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# The Irish people

U.S.P.S. 070-770

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## MANTON-BIAGGI ADDRESS INA TESTIMONIAL

More than twelve hundred people, including representatives from major Irish American organizations and contingents from as far away as California and Canada, attended Irish Northern Aid's Annual Testimonial Dinner on Friday, January 17th. Several prominent politicians were also in attendance, including Congressmen Thomas Manton and Mario Biaggi who addressed the crowd. The dinner theme centered upon the 70th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising and its implications today.

**Biaggi**  
 The dinner began with the procession of the dais guests led by dinner chairperson Mary Devlin. After the national anthems and invocation, the first speaker of the evening was Congressman Mario Biaggi.

Biaggi congratulated Irish Northern Aid and noted that at one time attendance was viewed as a political liability because of British criticism, but that image had changed because of the steadfastness of the committee's supporters. He criticized the present administration's policy on Ireland as being disgraceful in its treatment of "Irish freedom fighters."

The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee said that the ban



Congressman Manton addresses INA Testimonial Dinner Audience.

on sales of weaponry to the Royal Ulster Constabulary would be continued with even greater vigor than ever before. He then turned to his Committee's efforts to defeat the proposed amendments to the extradition treaty with Britain. Biaggi described the political offense exemption to our extradition treaty to be as the right of asylum for those who seek freedom... the very linchpin of our nation's history and tradition."

**Honorees**  
 Among the honorees were Willie Joe Cunningham, President of the United Irish Counties, who received an award from Michael Flannery; John Lawe of the Transit Workers Union made a presentation to honoree John Mahoney of Local 808, Teamsters Union; Michael Cummings, AOH Freedom for

All Ireland Committee received a plaque from INA's Paul Murray. Richard Lawlor of Connecticut INA received a plaque from Jim Maunsell. Martin Galvin made a presentation to Emerald Societies President Thomas Connaughton, accepted for him by Gerry Sullivan. Fr. Maurice Burke received a surprise award from Pat O'Connell.

**Dais**  
 Also on the dais were AOH National President Joseph Roche, New York City Comptroller Harrison Goldin, City Councilmen Sal Albanese and Walter McCaffrey, Assemblyman John Dearth, former Assemblyman Seán Patrick Walsh, Mike Coogan of INA, Gaelic Athletic Association Head Oliver O'Donnell, Labor Leader Phil Brennan, Irish radio celebrity

(Continued on page 6.)

## THE VOICE OF IRISH REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA

Imleabhar XIII Uimhir 3 25 Eanáir 1986  
 Volume XIII Number 3 January 25, 1986

Original entry at New York NY Additional entry at Bronx NY

## LONG KESH ESCAPEES HELD FOR EXTRADITION

Dutch police, believed to be acting on British Intelligence information, arrested three suspected IRA members and recovered a major arms and explosives shipment in an Amsterdam suburb.

The three were last night named as the Long Kesh escapees: Brendan McFarlane (34), Gerard Kelly (33), and Anthony Kelly (25), all of whom were serving life terms and who escaped in September 1983 during a heroic break-out by 38 Republican political prisoners.

They were captured by a special squad of about 50 police while they were asleep in a rented flat at Buiten Veldert on the outskirts of Amsterdam. They were said to have offered no resistance.

It is believed they were taken to Amsterdam police headquarters for questioning about the arms. The Dutch have received warrants for their extradition to Britain in connection with the Long Kesh escape.

Dutch police said they discovered a number of false pas-

ports and arms manuals in the flat. Close to the apartment building they searched a transport container in which they found the weapons.

The haul included 17 FAL semi-automatic weapons, one Kalshnikov rifle, three Belgian 9mm FN handguns, two hand-

(Continued on page 6.)



Gerry Adams

## INA NEUTRAL IN GRAND MARSHAL ELECTION

The balloting for the Grand Marshal for the 1986 New York St. Patrick's Day Parade will be conducted next Tuesday, January 28th. Nominations will be made at a special President's meeting the previous evening. At least five prominent candidates are expected to be nominated. These candidates will include Dorothy Hayden Cudahy, Willie Joe Cunningham, John Lawe, Mary Holt Moore and Al O'Hagan. It is expected that some other candidates may be added to this list before the nomination.

**Election**  
 The election will be conducted by secret ballot with each affiliated organization having three votes. It is expected that approximately four hundred votes will be cast with a plurality necessary for election. Dorothy Hayden Cudahy of Irish radio is expected to draw

most of her support from the Queens Ladies AOH, United Irish Counties and the Emerald Societies. Willie Joe Cunningham is expected to draw the bulk of his support from the United Irish Counties of which he is president. John Lawe of the Transit Workers Union is expected to draw support from a cross-section of groups. Mary Holt Moore has the support of the Gaelic Societies and some Bronx AOH divisions. Al O'Hagan's base of support is the Brooklyn AOH divisions.

For the last three years the issue of support for victims of British rule in the north has been a key issue. This was injected into the parade in 1983 with the attempt by delegates friendly to the Irish Free State to block the nomination of Michael Flannery. When the effort to block Flannery col-

(Continued on page 2)



Congressman Mario Biaggi leads the way into ballroom

# British frustration grows

**SINCE** the Newry mortar attack in February last year, British ministers and generals alike have been forced to admit that there is no way to stop IRA mortars raining in on their barracks. The attack on Carrickmore RUC/British army base on Monday night, January 13th, underlines this admission of tactical defeat.

Although extra British troops have been sent into Carrickmore in recent weeks, an active service unit from the Tyrone Brigade IRA was able to get within striking distance of Carrickmore Barracks on Monday last.

At 6.20 in the evening, just after a storm had blacked out the village, a single 100lb mortar was fired from a position close to the barracks, scoring a direct hit on a prefabricated building used by RUC and British army personnel. One British soldier was injured and a number of RUC men were lucky to escape with their lives.

In a statement supplied

after the attack, the IRA in Tyrone explained how a "heavily-armed active service unit had taken up position around the barracks waiting on the British and RUC coming out after the attack". However, it was later learned that no crown force personnel left the barracks for at least four hours after the mortar attack.

It would seem that despite ex-

tra British reinforcements being drafted in to thwart such attacks and protect their emplacements, they have no defences to stop IRA mortar attacks.

The fact that recent IRA strategy seems to be so successful underlines the weakness of British rule in Ireland. They are forced to rely on fortified barracks, sophisticated weapons and oppression to maintain any semblance of colonial rule. But no matter how many weapons or soldiers they send in, the reality is that they are losing.

In 1976 they began to "Ulsterise" the Irish war; today, ten years later, they are back to sending increasing numbers of British troops in, but still the IRA strike wherever and wherever they decide.

As British ministers and chiefs admit that there is no way to stop IRA mortars, it seems inevitable that there is no way they can stop the IRA. And as morale continues to slump in their armed forces: they are increasingly forced to face the fundamental question 'when will we withdraw and how?'

## INA Neutral In Grand Marshal Election

(Continued from page 1.)

lapsed detractors described his election as a fluke and attempted to have the theme of support for the north repudiated by a succeeding Grand Marshal. The Irish Northern Aid Committee was forced to intervene in order to prevent the true feelings of the delegates from being misrepresented by pro-British elements in the Irish-American community.

The tactic of anti-Republicanism failed abysmally. Peter King and Michael Flannery were elected Grand Marshals and Michael O'Rourke as an Honorary Grand Marshal. Moreover all prospective candidates some because of principled belief and others because of a pragmatic understanding of the sentiments of the delegates espoused strong feelings in support of national reunification.

### Statement

The Irish Northern Aid Committee has therefore decided to remain neutral in this year's Grand Marshal election. The Committee said in a statement issued by its Publicity Director Martin Galvin:

"This year five candidates have emerged for the position of Grand Marshal for New York's St. Patrick's Day Parade. Each of these candidates has spoken about freedom for the British-occupied counties, as one of the themes which he or she would hope to represent as

Grand Marshal. Each has been supportive, albeit in varying degrees of Irish Northern Aid and of the cause of Irish national freedom. Each of these candidates has represented to us that if elected he or she would be proud to march in the tradition of Michael Flannery, and Peter King as Grand Marshal or of Bobby Sands and Michael O'Rourke as Honorary Grand Marshal. Each of these candidates sat on the dais of our committee's most recent annual dinner.

"Under such circumstances we are gratified that no matter who is elected to stand as Grand Marshal, that person will carry the theme of American support for victims of British colonial rule as they march down Fifth Avenue on March 17th. It is unnecessary for us to choose between friends at this time and make any endorsement. Our Committee members and that considerable number of delegates and marchers who share our deep concern about Irish national freedom will be proud to march behind any of the candidates as Grand Marshal.

"It is our hope that those who sought to remove concern for Irish freedom as one of the necessary characteristics of a Grand Marshal, now have a better understanding of the true feelings of Irish Americans and will not force us to intervene again."

# PRISONERS ANNOUNCE PORTLOAISE PROTEST

**THE republican prisoners in Portlaoise Prison announced on Tuesday, January 14th, that they will be refusing all closed visits from February 4th.**

The prisoners' announcement, which was released through the Portlaoise Prisoners Relatives Action Committee, comes after months of speculation that the deteriorating situation within the prison would lead to some form of protest.

In a statement outlining their grievances and the background to the visits protest, the prisoners state:

"We, the republican prisoners in Portlaoise Jail, having given long and hard consideration to the present situation in the jail with particular regard to the visiting conditions, have decided to embark on a visits strike.

"The reasons for this decision go back to March of 1985 when, after a long protest campaign by our relatives and friends, the governor of Portlaoise, William O'Reilly, stated that each prisoner would have nine open visits a year, increasing to 12 if they were seen to be succeeding. However, over the past number of weeks many relatives who have visited the jail have been turned away for no particular reason and

the number of both open and closed visits has been seriously curtailed.

"During the month of December 1985, 400 strip-searches were conducted against the prisoners - the highest number in years - and numerous assaults on prisoners have taken place. Following the attempted escape from the prison on November 24th last, over £5,000 worth of craftwork was completely destroyed and both our mail and our relatives' mail are being interfered with.

"We are being locked up for an extra five hours a week and we believe that this, and the cutting in half of the number of open visits allowed, is due to the fact that procedures concerning the prison staff are being carried out on our time and on our relatives' time.

"Since the present situation is intolerable and we refuse to let our relatives fall victims to the prison regime, we have decided not to subject them any longer to the degrading and inhuman conditions imposed on those who take closed visits. We will be refusing all closed visits from February 4th next."



## BUFFALO

Concerned Citizens for a United Ireland will hold its fourth annual Humanitarian Award Dinner Dance on Saturday, March 1, 1986, at Airways Hotel, Buffalo, New York. Cocktails from 6 to 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$22.50 per person. For information, please call Jim Brennan, 716-881-4436.

## SAN DIEGO

AOH, Division 2, of San Diego is sponsoring a Paddy Reilly Irish concert on February 2, 1986. The concert will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the East County Performing Arts Center located at 210 E. Main Street, El Cajon, San Diego. For information, please call 619-579-6505 or 286-8170.

Ads for the Special FINBAR issue may be called in to Jim Grogan at 212 567-1611

# Regional NEWS

## BRONX FENIAN SOCIAL

The Bronx chapter of the Irish-American Fenian Society will hold a social on Saturday, February 1 at Ireland's 32 Pub on Bainbridge Avenue in the Bronx. Music will be by Bernie M. and a cold buffet supper will be served. A donation of \$10.00 is requested. There will be a raffle for a framed hankie which was made by an Irish political prisoner in Portlaoise Prison.

All proceeds from the social are forwarded to An Cumann

Cabhrach for distribution to the dependents of Irish political prisoners.

The social will begin at 9:00 p.m. and all are welcome.

The Irish-American Fenian Society is an American-based, incorporated not-for-profit organization whose goals are focused in four areas: culture, education, publicity and fund-raising. New members are welcome. Contact P.O. Box 7337, Hicksville, NY 11801 for further information and a membership application.



## ROCHESTER INA

and Secretary Joy Sands.

Both Culver and Jim had been on the 1985 Belfast March Tour and returned more determined than ever that the true tragedy of northeast Ireland be made known to the American public.

The first order of business

was the upcoming Annual Dinner Dance scheduled for the 26th of April 1986, at which they hope to have Alfonso D'Amato, New York State Senator, as guest speaker. Tickets and information may be obtained by contacting Jim Daly at (315) 986-3053.

The Rochester Unit of the Irish Northern Aid Committee met on January 5, 1986 for the election of officers for 1986. Nominated by past chairman George Conaty and unanimously elected were co-chairmen Culver Barr and James Daly; Treasurer Kathleen Barr

## MINNESOTA INA

On Sunday, February 2, the Minnesota Chapter of INA will commemorate Bloody Sunday with a 5:30 p.m. Mass at St. Mark's Church, 2001 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul. Father John R. Brandes is the pastor of St. Mark's. Other Irish organizations have been invited to participate in the ceremony—the Hibernians, the Unity Conference, and the H-block Armagh Committee. Following the Mass, a social will be held in the

church basement, followed by a brief informal program.

Later in the evening, the H-block Armagh Committee will hold a benefit at the Half-Time Rec, located at Front and Oxford Streets.

Thomond O'Brien is currently the chairman of the Minnesota Chapter of INA. Thomond is at this time looking forward to the next INA benefit, April 6th at O'Connell's Restaurant on Grand Avenue.

## IRISH CÉILÍ DANCE

There will be an Irish céilí dance at St. Francis de Sales Auditorium at 219 Beach 129th Street, Rockaway Park, New York 11694 on January 25th, 1986. Tea and soda bread will be served. Music will be by "The Buckley Family." The céilí schedule for the coming year is: February 22 and May 3. Adults are \$3.00 and children

accompanied by an adult are free.

All ages are welcome. It's informal, good fun and free. Keep the tradition alive! Irish language, singing and dancing taught by Molly and Junior McKinney on Friday evenings at 8:30 p.m. in the school lunchroom. For further information call 718-474-5468 or 516-223-2178.

## BOSTON INA BANQUET

The Boston Unit of Irish Northern Aid will be hosting their 16th Annual Banquet on Saturday, February 15th, in the Dorothy Quincy Suite, John Hancock Hall, 180 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass. The Boston INA Banquet is the oldest in the country and this year's will serve as a proud continuation of that tradition.

The guest speaker will be Peter King, Nassau County Comptroller and Grand Marshal of the 1985 New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade Awards will be presented recognizing special efforts made during the past year by those working toward the cause of Irish freedom.

Among the honorees will be Al Madden, President of Division One, AOH, Past President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and member of the Eire Society of Boston; Sean Mannion, a native of County Galway and top-ranked contender for the World Junior Middleweight Boxing Championship, and Father John McNulty of St. Jude Parish, Lincoln, RI.

Cocktails will be served from 6:30 p.m. followed by a roast beef dinner at 7:30 p.m. There will be dancing to the music of Joe Glynn and the Irish Mist.



Peter King

Tickets are \$25 and space is currently available in the Banquet Program (Gold Page - \$100; Full - \$75; Half - \$40; One-third - \$30; Quarter - \$25; Friend - \$10; and Patron - \$5). For tickets and information, please call Jim Maunsel (617-396-2021) or Mary Kennedy (617-479-7993).

## ALBANY INA MEMORIAL

Rev. Pat Moloney, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, will be the guest speaker at the Fourteenth Annual Derry Memorial at the Albany Hibernian Hall on Saturday, January 25th, at 8 p.m. Rev. Moloney is the Executive Director of Lazarus House, a shelter for the homeless in New York City. He is an acknowledged authority on the political conflict in Ireland. The talk will be preceded at the Hall by a solemn commemorative liturgy at 7 p.m. celebrated by Rev. Jim Hayes and will be followed by a dance from 9 to 1.

Rev. Moloney's talk is one of a continuing series of educational events and speakers sponsored by the Capital District Irish Northern Aid Committee in conjunction with the



Fr. Pat Moloney

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Admission is \$6.00, which includes beer and refreshments. Music will be provided by the band of All-Ireland Champion Accordionist John Nolan, with Albany's own Jimmy "Iron Man" Kelly.

For more information, call Michael Cummings, State Chairman of the Hibernians Freedom For All Ireland Committee, at (518) 482-0349.

## INA SOCIAL TO AID DEFENSE FUND

The Bronx Unit of the Irish Northern Aid will hold a social on Saturday evening, February 8th at Keenan's Bar located at 231st Street and Broadway in the

Bronx. Music will be by Dublin-born Audrey Dalton, starting at 9:00 p.m. Suggested donation at the door is \$210.00. All proceeds from the evening will

be donated to the Irish American Defense Fund. All are welcome. Tea and sandwiches will be served.

## BILLY REID BAND SUPPORT GROUP

A Billy Reid Band support group has been set up in New York to help raise funds to bring the Scottish band over for the New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade. The first social will be at Magee's Pub at 54th Street and Broadway, Sunday, January 26th, from 6

to 10 p.m. Music will be by Gael Force. All funds raised will go to defray the travel expenses of the flute band. Those who cannot attend can make out checks to Billy Reid Flute Band. Send the contributions to *The Irish People* office 4951 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

10034, as soon as you possibly can.

Please help in this worthy cause and don't let England dictate to any nationalist band where they can play and how they should travel. For further information, call John McDonagh, (718) 956-6222.

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# Editorial

## GRAND MARSHAL ELECTION

The Grand Marshal for the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade in 1986 will be elected next Tuesday, January 28th. In recent years, this election has gained worldwide prominence because of the political implications. In recent years also, the endorsement of the Irish Northern Aid Committee has been a critical factor in the contest. This year in a statement published in this paper, Irish Northern Aid announced that it will make no formal endorsement of any candidate. The very fact that no endorsement need be made, is in itself an unmistakable sign of victory in the battle for the hearts and minds of New York's Irish-American community begun some years ago by pro-British forces.

### Background

Irish Northern Aid has only three votes among the approximately four hundred cast each year. The Committee, however, has behind it a vast block of votes. There are throughout the many affiliated groups and organizations of the parade committee, a large number of individuals who feel very strongly about the struggle to oust British occupation forces from the occupied six counties. There was never any effort made to galvanize these delegates or to shape the choice of Grand Marshal. The Committee never wished to usurp a function ably performed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. However in 1983 the issue of concern for the victims of British rule was injected into the election process. Michael Flannery was asked to serve as a candidate. He was and is a man who has achieved through his work with the United Irish Counties, AOH, the Gaelic Athletic Association, Clan na Gael, the Irish language, etc., an outstanding record of service to the Irish-American community. Because of his political beliefs, however, the Free State prevailed upon delegates it believed to be sympathetic and influential, to block Flannery's election. The attempt succeeded only in giving greater prominence to Flannery's election then could have possibly been achieved without Free State intervention.

### Fluke

The Free State cried fluke after the election and vowed to elect a marshal the following year who would repudiate Flannery's beliefs. Irish Northern Aid then called upon people to unite behind Nassau County Comptroller Peter King. All of the candidates pledged that if elected they too supported victims of British colonial rule and would proudly march in Flannery's footsteps. In the election, veteran labor leader Teddy Gleason was selected as Grand Marshal after pledging strong sup-

port for Irish national freedom. Michael O'Rourke, an Irish Republican Army soldier then facing deportation was named Honorary Grand Marshal. Once again Irish national freedom had become central to the election.

### Peter King

Again last year, the Free State wished to have a Grand Marshal named who would repudiate the strong element of Irish patriotism to which all candidates had subscribed the year before. Again it became incumbent upon Irish Northern Aid to ensure that concern for victims of British rule be seen to be a sentiment widely held by the Irish-American community. King was elected. The Free State withdrew. The parade became one of the largest ever as the marchers and public reacted to those who would not join in a parade dedicated to Irish national freedom.

### Candidates

This year five candidates have emerged. Dorothy Hayden Cudahy has been an articulate spokesperson for Irish freedom on Irish radio and in the streets of Belfast and Bundoran. Willie Joe Cunningham has been honored by Irish Northern Aid and the Irish American Defense Fund for his efforts. John Lawe was an ardent defender of Michael Flannery, a prominent member of the Irish American Labor Coalition and an Irish Northern Aid honoree. Mary Holt Moore has stood on platform after platform denouncing British rule in the north. Al O'Hagan has served as AOH state Freedom-For-All-Ireland Committee Chairman, assisted in the February 20th Washington demonstration against Thatcher, and been a supporter of Irish Northern Aid.

### Endorsements

Concern for victims of British rule in the north must be one of the characteristics of those whom we choose to lead us on St. Patrick's Day. This year each of the Grand Marshal candidates has pledged to exemplify that theme on March 17th. Under such circumstances, the Irish Northern Aid Committee will not chose between its friends by making an endorsement. All of us can be proud to march behind whichever candidate is named. Hopefully, those who are apologists for British rule have learned how the parade delegates really feel and will not force any future referendum on the north. Such an attempt will only force American supporters of Irish freedom to come forward once again with little question about the final results.

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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 25 Eanáir 1986

## Anglo-Irish Accord Doomed?

Louisville Times  
Louisville, KY 40202

Dear Editor:

This letter is in response to William Shannon's article appearing in *The Louisville Times* on November 14 captioned "Britain and Ireland Taking Big Step on Northern Problem."

Mr. Shannon evidences a very limited understanding of the history of the Irish in Northern Ireland and he has obviously been duped by and fallen for British propaganda designed to do just that regarding the entire "Northern Problem." In fact, this propaganda and an overwhelmingly pro-British press in America have contributed greatly to the general misunderstanding of the "Northern Problem" by the average American.

The native Northern Irish are completely disenfranchised in their own land. Hence, their "contempt for democratic methods" The Thatcher-FitzGerald Agreement is doomed to failure simply because the very people whose condition is the problem are excluded from the solution process.

The aggrieved to whom justice has become a mockery,

who askequal opportunity and who have been gerrymandered out of a voice in their government are forced to seek drastic desperate solutions. These people then become the object of the oppressor's scorn. Gandhi, who drank deeply of British oppression, was labeled an eccentric fanatic. Martin Luther King was called a Communist. Victims of apartheid are now criminals. Lech Walesa is a rabble rouser. The IRA and members of Sinn Fein are now falsely labeled Marxists.

As it has been since 1609, the simple fact is that until the native six county Irish man and woman are allowed to determine and mold their own destinies in their own land, the troubled province will remain troubled. How much of human history must one experience to conclude that might does not make right, and that where there is no justice, there is no peace?

Very truly yours,  
Ed O'Hearn  
Louisville, KY 40228

## Prisoner Thanks Yank Friends

*The Irish People*,  
New York, NY  
Dear Editor:

I received a letter from Martin Brady (Long Lartin Prison) yesterday. Martin said he received many cards this year and asked if you would print the following word of thanks for him, as it is impossible for him to write everyone personally.

"I received many Christmas cards this year from friends and supporters in America. I would like to send a special thanks to everyone for their heartwarming support throughout the year and to everyone who sent Christmas cards."

Thank you for printing the above. I know Martin will be happy when he sees it. Thanks again.

Sincerely,  
Marion Serravalli  
Jersey City, NJ

## Derry Family Expresses Gratitude

*The Irish People*  
New York, NY 10034

Dear Editor:

I would be most grateful if you could publish the following letter on behalf of the entire family circle of my son Patrick Pearse and my grandson Michael Patrick who died so tragically on December 15, 1985.

We wish to extend our

sincere gratitude to our many friends in America who in life gave solidarity to Pearse during his imprisonment and in death acknowledged, by sending cards, letters, etc. Our heartfelt appreciation to each and every one. Thanking you,

I remain yours sincerely,  
Teresa Moore  
Bogside, Derry

## Foreign Assistance Act Sets Standard For Anglo-Irish Accord

*The Irish People*  
New York, NY 10034

Dear Editor:

The task of responding to the Anglo-Irish Treaty is much more complicated and potentially more divisive than other projects on which we have worked together effectively. This Treaty, presented to us as a fait accompli, holds out hearts' desire, but certainly not — at minimum, the issues of Ireland can be brought to the US public and Congress as never before: more optimistically, we can gain substantial changes — though not our hearts' desire, but certainly not what the Treaty feigns.

I share my views with you in hopes of helping to develop a consensus around which we can act.

First of all, the problems with the Treaty are being well articulated. But whether you are supportive but skeptical, or totally opposed, we still must reach a common ground. Its common ground may be on US aid to bankroll the Treaty.

We have steadfastly supported the ideas embodied by the Blaggi Bill — foreign aid to a united, Brit-less Ireland. The question we must decide is: Do we maintain that position or compromise and settle for less?

To simply oppose the aid would be a difficult public posture — appearing ungenerous and stereotypically stubborn. If the momentum of Reagan-Tip O'Neill-FitzGerald-Thatcher carries on, we would be left out of the process of creating public policy, without the ability to bargain for anything.

We have no legal basis for denying aid on account of a country's being "occupied" or "partitioned." Our arguments in support of the Blaggi Bill are simply political. But we lack the political strength to prevail.

However, Foreign Assistance Act 502-B, passed during the Carter Administration, sets some standards for a nation's respect for human rights and non-discrimination. If a country can not receive "certification" as to its decent treatment of its own people, it does not qualify for US aid.

The issue of human rights violations is the weak spot through which we gain our advantage!

While in no way stifling our criticism of the Treaty and while pointing to the only solution as withdrawal and unification, I believe the IAUC must assert our laundry list of demands as pre-requisite for that first dollar of aid.

Specifically:  
1) Full hearings on Ireland;  
2) Appointment of an envoy who would report to the President and Congress on the progress of implementing procedures required by Congress and

for the curtailment of human rights abuses — before any moneys are allocated.

3) Passage of the Gilman Bill cutting off all military aid to England and Ireland that can be used for the oppression of civilians.

4) Passage of legislation that would embody the anti-discrimination measures in the McBride Principles and the Ottinger Bill.

5) Promoting an open dialogue on Ireland by stopping US State Department denials of visas to Irish spokespersons.

From the British and the Irish, we must insist our envoy certify that these minimum standards be observed.

6) End to human rights violations  
A. Ban plastic bullets from use in Ireland;

B. End harassment of political prisoners — strip searches, torture, etc ...

7) Reform judicial system  
A. Eliminate detention without charges

B. End Diplock Courts and guarantee jury trials  
C. Establish rules of evidence;

D. End admissibility of forced confessions;

E. End paid informant system.  
F. Provide the right to appeal; G. Etc ...

8) Encourage public debate by removing restrictions to the media by any political party in any part of Ireland; for example Section 31 of the Irish Broad-

casting Act (and informing signatories to the treaty that banning political parties from participating within the system would force them to participate outside it and would be looked at most negatively by Congress.)

9) Justify in terms of the Treaty the existence of sanctioned para-military organizations like the UDA, or eliminate them.

For Congress to send hundreds of millions of our tax dollars to Ireland without full Congressional hearings without the ongoing eyes, ears, and mouthpiece of an envoy, without the modest steps to remove the most egregious frustrating and hate-causing features of everyday life in the north of Ireland, without insisting on free exchanges of information among the Irish, the English and American people — would be to belie the true interest in participating in this "historic and courageous treaty" and give credence to the opinion that the State Department cares nothing for peace and justice, but only for military bases in Ulster and a Republic more dependent on the US and more likely to cooperate by joining NATO.

What do you think? What shall we do? It's up to you.

With hope,  
Blair J. McGowan  
Detroit Chapter President  
Irish American Unity Conference

## British Brainwashing Influences American Newspaper

*Star-Ledger*  
Newark, N.J. 07101

Dear Editor:

Your recent editorial on the Irish Summit displayed a dismal lack of knowledge on the situation in "occupied" Ireland. Perhaps this is due to the fact that all the news out of the North comes from the British Information Service and they are certainly not noted for being impartially critical of what has been going on there for the last 63 years.

For you to state that the Catholic minority has been "saddled with discrimination and the Protestant majority sees its right as absolute" is in itself a major breakthrough by admitting publicly that such a situation exists. With this new beginning let me show you the real reason behind the Anglo-Irish accord. Peter Pendergrast, public relations man for Garret FitzGerald stated to *The Baltimore Sun*: "The primary purpose of the agreement is to check Sinn Fein's advance." To the unaware, Sinn Fein is

the political arm of the Irish Republican Army whose recent stunning wins both in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Republic elections has the Dublin and the British governments frightened to death. Sinn Fein's successes in the North put to rest the British lies that the IRA has no support among the abused minority and their wins in the Republic threaten the future of the "Do Nothing" parties of Fine Gael and Fianna Fail.

So you must see that it was not altruism, just politics, and not a new awareness of the tragic conditions under which the Catholic minorities have had to live. There is no British solution for Northern Ireland — there never has been and never will be. But be assured, the right of self-determination will never be surrendered by Sinn Fein, and the day of a free and united Ireland draws nearer, ever nearer.

Sincerely,  
L.J. Redmond  
Belvidere, N.J. 07823

He has obviously been duped by and fallen for British propaganda designed to do just that.

**E**XCLUDING THE SPECIAL interests of the subscribing parties (FitzGerald's and Thatcher's groups) support or endorsement of the Anglo-Irish Agreement can only be explained by self-interest or ignorance.

The self-interest may be political, economic or the reprehensible "social climbing" known as "image projection." The practitioners consider themselves "eminently practical" and dismiss all idealists as "impractical dreamers. They substitute "practicality" for "principle" but will use the latter for "practical" ends in the sterile society that tolerates such attitudes, the practitioners are best left to their own devices. The toleration only strengthens the selfish inclinations and, as "a silk purse may not be made from a sow's ear," no amount of argumentation will prevail.

Ignorance, while a poor excuse, is another matter. There are those who endorse the Agreement because they do not know the issues involved or, if they do, have not analyzed the terms of the document, or, without reading it have unquestionably accepted the supporting propaganda.

No one Irish American or not and interested in the welfare and integrity of the Irish nation, is qualified to pass judgment on matters affecting that welfare and integrity unless he or she is thoroughly familiar with the issues involved. He or she should know that the Irish have, despite resistance, been occupied, exploited and oppressed for centuries by England; that almost 70 years ago a Republic of all Ireland was proclaimed and that it was confirmed almost two years later by almost 80 percent of the total Irish electorate; that in a guerrilla war to achieve this the IRA forced England to a truce; that Irishmen, in violation of the demands of the people, threw away the ideals for which the IRA fought, accepted a Free

# Observations

BY JOHN BRENDAN FLANNERY

State under England, and abandoned the Irish of the north-east in accepting England's division of the island; that for over 60 years in occupied Ireland under an English puppet government, Irish nationalists suffered discrimination in jobs and housing and were burned out and murdered in a series of pogroms designed to drive them from their homeland; that when they sought redress by peaceful means in the 1960s they were interned, assaulted and brutalized, finally calling on the IRA for the protection a Free State government was unwilling to provide that they were subjected to harassing and destructive night raids by British thugs, arrest without warrant, confessions extracted by torture, juryless, and supergrass trials and dehumanizing strip searches that their elected Sinn Féin delegates were denied

their legitimate seats in local councils and that their Sinn Féin Party is now being harassed, with officials being jailed to deny them the representative process.

### Not Mention

Against all this it should be known that the Anglo-Irish Agreement mentions not one of these instances of injustice for correction; that, in a reaffirmation of the 1925 betrayal of a united Ireland, the southern government in violation of its own constitution recognizes the legitimacy of the British statelet and of British rule there; and that the British, while permitting an official Irish presence in occupied Ireland, limits the role to recommendations only, reserving to itself the decision-making.

How can anyone familiar with

these facts and concerned for individual human rights in Ireland and for the collective right to integrity and sovereignty as a nation, endorse an agreement which gives legitimacy to existing injustices? By the fact of entering into the agreement, and under its terms, the Irish government has recognized occupied Ireland as a separate state. In agreeing to work with Britain as a subservient partner there, it has given legitimacy to British occupation. In accepting the role of making proposals only (a role it did not need an agreement to fulfill if sincere) and with no power of decision, it made itself a silent partner of British policy there. To paraphrase Puck - "What fools some mortals be."

### Election Arrests

In 1918 it suited British policy to ignore the demand of

about 80 percent of the all-Irish electorate for an Irish Republic. Things have not changed in the 67 years since. Britain now moves to suppress in occupied Ireland the voice of Sinn Féin, which represents 43 percent of the Nationalists. In the deceptions of the Anglo-Irish deal, the Unionists can be manipulated; and FitzGerald, Barry and the SDLP can be hoodwinked with their new importance as errand-boys. Sinn Féin sees the game for what it is. Therefore, Sinn Féin must be silenced.

On December 28, in a massive six-county-wide dawn swoop reminiscent of Hitler's Germany, the homes of prominent Sinn Féin and Sinn Féin elected officials were raided. Employing the usual Brit storm-trooper tactics, the homes' interiors and furniture were deliberately wrecked and documents seized in "a search for evidence." Among the Sinn Féin arrested in the raids in Derry, Armagh, Strabane, Craigavon, North Antrim, Fermanagh and Mid-Ulster were elected councillors and members of the party's election-campaign organization. All were held for "questioning." The only explanation was that the raids were part of a "continuing investigation."

The action is patently an attempt to cripple Sinn Féin's contesting the special parliamentary elections scheduled for January 23. As such, the raids are a "sop" to the Unionists in general and a direct benefit to the Unionist diehards who are hoping to recover their resigned seats. They and the compliant SDLP are the beneficiaries. Britain is demonstrating its fear of the nationalist voice. The Free State is covering in the same fear behind Big Brother. To date it has remained silent on the Hitler tactics. It is also silent on the shipping into occupied Ireland of an additional 550 British troops. Maybe they're to protect Peter Barry!



Garrett FitzGerald and Margaret Thatcher signing the Anglo-Irish accord.

## Manton-Biaggi Address INA Testimonial Dinner

(Continued from page 1.)

Dorothy Hayden Cudahy, Mary Holt Moore of the Gaelic League, 1985 St. Patrick's Day Parade Grand Marshal Peter King, Parade Chairman Frank Belrne, Unity Conference member James Shannon, AOH Secretary Al O'Hagan, Professor Donal McNamara, legislative aide Ira Goldman, Frank Durkan served as master of ceremonies.

### Tom Manton

The keynote address of the evening was given by Congressman Thomas Manton. Manton slammed the show trials, the legal system, the death squads and other aspects of British rule, and said it was no wonder patriots find a rifle lighter than shackles. He noted that the British fear truth, as illustrated by the attempted ban against INA member Martin Galvin.

Manton urged those in attendance to press Reagan for favorable action, stating that it "was not too much to ask of a nation founded on freedom to join in

a just cause." He quoted the words of the late President John F. Kennedy that, "Those who make peaceful revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable."

Manton then turned to Irish political prisoners in the United States, who are separated from their families, from a friendly environment and from almost all contact with the Irish struggle. He praised those in attendance for taking the high ground. Individuals have changed the course of history and those supporting INA will be part of the solution based on peace and freedom in Ireland.

### Areas

In addition to the NY Irish-American organizations represented, there were large contingents from other areas. These included Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, Minnesota, Detroit, Albany, Ohio, Baltimore, New Jersey, Connecticut and elsewhere.

## Long Kesh Escapees Held For Extradition

(Continued from page 1.)

grenades and four oil drums containing nitrobenzene and 70,000 rounds of NATO-issue ammunition of various calibres. The 17 semi-automatic rifles and the handguns are also NATO issue and it would appear that the arms came from a European arms source. Nitrobenzene is an explosive chemical used in bombmaking.

Sinn Féin President Gerry Adams, MP for West Belfast, today called on the Dutch government not to extradite the H-Block escapees (two of Adams' constituents), who were allegedly captured in the Netherlands Friday.

Mr. Adams said:

"If, as the British media claim, the men arrested in Amsterdam are H-Block escapees, I shall be making a very earnest appeal to the Dutch authorities not to play into the hands of the British government by extraditing these men."

"The H-Block escape must rank as one of the greatest prison escapes of all time. The escapees showed great daring

and courage against overwhelming odds in securing their freedom.

"If the men are Brendan 'Bic' McFarlane and Gerry Kelly, whose extraditions the British are seeking, they are men of deep political conviction and integrity. They have suffered

long years of imprisonment. Gerry Kelly underwent force-feeding during an epic hunger strike in England, and 'Bic' McFarlane was leader of the political prisoners during the historic 1981 Long Kesh Hunger Strike. These men would receive no mercy from a British court and especially from no jury courts of the Loyalist judiciary which hands out vicious sentences to dissident elements in this British colonial state.

"I would also appeal to liberal and anti-imperialist influences in the Netherlands to dissuade their government from taking sides with Britain in its terrorist campaign which is aimed at denying us, the Irish People, our right to national self-determination.

"To acquiesce to the British extradition demands is to accept as legitimate Britain's claims to sovereignty over part of Ireland, to condone British aggression in Ireland and to assist the British war effort in our country."



Gerry Adams

## CONNOLLY TRIBUTE

The City of Troy and New York's Capital District have a long and distinguished historical heritage. One of the most important figures in Irish history, James Connolly, once made his home in Troy, but his association with the community has heretofore been unacknowledged. With your help, that will be changed forever on August 27, 1986 in an event which will bring national and international recognition to Troy.

The "Collar City" (Troy) was the first American community to provide a home and the means to earn a living for James Connolly and his family. His decision to settle in Troy was probably based on the fact that he had relatives in the city who could help him get settled and assist him in becoming familiar with American ways. Like other immigrant families of this time (1903), the children as well as the head of the family had to work to make ends meet. James took a position with the Troy office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company as a representative. His two daughters, Nora and Ina, earned money by pulling wagons through the streets collecting collars from "home workers" and delivering them to the city's shirt factories.

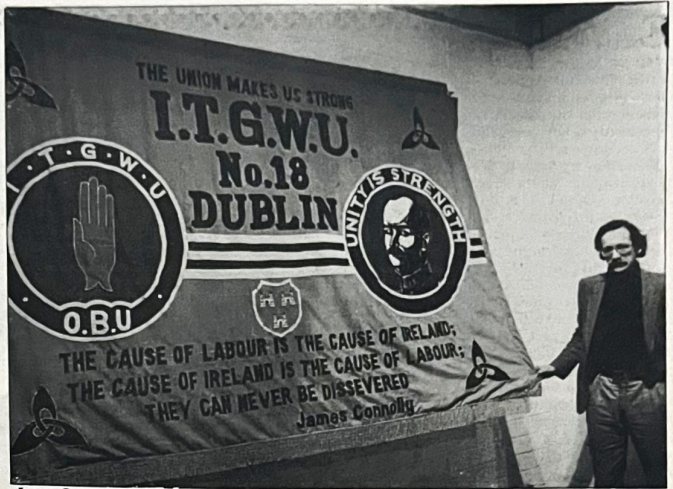
James had a life-long devotion to the labor movement. Much of his time in the United States was spent teaching working class people methods of organizing themselves to bargain collectively with their em-

ployers for better working conditions, hours and wages.

Connolly lived in Troy for two years, 1903 - 1905. In 1905, there was a national recession which brought very hard times to the workers he had as insurance clients. As a result, Connolly was put out of work himself and had to relocate to New Jersey, where he found other work.

In 1910, Connolly returned to Ireland where he assumed the leadership of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. During the next few years he devoted his energies to organizing the Irish Citizen Army and creating a plan to free Ireland of the colonial exploitation and oppression it had been suffering under British rule. This work culminated in the "Rising" which took place on Easter Monday, 1916. Under Connolly, as Commander of the Dublin Division, the rebels engaged the British Army for several days. One of the first acts of the burgeoning revolution was the reading, for the first time, of the "Proclamation of the Irish Republic." Signed by Connolly, Padraig Pearse and several other principals, this proclamation of Ireland as an sovereign state was to become the "declaration of independence" of Ireland.

Connolly and other leaders were executed without trial. But this attempt to overthrow British power in Ireland and the public executions became the motivating force behind a



James Connolly, whose likeness appears in the above banner, will be honored in Troy, New York this August.

popular revolution which several years later did finally result in freedom and independence for the twenty-six southern counties of Ireland.

Today in Ireland, James Connolly is considered to be not only a folk hero, but a principal historical figure and one of the most important political visionaries of Ireland's past.

The James Connolly Commemorative Celebration is planned for Troy on August 17, 1986. The events of the day will in-

clude a parade and festival at the Riverfront Park a ceremony enshrining James Connolly as a "son of Troy," and the dedication of a monument to the memory of James Connolly.

Your support is needed to guarantee that this historic day will be as successful as it

has the potential to be. You can help by taking a Journal advertisement, sponsoring a band, or having your organization's banner or color guard present.

For information, write to Troy Tribute to Connolly, 18 Cortland Street, Troy, N.Y. 12180

## O'HAGAN GRAND MARSHAL CANDIDATE

Brooklyn Hibernian Al O'Hagan is picking up strong support in this relatively quiet campaign for Grand Marshal of the 1986 Saint Patrick's Day Parade. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, celebrating their 150th Anniversary in America, believe the Marshal should be one of their own. A Hibernian closely associated with their Order, a member such as Al O'Hagan.

In his 35 years as a member, this third-generation Hibernian has accumulated an impressive list of accomplishments. Credited with being one of the foremost promoters of Irish culture and nationalism, Al O'Hagan comes into this year's contest with both a wealth of credentials and an abundance of endorsements.

O'Hagan has the complete backing of AOH National President Joe Roche and Ladies National President Sally Murphy. AOH State President Jack Irwin affirmed that in addition to solid support from all the Hibernian groups, he is quite impressed with the cooperation he is receiving from other affil-

lated organizations. In a plea for support, Irwin said, "It's an AOH year, which means the Grand Marshal must be the Hibernian who best exemplifies who we are and the principles for which we stand. Al O'Hagan is that Hibernian." Former City Council President Paul O'Dwyer stated, "North Ireland is very much an issue in this race and Al O'Hagan has the best credentials to speak out on this subject."

Labor Leader Teddy Gleason was quoted as saying "Al O'Hagan is a gentleman and a Hibernian in every sense of the word. He deserves to be Grand Marshal." Bill Burke, Vice-President of the Bank of Ireland, stressed the fact that, "It's a Hibernian year and Al O'Hagan best represents that organization," adding "he has my vote and my full support."

Bronx Assemblyman John Dearie summed it up by explaining, "The Hibernian goals and the cause for Irish Freedom would best be served by Al O'Hagan at the head of the parade."

## song and story

Dlithé na mBreitheamh (Brehon laws)

BY DANNY CRAWFORD

These laws were a comprehensive code, developed in Gaelic Ireland from an original Celtic law system. Traces of this Celtic law are still to be found in parts of India and the near East. Our knowledge, incomplete, of Dlithé na mBreitheamh is based on manuscripts copied from originals written in 700-1300. The text is the oldest form of Irish.

Brehon laws included laws for contracts, criminal laws, laws of distress, regulations for the clan system, for fosterage, and for land tenure. The enforcement of these laws was not by the king or even local rulers, but by general acceptance of decisions and by public opinion. The enforcement was very effective. The breitheamh (Judge) was a respected man. He had passed a public examination after twenty years of rigorous and detailed study. He was an arbitrator and an expounder of the law. The facts of a case were investigated by laymen before the case came before the judge. Every king or important chief had a judge. One-twelfth of the award in a case went to the judge.

The clan system was recognized by the Brehon laws. The clan was a self-contained entity, with political and social characteristics. The laws described the social and legal status

of all persons. The lowest person was the "fuidhir," a propertyless manual laborer, born thus, reduced to the status by crime or war, or forced to accept the status as a stranger who had entered the clan territory. The fuidhir could be free, able to acquire property, or unfree—a tramp, a fugitive, or a captive.

Regular, free members of the clan were ranked according to occupation, with warriors, statesmen, breithiuna (Judges), olluna (plural of "ollamh" = professor), physicians, poets, and eminent workers in the arts occupying the top ranks, below the clan head. Loss of property, a crime, or cowardice could cause reduction in rank. Each free person had an honor price, from 1 to 30 cows, that he would have to pay as compensation if found guilty of murder or other serious crime. Kindred of a guilty person shared responsibility and obligation to make adjudged compensation.

Land was held by the clan, not by individuals. Later, English Tudor lawyers were to dispute this, to further the aims of English conquest. Land was not sold but was occasionally rented. Grazing rights were frequent. A clansman who paid obligations and rent for several years became a permanent tenant who could not be evicted.

Fosterage was recognized, and the fostered person had to take care of his foster parents. Other laws governed setting up of fairs and assurance of safe conduct in traveling and returning from them.

Many important characteristics of Irish life are reflected in these laws, and their influence is still alive. Hunger strikes, subsidy of the arts, readiness of the people to accept informal nationalist court decision in the 19th and in this century, and the rules of hospitality may be mentioned.

*This heritage to the race of kings  
Their children and  
their children's seed  
Have wrought their  
prophecies in deed  
Of terrible and splendid things.*

*The hands that fought,  
the hearts that broke  
In old immortal tragedies,  
These have not failed  
beneath the skies,  
Their children's heads  
fuse the yoke.*

*And still their hands  
shall guard the sod  
That holds their fathers' funeral urn,  
Still shall their hearts volcanic burn  
With anger of the sons of God.  
No alien sword shall earn as wage  
The entail of their blood and tears,  
No shameful price for peaceful years  
Shall ever part this heritage.  
— Joseph Mary Plunkett*

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# IRISH NOR TESTIMON 19



Front view of dais



Congressman Mario Biaggi



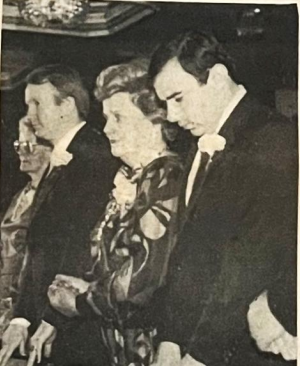
Part of the delegation from Philadelphia.



Mike Cummings receives an award from Paul Murray



Jim Maunsell makes presentation



Mary Holt Moore, Seda Walsh, Dorothy Hayden Cudahy and Councilman Sal Albanese



John Lawe makes presentation to John Mahoney.



Joy Megahey, Davina Dennis and Phylli



Oliver O'Donnell, Congressman Biaggi, Joe Roche and Mike Cummings



Another dais view.



Mary Holt Moore with honoree John Mahoney and family.



Chairperson Mary Devlin.



Pipers.

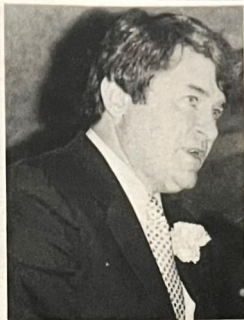


Fr. B...



Peter Ki... strikers

# NORTHERN AID ANNUAL DINNER 1986



Congressman Thomas Manton



Committee member Cathy O'Connell with Dorothy Hayden Cudahy.



presentation to Richard Lawlor.



Michael Flannery gives plaque to Willie Joe Cunningham.



Among the prominent AOH members are from left to right: Tom McNab, Mike Hession, Jim Shannon, Mike Cummings, Nick Murphy and Joe Roche.



Burke receives plaque from Pat O'Connell.



Martin Galvin makes presentation to Gerry Sullivan.



Mike Coogan, Willie Joe Cunningham and Frank Feighery.



King and Vicki McFadden with relatives of recent hunger strikers, Kathy Tohill and Margaret Powers.



Frank Durkin served as Master of Ceremonies.



Dan O'Kennedy, Niall O'Dowd, Pat O'Hagan, John Maher, Roger de Bourbon and John Lawe.



Congressman Manton with New York Comptroller Harrison Goldin.



John McElhone with Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

# LADIES AOH ENDORSES DOROTHY HAYDEN CUDAHY



Gerry Adams, Dorothy Hayden and Danny Morrison in Belfast

The County Clare Association, the County Kilkenny Association, and the Queens County Board-Ladies AOH, have announced their endorsement of Dorothy Hayden Cudahy for Grand Marshal of the 1986 New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Known as *The First Lady of Irish Radio*, Dorothy has been an Irish community activist for over 50 years, and has hosted the NY "Irish Memories" radio

program at 10:30 P.M. at 97.9 for 42 years.

Last year Mrs Cudahy mounted a challenge to become the first woman selected as Grand Marshal for the parade, a challenge that resulted in parade rules changes that now permit women to be selected for that office as well as for Aide to Grand Marshal and as Parade officers.

Upon the announcement of these endorsements, Dorothy Hayden Cudahy issued the following statement: "I am delighted to receive the support of these organizations and of so many other friends in the Irish community in New York."

"As many of those of you who supported me last year know, I think that it is time the St. Patrick's Day Parade recognize the efforts, not only of the

Irishmen, but also of the Irish-women who gave so much of their strength, intelligence and character in creating the free and democratic society that we live in. As a daughter of immigrants, who were fiercely proud of their heritage and grateful for the opportunities that America could offer, and having spent my entire life in the Irish community in New York, I think that I am well able to represent these immigrant Irishmen and Irish-women and their descendants on St. Patrick's Day.

"Just as we celebrate the accomplishments of the Irish in America, we in the Irish community clearly understand our obligation to our ancestral homeland and to all the Irish people there. Having traveled throughout the north of Ireland I know that the oppression

that drove our ancestors to these shores continues there today. We in America have a right and a duty to speak out for our brothers and sisters and call the world's attention to their suffering and the Grand Marshal of our parade is in a critical position to do so."

"As a radio broadcaster for over 42 years, I feel that I am uniquely qualified to fill that role. We must remember that no Grand Marshal can stand silent until the fondest dream of the Irish people is realized... An Ireland Free, An Ireland United, and An Ireland At Peace.

"I am pleased to note that other candidates for Grand Marshal have emphasized the importance of preserving our Irish traditions. I share that sentiment but feel it necessary to state my belief that the most basic and historic of Irish traditions is found in our centuries-long struggle for justice and freedom from British oppression. All other Irish traditions, whether music, dance, literature, religion or athletics, have been shaped and molded in response to our heroic national struggle. To talk of tradition without reference to that struggle is to forget, rather than to remember, the roots of the Irish experience."



Hayden was Grand Marshal in last year's Rockaway parade.

## Irish names

## Ó Maolmhaodhog Ó Laodhog (Logue, Leech)

This mystifying Irish name, first anglicized as Mulvogue, means "devotee or servant of St. Maodhog (MWAY-ohg)." It was no doubt a personal name in early Christian times in Ireland. The family originated in Gaillimh (Galway), but later there was a migration to Doire and Tír Conaill (later called "Donegal").

Many of the family remained behind in Gaillimh, however, and even spread into An Clár (Clare) from the original lands between Baile Átha an Rá (Athleryn) and Áth Luain (Athlone).

In Connacht and Mumhan (Munster) many of the family changed or were forced to change to the name "Leech" which was already current in Ireland as an English name. It is said that west of the Shannon River, Leech is usually Logue and east of the river is of English origin.

In the US, Patrick Logue, a lieutenant in the 170th NY Volunteers of Corcoran's Irish Legion, was killed in action at Spotsylvania Court House, May 24, 1864, during the start of General Grant's long final campaign against Lee and Richmond, terminating the Civil War.

In Cúige Uladh (Ulster), the family achieved more prominence. Probably best known is Cardinal Michael Logue, born at Carrigart in Dún na nGall.

In Ireland itself, the career of Cardinal Logue is instructive to everyone interested today in the struggle for freedom and unity. Cardinal Logue (1840-1924) was a small boy at the time of the managed

starvation in Irish Ireland. He attended a hedge school, one of the hundreds that operated in defiance of the occupation authorities and brought a measure of learning to a people either neglected or propagandized by colonial rulers.

Michael Logue saw the horrors of the starvation in the 1840s and the poverty of the 1850s and 1860s before attending the Magh Nuad seminary and the Irish College in Paris. He was ordained in 1866 in France and then came back to a parish in Tír Conaill in 1874 for two years before returning to Magh Nuad to teach.

He became bishop of Rath Bhoth (Raphoe) in 1879, and archbishop of Ard Mhacha in 1888. With the approval of the British government necessary then (and sought by the Free State officials, lay and ecclesiastical, up to the incumbent before Cardinal Ó Fiaich), he became Cardinal in 1893.

His denunciation of Parnell over the O'Shea divorce case in 1890 had been invaluable to an English government being hard pressed to block any significant reform of the rotten colonial misrule of Ireland. Parnell's destruction delayed even a watered-down "home rule" for nearly twenty years.

Cardinal Logue, now spiritual leader of his people, saw fit to advocate the language and aims of Conradh na Gaeilge, probably without realizing what the overall purpose of the League was. To the delight of the colonial rulers, he opposed Sinn Féin when it began to draw support.

An opponent of conscription in 1918, Cardinal Logue failed to see the illogicality of opposing conscription while not supporting the only way to remove it and similar affronts to the nation by armed resistance.

In 1919 and 1921, he again delighted England by denouncing the courageous struggle of the IRA against a heavily armed colonial constabulary and occupation army.

Later in 1921, Cardinal Logue accepted the "treaty," weakly protesting partition, and then condemned Republicans in 1922. Another vacillation came in November 1923, when thousands of Republican men and women prisoners had gone on hunger strike over brutal mistreatment by puppets of England in makeshift "prison camps" as winter approached. Cardinal Logue expressed hope that the Free State would soon release all "not guilty of crime" (which would have been none, under Free State concepts of justice at the time), and that the prisoners would abandon the hunger strike, the only weapon they had against injustice.

Within a few days, two Republican hunger strikers died and, fortunately for Cardinal Logue's sense of well-being the strike was called off.

What a wonderful thing it would be if Irish volunteers had American arms and a Polish hierarchy.

In the US at present, Edward Logue of the County Derry Society is a prominent representative of the family.

Today, few if any of the family have the Irish form of the name, either the long original or the gaelicized version of "Logue."

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The Lakes of Killarney

Are fair to behold;

In song and in poem

Their beauty is told.

There's a Lakes of Killarney

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And the Host of Kind Welcomes

Is a Rebel from Cork!

Prop. Pete Donoghue

# Six-County Election This Week

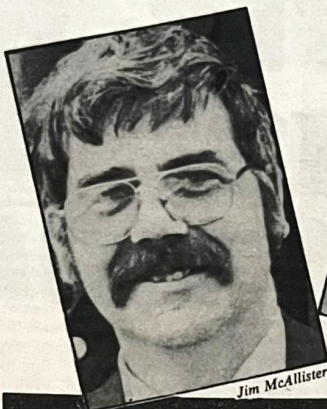
The North's by-election will be held this Thursday, January 23rd, with 41 candidates contesting the 15 seats. Unionist 'Ulster Says No' candidates are standing in all 15 constituencies while Sinn Féin and the SDLP are fielding candidates in the four constituencies with nationalist majorities. Alliance announced five candidates, while the Workers Party is fielding nine. Finally there are the four Peter Barrys.

Alliance opposes the unionist campaign, supports the link with Britain and gives a cautious welcome to the Hillsborough deal. But internal disagreements over their approach to that deal have prevented the party fielding more candidates.

This came as a disappointment to the 'Ulster Says No' allies who found that, even though Alliance and Workers Party between them were obligingly contesting most constituencies, there were still four uncontested seats. Unionists changed their names by deed poll to Peter Barry to create a sham contest in four constituencies.

### Solidarity

The 15 unionist candidates launched their campaign on Tuesday, January 14th, with a new 'Unionist Solidarity' logo looking strangely like its Polish namesake. And while large 'Ulster Says No' banners were floating on most unionist-dominated council halls across the North, the two unionist leaders Ian Paisley and James Moly-



Jim McAllister



Frank McDowell

neaux explained to the press assembled at Stormont that all they wanted was "equal rights for British citizens." Replying to an attack by British direct-ruler Tom King, they said they did not just say 'no'. They also said 'yes'; yes to union with Britain, yes to the presence of British troops, yes to the maintenance of unionist supremacy.

King's attack had come just an hour before the unionist press conference. And his stressing of his government's decision to carry on with the London-Dublin agreement, regardless

of the outcome of the by-elections, predictably gave the unionists some mileage to spoof about 'democracy' and the 'rule of the ballot.' Throughout their campaign the unionists have been pointing out to their troops the link between IRA actions and concessions that may result from the London-Dublin deal.

In fact, unionists are well placed to know that force works since force or the threat of force is how they've always got their way since 1912 - with a little help from the British es-

tablissement, of course.

### Neglected

SDLP candidates tried to convince voters that, in the words of Séamus Mallon, "The SDLP is the real challenge to unionists."

McGrady challenged Powell to come out and say whether he accepts the UDA's support. Adrian Colton asked McCrea to condemn the UDA and the UVF. As for Currie, he could not resist attacking Sinn Féin by calling them "fellow travelers of the unionists." There is a double irony in the SDLP's electoral stance. The SDLP's past

is littered with examples of collaboration with and even bow-towing to unionists in the councils in particular, not to mention Stormont in 1973-74. But stranger still is this targeting of unionists by a party which speaks of a new dawn for reconciliation with those same unionists.

### Early Demise

Meanwhile, the Inter-Governmental Conference had its third meeting on Friday, January 10th, in London, much to the unionists' delight. A conference which purports to rule over the North and cannot even meet there, they pointed out, is "doomed to an early demise." Echoes of the conference were duly relayed for the benefit of the voters in the six counties. Free State Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Barry in particular hinted at all sorts of reforms which were being "considered." The list was indeed impressive: the Flags & Emblems Act, the Irish language, show-trials, the RUC complaints procedure and code of conduct.

But a closer reading of the joint statement clarified it somewhat. This list of possible reforms had only been mentioned by the Dublin side. London, represented by Tom King and Nicholas Scott, had stressed the need to move on extradition. The conference then asked the permanently-appointed officials to "keep discussing" those points. So nothing concrete has yet emerged—except more repression.

## THE IRISH PEOPLE

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AS THE APPEAL case opened of 22 North Belfast men convicted on the sole word of paid-perjurer Christopher Black, a member of an internationally-recognised lawyers' group has condemned the show-trials system as a "disguised form of internment".

Michele Bonnechere, a law lecturer at Paris University and well-known in France as a human rights campaigner, added that she was "frankly disturbed" by the fact that now only nationalists are being held on so-called 'supergrass' evidence.

Michele Bonnechere is part of a delegation sent by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to observe the Black appeal, which began in Belfast's Crumlin Road Courthouse on Monday morning and is expected to last for several weeks. The association is recognised and consulted by the United Nations, and the delegation sent to Belfast contains lawyers from France, the USA and Britain.

Bonnechere, who put the association's criticisms of alleged accomplice evidence in a private interview with top colonial judge Lord Lowry last week, later expressed extreme surprise at the massive RUC presence in the North's courts. "We know such court situations exist in other countries such as Chile and Turkey," she told the *Irish Times*, "but to see it in Belfast under British law is different."

Bonnechere, who also criticised the large number of defendants in most show-trials, said that in the North, people's lack of belief in the legal system was "really visible". She added, "And it is not just the public. Members of the legal profession here have expressed to me their disillusionment... Personally I can't understand how they could have any sense of justice working within such practices."

#### COMPLICITY

Meanwhile, the complicity of the Northern judiciary in the paid-perjurer system was highlighted on Monday in the opening hours of the Black appeal.

# LAWYER SLAMS SHOW-TRIALS



● Paid-perjurer Christopher Black



A defence lawyer pointed out that Diplock Judge Basil Kelly, who heard the original trial, had

publicly stated, as early as the 15th day of the 120-day hearing, that he had decided to accept

Black's testimony. This was before he had heard any evidence from defence witnesses.

If a jury had been present, a judge would have been expected to warn members not to form a conclusion at such an early stage of the trial, the defence lawyer, James McSparran, said.

He added that Kelly had "repeatedly" taken a "lenient" view of Black's inconsistencies, contradictions and lies in the witness box.

#### BEATEN

It emerged on Wednesday that two of the defendants in the Black appeal were badly kicked and beaten in Crumlin Road Jail on Tuesday evening.

Some hours earlier, Paul O' Neill and Paddy Teer had been vindictively placed in punishment cells for allegedly refusing to leave the dock at the end of the day's court hearing. In fact, they had delayed briefly to say goodbye to relatives who had been observing the appeal all day.

The beatings took place shortly after 7.30pm when seven prison warders entered the two men's cells in turn and kicked and punched both repeatedly about the body.

The attacks were strongly condemned by local Sinn Fein Councillor Gerard McGuigan who pointed out, "The stress of the appeal hearing is quite bad enough for these men and their families, without having further hardship imposed upon them."

## Targets for harassment

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

SINN FEIN'S election workers are, as usual, the targets of crown force harassment in this as in other elections in the past. There have been countless incidents of petty harassment and several arrests in the past week, a pattern which will doubtless be repeated in the days ahead.

Derry Sinn Fein Councillor Hugh Brady had his car impounded by the RUC outside Strabane on Saturday night, January 11th. Brady, accompanied by three election workers, was on his way from Castlederg to Derry following a church-gate meeting. All four were ordered from the car by the RUC and had to stand in the pouring rain for 30 minutes while the car was

thoroughly searched. They were then informed the vehicle was being taken to Fort George Barracks for a further unnecessary search. The four Sinn Feiners were left at the side of the road.

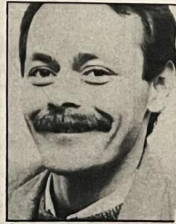
In Belfast, that afternoon, Tom Hartley was stopped by the RUC on the Glen Road. He refused to open his coat and was held for almost an hour while the RUC examined Sinn Fein

election papers.

In South Down on Sunday, the 'unaccompanied' UDR have been doing their 'follow the leader' bit by shadowing and harassing Sinn Fein candidate Frank McDowell's election workers. In Ardglass later that day, canvass workers were detained for half an hour by the RUC.

#### CHECKPOINT

On Saturday night, Sinn Fein Councillor Seamas Kerr and Sean Begley, election agent for Danny Morrison, were held at a checkpoint for one and a half hours. Begley has been detained two or three times



● HUGH BRADY



● TOM HARTLEY

each day. On Monday night, Danny Morrison was also stopped for an hour by the RUC on his way home from an election meeting in Carr-

ickmore.

In Sinn Fein candidate Jim McAllister's area, Newry Sinn Fein election worker Fergy McArdle was arres-

ted from his home on Tuesday morning, January 14th under Section 12. The previous day, four Crossmaglen Sinn Fein election workers were arrested. And on Wednesday, January 15th, Armagh city Sinn Fein Councillor Tommy Carroll Sinn Fein six-county executive vice-chairperson Joe Austin, and Sinn Fein member Stephen Fields, were held for an hour in Armagh city on their way to an appointment at Armagh Post Office to deliver 'freepost' envelopes. All three were pushed and punched by several members of the UDR patrol.

# an teacht saeilge Irish lesson 62

Lethnach 13 THE IRISH PEOPLE 25 Eanáir 1986

The letter "f" in Irish can have either a slender or broad pronunciation. If the nearest vowel in the word is "e" or "i", the "f" is slender. Pronounce it with the lower lip outside, and touching, the edges of the upper front teeth. Do not start with the lower lip behind the upper front teeth. Examples:

féin (fay-n); self; feicim (FEK-im), I see; fill (fil), return; fíor (FEE-uh), true; fear (far), man; feachtas (FAK-tsh), campaign; feidhm (feyem), effect; use; feabhas (fous), improvement; feall (fyoul), treachery; fiú (fyoo), worth; féis (fyaw\*), fathom; fleiscín (flesh-KEEN), hyphen; fléa (flaw\*), festival; flú (floo), influenza; frídín (free-DEEN), germ; freisin (FRESH-in), also; fríotháil (frí-HAW-il), serving; freagra (FRAG-ruh), answer

Inside a word:  
difríocht (DIF-ree-uhk\*), difference; diféire (dif-TAY\*RE), diphtheria; éifeacht (AY\*-fuhk\*), effectiveness; gáifeach (GAW\*-fuhk\*), dangerous; paimléid (pahm-FLAY\*D), pamphlet; raidhfil (REYE-fil), rifle; taifeadán (TAF-uh-daw\*n), tape recorder; teilifís (TEL-é-feesh), television

Sometimes "f" inside a word is pronounced (h) or omitted. The future tense is an example: feicfidh mé (FEK-hee may\*), I shall see

Aspirated slender "f" has no sound: mo fhear (muh AR), my man.

## GRAMMAR

The equivalent of "John is the best driver here" is: "Is é Seán an tiománaí is fear anseo" (shay\* shaw\*n un tí-MAW\*-nee is fyaw\*r un-SHUH), meaning literally, "Is he John the best driver here". Some other examples to familiarize you with this way of expressing what is called the superlative in English:

Is í Máire an cailín is éirimíúla sa rang (shee MAW\*re un kah-LEEN is ER-i-myool-uh sh rahng), MARY is the most intelligent girl in the class.

Is é sin an fear is airde san arm (shay\* ahin un FAR is AR-de suhn AHR-ruh), That is the tallest man in the army.

An é an bord is ísle é? (un ay\* un BOHRD is EESH-le ay\*), Is it the lowest table?

Ní hé Brian an t-oibrí is measa (TIB-ree is MAS-uh) de na páistí (PAW\*-shtee), Brian is not the worst worker of the children.

Is tusa an bádóir is cúramaí (is TU-suh un baw\*-DOH-ir is KOOR-uh-mee), You are the most careful boatman.

Nach é seo an seomra is teo (tyoh) sa teach?, Isn't this the warmest room in the house?

Note that the adjective form (for example, "airde") is the same for the superlative as for the comparative. It is the difference in sentence form that indicates whether the comparative or superlative is intended.

## VOCABULARY

amadaín, un t-amadaín (AHM-uh-daw\*n, un TAHM-uh-daw\*n), fool (man or boy)  
amaideach (AHM-i-dyuhk\*), foolish; amaidí (AHM-i-dee), more foolish  
aosta (AY\*S-tuh), old; aosta, older  
bog (boh), soft; boige (BWIG-e), softer  
ciallmhar (KEEL-vvuhj), sensible; ciallmhairs (KEEL-vvir-e), more sensible  
íseal (EE-shuhl), low; ísle (EESH-le), lower  
leathan (LA-huhn), wide; leitne (LE-ne), wider  
glan (gluhn), clear; glaine (GLIN-e), cleaner  
néata (NAY\*-tuh), neat; néata, neater  
riachtanach (REE-uhk\*-tuhn-uhk\*), necessary; riachtanái (REE-uhk\*-tuhn-ee), more necessary

## GLOSSARY FOR PAGE 8

(These are words you have not yet had.)  
Feachtas, campaign. Briomhar, energetic. Togchánacht, election. Tuairisc, prediction. Comhthóirí, Assembly. Díogras, zeal. Cúrsaí, affairs. Bolascaireacht, publicity. Tuairim, opinion. Dílseoir, Loyalist. Bagairt, threat.

## CHICAGO INA

Irish Northern Aid will hold a picket on Saturday, January 25th, from 12 Noon to 1 P.M. outside the British Consulate at 33 N. Dearborn, in memory of the 13 Derry martyrs.

The North Side unit of Irish Northern Aid will hold a dance Saturday, February

22, at Snobbs Show Lounge, 7176 W. Grand Avenue, from 9 pm to 1 am. Music by Pat Daly and The Ramblers. Admission \$5.00, cash bar. Tea and soda bread will be served.

The South Side unit of Irish Northern Aid will hold

a dance on Saturday, February 8, at The Connolly Post, 3743 W. 63rd Street, from 9 pm to 1 am. Music by Holmes and Lambretta. The Jerry O'Loughlin dancers will perform. Refreshments, tea, coffee and soda bread are covered by the voluntary donation at the door.

## An Corrfhocal

Calthimid na codáin a chríochnú anois. Seo é an fillteach.

For fractions that are more than ten parts of any total number, the réamhfhocal "de" is common. Samplaí:

For 11/17: a haondéag de sheachtdeaguithe.

For 12/18: a dó dhéag d'fhicthe.

For 13/20: a trí déag d'fhicthe.

Above the 20ths such as 23rds, 45ths, and so on, there is some variation in usage, but one rule that is acceptable and clear merely differentiates 1/1 from two or more parts.

For example:

1/21: fiche aonú cuid ("twenty-first part")

1/22: fiche dóú cuid

1/23: fiche tríú cuid

1/60: seascaid

1/61: seasca aonú cuid

Above 1 part, the forms can be:

2/20: dhá fhicthe

3/21: trí dhéag aonuithe

4/32: ceathair de thríocha dhéag

5/46: cuig de dháchead séithe

26/57: fiche a sé de chaoga

seachtuithe

Another way, for arithmetic and mathematics, is merely to read the numerator as being "on" the denominator. Samplaí:

3/76: trí ar sheacht d a sé

61/84: seasca a haon arocht a ceathair

53/328: caoga a trí ar thrí chéad is fiche a hocht.

### Réimír Éile

Another prefix that changes the meaning of the main word is droch-.

Droch often means "bad, ill, evil," but it can also mean a simple lack of some quality or characteristic.

Examples of droch- meaning "bad" in the sense of being unfortunate:

Drochsceála: bad news (Drochsceálaí can be either the bearer of bad news or an incompetent teller of stories)

Drochshaol: hard time. I stair na hÉireann, is é an Drochshaol an Gorta Mór, the Great Hunger of the 1840s.

Droch- often means "morally bad":

Drochainm: a bad name or reputation

Drochchaint: bad language

Drochbhealach can mean that, too, although its more literal meaning is "foul mouth."

Drochmhúinte: ill-mannered, rude

Drochchluí: bad reputation

The sense of "poor, inferior," which can be part of the meaning of "bad" in English, is exemplified by:

Drochsampla: bad example

Drochobair: bad work (also "mischief")

Drochshúil: weak eyesight (but also "evil eye")

Drochcroí: weak heart, but it also can mean "evil disposition."

One picturesque term for a supposedly inherited undesirable trait of character is drochdeoir, "bad drop," or the "dirty drop" of old common gossip.

Drochbhraon is the same.

A few others:

Drochairgead: counterfeit money

Drochalcid: dangerous disease

Drochphláinead: unlucky star. Rugadh faoi drochphláinead é. "He was born under an unlucky star."

Betimid ar ais arís i gceann tamall.

## NASSAU CABLEVISION

Nassau County Comptroller Peter T. King will interview former New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer on the Cablevision "Questions and Answers" program. They will discuss O'Dwyer's 50-year career as a human rights activist, including his efforts on behalf

of the oppressed Nationalists of Northern Ireland.

The program will be shown on Cablevision Channel 22 on Thursday, January 23rd, 9:30 p.m. and will be repeated on Tuesday, February 4th, at 10:00 p.m.

## DELAWARE VALLEY

On Sunday, January 26th, there will be a memorial Mass to commemorate "Bloody Sunday" at St. Augustine's Church, 4th and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Social follows in the church hall. Donation of \$5.00 includes good food and Irish-American entertainment.

Guest speaker will be Ken Pyle.

There will be a casino trip to the Sands on Saturday, February 22nd. The bus will depart at 6:00 p.m. from McKee's Tavern, Summerdale and Sanger Streets, Philadelphia, and stop at the Deptford Mall at 6:20 p.m. Ticket donation \$20. Receive \$10 in quarters.

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# Community Events

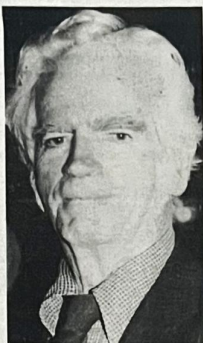
## IRISH INSTITUTE

On Thursday evening, January 9, 1986, Paul O'Dwyer, President of the Irish Institute, presented Dr. Eoin McKiernan, President of the Irish American Cultural Institute (St. Paul, Minnesota) with a check for \$20,000, earmarked for Irish scholarship study at New York's St. John's University.

The presentation was made at the Institute's monthly meeting on West 51st Street in Manhattan. The \$20,000 check brought to \$80,000 the monies given to date by the Institute. When a final payment of \$20,000 is presented in January 1987, it will complete the Institute's \$100,000 educational fund pledge.

The scholarship fund, which is administered jointly by the Irish Institute, The Irish American Cultural Institute and St. John's University, is underwriting a series of research papers detailing the accomplishments and contributions of the Irish community in America in a variety of disciplines, including commerce, medicine, science and the arts.

Explained O'Dwyer: "It is hoped that this will induce other societies throughout the United States to do likewise so that this can be accomplished in various parts of the country and result in a substantial bank of information for researchers."



Paul O'Dwyer

## IRISH-AMERICAN CULTURAL CLUB'S SALUTE TO SAINT PATRICK

On Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 3:00 p.m., the eight annual *Salute to St. Patrick* will once again be held in the Cardinal Hayes

Auditorium of the College of Mount Saint Vincent on Hudson. Starring in this musical tribute to Ireland's patron saint will be her num-

ber one ballad group, The Wolfe Tones.

Also appearing will be the New York City Emerald Pipe Band under the direction of Finbar Devine. All tickets are priced at \$12.00 each. Mount Saint Vincent College is located at West 263 Street and Riverdale Avenue in Riverdale. Free parking is available at the college. For tickets, please call 212-994-5767 or 718-461-4640 (days) or 212-884-3407 and 212-548-3518 (evenings). Please do not call Mount Saint Vincent College for tickets. The concert is being sponsored by the Irish American Cultural Club. Kindly make checks payable to St. Patrick's Day Concert Committee.



The Wolfe Tones will play a musical tribute to St. Patrick

## FINBAR RETIRES



Finbar Devine Leads His Pipers

Edmund Finbar Devine, leader of the New York City Police Emerald Society Pipe Band, is retiring from the force after 34 years of service. But Finbar is not retiring from the Emerald Society Pipe Band. He will continue to lead it at the front of parades, commemorations and other ceremonies - wherever and whenever the wall of the Irish warriors' pipes are welcome.

During his 34 years of service, Finbar has been decorated and honored many times for distinguished service. Starting as a police officer, Finbar rose to the rank of detective and then

went on to become sergeant in the most admired police force in the world. During his time on the force, Finbar served in the 1st, 15th and 18th precincts.

Finbar was one of the founders of the Police Department's Emerald Society Pipe Band and since its inception in 1961 has led the band in ceremonies across this country and around the world. In 1984, it was Finbar who opened ceremonies in Bundoran, Co. Donegal honoring the ten young hunger strikers who sacrificed their lives in 1981 for the love of their coun-

try. He led his pipers at the front of the procession to the cheers and applause of the many thousands of Irish who had traveled from all parts of the country to be there. Only the Free State Government, as might be expected, condemned their action. The mayor of Dublin even cancelled a scheduled meeting with the pipers.

To show the appreciation of the victimized people of north Ireland, the Gael Force Band has written and recorded a new song entitled, "Marching Behind Finbar". It tells the story of Bundoran 1984, and will have its first public performance at the retirement dinner scheduled for February 1, 1986, at the Throggs Neck Country Club. Cocktail hour will start at 7:30 p.m., and dinner will be served at 8:30 p.m. Music for dancing by the Hi-Spots with a special appearance by the Gael Force. Tickets \$35.00, tables for twelve \$420. For information or directions, call Brian Meagher, chairman, at 914-352-7263.

The Irish People invites all Irish organizations and individuals to take a congratulatory aid in the special Finbar edition. Call Pat Dennis or Jim Grogan at 212-567-1611.

## COMMUNITY CALENDAR

### DAILY PICKET SCHEDULE

British Consulate  
845 Third Ave. at 52nd St.  
New York, N.Y.  
IRISH NORTHERN AID  
Mon-Fri: 5:00-7:00 p.m.  
Sat-Sun: 3:00-5:00 p.m.  
(212) 667-3604

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th

6:30 P.M.  
BREHON LAW SOCIETY  
Agenda-Supergass Trials  
and Extradition Treaty  
County Lawyers' Assn. Bldg.  
14 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.  
212-344-2040

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st

7:00 P.M.  
AN SCOIL GHAELIGE  
Registration - six-week course  
50 E. 84th St., N.Y., N.Y.  
(201) 869-6717

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st

7:30 P.M.  
UNITED IRISH COUNTIES  
ASSOCIATION OF N.Y., INC.  
82nd Anniv. Dinner Dance  
Astoria Manor,  
25-22 Astoria Blvd.  
Astoria, New York  
(212) 265-4226

### SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th

7:00 P.M.  
AOH-NYS BOARD  
Liturgy, Lecture, Dance  
14th Annual Derry Memorial  
Albany Hibernian Hall  
Albany, New York  
(518) 482-0349

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st

8:00 P.M.  
LEITRIM FOOTBALL CLUB  
18th Annual Dinner Dance  
Tower View  
61st St. & Roosevelt Ave.  
Woodside, New York  
(212) 325-6981; (212) 994-8978

8:00 P.M.  
IRISH AMERICAN SOCIETY  
of Nassau, Suffolk & Queens Inc.  
Installation of Officers Ball  
Irish American Center  
297 Willis Ave., Mineola, N.Y.  
(516) 746-9392

8:30 P.M.  
NYPD EMERALD SOCIETY  
BAGPIPE BAND  
Finbar Devine Retirement Dinner  
Throggs Neck Country Club  
Bronx, New York  
212 239-2645

8:00 P.M.  
IRISH DANCING & MUSIC ASSN.  
15th Anniv. Reunion Dinner Dance  
Tower View, 61 St./Roosevelt Ave.  
Woodside, N.Y.  
516-937-1372; 718-539-3827

8:30 P.M.  
PROJECT CHILDREN-CENTRAL  
NEW JERSEY  
Fifth Annual Benefit Dance  
St. Thomas the Apostle Church  
Hall  
Highway 18, Old Bridge, N.J.  
201-985-0393; 201-549-7760

8:00 P.M.  
WALKER FAMILY BENEFIT  
St. Raphael's School  
48-25 37 St. Sunnyside, N.Y.  
718-729-3506

9:00 P.M.  
BERGEN COUNTY  
St. Patrick's Day  
Parade Committee Social  
Conlin Hall, Bergenfield, N.J.  
(201) 384-5048

9:00 P.M.  
AOH-DANIEL O'CONNOR DIV.  
Annual Dance  
St. Elizabeth's Hall  
179 Hussa St., Linden, N.J.  
(201) 351-0423; (201) 351-9344

### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd

7:00 P.M.  
AOH - DIV. 2 - SAN DIEGO  
Paddy Reilly Concert  
East County Performing Arts Ctr  
210 E. Main Street, El Cajon,  
San Diego, Ca.  
619-579-6505; 619-286-8170

### SUNDAY, JANUARY 26th

2:00 P.M.  
BLOODY SUNDAY  
COMMEMORATION MASS  
Old St. Augustine's Church  
Fourth & Vine Sts., Phil., PA

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15th

6:00 P.M.  
BILLY REID BAND  
SUPPORT GROUP SOCIAL  
Magee's Pub  
54th St. & Broadway, N.Y., N.Y.  
(718) 956-6222

6:30 P.M.  
IRISH NORTHERN AID-BOSTON  
16th Annual Banquet  
Dorothy Quinlan Suite,  
John Hancock Hall  
180 Berkeley St., Boston, Ma.  
617-396-2021; 617 479-7993

## ARCHWAY INN

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

Wednesday, January 22  
(Ladies Night, Drinks half price)  
Robbie Kierce & The Eclipse Band, 10 pm - 2 am  
Thursday, January 23  
The Lynch Boys, starting at 11 pm  
Friday, January 24  
From Cork City, Ireland: Art Supple & The Showstoppers  
and The Lynch Boys, starting at 11 pm  
Saturday, January 25  
Art Supple & The Showstoppers. Also the Lace Band,  
starting at 11 pm  
Sunday, January 26  
Superbowl Sunday: Irish Dragon and Art Supple  
& The Showstoppers, starting at 7 pm.  
Parties Catered: 212-364-8206; 212-364-9481



# PROVEN RECORD OF RESISTANCE

BY JANE PLUNKETT

SINN FEIN'S campaign for next Thursday's Westminster elections was launched at a large press conference in West Belfast on Tuesday afternoon.

On the platform were three of Sinn Fein's four candidates: Danny Morrison (Mid-Ulster), Jim McAllister (Newry/Armagh) and Frank McDowell (South Down). The fourth candidate, Owen Carron (Fermanagh/South Tyrone), who had been incarcerated throughout the previous month on trumped-up charges, was absent and was represented on the platform by Paul Corrigan, Sinn Fein chairperson of Fermanagh District Council. (Carron was freed later that day on temporary bail until January 25th, two days after polling day.)

The press conference was chaired by West Belfast MP Gerry Adams, Sinn Fein's president, who opened the proceedings by reading the party's election address.

Sinn Fein, said Adams, enters the election "on our proven record of political resistance to the British presence and our rejection, as a matter of democratic principle, of the loyalist veto."

"Sinn Fein is contesting this election on republican policies. Our demands remain unchanged: rejection of the loyalist veto; disbandment of the RUC and UDR and the withdrawal of the British army; the release of all political prisoners; an end to partition, and national self-determination for the Irish people."

## LOYALIST VETO

Explaining Sinn Fein's principled rejection of the loyalist veto, Adams said that loyalists "are entitled, like the rest of us, to full equality, civil and reli-

gious liberty, in a national democracy". But as a national minority, he continued, they have no right to "a position of privilege and dominance" or to forestall national democracy.

"The British connection and its colonial institutions and policies and their consequences are undemocratic. Any resolution of the current conflict must be based, therefore, upon a strategy of decolonisation, and of restoring the right of national self-determination to the Irish people."

Seen in this context, Adams continued, the Hillsborough accord was a "carrot and stick agreement, a mixture of repression and appeasements" in reaction to Sinn Fein's growing popular election successes.

"Republicans are well used to repression and will continue to defy any efforts to subdue us by coercive means. Equally we will not be wooed by any concessions. If they contain meaningful improvements in the lifestyles of nationalist people, we will welcome them as the result of the soundness of our supporters. They will not come, if they come at all, out of any concern on the part of the Thatcher government for Irish nationalists but as an attempt to undermine the political base of Sinn Fein, to neutralise all opposition to partition and to defeat the IRA.

"More importantly, the agreement institutionalises the British presence. It seeks to legitimise it and to insulate the British government from international

criticism of their involvement in Irish affairs. No Irish institution, government or otherwise, has the right to sign any treaty with Britain which encroaches, as does the Hillsborough agreement, on any aspect of Irish sovereignty."

## SDLP LEADERSHIP

The SDLP leadership was the object of several trenchant and cogent criticisms in Sinn Fein's election statement, which pointed out:

"Had the SDLP leadership been interested in overall nationalist interests, they would have consulted their grassroots about our offer of a boycott or of coming to an agreement", which would have left the loyalists with 11 seats instead of 15.

The SDLP leadership have maintained a "guilty silence on the ongoing harassment of our campaign workers", said Adams, and in attacking Sinn Fein they "have conveniently ignored the fact that a wide body of Irish nationalist opinion, North and South, including Fianna Fail and elements within the SDLP itself, are critical of the terms of the Hillsborough agreement. Rather than Sinn Fein running in tandem with the loyalists, it is the SDLP whose colours are clearly and desperately tied to the mast of Mrs Thatcher's agreement." Supporters of the agreement "are actually undermining Irish reunification", he added.

Loyalist reaction to Hillsborough was described as "entirely predictable" by Adams, who went on to condemn "the

hypocrisy of those who support an agreement for which there is no loyalist consent, but who continually lecture republicans that the breaking of the British connection cannot come about without that same unionist consent."

Adams continued:

"We do not believe that the Hillsborough agreement will work. It certainly will not deliver Irish unity. And without Irish unity and independence there can be no stability, whether social, economic or political, on this island or in the relationship between Britain and Ireland."

Reiterating Sinn Fein's principled and democratic demands, Adams concluded:

"Our election successes underline, clearly and internationally, the demand of the Irish people for freedom and independence. We appeal to the nationalist people to keep up the pressure. They will do this on January 23rd by voting for Owen Carron, Frank McDowell, Danny Morrison and Jim McAllister."

## POSITIVE

The press conference continued with Sinn Fein's candidates discussing the political mood in their areas. Once again, the positive and progressive nature of Sinn Fein's campaign was in the forefront. Canvassers in all areas had reported "a very healthy response" to Sinn Fein's campaign, reported Gerry Adams, who added that Sinn Fein would be very satisfied at the end of the election if the republican share of the vote is maintained.

Questioned once again on the current political situation, Adams described the Hillsborough agreement as "one of a long line of British options."

"The British have been going for another option and another option and another option and when this latest option fails they'll have to go for yet another option."

"But eventually they will come round to the only sensible option, and that is to restore to the Irish people the right to national self-determination."

# THE IRISH people sports



## Kilkenny trounced

LAOIS — 5-11  
KILKENNY — 0-3

When it comes to losing, Kilkenny footballers are the experts. Without a win for several seasons, they started their New Year campaign at Portlaoise yesterday doing what comes naturally — losing heavily. A few hundred spectators turned up, presumably out of curiosity. That Laois would win and go top of the Division Three South league table was a certainty.

But obviously the locals were looking for something else. Signs that Laois has solved their forward problems or even maybe even a footballing rarity, a Kilkenny win.

They saw neither. Laois scored 5-11, but the attack still looked moderate. How would it benefit from the return of Tom Prendergast?

These Kilkenny players surely represent all that is best in the Olympic spirit. To them, taking part is more important than winning, they get little support from a hurling-dominated county board, but yet they fulfil

every fixture without ever having a hope of winning.

They expect to be beaten, and they always are. At this stage, they are regarded as something of a joke by outsiders, but they refuse to be embarrassed. Quite right too.

They have some talented players who would probably make an impression at a higher level. Bill O'Hara, Greg Power, Tom Brennan, David Hoyle and Michael Lane immediately come to mind in this context. Alas, they will never get a chance.

Big defeats have knocked the heart out of them. They made some appalling blunders yesterday which could easily have been avoided with a little thought.

But then if they really thought about it they probably wouldn't play at all. Their contribution to their own miseries extended even to the point of scolding a goal for Laois. Bill O'Hara was the unfortunate culprit, turning a high lob past his goalkeeper in the 17th minute.

Laois scored 2-7 without reply in the first half and it seemed

doubtful if Kilkenny would score.

But they usually manage to put something on the scoreboard and they kicked three second-half points as Laois slowed down to crawling pace. Noel Prendergast, Martin Dempsey, Paddy Dunne, Gerry Browne and Pat Brophy were conspicuous for Laois, who must now be favourites to win promotion and a quarter-final place.

LAOIS — M. Conroy; P. Dunne, M. Dempsey, M. Corcoran; E. Kelly, F. Brophy, C. Browne; M. Dempsey, P. Dolan (0-1); G. Maguire (0-1), G. Lalor (1-7), J. Ramsbottom (0-2); G. Browne (1-0), E. Whelan (0-2), N. Prendergast (2-3). Subs — W. Brennan (0-1) for Whelan, M. Ahearne for C. Browne, B. Nerney for C. Browne.

KILKENNY — J. Caldwell; B. O'Hara, S. Brennan; G. Power; M. Walsh; T. Brennan, M. O'Hanlon; D. Hoyle (0-1), S. O'Connor; M. Doyle, M. Lane (0-1), M. Farrell; J. Murphy (0-1), M. Lane (0-1); J. Farrell (0-1), J. Ryan, D. McBride.

Referee — P. Russell (Tipperary).

Man of the match — NOEL PRENDERGAST



## Dublin beaten 6-5 by Cork

Cork beat Dublin by 6-5 in the annual inter-city boxing match at the National Stadium on Saturday when Paul Buttiner of Sunnyside had an interesting win over Joe Lawlor at flyweight. It was quite amazing to see Kieran Joyce taking part in an exhibition with obvious swelling over an eye. His competitive instincts demand that he boxes all out and his bout with Kevin Lynch, the national junior light middleweight champion proved no exception. Joyce in

fact, finished up with a trickle of blood from the swollen eye.

Cork names first — Fly — P. Buttiner (Sunnyside) vs J. Lawlor (Dermis); M. Waters (Blarney) vs R. Daly (Dermis); J. O'Donovan (Father Horan) vs R. Humphries (Bey City); Feather — Brian O'Leary vs D. Howell (Dom. Savoy); Light — P. O'Donoghue (Belvedere) vs S. Keogh (Saxton); Lt-Weight — G. Joyce (Sunnyside) vs J. O'Donoghue (Dermis); Super-Lt-Weight — C. Howe (Sunnyside) vs K. Courtney (Dermis); Juvenile; M. Roche vs T. Mullins; V. Kelleher vs T. Harro; D. Shanahan vs R. Maguire; P. Henrily vs D. O'Riordan.

## Ireland to take part in US-Soviet Goodwill Games

The Arklow match has come about as a result of the failure of Scotland to take on the Hungarians in a full international on their trip to Western Europe. Arklow stepped in with an offer which, in the circumstances, the Irish Amateur Boxing Association could not refuse. It is thought that the Arklow club, with the co-operation of the local town commissioners and others, have agreed to guarantee £1,500 to the IABA. Since the Hungarians are staying until the following Tuesday in any event, it is an ideal opportunity for Arklow to stage a match of near international standard.

Meanwhile, a squad of 54 boxers has been named from which the two teams to meet Hungary will be selected. There will be a full international in the National Stadium on Friday, February 14th, and a representative match against the Hungarians on Sunday 16th. In between, Barry McGuigan will defend his world featherweight title in Dublin on the Saturday night.

The invitation to Ireland to take part in an eight-nation Goodwill Games in Moscow has come as a surprise. The games have been organised as a result of recent contacts between President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and will be completely sponsored by the two governments, with Ireland invited to send a full team of 12, with five officials.

In all, eight nations will take part and in those circumstances it is accepted that the invitation represents a compliment to the Irish. Nonetheless, there were a number of delegates at a meeting of the standing committee of the IABA in Dublin yesterday who had reservations about sending a team to take on boxers from the US, the Soviet Union, Cuba and others, on the grounds that there was a danger that they might be outclassed. The Cork delegate Jim Martin was one of those. "We should remember," he said,

"that although we talk of giving our lads experience getting a hammering is a different thing from getting experience."

His view was echoed by Joe Kirwan from Dublin who said he did not see much point in "sacrificing our lads on the altar of international friendship". Another Dublin delegate said that there was an inconsistency in the approach. "On the one hand we invite the United States to come here for our multi-nation event and we want the Russians and Cubans as well, but now we don't want to travel to meet them. We should make up our minds. It was agreed that the invitation should be accepted.

It was also announced that teams from Scotland, Wales, England, Austria, Denmark, the United States and East Germany had accepted invitation to the multi-nation tournament in Dublin in April. This will be part of the 75th anniversary celebrations of the IABA. This event will be the highlight of the year and several committees have been established to organise the event under the general co-ordination of the former IABA secretary, Frank Bannon.

The squad for the matches against the Hungarians is as follows: Light — M. Duddy, M. Thompson; Todd; Fly — P. Buttiner, J. Lawlor, J. Williams, S. Donnelly, M. Owens, M. McCallum, P. J. O'Halloran; Bantam — R. Nash, J. Lowry, T. Scaiffie, A. Bannan; Light Middle — K. Joyce, J. Reid, K. Lynch, A. McAuliffe, M. Kelly; Middle — S. Collins, B. McKay, R. Byrne, T. Corr, P. Timney; Light Heavy — G. Lawlor, D. Curran, G. Barry, M. Lally, J. Sullivan; Super Heavy — B. Dineen, B. Kane, T. Halseth. The Hungarians are not sending a heavy-weight. The Irish team for the full international will be selected a week before the match.

CONVINCING Haydock winner Sheer Gold is a definite Speedway runner, according to Brian 'Balding' 'I asked Graham Bradley if he was riding and he agreed to try his race. Sheer Gold has only 10 stones less than Newbury and gets no penalty for this win. We will never get a chance like this again," he said yesterday.

## Kilruane too skilful for hard-working Desmonds

KILRUANE..... 2-9  
DESMONDS..... 0-4

WITH A strong cold wind, low blinding sun and a heavily waterlogged pitch causing huge hazards, the quarter-final of the All-Ireland inter club championship between the Tipperary and Munster champions, Kilruane, and Desmonds of London was much more a test of courage and endurance than a game of hurling at McDonagh Park, Cloughjordan yesterday.

As that stark scoreline tells Desmonds were no match for Kilruane who had secured their place in the All-Ireland semi-final against Turloughmore, Galway at the same venue on February 2nd when they led by 2-8 to 0-0 at the interval.

Desmonds showed plenty of pluck and willingness to work hard but those qualities were not nearly enough to bridge the gap which separated the teams in the vital matters of skill and experience.

Playing against the half gale the visiting side advanced into their rivals' end of the field no more than seven or eight times in the first half and each of their sorties was rapidly repulsed by a Kilruane, John Cahill and Gilbert Williams were the most prominent members.

With Enda Hogan and Denis Cahill in comfortable control of the midfield exchanges, Kilruane virtually camped in Desmonds' territory from the start but took an inordinately long time to show their superiority on the scoreboard.

Perhaps it was over confidence more than the swirling wind that caused them to strike a string of seven wides in between four points during the first 17 minutes of play. But then, realising that they could not afford to squander any more chances while the wind was at their backs, they hammered home two goals which ended whatever hope Desmonds retained of making it a real contest.

Jim Williams scored the first goal in the 19th minute when his brother Paddy placed the ball in his path with a perfect pass from the right corner.

Four minutes later Jim Williams sent in a long ball which the former Tipperary and Dublin player, Eamon O'Shea, collected and with a deft left handed stroke from an acute angle planted the ball behind the London goalkeeper, Jim Delaney, for goal number two.

Kilruane scored only one point in the second half, Paddy Williams being the striker less than two minutes after the restart. They were content after that to contain the Desmonds forwards who, with the help of the wind, attacked frequently but with little co-ordination and less thrust.

The Kilruane goalkeeper, Tony Sheppard, was tested only once in that half when he stopped and cleared a difficult shot from the London centre half forward, Mike Burke.

Burke scored all of Desmonds' four points with admirable accuracy from frees, though it is a rare happening indeed when a team fails to score from play in any championship game.

The midfielders Hogan and Cahill — until he retired with an injury in the second half — Banaghan, who moved to midfield, the four Williams brothers, John Cahill, the O'Meara brothers and O'Shea were Kilruane's most effective players, but none of them needed to burst a gut to qualify for the semi-final.

The Desmonds backs, among whom Pat Loughnane, Niall Daly, Joe McElligott and Steve Curley were always prominent, deserve a lot of credit for coping with the Kilruane forwards as well as they did, Burke took most of the honours in the losers' inadequate attack.

KILRUANE: A. Sheppard; J. Cahill, D. O'Meara, S. Gibson; J. Banaghan, J. O'Meara, G. Williams, E. Hogan, D. Cahill, G. Williams (0-2), J. Williams (1-2), E. O'Shea (1-2); S. Hennessey, P. Williams (0-3), two from free; P. Quinn; Subs: M. Hogan for D. Cahill (34 mins).

DESMONDS: J. Delaney (Kilruane); M. Hennessey (Galway); D. Kennedy (Tipperary); J. McElligott (Kerry); S. Curley (Waterford); N. Daly (Waterford); Loughnane (Clare); K. White (Cork); B. Lynch (Clare); P. Maher (Tipperary); M. Burke (Clare) (0-4, all from free); M. Hennessey (Tipperary); G. O'Connor (Clare); M. Ryan (Limerick); B. Byrne (Waterford).

Referee: P. Dolaney (Laois).