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THE VOICE OF IRISH REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA

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ANGLO-IRISH SELL-OUT

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Dublin government head Garret FitzGerald signed an agreement last Friday, in which Dublin ceded its Constitutional claim of sovereignty over the six counties in exchange for a consulate-type office and consultative role. FitzGerald both in the written agreement and subsequent press conference, affirmed that the six counties would remain British so long as Loyalists wish, which Thatcher noted would remain indefinitely. Britain will also continue to possess full authority and decision-making power.

Response

Both Thatcher and FitzGerald implied that the agreement was signed in response to the Irish Republican Army's campaign and the growing electoral support for Sinn Féin. Thatcher, describing herself as a Loyalist and Unionist, said the agreement was designed so that "the cycle of violence and conflict can be broken." FitzGerald also stated his hope that support for Republican resistance would be "eroded".

Conference

The main plank of the pro-

posal, which requires ratification from the Dublin and London Parliaments, would be the establishment of an "Intergovernmental Conference". This conference, with an office in Belfast, would meet on a regular basis. Dublin officials would be permitted to express opinions or offer proposals on such matters as sectarian discrimination, border collaboration, the administration of the legal system, economic, social and cultural matters. However, the British are then free to reject or accept such opinions, as the British have full decision

Sinn Féin Statement

The reaction of Sinn Féin was expressed by party President Gerry Adams, MP. "In one fell swoop this afternoon the Dublin coalition government, led by Garret FitzGerald, tore up Articles 2 and 3 of its own Constitution by agreeing to the loyalist veto over the political future of Ireland and by formally recognizing in an international agreement the "northern Ireland" state.

"The British government now hopes to escape international criticism over its colonial occupation of the six counties by pointing to Dublin government consensus

"Mrs Thatcher's opening points at the press conference and her cast-iron guarantees to the loyalists that the union will remain intact shows that Garret FitzGerald has one year later, capitulated to her rejection of the Forum Report.

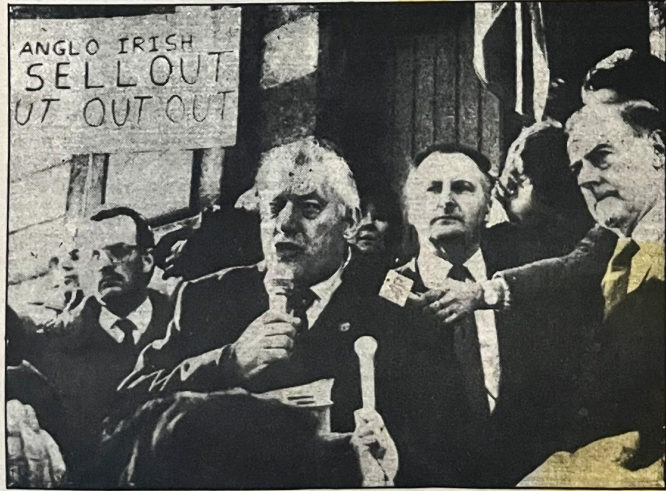
"Mrs. Thatcher's Interest is to stabilize the six-county state and to neutralize the nationalist reaction to the signature of appeasement and ongoing repression to which Garret FitzGerald has committed the Dublin government.

"The reaction of outrage from loyalists is as predictable as it is stupid, given Thatcher's assurances and FitzGerald's agreement that their veto remains and is to be copperfastened in a 'treaty' at the UN.

"Sinn Féin believes that the claims of progress made by the Dublin government, and which will undoubtedly be heralded by the leadership of the



Garret FitzGerald and Margaret Thatcher sign agreement



Ian Paisley and Loyalists at Hillsborough

SDLP, are hollow claims. The formal recognition of the partition of Ireland is a disaster for the nationalist cause and far outweighs the powerless consultative role given to Dublin.

"Garrett FitzGerald insults the long-suffering nationalist people of the six counties when he tells us in Gaelic that we can now raise our heads. It is because we have raised our heads and have struggled and made sacrifices for our civil and national rights that the running sore of British involvement in Ireland has been addressed at all.

"Today's agreement amounts to the total abandonment of SDLP, Fine Gael, and Fianna Fáil assurances that they would not accept any internal six-county agreement.

"Sinn Féin's position remains clear. We will continue to give principled leadership to the nationalist people. We reject British involvement in Irish affairs and we reaffirm that real peace can only be achieved through British disengagement and the loyalists coming to terms with the rest of the Irish people."

INA Statement

The following statement was issued by Martin Galvin, National Publicity Director of Irish Northern Aid:

At long last the British have been compelled to make some response, however meagre and inconsequential to the sixteen-year battle of the Irish Republican Army and to the rising tide of Sinn Féin electoral support.

Tragically that response, which has been labeled by its signatories as historic, in actuality does little to alleviate the plight of Irish nationalists or the root causes of conflict in Ireland. Dublin has been given a consultative role only, which means that it can express opinions while full, final and exclusive decision-making power rests with the British.

Any government may consult with any government on matters of mutual interest. Specifically, Dublin ministers have consulted with British ministers on an ongoing basis for years. Such consultations have never impeded British crown forces

(Continued on page 10.)

Regional NEWS

KING RE-ELECTED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

Nassau County Comptroller Peter T. King has been overwhelmingly re-elected by a majority of 59.9%. King's extraordinary showing was the highest majority achieved by a County-wide candidate in this year's elections. King's total vote was 163,823. His closest challenger garnered 100,978 votes.

Throughout the campaign, King's opponent made King's support of the Irish Republican Army the central issue of the race. Because King refused to back away from his support of the nationalist community and repeatedly reaffirmed his opposition to British terrorism in occupied Ireland, this election became a referendum on the IRA.

King was assisted throughout the campaign by Irish activist volunteers who worked incessantly for him. Their efforts paid off as King demonstrated solid support throughout Nassau County.

Commenting on the election, King said that he was "gratified that the voters of Nassau County have strongly affirmed my right to speak out against human rights violations. My record on Ireland was clear. I said that elected officials have a duty to condemn the actions of the British Army in occupied Ireland. I dramatized my position by going to Bundoran at the beginning of my campaign



New York City Mayor Ed Koch (left) congratulates Nassau County Comptroller Peter T. King (right) at the recent Irish Solidarity Day demonstration at Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza at the United Nations.

and reaffirmed my support of the Republican Movement throughout the campaign. The voters have spoken, and I look upon their involvement as a mandate to continue to denounce

British terrorism. I must also express my sincerest thanks to the many Irish-Americans who volunteered their efforts to my cause. Their support is invaluable. Tíocfaidh ar lá."

ALBANESE TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR VICTIMS OF BRITISH OPPRESSION

Fresh from a huge re-election victory, Brooklyn City Councilman Sal F. Albanese told a group of Irish-American leaders that he would fight vigorously for the oppressed Catholic nationalists in the north of Ireland.

Mr. Albanese who was first elected to the Council in 1982, defeating a Republican 21-year incumbent, received 62% of the vote against a well-financed opponent. Albanese represents the Bay Ridge-Dyker Heights section of the borough.

Earlier this year, Albanese sponsored a bill which calls for withdrawal of New York City pension monies in companies which discriminate against nationalists in northeast Ireland. That bill is still in committee, but Albanese told the Irish leaders that its passage "is my very highest priority".

"We have a responsibility to raise awareness about the deprivation of human rights occurring daily in north Ireland. It's wrong to distinguish be-

tween the evils in South Africa and those in north Ireland. Torture and juryless courts do not belong in any land," said Albanese.

The Albanese re-election effort was boosted by the en-

thusiastic support of the area's sizable Irish community. A spokesperson for the Councilman said that Albanese won in virtually every election district by a 2 to 1 margin and received substantial support from Irish voters.



Sal Albanese (left) with Labor Leader Bill Treacy

NEW JERSEY UNITY CONFERENCE

The central Jersey chapter of the Irish American Unity Conference will have a Pub Night on Friday, November 22nd, at the Shillelagh Club on Oak Street in Old Bridge, NJ (off Route 18, past St. Thomas Church), from 8:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m.

Entertainment will be provided by Fr. Charles Coen, who entertained at the "Touch of Ireland" concert in Bridgewater. Also included will be refreshments, Irish music, a door prize, a sing-along, and other informal entertainment.

Come and meet the officers

and other members of this newly formed chapter of the IAUC and go home speaking a few phrases in the Irish language.

You don't have to wait until St. Patrick's Day to celebrate being Irish.

Donation \$7.50.

ST. PATRICK FATHERS

The St. Patrick Fathers will hold their Second Annual Thanksgiving Dance on Friday, November 29th, 1985 at the Irish American Center, 297 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island. Music will be provided by John Egan and the Trade Winds. Time 9:30 p.m. Donation: \$8.00. This will include coffee, tea and soda bread. All proceeds from the dance will be for the St. Patrick's Missionaries working in Africa and South America.

The St. Patrick Fathers had a very successful dance at the

Center last year. The Irish American community in Nassau, Suffolk and Queens were very supportive and came in big numbers. Denis O'Sullivan (516) 742-3271 and Hugh Smith (516) 328-8015, again this year head the committee. A great evening's entertainment is guaranteed and the cause is very worthwhile.

The St. Patrick Fathers, founded in Ireland in 1932, now number 400 missionaries and work in Nigeria, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Sudan, Grenada and Brazil.

DETROIT INA PICKET

The Detroit Unit of Irish Northern Aid will sponsor a picket at the performance of the Royal Marines and Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders of the British Army on Saturday, November 23rd at 6:45 p.m. at Cobo Hall.

The Royal Marines and Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders of the British Army will be appearing in Detroit on November 23. These troops will be attired in gaily colored kilts and ceremonial dress, carrying musical instruments. These same regiments also "perform" tours in northeast Ireland.

In Ireland, instead of their gaily colored kilts and musical instruments they wear combat gear and carry SLR rifles. They gunpoint the Irish people by lining with plastic bullets.

Since the end of World War II, the Royal Marine Commandos have taken part in operations in Palestine, Egypt, Malaya, Korea, Cyprus, Kuwait, Aden, Tanganyika, Borneo and northeast Ireland. As long as the British Army terrorizes the Irish people and occupies their land, we must show them we do not welcome them in the US either.

We are not opposed to the people of England or Scotland. We are opposed to these regiments and all regiments of the British Army that have acted to oppress people of many lands in the name of the British Empire.

Irish Northern Aid urges all Irish-Americans and others land to picket this performance.

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Editorial

ANGLO-IRISH SELLOUT

In the beginning there was the Forum, and elected representatives from Irish nationalist parties, excepting Sinn Fein, who convened ceremoniously in order to press demands for Irish re-unification. Then came the proposals themselves, setting forth a united Ireland as the most favored objective, but expressing as well a willingness to accept lesser alternatives such as dual confederacy or joint sovereignty on the road to ultimate re-unification. Then, after British Prime Minister Thatcher dismissed each of these options contemptuously, with the terse reply "out...out...out," came the historic or landmark (according to its signatories) agreement signed at Hillsborough.

FitzGerald

Garret FitzGerald was reported to have remarked that he and Thatcher had come to the bargaining table with conflicting land titles. The description was particularly apt. FitzGerald holds office under a Constitution which clearly and unequivocally claims sovereignty over the entire island of Ireland as the national territory, affirmed by generation after generation of Irish nationalists, who contend justifiably that true democracy would require an all-Ireland referendum before any part of the national territory could be severed and surrendered to Britain. It is this historic claim and in concrete terms the six counties and a million and a half Irish people dwelling there, which FitzGerald sought to barter away with the stroke of a pen.

Britain's Claim

Thatcher and the British also have a claim to the six counties. Britain's claim is based solely on possession of the disputed land, maintained in part by the guns of British crown forces and in part by a system of sectarian favoritism for Loyalists. Thatcher had not consented to discuss the disputed territory because of any efforts by FitzGerald. She had been driven to the bargaining table by the long battle of the Irish Republican Army and the enduring electoral strength of Sinn Fein.

Exchanged

An agreement was signed. It was clearly not a contract between equals. FitzGerald purported to sign away Ireland's claim to national sovereignty and the right of Irish victims of British rule to national freedom. The border would be recognized by FitzGerald. The Loyalist veto was also affirmed by him. The north would remain a British colony "indefinitely," or until Paisley and the Loyalists tired of their privileged status under the crown. Britain would hold full, final and exclusive political power in the six counties. Dublin would even become an accessory to maintaining the border.

Accessory

What momentous concessions did FitzGerald gain in exchange? Dublin will have a right to express opinions to the British through an intergovernmental conference. The conference will discuss a wide range of matters. The British of course are free to ignore such expressions of opinion. Indeed, it is hard to attribute any benefit gained by FitzGerald. Dublin has always had a right to consult with the

British. Dublin ministers have been consulting with the British on an ongoing basis for a number of years. Such consultations have done little to impede British crown forces from murdering or terrorizing innocent Irish people. Such consultations have never shielded Irish nationalists from sectarian discrimination. Such consultations will do little to alleviate the plight of victims of British rule. Indeed, such consultations promise to accomplish one thing only—to make Dublin an accessory without power to make decisions.

Prop

Already Reagan and O'Neill have promised American money to shore up the indefensible system of British rule. The British and Free State media will labor to portray a betrayal as a landmark Irish-Americans must rally in opposition. Britain must be forced to the bargaining table again, this time with real Irish leaders present to negotiate a British withdrawal and meaningful steps towards peace.

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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.

England Has No Constitution

Senator Richard G. Lugar
Chairman
Foreign Relations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

My dear Senator Lugar:

In his presentation before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Judge Sofaer argued that the elimination of the political exception clause in the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States was justified because the British legal system was on a par with ours. The contention is quite insulting to many of the ninety other countries with which the exception prevails, but in addition it is based on an entirely false premise.

The *Wall Street Journal* of October 21, 1985 (copy enclosed) establishes that England has no Constitution and no Bill of Rights. The only redress available for a personal wrong done to a British subject is through a clumsy, time-consuming and expensive procedure before the European Court of Human Rights.

Hard on the heels of the revelation contained in the *Wall Street Journal*, there appeared an article in *The New York Times* of October 29th which may have escaped your attention and which is appropriate to your deliberations. It establishes that the criminal justice system in Cyprus and Northern Ireland is radically different from that prevailing in England. The story tells of the arrest and incarcerations of seven young men serving Her Majesty's government at British bases in Cyprus. Those young men were fortunate that the late Lord Diplock, author of the infamous criminal justice system in Northern Ireland, never made it to Cyprus, and so they were tried at Old Bailey in London.

The British Police (Special Branch of Scotland Yard) and the Royal Navy conducted an interrogation in Cyprus. The accused were put through continuous interrogation for

It is quite clear from these timely stories that the premise on which Judge Sofaer based his justification for submitting the Treaty before you is totally without foundation.

72 hours. (Under the Diplock Law in Northern Ireland continuous interrogation for 72 hours without counsel is allowed with court approval.) Each of the accused servicemen in Cyprus confessed to the crime of espionage, which the presiding judge at Old Bailey found they had not committed. To further prejudice the accused young men, the Crown made the insidious charge (which the Crown 70 years earlier made against Sir Roger Casement and which was given as the excuse for hanging him) that the hapless ones were engaged in homosexual orgies.

I am also enclosing another timely piece of evidence. It is contained in an article in the *Los Angeles Times* and reprinted in a Louisiana newspaper, the *Picayune*. It quotes William Fahey, U.S. attorney in Los Angeles, who has been frustrated by the failure of the British government to extradite British subjects indicted here.

It is quite clear from these timely stories that the premise on which Judge Sofaer based his justification for submitting the Treaty before you is totally without foundation. We have come to expect that the British government and the British Information Service will be careless with the truth. We do not control them. But what about our officials? The acceptance of a false premise by Judge Sofaer, a man who had until quite recently administered justice in the Southern District of New York, establishes that his Honor is either patently naive or, knowing his premise to be without truth, has sullied a record for integrity which he had established on the bench.

It is not my suggestion that the British authorities are in error in not granting extradition. In doing so they are following the *Castioni* case (Great Britain), the leading authority on the subject. I am merely suggesting that it is quite galling to observe the British, while scrupulously following their court decisions in England, have no compunction in urging our President, our State Department and our Senate to discard as worthless the one feature of our democracy which we hold most sacred.

Sincerely,
Paul O'Dwyer
New York, NY 10005

The Irish People
New York, NY 10034

Enclosed is a copy of an article from the *Wall Street Journal* on November 6, 1985 concerning the violence in the north of Ireland, and a copy of my letter to the Editor stating my feelings.

I hope you can find space in your paper to issue a rebuttal to this article, and the irresponsible type of reporting of William McGurn regarding the troubles in occupied Ireland.

Letters to the Editor
Wall Street Journal
22 Cortlandt Street
New York, NY 10007

Dear Editor:

The article written by William McGurn in your issue of Nov. 6, 1985, concerning the IRA and the "troubles" in the north of Ireland presents one side of the conflict, as so often happens when it is reported in the U.S. press. This, no doubt, is due to the censored releases by the British press.

If Mr. McGurn had taken a closer look at the situation, he would have had to recognize the undeniable fact that the Sinn Féin party is gaining strength. The election this year saw Sinn Féin members elected to 17 of 26 district councils in the north. There is a comparable increase in the support of the Sinn Féin party in the Republic.

The vote for Gerry Adams and Sinn Féin does not lead to the conclusion that more Irish in the north support violence, but rather the repressed Northern nationalists have been given little option. The Nationalists' vote in the north indicate they are still solidly against British control of the 'area. It was not a vote for violence but a vote for the policy of "Brits out." Full responsibility for this attitude lies with Margaret Thatcher and the misguided blindness of her cabinet.

It is clearly evident that the art of politics alone will not work, so it is natural that the Nationalists would turn to a party that has maintained its position throughout the conflict and the only party that seems to have any real effect on British attitudes.

The problem will be solved when the British presence is removed and the British government admits that the Irish—north and south—have a right to run the area as they wish, without British influence. To this argument, Mrs. Thatcher has replied there will be no change in the status of the north until the majority there clearly indicate a desire to change it.

The North was gerrymandered to guarantee the authority of the Loyalists over it. So Mrs

Thatcher's comment means there will never be a change in the status of the province—and never will there be any peace—until the British admit failure and withdraw the colonialist guarantee to the artificial majority.

To gain a better understanding of the situation in the North, you might use a little exercise I do when reading newspaper accounts of South Africa and the policy of apartheid in that country. When reading the article, substitute English for Whites and substitute Nationalists for Blacks.

I hope that you have the courage that other publications in the U.S. do not have, and that is to present a diverging view on the subject rather than the hackneyed allegations of No. 10 Downing Street.

Sincerely,
John F. Carney
Warren, Ohio 44484

Flute Band

The Irish People
New York, NY

Dear Sir,

I would be very grateful if you could publish this letter in your newspaper. Over here in Scotland we have a band called the Wolfe Tone Flute Band. The band numbers about 40, mostly kids of Irish descent, and in March 1986, we are hoping to travel to New York for the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

We are looking for any Irish organization who would be willing to help us make the trip. The Band travels over to Ireland regularly, sometimes three or four times a year. We have lovely green, white and orange uniforms which we always wear proudly and I enclose a few photos of the band, hoping someone can possibly help us.

Yours,
Gerry Coll
Lanarkshire, Scotland

Starving Englishmen

The Irish People
New York, NY 10034

Dear Editor:

The royal English parasites Charley and Diana are visiting our country. One reason for their visit is to help silence the cries of their starving unemployed who have been rioting in many English cities. Another reason is that they know that the American anglophile fools will bow and scrape before the "royalty" and hand over their hard earned cash.

What fools we Americans are to be influenced by the English propagandist

Respectfully yours,
B.J.D.

Charles & Di Symbolize Terror

Fulton Patriot
186 South 1st Street
Fulton, New York 13069
To the Editor:

While the two British royal parasites are being wined and dined throughout the United States (a country that held a different view of the Brit monarchy in 1776), their loyal army is continuing its reign of terror in the six occupied counties of northeast Ireland, particularly in the streets of Derry.

Just recently, the Shantallow Sinn Féin Advice Center in Derry was raided and put under a state of siege for three hours by British soldiers who first removed the Irish Tricolor from the roof and trampled it to the ground.

A few days later, British soldiers went on a rampage, firing plastic bullets at a group of young Irishmen and women who were leaving a dancehall in the William Street area of

Derry. As the crowds of people panicked and ran for safety, the Brits wounded 31-year-old Derryman Dominic Fleming, shattering his leg in several places.

The next time Americans see the smiling faces of these two royal parasites on their TV screens, they should keep in mind that they are not just harmless heirs to a royal tradition. They are part of a colonial regime that continues to maintain the irreformable sectarian statelet that is "Northern Ireland."

Very truly yours,
William N. Kane
Coordinator
Saor Eire Unit
Irish Northern Aid
Oswego, NY 13126

BBC Influence?

Wall Street Journal
22 Cortlandt Street
New York, NY 10007

Dear Sir:

I like the timing on your article—let's bring in Princess Di and on the side give another blast to the IRA (Wm. McGurn/November 6). What better way to squelch again the Irish people's efforts for independence from England. Does anyone

really believe London is talking to Dublin out of the goodness of their hearts? Before we let someone else decide who should come into our living rooms, why not let the American people meet Gerry Adams so we can decide for ourselves.

Who owns the *Wall Street Journal* anyway? The BBC?

Yours sincerely,
Patricia Donohue
Nutley, New Jersey 07110

BRITISH ARMY BANDS

WILL ENTERTAIN IN NEW YORK

On Sunday, December 13th

While British Troopers Terrorize Innocent Irish Civilians
 IRISH NORTHERN AID will demonstrate opposite Madison Square Garden. See exact time and place next week.



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Irish names

J Laochdha, Ó Laithigh
 (Leahy, Laffey, Flahive, Lahiff)



By far the most numerous of the anglicized versions of the names of either of these two families is Leahy, which is familiar to Americans as the name of the founder of a world-famous clinic in Minnesota and also as a name in football. Frank Leahy.

This family was the Ó Laochdha family of Cúige Mumhan (Munster), long prominent in Corcaigh (Cork), holding land just west of present-day Cathair Chorcaí (Cork city), and also in Clarraí (Kerry), north of An Rath Mhór (Rathmore).

Another branch of the family was in Tíobraid Árann (Tipperary), east of Durlas (Thurles). They continued to be significant there into the 19th century, when Archbishop Patrick Leahy (1806-1875) built the cathedral at Durlas.

Archbishop Leahy made efforts to combat the 19th century evil of faction fighting, a form of feuding among localities and to some extent families. Faction fighting was covertly encouraged by many English and Anglo-Irish landlords as a way of preventing concerted action against them.

In northeast Ireland, animosity was promoted as English policy on the basis of religion, just as is the case today. In the rest of Ireland, however, where attempts to work divisively through religion had failed, other means were needed. Faction fighting awards of minor favors and constant attempts to destroy language and culture were the means. It is significant that faction fighting has been unheard of since the English administration largely decamped from the Free State.

Historic facts such as this put the lie to English claims of immutable Orange hatred in the six counties.

The name Ó Laochdha comes from the word laochdha, heroic. The word laoch means hero. Sometimes the name Leahy is a variant form of "Leahy", especially in Cill Chainnigh (Kilkenny), but Leahy is usually an anglicized form of Ó Laithigh, and is pronounced (LA-hee).

The Ó Laithigh name was originally Ó Flaithimh in An Clár (Clare) and south Gaillimh (Galway). Flaithreamh means

"prince" or "ruler". The name became Ó Laithigh and then the present form, it is believed.

The more usual present anglicized forms of Ó Laithigh are Laffey, in Gaillimh especially; Lahiff, Lahive, and Lahiffe, in An Clár (east); and Flahive in Clarraí. Flahy is said to occur presently in An Clár, too.

John Lahiff, who died in 1343 was bishop of Cill Ala in Maigh Eo.

John O'Leahy, who was hanged in 1581 for the terrorist crime of helping a priest to escape to France, may have belonged to either family. James Lahiff, however, who was an officer in O'Moore's regiment of the army of James 2, was clearly of the O Laithigh family.

In the 19th century, Edward Daniel Leahy (1797-1875) was a well-known portrait painter. J. Leahy was a pioneer in the chemistry of photography, around 1860.

In the New World, there is a town named Leahy in the state of Washington, probably named for an early settler in this area.

During the present struggle against England, Tom Laffey was one of the Fort Worth Five in the United States, held as political prisoners without charge, solely at the request of the English government.

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For more than a decade, *The Irish People* has carried the truth about British rule in Ireland to Americans.

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FAOI NOLLAIG



SONG AND STORY

by Danny Crawford

The Gaelic culture, which had deteriorated alarmingly after a Gorta Mór (the Great Hunger), began to receive attention. One of the new movements in what was called the Anglo-Irish literary revival was led by William Butler Yeats. In Yeats' vision, the poets and the dramatists and the writers would cater for the intellectual, as distinct from the material needs of Ireland. And it was well argued that the Irish could no longer preserve their national identity, without an Intellectual life of some kind. In this movement, Yeats was assisted by a dedicated group of literary talent - Lady Gregory, George Russell, Douglas Hyde, T.W. Rolleston, Standish O'Grady, J.M. Synge, George Moore, James Stephens and others.

However, a greater revival of Irish culture was supplied by the far more nationalistic Conradh na Gaeilge (Gaelic League), founded by Douglas Hyde and Eoin MacNeill in 1893. The primary aim of the Gaelic League was to keep Irish alive where it was still spoken, and later, to restore Irish as the spoken language of the country. Hyde argued that by surrendering our native language and customs we had thrown away the best claim upon the world's recognition of us as a separate nation.

Efforts to anglicize Ireland continued, with the main agencies, the schools and the English administration centered in the "Castle" in Dublin. Social pressure denigrated Irish customs, heritage and language.

At that time, Dublin Castle was unconsciously helping the language by prosecuting the modern 'Irishry' for inscribing their names over shop doors, on the shafts of carts, and in all such places as men were

required by law to proclaim their identity to the public. It was in one of these prosecutions (the defendant was Niall MacGiolla Brighde, of Donegal, a native speaker of Irish) that Pádraig Pearse appeared in court as an advocate for the first and last time.

As a skit on such instances of petty and futile tyranny by the police (peelers) on a Jewish trader, whose name was thought to be in Irish, Brian O'Higgins wrote *Moses Ritooralalay*:

Moses Ritooralalay

*The bobby marched on,
he was lord of the town,
But he suddenly stopped
with a snort and a frown,
For the name on the dray
that stood over the way
Was "Moses Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus
*Ritooralaloyaloyaloyal,
Ritooralaloyaloyaloyal,
Oh, where would you find
such a name on a dray,
As Moses Ritooralalay!*

*The peeler grew proud,
like a hen in a cleve,
And visions came on
of a V on his sleeve;
"Promotion," he whispered,
"I'll try for today
With Moses Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus
*"Come, tell me your name,"
said the limb of the law
To the little black man*

*settling delph in the straw,
"Vat's dat, sir, my name, sir?
'tis dere on de dray,
And it's Moses Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus
*"Well, it isn't a legible name,
d'ye mind?
And if it is Irish,
you'll surely be fined,
And then I can look for
a rise in me pay;
So come with me,
Mister Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus
*"O, it's all very fine,"
said the local J.P.
But this thing is
too complicated for me;
We'll have to get Pether
the Packer to say
What he thinks of
Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus
*Well, the trial came on,
and it lasted a week;
One judge said 'twas German,
another 'twas Greek.
"Prove it Irish," said Pether,
"beyond yea or nay,
And we'll sit on Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus
*At last he grew mad,
and he glared all around;
He looked at the lawyers,
they looked at the ground,
He brow-beat the jury,
but all they could say
Was "Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus

*Then he turned to the prisoner,
as stiff as a crutch:
"Are you Irish, or English,
or German, or Dutch?"
"I'm a Jew, sir - a Jew,
dat came over to stay,
And my name is
Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus
"We're two of a trade,"

*said the Judge to the Jew,
"You pack for a living -
I pack for it too;
This numbskull has blundered,
and for it he'll pay;"
"Vich is right,"
said Ritooralalay.*

Chorus
*There's a sorrowful scavenger
sweeps in the street;
He once was a peeler,
the pride of his beat,
He moans all the night,
and he groans all the day:
"Ritooralalay!"*

Chorus

ROCKLAND COUNTY

The Rockland County Ancient Order of Hibernians is now forming the "Pipes and Drums of the AOH of Rockland County."

Under the leadership of pipe major, Ed Larkin, both the young and not-so-young, male and female, have been meeting weekly and practicing the art of their ancestors.

On November 16th, at 8:00 p.m. sharp at Suffern High School, Viola Road and Mile Road, Exit 14B of the New York State Thruway, the Pipes and Drums of the AOH of Rockland County will make their first appearance.

To aid the new band, support is needed to help defray the cost of uniforms. All are invited to join the band for a great evening of music and song featuring in concert The Barley Bree, Dermot Henry, John Whalen and Noel McGovern. Admission prices are \$10 advance sale and \$12 at the door.

For further information, contact Danny Withers 354-5096; Ed Larkin 429-3561; Brendan Malley 735-7518 or Tom Cawley 735-7534.

PENNY DRIVE

The time has come for the annual Manhattan Unit Irish Northern Aid Penny Drive. Proceeds will go to help the children of Irish POWs in Ireland and England have a happier Christmas. Won't you help these chil-

dren by donating your pennies or any other size donation?

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The Irish So Awards Novem



PART OF THE DAIS: Eileen O'Flaherty, president of the Irish American Fenian Society, New Jersey Division; Jim Maunsell of Boston; Michael Flannery



Mary Holt Moore



PART OF THE DAIS: John Curran, Freeholder Director, Bergen County; State Senator Paul Contillo, Bergen County; State Senator-elect Henry McNamara, Bergen County



Honoree Peter King receiving award from Michael Flannery



John Curran



The American Fenian Black Kilts Pipe Band



Martin Galvin



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Former Honorees John Cryan and Bill Scully



Honoree Gene Quigley receiving award from Michael Flannery



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The Gypsy Rovers



Honoree Fr. Maurice Burke receiving award from Michael Flannery



Jim Lyons, past president of the IAFS, received award from Michael Flannery and Mike Griffin



John Curran and Gene Quigley with the BOOK OF FREEDOM



Danny McLaughlin



Peter King and Mike Griffin with Fenian Soccer Cup winner representative

ANGLO-IRISH SELL-OUT

(Continued from page 1.)

from terrorizing innocent Irish people, or shielded Irish nationalists from sectarian discrimination.

The cause of conflict in Ireland stems from the nature of British



Ian Paisley

rule, which requires British crown forces to sustain itself in nationalist areas and sectarian favoritism to buy the support of loyalists. Any proposals which leave British rule intact merely condemn long-suffering Irish people to even more suffering and conflict.

The response which Americans should make is clear. We cannot allow ourselves to fall victim to simplistic claims that this agreement solves the Irish question and permits us to end our scrutiny of British colonial rule. Instead, we must recognize this agreement as what it is, an inconsequential response to Irish Republican resistance in Ireland and to international pressure from America. We must re-double our efforts and increase the pressure until the British have been compelled to take meaningful steps towards withdrawal and peace.

Paisley

Also angered by the agreement were Loyalists Ian Paisley and James Molyneux. The Loyalist leaders, who see any involvement by Dublin in the colony's affairs as a retreat, were quick to promise boycotts and resistance.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, a Loyalist stalwart who sits in the House of Commons in London, denounced Mrs. Thatcher from the steps of the Hillsborough courthouse as a "quisling" who was conspiring with a "foreign Government that protects the murderers of our people."

From the balcony of the local council chamber nearby, a ban-

ner had been hung proclaiming a single word, "Betrayal." Even before Mr. Paisley spoke, the Tricolor flag of the Irish Republic had been burned on the balcony. Partisans of the Unionist cause brandished placards that said, "Loyalists A-



Margaret Thatcher

wake" and "No Pope Here".

The Loyalists staff the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Ulster Defense Regiment and are also organized into extralegal armed militias such as the Ulster Defense Association, whose potential for violence is taken seriously.

Haughey

Charles Haughey, whose Fianna Fáil party is nineteen percentage points ahead of FitzGerald, attacked the agreement as a measure that fell well below the minimal objectives of the Forum proposals. Haughey may seek to prevent ratification at the Free State Dáil.

Reagan

Oddly enough, although terms of the agreement were not released to most Irish political parties until 3:00 p.m. last Friday, President Reagan and Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill had issued a prepared statement indicating approval and promising massive American financial aid. There is of course a grave danger that such monies could underpin the present sectarian system.

King

Several prominent Irish-Americans have condemned the pact. Nassau County Comptroller Peter T. King denounced the agreement signed by Britain and Ireland as a "sell-out" of the Irish struggle in the six northern counties.

The pact gives the Dublin government a consultation role in the north and in exchange Free State head Garret FitzGerald promises further col-

laboration with the British Army along the border areas. This will make the Dublin government a willing accessory to the human rights violations which have characterized British rule in north Ireland.

King, who has been north



Garret FitzGerald

Ireland eight times and has been in communication with contacts in Belfast over the past several days, says the agreement is "the last desperate attempt by England to maintain its occupation of northeast Ireland and diminish the growing popular support for Sinn Féin and the Republican movement.

King, this year's Grand Marshal of NYC's St. Patrick's Day parade, charges "England's concessions are merely cosmetic and will serve no real purpose; the only meaningful step would be for England to announce a timetable for complete withdrawal from the north."

King says "The Dublin government has once again disgraced itself by collaborating with England in this agreement and by agreeing to have the Irish Army cooperate with British troops against the nationalist people of north Ireland."

"The talks were doomed to failure," said King, "because Sinn Féin - which represents more than 40% of the nationalists throughout northeast Ireland and is their prime representative in the most oppressed areas of Belfast - was not allowed to take part in the talks. Moreover, Garret FitzGerald was never elected by the people of Belfast to represent them on any issue."

"Both FitzGerald and Margaret Thatcher are trailing badly in public opinion polls," King said, "FitzGerald is 19% behind his opposition, and Thatcher's party is running third."

King says "the US should not be talked into investing in

northeast Ireland because this will only legitimize England's oppressive rule in the six northern counties."

Ratification

The Free State is confident of securing a comfortable majority in the Dáil in favor of ratifying the Anglo-Irish agreement, but it is apprehensive that Fianna Fáil will accuse it of "a Treaty-style sell-out." The debate began last Tuesday.

It had been expected that Mr. Haughey would take part Sunday in RTE Radio's *This Week* program, in which Dr. FitzGerald was interviewed as scheduled. A Fianna Fáil spokesman said last night that Mr. Haughey had already made his point of view clear and that he felt that he should make any further statement on the Anglo-Irish agreement in the Dáil debate.

The Government will go into the debate with its morale substantially boosted. A joint parliamentary meeting of the Coalition partners at Leinster House

on Saturday gave warm support for the agreement, and members feel that a favorable public reaction could reduce Fianna Fáil's 19 per cent lead in the opinion polls by at least five per cent.

No defections are expected from the Government parties in the Dáil debate. While some Fianna Fáil members have reservations about opposing the agreement - it received the support of the former Fianna Fáil leader, Mr. Lynch, at the weekend - there is unlikely to be any defiance of party policy.

The agreement will be supported by the two Workers Party members. Support from Mr. Desmond O'Malley, the independent TD and former Minister, is considered likely and his speech is certain to attract wide attention.

The independent deputy for Dublin Central, Mr. Tony Gregory, is likely to vote against the agreement. But he stressed that he would not make up his mind until he had had time to study the text.

Extended to Dec. 1!

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LIAM QUINN UPDATE

Just slightly more than four years have passed since Liam (Bill) Quinn was arrested. Held without bail all these years on an extradition request by the British government, this San Francisco-born Irish American has been kept in a temporary holding cell at the San Francisco County jail. Devoid of sunlight and fresh air, these cells were designed for the purpose of housing prisoners on a temporary basis prior to their day in court or enroute to their prisons after sentencing. Without being sentenced and without an order to release, Quinn cannot be

moved to any regular facility where there is access to these most basic necessities of human existence. He does in fact hold the dubious distinction of being the longest held prisoner at that facility. And there is no end in sight.

More than two years have passed since a Federal Judge ruled Quinn could not be extradited because his alleged acts were of a nature regarded as political in scope. Although an appellate court has heard arguments on that decision, that court, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Fran-

cisco has remained silent for over a year, denying justice its voice in America and Liam Quinn, his freedom.

It would appear the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco would prefer that the U. S. Senate in Washington do their job for them and relieve them of their responsibility by taking some position on the Reagan-Thatcher Anti-Irish extradition proposal now before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

We wait with great anticipation for that august body to come to some conclusion.

NASSAU I.N.A. DANCE

The Nassau County Chapter of Irish Northern Aid will sponsor a dance on Saturday, December 14th, to benefit the INA Christmas fund for children of Irish political prisoners.

The dance, which will be held at the Irish American Center, 297 Willis Avenue, Mineola, NY, will begin at 9:00 p.m.

Special appearances by the New York Police Emerald Society Pipe Band and the Nassau County Police Emerald Society Pipe Band, with dance music provided by Pete Kelly. Guest speaker will be Michael Maye.

Coffee, tea and soda bread will be served, and a raffle will be held. Donation at door is \$8.00. For further information, call 516-938-5977 or 333-7264.



• Sinn Fein members outside Dublin's Four Courts on Monday, November 11th, during the appearance of Brendan Burns

EXTRADITION THREAT REMAINS

BY MARTIN MAC DIARMADA

IN THE Dublin High Court on Tuesday, November 12th, a conditional order of habeas corpus was granted to Brendan Burns, the Crossmaglen man who is fighting his threatened extradition to the six counties for political offences which he is alleged to have committed.

As the order is conditional, Brendan Burns will remain in custody in Portlaoise where he has been held on remand for nearly two years. Justice Liam Hamilton granted the order after Burns' counsel, Seamus Sorohan, had argued

that the warrants issued in the six counties seeking Burns' extradition were defective. It had emerged in court on Monday, November 11th, that two sets of 15 warrants had been issued.

INVALID

Seamus Sorohan argued that both sets were invalid as no information on oath had been presented to the Newry judge who issued them. He said that he would be challenging the whole basis for the extradition. The charges were clearly for political offences — the killing of five armed British soldiers and involvement in an explosion which killed another.

The High Court judge adjourned the case

until Friday, November 22nd, when the governor of Portlaoise will be required to tell the court on what basis he was holding Brendan Burns.

Sinn Fein picketed the Four Courts on Monday during the hearings. As Brendan Burns entered the building, he was given a loud cheer from a crowd of over 50 people including family, friends and supporters who later packed the courtroom while the picket continued outside. When the prisoner emerged from the rear of the Four Courts after the hearing, his heavy guard of Free State soldiers, motorcycle garral and Special Branch was greeted by an equally vocal protest.

14TH ANNUAL

TESTIMONIAL DINNER DANCE

On Friday, January 17, the Irish Northern Aid Committee will hold its 14th annual testimonial dinner dance at the Astoria Manor, 25-22 Astoria Blvd., Queens, N.Y. The events of the evening will commence with cocktails and hors d'oeuvres at 7:30 p.m. followed by a prime ribs dinner at 9:00 p.m. The Pete Kelly Band will entertain with dance music and patriotic airs until 2:00 a.m.

The chairlady of the testimonial is Mary Devlin. Ms. Devlin, who is a native of County Tyrone, is an activist with the

Manhattan Unit of Irish Northern Aid and the Irish American Defense Fund.

The honorees at the 1986 testimonial will be Thomas Connaughton, President, Grand Council of the Emerald Societies, John Mahoney, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 808, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Richard Lawlor, Harford Unit of Irish Northern Aid, and Irish American Unity Conference, Willie Joe Cunningham, President, United Irish Counties, and Michael Cummings, New York State Chairman, Freedom for All Ireland Committee.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

A journal representing national support for the Republican Movement will be issued in conjunction with the 14th annual dinner. The following applies to advertising space: gold page—\$150; silver—\$120; full white—\$80; one-half—\$60; and one-third—\$45.

Tickets are \$40 each or \$400 for a table of 10. For reservations or further information, telephone (212) 567-3604 or (718) 392-0238.

All proceeds will be forwarded to An Cumann Cabhrach and Green Cross.



AOH President Joseph Roche with Richard and Cathy Lawlor

ANSWERS TO ÉAMON MEEHAN'S QUIZ

1) Where was the Ulster Covenant signed?

The covenant was signed in Belfast City Hall.

2) Who signed the first internment papers in the 70s?

Brian Faulkner signed the first internment orders.

3) What stood originally on the site of the present-day Falls Road bus depot?

The bus depot originally was a cavalry barracks for the British Army.

4) The statue at Carlisle Circus was of _____?

The statue at Carlisle Circus was of Rev. (Roaring Hugh) Hanna, the forerunner of Ian Paisley.

5) When did the Albert Clock last chime?

The Albert Clock never chimed.

6) What is the name of the river that runs under the Burntollet Bridge?

The Faughan River runs under the Burntollet Bridge.

7) What originally was The Morning Star Hostel in Divis St.?

"The Morning Star" hostel was a Royal Irish Constabulary barracks in the 1920s.

8) Who is the current member of Parliament for West Belfast?

Gerry Adams is the Westminster MP for West Belfast.

9) Where was the first RUC member killed in the present troubles?

The first RUC man to be shot dead was killed by Loyalists on the Shankill Road, Belfast.

10) Where was the first British soldier killed in the present troubles?

The first British soldier shot dead was Trooper McCabe, shot dead by the RUC in Divis Flats, Belfast on August 15/16, 1969. Malachy Barnes was the first (and only) one with the correct answers.

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Northern Ireland: Report of the National Lawyers Guild

by John P. Kilroy, Mary E. Howell and Jonathan Moore with a Preface by Paul O'Dwyer and Frank Durkan.

This report is a 112 page description and analysis of British rule in Northern Ireland including the governmental structure, legal system, military and police power, ideology and culture, and political parties and movements in Northern Ireland.

TO ORDER: Send \$1000 plus \$5 postage and handling to: Ireland Task Force of the National Lawyers Guild, 120 East 201st Street, Euclid, Ohio 44123. Attention: John P. Kilroy.

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NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY

Members, supporters and friends of Irish Northern Aid will ring in 1986 at a gala New Year's party on Tuesday evening, December 31, at the Tower View, 61st Street and Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N.Y.

All proceeds will be forwarded to An Cumann Cabhrach and Green Cross.

Tickets are \$35 per person and \$65 per couple. This in-

cludes a hot and cold buffet and an open bar from 10 p.m. until 2 a.m. Party hats and streamers will be on hand and Auld Lang Syne will be toasted at midnight with a complimentary bottle of champagne for each table. Music will be provided by The Murphy Brothers.

Chairman Paddy Markham recommends making reservations early by calling (212) 567-3604 or (212) 994-5767.

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The Shorts company of Belfast is still going through the motions of non-discriminatory employment without substantial implementation. According to newspaper reports here, it has just been warned by a senior US government official that it may lose half of its £150 million US Air Force contract if it does not employ more Catholics. Its work force is still 95% Protestant.

Some months ago the company announced, in a fanfare of publicity, that it would open operations in the old DeLorean plant in Catholic West Belfast. It has not yet done so. Now, reported as unhappy about the plan, it announces, in the best British Machiavellian tradition, that any West Belfast operation would be a single union plant - a move other Shorts unions are expected to oppose. In the old British game of manipulation the labor unions can then be blamed.



Ian Paisley

Ever since the six county elections, Unionists have employed every tactic possible to deny a voice to Sinn Féin representatives. Now, Catholic representation generally is being opposed, as indicated by the campaign to discredit the Western Education and Library Board, which is responsible for schools in Derry, Tyrone and Fermanagh.

The present elected Board consists of 18 Catholics and 13 Protestants. Catholics chair four committees. The Protestant Board had an equal representation but four committees were chaired by Protestants. Unionists now claim the Catholics are "trying to control the education service" but no evidence has been submitted to substantiate this. The campaign, directed at causing unjustified fears among Protestant parents has

Observations

BY JOHN BRENDAN FLANNERY

brought the education boards of the Church of Ireland, Presbyterian and Methodist churches into the controversy.

Nepotism

According to a *Magill* magazine publication, of the 166 Dail members, 41 are "hereditary TDs" meaning they are the sons, daughters or relatives of former Free State TDs. Twenty-one are Fianna Fáil, 4 Fine Gael, 5 Labor, and 1 Independent. The leaders of all three major parties are members of political dynasties.

The publication notes the salaries, perks and pensions. Salaries of the Free State higher echelon are: President £48,822; Taoiseach £44,350; Tanaiste £36,998; 14 Ministers each £34,794; and 15 Ministers of State each £26,705. A TD's salary is £16,413 (half of which is tax-exempt) but with overnight allowances, travelling expenses, secretarial allowance, restaurant subsidy, and free phone and mail privileges, it comes conservatively to 37,475. Pensions are granted as soon as the holders leave office "regardless of age, earnings or whether they still hold other paid public offices." Some presently serving 24 TDs, 2 senators, 7 MEPs, 4 judges, and 1 EEC commissioner receive, in addition to pay for present offices, pensions ranging from £2,472 to £18,214 for a total of £275,109. They are indeed good to themselves!

In the welter of leaks and speculation surrounding the Anglo-Irish talks, one fact is ignored. Any negotiation or agreement that stops short of "Brits out and Irish political reunification" is but a prolonging, and perhaps exacerbation, of the situation the talks are supposed to remedy.

Article 2 of the twenty-six county Constitution clearly defines "the national territory"

as "the whole island of Ireland, its islands and territorial seas." Article 3 reserves to the Irish people the right to legislate for that territory. Those articles, in language and intent, deny to any but the Irish people the right to govern, or legislate for, any part of Ireland - including the northeast.

Any action or agreement on the part of the Irish government involving recognition of the validity of the legislative, executive or judicial institutions of the six counties is a violation of the Constitution under which they (the Irish government) claim legitimacy. To assert otherwise is to place themselves above the Constitution and thereby to deny Article 6 which affirms the Irish people (who voted the document) as the source of all legislative, executive and judicial powers of government.

One does not embark on a program of, nor enter into an agreement for, joint administration, joint security or joint anything without thereby affirming the legitimacy of the joint partner and accepting as valid the actions and conduct, in the circumstances, of the partner.

Newspaper speculation notes Margaret Thatcher as not insisting on the deletion of Irish Constitutional Articles 2 and 3 if an acceptable form of joint action can be devised. Why should she insist on such deletion when, with less controversy, they can be rendered nugatory by "joint action" and the Irish government can be boxed into a situation where the claims of Articles 2 and 3 can not be reasserted in the future?

Loyalists

At the UN, Garret FitzGerald

pledged to Irish Nationalists the right to "effective political, symbolic and administrative expression of their identity". He made the same pledge to Unionists except that, after the word "identity", he added "their ethos and their way of life". Since the Unionists' "expression" of their "ethos and way of life" is the political, economic and judicial repression of the Nationalists, Garret the Good must have some miracles in mind!

Councils

The northeastern campaign against duly elected Sinn Féin councillors and their constituents continues. The Unionists are determined the voice of Nationalists will not be heard. The Unionist-dominated councils of Armagh, Craigavon and Lisburn have voted to suspend meetings for a month to deny Sinn Féin members a vote. Previous Unionist action including personal assault, ejection from chambers, and attempts to conduct council business by creation of a committee of the whole from which Sinn Féin was excluded. The OUP secretary, Frank Millar, now reports the British government as intending to take action "to end Sinn Féin representation on public bodies and councils in the north." Is this the "way of life" Garret is protecting?

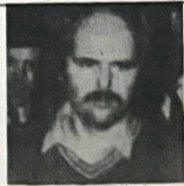
McGlinchey

Justice for a Nationalist in a Unionist court is neither expected nor the normal procedure. Thus, it merited a double take when Dominic McGlinchey's acquittal was properly affirmed by a Unionist three-judge appeal panel - particularly when one of those was Lord Justice Gibson who previously had commended RUC, charged with the murder of Nationalists, for having brought

their victims to "the final court of justice." Then it dawned! The Anglo-American extradition treaty Americans were casting critical eyes at the Unionist farce that poses as a judicial system. The bewigged gentlemen acted on cue to deliver a proper verdict - and who says the northern judicial system does not accommodate the political!

Extradition Witnesses

Senator Richard Lugar has rejected the Hon. Sean MacBride's offer to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the proposed extradition treaty because "alien witnesses" will not be heard. He has also ignored repeated requests for a hearing from a well-qualified and articulate American who has been living in Ireland for 12 years. Martha McClelland, American citizen resident in Derry, has offered to appear before the Committee to testify of first-hand exper-



Dominic McGlinchey

ience with the northeast Irish system. She has been ignored.

Britain's last-minute blockade of an EEC program of economic sanctions against South Africa was followed by the recent vetoing of similar action by the Commonwealth nations and "watering" their program down to innocuous rhetoric. Both's repressive regime bothers Thatcher not at all. But then, she can not so well condemn him while conducting a similar program in northeast Ireland. Then too, Britain's £3.8 billion investment in South Africa must be considered, plus the fact that Britain is South Africa's fourth largest trading partner. An African National Congress leader sees Britain as "part of the problem". The Irish could have told him that years ago!

TRIBUTE PAID TO VETERAN REPUBLICAN

IN A TRIBUTE to a fallen comrade, IRA Volunteers fired a volley of shots over the coffin of veteran republican Peter Doolan, who died at his home near Clonsilla on the Laois/Offaly border on Sunday, November 10th.

Born in December 1901, Peter Doolan was a lifetime of service to the republican cause. An IRA Volunteer from the start of the Ten Year, his family home at Coolagh in the Bitter Bloom mountains offered refuge to heroes of that period including Sean Treacy, Seamus Robinson, Dan Brien and Sean Hogan following operations against the RIC at Ballyhenragh and Knocklong.

As Quartermaster of Offaly No. 2 Brigade IRA, Peter Doolan was on the run from Free State terror in the 1920s. He held the Quartermaster position until the mid-1930s when he became O/C. This was after the Republican Congress in Athlone, which he had attended as IRA delegate for the Midlands. Doolan's position as Quartermaster was taken by Peter Barnes who was subsequently executed following capture in England during the bombing campaign.

It was mainly through the influence of Peter Doolan that Offaly was one of the first of the twenty-six counties to send IRA Volunteers to the six counties at the outbreak of

the current campaign. And it was mainly because of him that the county joined the Provisionals as bloc following the Split.

UNREPENTANT

An unrepentant republican to the end, Peter Doolan, when interviewed by this newspaper in 1982, said:

"I think that the men and women who are fighting today are better than those of any generation yet... When I think of days gone by and compare sufferings with those of the hunger-strikers in the 1940s, I believe we can never have better."

"I'd die happy to know that the courage and determination of today's IRA will finally bring freedom to the Irish people. I wish for nothing more than that."

His coffin draped with a Tricolour, bare and gloves, the body of Peter Doolan was escorted from the family home at Coolagh by a republican colour party. And straight a heavy guard presence in the area, IRA Volunteers stepped forward and fired a volley of shots over the coffin.

At the funeral service in Clonsilla, local PP Eir Shortall paid tribute to the idealism which motivated Peter Doolan and, unlike the recent funeral of Ray McLaughlin in Bunrana, the Tricolour, bare and gloves remained on the coffin throughout.

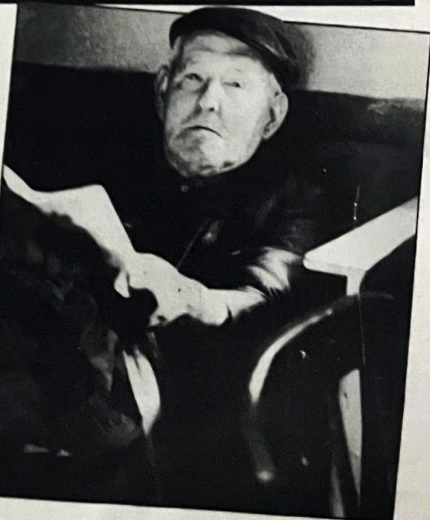
INTIMIDATORY PRESENCE

With 18 republicans forming a colour party, the funeral cortege continued to the cemetery at Clonsilla where about 50 gardai maintained an intimidatory presence. They had earlier threatened the family that, if there was a republican funeral, members of the colour party would be arrested.

However, although a black Maria was close at hand, no arrests were made but, as the cortege moved into the graveyard, gardai crowded members of the Doolan family circle.

Tributes were paid to Peter Doolan by Emmet Walsh of Offaly Sinn Féin - who extended sympathy to the Doolan family on behalf of the Republican Movement - and by Liam O'Mahony of Portlington, a life-long friend.

Throughout these ceremonies the gardai refused to leave the area, and something which would not have surprised Peter Doolan who, in the course of his IRA/UV interview, had commen-



"The Tanks, the Brits, the RIC and the Free Staters have raided my house, but I assure you that they were all gentlemen (compared) to today's Special Branch. They're aggressive pups and I think that fellows died to make a job, for the likes of them." Go raibean Dia trocaire ar an am.

an ceacht gaeilge

Irish lesson - 55

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

Sound out these phrases, while trying to remember the rules you have learned in previous lessons:

laistea de, daoine eile; an dine dhaonna; seasca faoin gcead; ba mhaith liom é, ní bhfaighefa é, cara; na cairde; dlúthchara.

The pronunciation key and translation for these expressions are:

(LASH-tuhs de), south of; laistea de Luimneach south of Limerick.

(DEEN-uh EL-e), other persons. The "d" is broad, with tongue tip against the upper front teeth.

(un DEEN-e GAY*-nuh), the human race. The first "d" is slender, with tongue tip against the ridge behind the upper front teeth. The second "d" is aspirated broad "d" and gets a (g) sound, with a trace of sound resembling English "w" after it.

(SHAS-kuh fween gay*d), sixty percent. Pronounce the "p" with lips out, and a sound resembling English "w" will naturally follow it. (buh VWAH luhm ay*), I would like it. (nee VWEYE-faw* ay*), you wouldn't get it. "Aigh" often takes the sound (eye).

(KAH-ruh), friend. The "r" is broad, rolled somewhat.

(nuh KAHR-de), the friends. The "d" here is slender and may sound as if a "y" followed it. (KAHR-dye).

(dloo-K*AH-ruh), close friend. The "ch" sounds like the German "ach" sound that you know from radio and television imitations.

VOCABULARY

The Irish word "baile" (BAHL-e) has several meanings: town, village, farm, home, small settlement. "Sa bhaile" (suh VW AHL-e) or "ag baile" (eg BAHL-e) means "at home". "Baile" is often part of the name of Irish towns. It is anglicized as "Bally". Mispronunciations of this type were often

deliberate and had the purpose of ridiculing and disparaging the central cultural legacy of Ireland, its language. One way to help in maintaining the language is to give Irish towns their Irish names at all times.

- Some examples of "baile" in town names.
- An Baile Mor (un BAHL-e mohr), the big town Ballymore is the anglicized version.
- Baile an Tobair (BAHL-uhn TOH-bir), town of the well. "Tobar" is "well", and "Tobair", with a slender "r", is the possessive case, meaning "of the well". Ballintober is the anglicized version.
- Baile na Sionnaire (BAHL-e nuh SHUHN-in-e), town of the Shannon. "An tSionnain" is "the Shannon", and "na Sionnaire" is the possessive case, meaning "of the Shannon". Ballyshannon is the anglicized version.

Do not confuse "baile" with "béal" (bay*), mouth or entrance: Béal Atha na Sluaghe (bay* l aw* nuh SLOO-e), mouth of the ford of the hosts. The anglicized version is Ballinasloe.

DRILL

Here is a recognition review of some of the vocabulary and grammar from past lessons. Read the sentences aloud. If you do not grasp the meaning immediately, look at the translation below. This is not a translation exercise, so do not translate word for word.

Rith amach agus faigh an madra. Rith sé isteach chun an leabhar a léamh. An labhraíonn sí leis an múinteoir? Bearfaidh mé ar an mbuachaill sin. Nar fuill siad abhaile fós? Bíonn siad ag stopadh ag an stáisiún gach oíche. Na coimeáid iad. Aontaim leat, a Mhaire. Nach raibh tú i do sheasamh in aice ní tine tamall?

Chailleamar an t-airgead go léir. Dúirt sé nach ndearna sé é. Is é sin an fear. Is dochtúir é. Dochtúir, an ea? Sea. Nach raibh mála aici? Silim nach raibh. Bhuaíl muid é. Chuala mé nach raibh sé chomh maith le. Is é Sean é. Nach f'bríd í? An bhfuil an bainne oltá agat?

Key to some of the above words: (ní uh-MAHK*,

fey; LOU-uh; BA Y*-r-nee, EE-huh; kim-AW*d).

Translation: Run out and get the dog. He ran in to read the book. Does she talk with the teacher? I will catch that boy. Didn't they return home yet? They usually stop at the station every night. Don't keep them. I agree with you, Mary. Weren't you standing next to the fire for a while?

We lost all the money. He said that he didn't do it. That is the man. He is a doctor. A doctor, is it? It is. Didn't she have a bag? I think that she didn't. We struck him. I heard that he wasn't as good as you. It's John. Isn't it Bridget? Have you drunk the milk?

If you found some of these sentences difficult, you may profit from a review of past lessons.

WHERE YOU STAND

At the present stage of your study, you know the basic forms of the verbs. You lack only the conditional, exemplified by "I would go", the habitual past, some of the imperative mood, which gives commands, and also the free form or impersonal, which will allow you to say such thoughts as "It is bought here" or "people buy it here". There are still many verbs that you need to bring your vocabulary up to the desired level, but you are well into the language now.

Noun plurals are a topic that must come soon, and we will work slowly into this, with the objective of developing your ability to sense what a plural form should be from the singular form of the word.

Once we have given you a good vocabulary of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, we will begin on idioms, which are speech forms whose meaning is not readily apparent from the individual words. All languages have these. An example: "cuireann sé isteach air" means "he interferes with him", not "he puts in on him". Many of these idioms, or cora cainte (KOH-ruh KEYENT-e), make use of prepositions, such as "ag", "ar", "le", and others that you will soon learn. You know a number of idioms already, as you will discover.

An Corrfhocal

More usages of the word dearg "red" in Irish include deargthe or dearglata, meaning "red-hot" or "glowing red".

A very tired person can be deine deargshúileach, "a red-eyed person". Good health would be indicated by plúca dearga, "red cheeks".

"A red-letter day", however, has nothing to do with dearg in Irish. Some forms are: An-lá, "a great day".

Lá croídhúis, "a truly fine day".

Lá a gcuirtear eang sa ghabhail dó "a day for which a notch was put in the fork".

"Reddening" or "turning red" is deargaim, ag deargadh. When tree leaves turn red sa bhfómhar, however, éiríonn siad rua.

"Blushing" is expressed by tháinig lasadh craoraig ann, "he turned scarlet".

"Turning pale" is thug sí deifige ar bháine, "she turned white from red".

The word dearg also can mean "rawness" or "fallowness". The noun dearg is a first-declension noun (plural dearga), meaning "subsoil". Chuir sé an dearg in uachtar means "he turned up the soil, turning the subsoil to the top".

Cosán dearg is "beaten track", and talamh dearga is "fallow ground", or "turned-up ground".

If some liquid is drunk raw, then this can be described as D'ól sé dearg é "he drank it raw".

The color blue is not as frequently found in figurative expressions in Irish as in English. Objects that are "blue" are gorm, but persons who "feel blue" are merely tromchríoch, "heavy-hearted". Or Tá dreach guama orthu, meaning "There is an air of gloom on them".

The equivalent term for "the blues" is líonndubh air, "melancholy on him".

In English, "blue" refers to the sky in several figurative terms, but an spéir is always "the sky" in Irish. "Out of the blue" is merely go tobann, "suddenly".

Several shades of blue exist. For instance, liathghorm is "blue-gray". There is a word for "blue grass" too: gormfhéar. Gorm is not only an adjective, but also a first-declension noun. "In the midst of the blue" would be mí mease an ghorm.

To color something blue is eilear. Cuirim dath gorm air, or gorm

maíonn sé é Táim ag gormú an bhoird.

An Scoll

As Nollaig approaches, it is time for Americans who take interest in the Irish language to remember na scoláirí scairte, the hedge scholars of the Shaw's Road Gaeltacht in West Belfast.

This small Irish-speaking area was set up in 1968, in total defiance of the writ of the Queen of England and of all laws of economics and sociology. Le dianobair na ndaoine in Iar-Bhéal Feirste, a school was established in 1971 on Shaw's Road and has continued to expand and strengthen its educational efforts.

Even though the school has forced the occupation authorities to give it a partial subsidy, there is need for added voluntary contributions to make the school a truly significant force in the culture of northeast Ireland.

This cause is not a political one, so that for any friends of yours who have hesitated to stand behind the men and women behind the wire but nevertheless support the language and culture of Ireland, this can be the occasion of aid

for those aims. Send contributions to either:

An Cisteoir
Scoll Ghaelach Bhéal Feirste
68 Shaw's Road
Belfast, 11
Ireland

or:
Allied Irish Banks Ltd.
Andersonstown Road
Belfast, 11
Ireland
(Account No. 00993300
(Bunscoil Ghaelach)

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION

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Community Events

DEARIE REPEATS NEED FOR ENVOY

Assemblyman John C. Dearie reacting to Dublin Prime Minister Garrett Fitzgerald's pessimistic assessment of peace progress resulting from direct British-Irish negotiations, pointed to the appointment of an American Special Envoy "to bring a new dimension now to the peace efforts." "While everyone deeply concerned about achieving a meaningful peace process for North Ireland must be saddened at the Prime Minister's report delivered at the United Nations," Dearie said, "it simultaneously reflects a longstanding position of those advocating an American role in the peace process since, historically, dilapidated negotiations between London and Dublin have resulted in almost nothing measurably positive."

Dearie indicated that members of a visiting Congressional delegation meeting with the "highest ranking Dublin government officials" last summer have told him that if direct peace talks do not accomplish substantial progress by the end of 1985, then the appointment of an American Special Envoy to North Ireland would be supported.

The Bronx lawmaker has spearheaded the two-year national campaign to bring American participation on a political and economic basis into a peace process concerning North Ireland.

Dearie stated that he has been "less than satisfied"



John Dearie

during the last two years by the "lukewarm statements of support for the American role coming from the Dublin government who have expressed some words sounding like support for the Envoy but never backed by an official government statement or requests to the State Department asking for an expanded American role."

On the legislative front, the United States Resolution calling for the appointment of an American Special Envoy, introduced, continues to remain in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with current focus on achieving public hearings to air both sides of the proposal before the Senate Committee. On September 9th, Senator Moynihan requested that Senator Richard Lugar, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hold public hearings on the Special Envoy Resolution but thus far Moynihan's office has not reported any response from either

Lugar or the Committee staff on that public hearing request. In a later development, Richard White of Dearie's staff reported this week that in the first month since the new "Special Envoy Peace Pins" were introduced, over five-thousand orders of the \$2.00 lapel pin have been received. He indicated that anyone interested in a pin or other information regarding the Special Envoy, may contact him at 212-824-1900.

White emphasized that the purpose of the new "Peace Pins, which are one-inch replicas of the "Special Envoy Peace Ribbons" worn by marchers during the last two St. Patrick's Day Parades supporting a Special Envoy, will be to allow individuals to wear the pins every day on coat lapels, with the purpose of raising the visibility of this Irish diplomatic initiative as part of the "overall effort" to raise North Ireland to a higher profile foreign affairs issue in this country.

FR. DES WILSON TO ADDRESS AOH



Father Desmond Wilson

Father Desmond Wilson of Ballymurphy, Belfast, North-east Ireland, will be the guest speaker at a forum to be held in the parish auditorium of Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Main Street, East Islip, Long Island, on Tuesday evening, December 17th, at 8:00 p.m. Father Wilson, author of the book, *Against Violence in Ireland*, is well known for his outspoken criticism of the injustices inflicted on the nationalist community in Belfast

and other areas of the north of Ireland. Admission at St. Mary's is free and tea and soda bread will be served. On Monday, December 16th, the Ancient Order of Hibernians Division No. 7, Our Lady of Knock will hold a welcoming cocktail party for Father Wilson. Admission is \$5.00 and the time is 7:30 p.m. For further information, call Tom Conway at 581-7231 in East Islip or Charlie McLoughlin at 265-3434 in Smithtown.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY

The New York Gaelic Society is pleased to announce a series of three one-hour lectures on Celtic Christianity to be given by Alexei Kondratiev. Mr. Kondratiev teaches classes in Celtic Mythology and Celtic Christianity at the Irish Arts Center. He studied Celtic philology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris and learned Celtic languages in the Celtic nations. He is currently Correspondence Coordinator and Breton Chair of the Celtic League American Branch.

The lectures will be given on successive Fridays, December

6, 13, and 20, at 8:30 p.m. The series will be held at John Jay College, located at 445 West 59th Street, in Room 3420. Admission for the series will be \$10.00 (half-price for Gaelic

Society members and current students), payable at the door. For further information call Patrick Foley (212) 770-5140 or Harry Shields (718) 539-1060.

INA CHRISTMAS PARTY

On Sunday, December 15th, Manhattan Irish Northern Aid will hold a children's Christmas party at Freckles 209 East 84th Street, Manhattan from 3 p.m. until 5 p.m. Bring your children for a fun afternoon of games, balloons, etc and receive a gift from Santa.

The party will be followed by a social at 6 p.m. with live Irish music, hot and cold buffet and raffle. Suggested donation \$10. For information, call Mary Devlin, 718-392-0238. All proceeds will be forwarded to An Cumann Cabhrach and Green Cross for relief in Ireland.

COMMUNITY CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th

8:00 P.M.
IRISH CULTURAL CENTER OF N.Y.
1st Anniversary Celebration
Astoria Manor, 25-22 Astoria Blvd
Astoria, New York
516-742-2894; 212-883-6618

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd

7:45 P.M.
COUNTY OFFALY SOCIETY
97th Dinner Dance
Astoria Manor
25-22 Astoria Blvd., Astoria N.Y.
212(601)1014; 212-881-2203

8:00 P.M.
TELEPHONE & COMMUNICATION WORKERS
Emerald Society
Annual Dinner Dance
Astoria Manor, 25-22 Astoria Blvd., Astoria, New York
718-899-4223; 212-869-1101

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd

6:45 P.M.
IRISH NORTHERN AID
Detroit Unit
Picket-Royal Marines and Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders
Cobo Hall, Detroit, MI

8:30 P.M.
AOH - PEEKSKILL DIVISION
Dance
Assumption Church Hall
South Division Street
Peekskill, New York
914-628-0993; 914-737-7643

8:00 P.M.
IRISH FRANCISCAN BROTHERS
Annual Fall Dance
Tower View, 61st St. & Roosevelt
Woodside, New York
201-991-6597; 212-295-2620

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24th

5:00 P.M.
IRISH AMERICAN DEFENSE FUND
Welcome Home, Colm Murphy
Tower View, 61st Street
Roosevelt Avenue
Woodside, New York
718-996-7079

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th

3:00 P.M.
SHRINE PAVILION BUILDING FUND
St. Mary's Church, East Durham
Tower View, 61st St. & Roosevelt
Woodside, New York
518-622-3319; 212-410-0379

9:30 P.M.
ROSCOMMON SOCIETY
Fall Dance
Irish American Center
297 Willis Avenue
Mineola, New York
516-334-6465; 718-762-7595

9:30 P.M.
AOH - BRONX COUNTY
Annual Dance
Visitation Hall
161 Van Cortlandt
Park South, Bronx, New York

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th

8:00 P.M.
GOOD SHEPHERD GAELIC FOOTBALL CLUB
A Night of Appreciation
Good Shepherd Gym
Cooper & Isham Streets
New York, New York

8:00 P.M.
CLAN NA GAEL
Pre-Publication Party
"The Last Post"
Ryan's Daughter
85th Street, near 1st Avenue
New York, New York

9:30 P.M.
AOH - BRONX COUNTY
Annual Dance
Visitation Hall
162 Van Cortlandt Park South
Bronx, New York

9:30 P.M.
ROSCOMMON SOCIETY
Fall Dance
Irish American Center
297 Willis Avenue
Mineola, New York
516-334-6465; 718-762-7595

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st

3:00 P.M.
BERGEN COUNTY COUNCIL OF IRISH ASSOCIATIONS
Fund Raiser for
St. Patrick's Day Parade
John Harms Theatre
Englewood, New Jersey
201-384-5048; 201-568-0478

10:00 A.M.
IRISH NORTHERN AID
CHICAGO (WEST SIDE) UNIT
Annual Bazaar & Cake Sale
Golden Flame, 6417 W. Higgins
Chicago

4:00 P.M.
BERNARD GALLIGAN BENEFIT
Dance & Raffle
Tower View, 61st St. & Roosevelt
Woodside, New York
718-392-6089; 516-785-1111

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6th

8:30 P.M.
NEW YORK GAELIC SOCIETY
First of Three One-Hour Lectures
Celtic Christianity
John Jay College
445 West 59th Street
New York, New York
212-770-5140; 718-539-1060

ARCHWAY INN

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Ladies Night (Drinks half price)
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Saturday, November 23
Royal Flush, 11 pm - 4 am
Sunday, November 24
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Royal Flush, starting at 11 pm
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Gerry Adams MP At Edentubber Commemoration

The following are extracts from a speech made Sunday, November 10th, by West Belfast MP Gerry Adams at Edentubber, Co Louth.

It is along this stretch of border, only yards from here, that Dublin handed James Shannon and Dominic McGlinchey over to the British forces. The extradition of these men is an indication of the subservience of Dublin to London and of the hypocrisy of the Dublin government on the question of the British presence.

"For example, Peter Barry said in August 1984 '...the nationalist population does not believe that the system of justice is in their interests or is for their benefit. They don't believe that, and I am afraid there have been examples which give them cause for that belief.' One of those examples occurred in the summer of 1984, when the British courts acquitted a number of RUC men of murdering three unarmed Republicans and Lord Justice Gibson commended the RUC for their courage and determination in bringing the three deceased men...to the final court of justice.' A few months later, on BBC television, Garret Fitzgerald declared that the RUC was 'completely unacceptable as a police force', and he was also extremely critical of the British judicial system.

"Tomorrow Brendan Burns



Gerry Adams

extradition hearing is to be held in Dublin. Despite the lessons of the McGlinchey debacle, despite their condemnations of British institutions in the six counties, Barry and Fitzgerald remain committed to aiding the British in pursuing an illusory military victory in the six counties.

"There are a number of reasons why extradition should be opposed:

- because it is a major breach of an important principle of international law,
- because the British judicial and law enforcement system is unjust and inherently unfair,
- because no Dublin government has the right to assist the British government in its terrorist campaign and,

● because no Irish institution, government or otherwise, has any right to collaborate with Britain in any way in furtherance of the British claim of sovereignty over any part of Ireland.

"Dublin's betrayal of its own public utterances are evident not only on the issue of extradition or even in terms of cross-border collaboration, at a huge cost to the Irish taxpayer. The current London/Dublin talks are proof, if proof were needed, of the partitionist nature of the Dublin administration.

"Garret Fitzgerald's choice of Brussels to announce his intention of institutionalizing his government's abandonment of Irish nationalism is entirely in keeping with the political cowardice of Fine Gael.

"Sinn Féin has consistently accused the Irish establishment of using its Forum Report, the current talks and the utterances of its six county representative, John Hume, to dilute nationalist aspirations and lower nationalist expectations.

Garret Fitzgerald's Brussels speech and John Hume's oration at his party conference gave formal notification of their intention to institutionalize partition and abandon Irish nationalism.

"Their position, reminiscent of the Stickies' empty rhetoric of the 1970's, is a completely

contradictory one. To suggest that Irish political independence and unity must take second place to the securing of a cosmetic cover-up of a foreign partitionist regime in the six counties is a recipe for disaster and another desertion of nationalists in that part of Ireland.

"Charles Haughey is loud in his condemnations of the current talks and of Fitzgerald's recent statements, although he remains strongly silent on the centrality of John Hume's role in this sordid affair. Mr. Haughey's call for unity of all shades of nationalist opinion is an interesting one. He will understand that, while we welcome him to the bandwagon, Republicans are more than a little cynical about his protestations. For too long verbalized nationalism has provided a cover for Dublin politicians who were long on rhetoric and lamentably short on actions or policies to match their rhetoric.

"Fianna Fáil represents no one in the six counties. Sinn Féin, the only anti-partitionist party organized throughout Ireland, represents a sizeable section of nationalists and Republicans there. If Mr. Haughey continues to ignore the reality of that vote, then he is ignoring and insulting that shade of nationalist opinion and is rendering as meaningless his ap-

peal for national unity. For Fianna Fáil to do this is for them to ape the actions and postures of Fine Gael, the unionist parties and the British government.

"Last weekend at our party's Ard Fheis, I invited Mr. Haughey to discuss these and related matters with me. I extend that invitation again today. Nationalists in the six and twenty-six counties, Sinn Féin voters, and others will await, with interest, his reply.

"I will leave the last word on the London/Dublin talks to Peter Prendergast, Fitzgerald's chief mouthpiece. During a recent interview with a US newspaper, the *Baltimore Sun*, Mr. Prendergast declared that the primary purpose of these talks would be designed to 'buy the consent of Catholics' to be ruled by the British and unionists.

"I cannot speak for Catholics, but I do and I can speak on behalf of Sinn Féin, for a large section of nationalist and Republican people. Our consent to be governed by the British and unionists will not be forthcoming and no amount of empty rhetoric, double-dealing or broken promises will change the reality of that situation.

"This is a factual and accurate statement of our determination to settle for nothing less than the right to self-determination."

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97th Dinner Dance

and

County Reunion
Friday, November 22, 1985

at

The Astoria Manor
25-22 ASTORIA BOULEVARD
ASTORIA, NEW YORK

Guest of Honor:

Denis McNamara

Special Guest from Ireland:

Pat Fleury

CAPTAIN, OFFALY HURLING TEAM

Cocktail Hour: 7:45 P.M. Dinner: 9:00 P.M. Tickets: \$35.00/person; \$350.00/table

INFORMATION/RESERVATIONS:

Sean Darby: (212) 601-1011 or Frank Felghery (212) 881-2203

CELTIC LEAGUE

The Celtic League American Branch claims that our calendar year should run from November 1st to October 31st-not from January 1st to December 31st. And they have created, and are promoting and selling, for the second year, a "Celtic Calendar" that is so dated. "Custom, tradition, folklore all support the authenticity of our calendar," says the Celtic League. The Celts based their year, not on the Julian or Gregorian years as the English or French do, but on their ancient culture and agrarian way of life, as do the Jews or Chinese. The Celtic Calendar, which starts with November 1, 1985 and runs to October 31st, 1986, gives special attention to four quarterly "feasts", each of which represents a different phase of the pastoral year. These four feasts are still celebrated in varying degrees and in various ways by the Celtic nations of Scotland, Brittany, Wales, Ireland, Cornwall and the Isle of Man.

The most important of these four feasts is "Samhain", which begins the Celtic year. The holiday we celebrate today as Halloween had its origins in Samhain. This feast, which signaled the end of one pastoral year and the beginning of another, represented the struggle of growth and abundance versus blight and scarcity. Bonfires in the center of Celtic villages symbolized

the sun and were lit to aid the powers of growth, powers that were still represented by the mistletoe and evergreen. From this central bonfire, all the fires of the village were rekindled to signify the start of the New Year.

The powers of blight and scarcity were regarded as evil, supernatural forces from the "Otherworld", and sacrifices of animals were made to keep these hostile elements at bay. Throughout the Celtic world, riotous processions took place, with the participants dressed in the skins of the sacrificial animals. Thus began the tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween. Another surviving tradition is the jack-of-lantern, originally carved from a turnip, now carved from a pumpkin.

In addition to listing the quarterly feasts, this wall calendar notes other dates of pan-Celtic significance, plus dates and events of historical and cultural importance to each of the Celtic nations. The calendar, besides being a practical record of pan-Celtic history, is attractively illustrated by artist Bedlah Baird, and is based on 12 mythological goddesses, dogs, queens, kings and warriors of the ancient Celts. The innovative and unique calendar is available by mail at \$6.00 per copy from Celtic League American Branch, 2973 Valentine Avenue, Bronx, NY 10458.

