the same player wisely chose to take a point from his penalty spot to put his team seven in front and back Kilkenny onto the ropes for the resumption.

Kilkenny had changed their midfield twice before half-time, sending Kieran Brennan and Pat Walsh out from the half forward line to mark Kelly and Owens. Frank Cummins, summoned from the substitutes, appeared on the halfway line at the start of the second half and later, Ger Fennelly reverted from half forward to play beside him.

On the day, Kilkenny had no stars while Offaly had many and the brightest of those were Paddy

to be reckoned with, and in no uncertain terms either, in the rest of the 22,171 paying customers who watched them in action that at the end of the replayed Leinster semi-final. The defending margin of six points at the finish does not suggest it, they broke amber have experienced in this competition.

Corrigan, Pat Fleury, who played splendidly at left full back, and Owens, in that memorable first half. Many times Corrigan's swift moves must have made him look like a wraith to his immediate opponent, Paddy Prendergast, and the Kilkenny left half back was inevitably replaced by Nicky Brennan in the second half.

Corrigan scored 1-11 of the winning total, a massive individual contribution from play and frees, which, in this writer's opinion, hoisted him into the man of the match bracket.

While Pat Delaney was not the fluent, commanding centre half back that we saw in the drawn game, he played a major role in many close exchanges and over the 70 minutes curbed three successive centre forwards — Power, Brennan and Walsh. On his left, Ger Coughlan had a fine game and so had Eugene Coughlan at full back, while Troy was always cool and competent behind him. The goalkeeper stopped two penalty shots, one in each half, from Ray Heffernan and Ger Fennelly, and those efforts were as valuable as goals to the Offaly team.

Aidan Fogarty and Tom Connelly completed a sound Offaly defence but the latter tumbled noticeably in the second half, thus giving Power a lot of room to move when he was switched to Kilkenny's left wing.

The list of Offaly credits cannot be completed without further mention of Cleary's impact in the attack; Carroll for two great points from opposite sidelanes in each half and Pádraig Hogan for much clever and forceful hurling both at full and centre forward.

The Kilkenny list is very short and includes only Joe Hennessy for a good first half; Ger Henderson for a few sturdy clearances in each half; Nicky Brennan, who played with spirit when he appeared as a substitute, and Kieran Brennan and Power for some wholehearted efforts which brought no concrete results.

While scoring 21 times Offaly struck only four wides during the game, and three of those came in the second half. Kilkenny had a total of 14. It is also worthy of note that the losers scored eight points to Offaly's seven after the change of ends.

OFFALY — J. Troy, A. Fogarty, E. Coughlan, P. Fleury, capt. T. Connelly, P. Delaney, G. Coughlan; D. Owens (0-1), J. Kelly; P. Corrigan (1-11), seven points from frees (0-1) from frees; Ger Coughlan (0-3), M. Corrigan (0-2), P. Cleary (0-3), P. Moran, J. Dooley, Sub: D. Fogarty for Owens (54 mins). KILKENNY — G. Burke, J. Marnell, J. Brennan, J. Henderson, J. Hennessy (0-1), G. Henderson (0-1 from a 70%), P. Prendergast, G. Fennelly (0-1), R. Heffernan (0-1); P. Walsh (0-1), P. Power (0-1), K. Brennan, capt. (0-7, two from frees); M. Ryan (0-2), C. Heffernan, L. Fennelly (0-2), Sub: F. Cummins for R. Heffernan (half-time), N. Brennan for Prendergast (52 mins), L. Ryan for C. Heffernan (55 mins). Referee: N. O'Donoghue (Dublin).

## Storey's accuracy stuns Dublin

WEXFORD ..... 4-14  
DUBLIN ..... 2-16

There were a few major differences between the Wexford and Dublin juniors in the Leinster junior hurling final played with admirable commitment at Croke Park yesterday. One of the reasons Wexford won so convincingly with a 14-point margin was the inspiring accuracy Martin Storey showed in their attack.

Storey was able to make his presence felt when his side most needed him. This was in the second quarter when because of a series of wides, the south-east men found themselves in arrears, 1-2 to 0-3. Storey then took the steering wheel and hammered in a goal surrounded by four points in a decisive five-minute spell.

There was nothing to match that kind of penetration from the other 11 forwards on the field. Then, towards the end he had another goal, deflected to the net, and added points to lay the foundation for the huge margin.

Early on such a drubbing did not seem possible for Dublin. They were mainly beaten and displayed excellent touches as well but their first goal should have been disallowed for "square ball". Their defence became vulnerable after working hard to contain and they generally lacked the composure of the winners.

WEXFORD — J. Doyle, B. Bernis, J. Prendergast, W. Dunphy, L. Finn (0-1), J. Kelly, P. Richardson, G. Crowley (0-1), B. Kallagher (0-1), F. Gaffney, A. Dwyer (1-1), T. Scully; D. Murphy (1-1).

DUBLIN — O. Feaney, P. Quinn, B. Shortall, C. King, E. Kelly, R. Kinnealy, P. Bradshaw (0-1); P. O'Connell, P. O'Connell, G. Barry (0-1), B. Kallagher (0-1), F. Gaffney, A. Dwyer (1-1), T. Scully; D. Murphy (1-1).

## GAA RESULTS

Connacht Senior Football Championship  
Final  
May 2-11, Roscommon 0-8  
Dublin 1-10  
May 0-4, Galway 1-1  
Leinster SHC Semi-final replay  
Offaly 1-20, Kilkenny 0-17  
JHF: Wexford 4-14, Dublin 2-16

## Connacht senior football final

# Majestic Mayo confound experts and Roscommon

MAYO ..... 2-11;

ROSCOMMON ..... 0-8

A REMARKABLE first-half performance which sent them surging to an 11-point lead at the interval set Mayo on the road to a most convincing win over the favourites Roscommon at Dr Hyde Park, Roscommon yesterday and revived memories of Mayo football in the past when high fielding and long kicking were the order of the day.

Mayo simply brushed the brittle Roscommon challenge aside in that opening period and, having survived a brief crisis in the second half, they proceeded to give Roscommon a football lesson and the losers were a tired and tattered band at the end.

Mayo's defence was superb at all times with the wing backs Frank Noone and John Finn outstanding. Between them John Maughan turned in his best ever performance for Mayo while behind him Dermot Flanagan's cultured defensive work made him a strong contender for any man of the match that might be going.

In the other corner Martin Carney's constructive work was just what was needed on the occasion and, with Peter Forde in the middle snuffing out the danger of Paul Earley, Mayo's rearguard was never seriously in trouble.

There were, however, two occasions in the second half, when

Mayo had gone into a five-point lead by the 18th minute mainly because of McStay's accuracy from frees. McStay was also the central figure in Mayo's first goal which followed soon afterwards. He raced on to a looping pass from Padden and, having been blocked by Padden and Connellan, he passed the ball to Lowry whose shot for goal was blocked. The Roscommon defence failed to clear, however, and Durcan dashed in to put the ball in the net to give Mayo a lead of 1-5 to 0-0. Mayo then motored on to a lead of 1-9 to 0-1 at half-time.

Roscommon made something of an effort after the break and Paul Earley wasted that great chance of a goal which, if taken, could have heralded a Roscommon recovery. Roscommon continued to struggle and they were plunged into further trouble in the 13th minute of the second half when Burke rushed through the Roscommon defence and sent a perfect pass to Lowry for Mayo's second goal and what represented the end of Roscommon's hopes.

From there until the end play was scrappy and uneventful with Roscommon having lost all discipline and Mayo content to coast into the All-Ireland semi-final.

MAYO — E. Lavitt, M. Carney, P. Forde, D. Flanagan, F. Noone, J. Maughan, J. Finn, J. J. Fitzgibbon, W. Padden, P. Forde, J. Burke, N. Durcan (1-1); K. McStay (0-7), five from frees (from a fifty); S. Lowry (1-0), E. McKelvie (0-2). Sub: P. Branigan for Gavin (half-time), D. O'Connell (65 mins). ROSCOMMON — M. Shearman, H. Keegan, P. Lindsay, G. Connellan, A. Garvey, G. Fitzmaurice, P. Hickley, B. Hayden (0-1), S. Kilbride, E. Barry, J. Hayes (0-1), T. McManus (0-1), P. McNeill, T. O'Brien (0-1), W. Farley, P. Hayes, M. Burns, J. Wynne for Keegan (25 mins), P. Gaynor for Garvey (50 mins), S. McNeill for Hayden (54 mins). Referee: M. Keane (Sligo).



Offaly forward Pat Cleary slips away from Kilkenny backs Paddy Prendergast (left) and John Marnell to get in his shot at goal during the Leinster senior hurling championship semi-final replay at Croke Park