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BRITISH SECRETARY BEGINS PROPAGANDA TOUR

Britain's Northern Secretary Douglas Hurd is expected to meet Senator Edward Kennedy and probably the Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Tip O'Neill, during an eight-day visit to America which began last Monday.

Hurd is being accompanied by his wife Judy and his principal private secretary during the visit which will take Hurd to Washington, Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In a brief statement the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) said Hurd will stress how the British and

Irish Free State governments are attempting to devise a framework which might accommodate the two political identities in northeast Ireland.

The British government is particularly keen to secure American politicians, support for the formula being pursued by the

two governments in order to get the American administration to help to stem the flow of money from the US to the IRA.

According to NIO sources, Hurd will meet Sen. Kennedy and Congressman Tom Foley and probably Tip O'Neill. Other Congressional members interested in Irish affairs will be invited to discuss the north Ireland situation with Hurd, who is also expected to meet officials of the US State Department.

Meanwhile, the offer of US aid for the north is likely to be one of the items for discussion when Garret FitzGerald meets Mrs. Thatcher at the EEC Brussels summit this week.

President Reagan is believed to be prepared to commit substantial funds to help the north as well as tax incentives for US companies to invest there.

However, the leader of the Official Unionist party, James Molyneux, dismissed suggestions that the US government would try to influence the outcome of any political discussions.

If an offer of US aid to the colony was made contingent on a settlement being agreed between Dublin and London, Molyneux said he thought "it would be bitterly resented by the majority in Northern Ireland and by many Catholics as well."



Douglas Hurd

NEW INITIATIVE ON NORTH REPORT DENIED

Free State government sources were at pains to play down suggestions that a major Anglo-Irish initiative on the north was imminent or that the present negotiation between the two governments would necessarily reach a successful conclusion.

A cabinet spokesman described as "totally speculative" a report that agreement on a three-pronged settlement could come at a summit meeting during the summer. He warned that "substantial hurdles" lay in the way of a breakthrough. With FitzGerald and Mrs. Thatcher due to review progress on the Anglo-Irish front when they meet at next weekend's European Summit in Brussels, there was a corresponding effort on the British side to dampen expectations

of any big development. Last Sunday's newspaper suggested that a package being worked out would mean regular joint meetings between Irish and British ministers to oversee security, the judicial system, and policing, as well as other areas like industry and tourism; a joint "Anglo-Irish Parliament" with members from the Dail, Westminster and Stormont; and a fully operational power sharing

(Continued on page 12.)



Garret FitzGerald



Margaret Thatcher

TROOPERS ABSENT AT INQUEST

The inquests into the deaths of two IRA Volunteers who were victims of the British shoot-to-kill policy were adjourned after only 15 minutes when British troops failed to turn up at the hearing.

The inquests, in Dungannon Courthouse before coroner J.P. Shearer, were scheduled to last two days but, on March 14th, had to be postponed when a representative of the British Ministry of Defence said that of three soldiers (out of an unknown number) in the undercover unit, one had left the

British army and the other two were not available. None of these three troops actually carried out the shooting.

The two Volunteers, 19-year-old Brian Campbell and 23-year-old Colm McGirr, were shot dead on the afternoon of Sunday, December 4, 1983, when they went to inspect an arms dump in a field off the Clough Rd., Co. Wick.

The courthouse was packed with friends and relations of the two men and a sizeable contingent of press people. After the adjournment, the families

expressed disgust at the contemptuous way the inquest had been treated. They released a statement which said that he



Vol. Brian Campbell

Colm and Brian had been threatened with prosecution by the RUC, Colm McGirr later than the week before his



Vol. Colm McGirr

death, when he was held in Gough Barracks for three days.

STATEMENT
The statement went on: "Both of our sons were Volunteers in the Irish Republican Army which under British law is a proscribed organization, membership of which, upon conviction, could lead to 5-year jail sentence."

"Both of our sons were acknowledged as IRA Volunteers and were on their way to inspect or collect a number of guns, illegal possession of which

(Continued on page 13.)

Parade Boycott Backfires In Newark

Thousands of spectators lined South Orange Avenue in Newark on St. Patrick's Day to watch the oldest and largest Irish parade in the state. Over 100 contingents marched.

New Jersey's largest city kicked off its 50th annual celebration with a slew of festivities, replete with pipe bands and a host of dignitaries voicing their support for a unified Ireland.

Irvington resident Peter Smith served as Grand Marshal, and Ann (Cis) White of Roselle Park was the deputy grand marshal. Addressing the audience, Smith explained that he was wearing a red tie to signify the blood shed in Ireland. He added that although this is an occasion for celebration, the struggle for human rights in Ireland should not be forgotten.

Prior to the beginning of the parade, several elected officials, including Rep. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-7th Dist.), extended greetings to the crowd. Rinaldo claimed the 50th anniversary of the Newark parade was a "time to take political initiative on the part of the United States." He proposed that President Reagan use a diplomatic initiative with Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister, to seek a unified Ireland.

Rep. James Florio (D-1st Dist.) heralded the contributions of Irish Americans and proclaimed "it's time for us (Americans) to make a contribution to seek social justice and peace for all

the people of Ireland." Florio is a new member of the Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs.

would not take part because Giblin was the recipient of the 1984 Michael Flannery Award

the Newark parade committees. "The Irish government has again boycotted the New York



At Pre-parade Breakfast were John Curran, John Cryan, Martin Galvin, Ann White, Michael Flannery and Peter Smith

The enthusiasm and energy were in full swing, despite the parade being boycotted by the Irish Free State government.

Thomas Giblin, general chairman of the parade and Essex County Freeholder, called the boycott an example of "clumsy diplomacy and an obvious attempt to undermine legitimate concerns of Irish Americans about the crisis in Northern Ireland."

Giblin said the decision not to participate in the event was announced earlier by Michael Collins, a spokesman for the Irish Consulate in New York, who said the Irish government

presented by the Irish American Fenian Society.

Giblin called the boycott "insulting" because "by doing so they disregard the honest and forthright efforts of Irish Americans to express distaste for British activities in northeast Ireland, something which they themselves should be doing every day of the week."

Giblin pointed out that the Irish government boycotted the 1983 New York and Newark parades because of Michael Flannery having been elected Grand Marshal in New York and because Flannery marched with

parade this year because Peter King, Nassau Co. Comptroller, and an outspoken opponent of British occupation of northeast Ireland, has been duly elected Grand Marshal and because of my award by the Fenian Society of which I am very proud," said Giblin.

"The problem with the Irish government is that they think they can selectively decide what information Irish Americans should have about the problems in the north of Ireland," he said.

"Instead of being so concerned about discrediting Irish Amer-

icans like myself, the Irish government in Dublin and its representatives in New York should be addressing the concerns of our communities here in America, legitimate concerns that we all have about the violence in northeast Ireland and the British role north of the Free State border," Giblin stated.

"The Irish Consulate in New York should be representing our interests, not boycotting our parades, and they should start applying diplomatic pressures on England to get out of northeast Ireland," he said.

"Alienating Irish Americans is an excuse and counter-productive. The end result is that the Irish government is letting the British government off the hook by not effectively using its constituency here in America to bring pressure to bear on England."

Maintaining that those who chose to boycott the parade were not missed, Michael Flannery greeted the spectators and told them their presence was "sending a message to Thatcher."

Congressman Robert Roe, a long-time critic of British rule in Ireland and a speaker at the 1984 Irish American Fenian Society presentation of the Michael Flannery Award, stated that "our goal is to reunite Ireland."

Martin Galvin of Irish Northern Aid, stated that it was a tribute to Irish Americans that each Congressman had spoken about freedom for occupied Ireland.

Morrison Denies Aim To Overthrow Free State

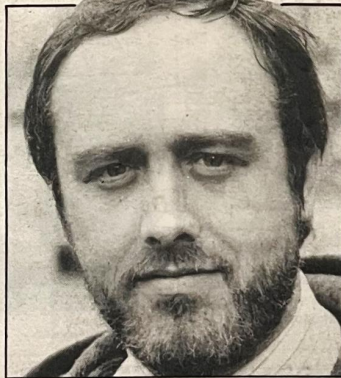
The Republican movement did not regard the Dublin government as a threat and its intention wasn't to destabilize the twenty-six counties, Sinn Fein's national director of publicity and Mid-Ulster Assemblyman Danny Morrison said recently in Tipperary.

Tipperary

Mr. Morrison was speaking at the annual George Plant commemoration ceremony at St. Johnstown, near Fethard. George Plant, a member of the 3rd Tipperary Brigade IRA, was executed in Portlaoise prison, March 5, 1942. His remains were returned six years later to the family plot at St. Johnstown.

Mr. Morrison said that while the Free State government saw fit to frighten people in the twenty-six counties by suggesting that the aim of the IRA was to overthrow the state, the truth was that their real intention was to finalize the unfinished business which had been left behind after the twenty-six county state came into existence.

Mr. Morrison said the people of the twenty-six counties did not have a state to be proud of — "not even a potato republic." The state did not have an independence day celebration, and the intelligence of its real people had been insulted by the imposition of Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act, which banned elected representatives from being



Danny Morrison

interviewed on radio and TV.

The IRA, said Mr. Morrison, also grieved at the loss of life and found nothing to gloat over when an RUC man or a British soldier was killed, but the question would have to be asked — why would young people be prepared to bomb a barracks, lay down their lives or die on hunger strike and go to jail for long periods? The fact was that the IRA did not fire the first shot and it was only after many innocent civilians had lost their lives that the first soldier was shot by the Republican movement

in Belfast.

Morrison said that a large number of people who supported Fianna Fáil did not know about the history of men like George Plant who were executed by the political leaders of their day. The Republican flag, he said, was bloodstained, and throughout the past 60 years, only a small group of people had held aloft the flame of resistance. They had carried the true Republican struggle forward when it was not an easy thing to be a Republican.

A DRIVE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

by Mary Wilson

The first nationwide Irish People subscription drive was launched on March 1, 1985. By June 30th we hope to increase our subscription mailing list by 10,000. Our goal is to expand the reach of our newspaper into every part of the United States so that we can overcome the propaganda produced and circulated by the British Information Services.

We believe that through a well-informed Irish American community we can dismantle that propaganda machine and help gain freedom for the Irish nation. Regular readers of *The Irish People* are the best informed on Britain's tyrannical hold on Ireland. They are best able to deal with inaccurate media reports and possess the means to educate others through speaking engagements at local, civic, and cultural group meetings.

While a number of volunteers are already hard at work, we ask you, dear reader, to consider the possibility of lending your help to this important effort. If you can spend a few hours each week soliciting new subscribers please contact me at *The Irish*



Margie O'Rourke who has so far solicited the most subscriptions

People (4951 Broadway, NY, NY 10034, tel(212) 567-1611). I will forward a subscription kit which includes a detailed letter of instructions.

A confused or badly informed Irish American community is the dream come true of the British government. Let's produce nightmares!

In the past 15 years, Morrison said, he could remember many times when the IRA had been short of arms, finance and personnel, but they had

never allowed the struggle to falter and they would never lay down their arms until the last British soldier had left Ireland.

Regional NEWS

Lebanon 3 THE IRISH PEOPLE 30 March 1985

IRISH AMERICAN FENIAN SOC. UNION, NJ

The IAFS will hold a social at the Hibernian Club, 1st Ave., Elizabeth, NJ, on Sunday, April 21st, at 5 p.m. The social will follow the Easter Rising Mass at St. Mary's Church, Washington Ave., Elizabeth, NJ. Guest speaker will be Martin Galvin. Donation is \$10. All proceeds to go to the Irish Children's Fund.

There will be live music, hot and cold buffet, beer, tea, soda bread and surprises!

For information, call Gene Quigley at (201) 392-1495, or Fintan Malone at (201) 351-4831.



Gene Quigley showing Fr. Maurice Burke the "Book of Freedom"

SEAN ÓGLAIGH na hEIREANN

Sean Oglagh's annual Mass and breakfast on Easter Sunday, April 7, 1985, will be held at Gaelic Park, 240th Street and Broadway, Bronx, NY.

The Mass will be celebrated at 10 a.m. and the Breakfast will be served at 11 a.m. It is expected that those attending the Breakfast will have attended Mass elsewhere. All of those who do not plan to attend the Breakfast

are invited to join the Mass.

The speaker will be Martin Galvin and Frank Durkan will be the toastmaster.

Tickets are \$12 each and may be secured from Francis Donnelly, president (543-8138), Tom Rochford, financial secretary (829-7247), Seán Ryan (914 632-3539), or John McElhone (882-8699). Tables of 10 are \$120.

The hardships suffered by thousands of men and women in Ireland and England call for a demonstration of support from their friends in America. This is the way of showing it—please attend the Breakfast.

The president asks that all try to attend both the Mass and the Breakfast, but at least to attend the Mass.

All tickets must be paid for by Sunday, March 28th.

CLAN NA GAEL

The 69th anniversary dinner Easter Commemoration, 1916-1965, of Clan na Gael and the Associated Irish Societies, National Graves Association, will be held on Friday, April 12, 1985 at 8 p.m. at the Astorian Manor, 25-22 Astoria Blvd., Astoria, NY 11102.

Music by the Hi Spots Showband.

Honorees are: Harry Berrett Patrick J. Clarke, Thomas Ly-

don (PA), and William Scully (NJ). A special award will be presented to Charlie McGinty for his dedication and support to the Clan na Gael all through the year.

Tickets are \$35 each. Chairperson is Chris Dixon, (212) 829-3243, Journal chairperson is Brian Mor O Baoighill, (212) 409-3269. Deadline for journal ads is April 1st.



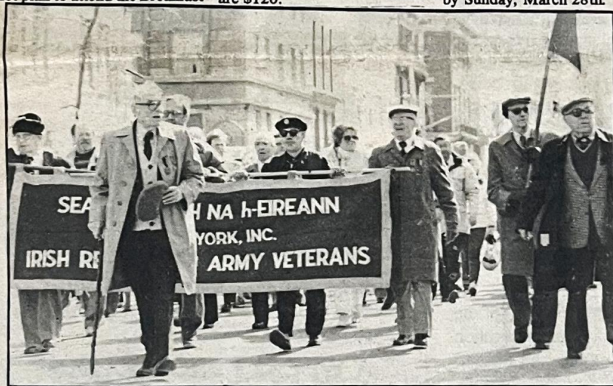
Prominent Newark businessmen Bill Scully, Freeholders Thomas Giblin and John Curran being applauded at a Fenian Society Awards Dinner

DELAWARE VALLEY INA

On Sunday, April 21st, the Delaware Valley Chapters of Irish Northern Aid will hold a Joseph McGarrity Commemoration at 2:00 p.m. at Holy Cross cemetery, Bailey Road and Church Lane, Yeadon, Pennsylvania. The commemoration ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Collindale Firehouse #1, Clifton Avenue & Bedford Streets. There will be

an open bar and buffet and Irish and American music.

Sunday, May 5th, a memorial Mass for the hunger strikers will be held at 3 p.m. at St. Matthew's Church, National Park, NJ. A social will follow in the school hall with music by the Vince Gallagher band. A bus will be available from Philadelphia sponsored by the Kieran Doherty Unit of INA.



Members of Sean Oglagh na hEireann in the St. Patrick's Day Parade

CHICAGO INA

On Sunday, April 7th, the Central Board of Irish Northern Aid will host their annual Easter Commemoration Dinner at Stump's Banquet Inn, 10551 S. Harlem, Worth, Illinois. The doors will be open at 12:30 and a full family-style dinner will be served at 2 p.m. There will be Irish entertainment by Pat Daly, and the guest speaker from New York will be Sean Patrick Walsh. Tickets are \$12 for adults, \$5 for children. There will be a cash bar. Tickets or information can be obtained by calling Alex Murphy, 247-5317, or any of the authorized Irish Northern Aid chairmen.

The Irish Northern Aid Committee, Rochester Unit, is holding its annual testimonial dinner dance on Saturday, April 27, 1985, at Dandrea's Party House on Lyell Avenue. Each year a souvenir program-journal is prepared in conjunction with the dinner.

This year the committee invites people to participate as an advertiser in the program-journal. Your contribution to the program-journal will go far to alleviate the suffering in Ireland.

Additionally, with some 400 guests expected at the annual dinner dance, participants can be guaranteed many new and loyal patrons for their businesses.

Journal subscriptions are priced at \$50 full page, \$25 half page, and \$15 quarter page. Orders may be sent to Rochester

Unit, P.O. Box 14351, Rochester, NY 14614; (716) 454-7672; (716) 663-7912; (716) 254-1239.

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Easter Parade

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Editorial

PRESS LEAK

As Douglas Hurd boarded his flight to the United States, an exclusive report about a "historic agreement" to solve Ireland's struggle appeared in the London *Mail* on Sunday. Hurd is, of course, the Secretary appointed by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to administer the British-held portion of Ireland. Hurd undertook a brief visit to New York and Washington in order to counter growing American concern about northeast Ireland. Suddenly, as Hurd arrives, the historic new initiative is leaked to the press and duly carried by several American newspapers.

NOTHING NEW

The proposals themselves are neither novel nor likely to be historic. There would be a six-county Stormont Assembly with full legislative power. Of course, the six counties were administered fully by a Stormont Assembly until 1972, when its sectarian bigotry grew too embarrassing for the British. An attempt to inject powersharing into the Assembly collapsed. There would be regular meetings between Free State and British ministers on a variety of matters. Such meetings already take place informally. There would lastly be a joint parliamentary body with members from the London and Dublin parliaments. What such a body would do, given that full legislative powers would be vested in the Stormont Assembly, is unclear. Thatcher recently dismissed any formalized joint sovereignty with Dublin. Again, there is nothing new or historic or even likely to make an impact. The last element of the plan would be the attachment of a Free State Minister to the British Northern Ireland Office. Again, there seems to be little achieved save to allocate some liability to the Free State for British policy.

REALITY

The reality remains that so long as British rule exists in any form in Ireland, it will require British forces and sectarian discrimination to sustain itself. Such a rule will necessarily engender Irish resistance. The proposals leaked to the London *Mail* would have no positive effect.

But these proposals were never seriously suggested as a solution. It is fairly obvious why such a story should be leaked at this particular juncture. More and more Americans are recognizing that Thatcher's policy is merely continued pursuit of an illusory military victory. This recognition has given impetus to a number of American initiatives to generate pressure upon the British. Hurd is in America to quell such pressure. He must convince politicians and news editors that progress towards peace is being made. He must convince Americans that when Thatcher said "Out... Out... Out" to the meagre Forum proposals, it was a positive response. His line of argument is now clear. Hurd will claim that Thatcher is currently negotiating historic peace proposals. Publicity will provoke angry reaction which will impede the process of negotiation. He will ask for patience, claiming that much is being done behind the scenes. For over a year, Americans were told to be patient, that the Forum would resolve everything. Now we are again being urged to be patient, that a historic new peace agreement is at hand. Meanwhile, Irish people continue to suffer and die while the British foist publicity gimmicks.

INVESTMENT

One disconcerting element of the reported initiative was the suggestion that President Reagan had offered increased American investments. Such an injection of American monies into the six counties would be little more than subsidizing sectarianism and British violence. It is noteworthy that a third new initiative at combatting British sectarianism will soon be introduced in the New York State Assembly by John Dearie. Already New York City Comptroller Harrison Goldin and Councilman Sal Albanese have sought to use American monies as a lever to break the system of sectarian discrimination in employment. It would be a tragedy if Reagan could imperil this progress, compensating with increased federal investment.

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Readers' Forum

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Iron Lady Arrives

The Irish People
New York, NY

Dear Editor:

The prime minister of England, Margaret Thatcher, was received with dignity and honor in our country. She was granted the privilege of addressing a joint session of our Congress, and she received an audience with our president.

But there are some damning reasons to preclude Margaret Thatcher from such privileges, even while a guest in our country, she has the effrontery to stand before our Congress and slander several hundred thousand American citizens by vehemently telling our Congress that we, who have donated to Irish Northern Aid, are supporting killings in northeast Ireland. Her

defamatory remarks seem only designed to prevent help to families of political prisoners in northeast Ireland and thus force the stricken families to stop their struggle for freedom, equality, jobs, justice and a united Ireland.

She avers herself and England as defenders of democracy. The case of the Malvinas Islands and England's past activities in South Africa, India, and even here in this country, refute her statements.

Members of Congress approached Maggie before she addressed the Congress. They asked her to speak on the Irish question. Little did they know that she would use our Capitol for a tirade against the democratic choice of American citizens to provide financial assistance to needy, impoverished families of

political prisoners in that section of Ireland occupied by her troops. This was a moment when the English could have — through Maggie Thatcher — expressed their determination to withdraw troops from Ireland and seek a solution to the English-Irish problem. But the Iron Lady, who earned that title because of her attitude against northeast Ireland's hunger strikers, persists in mindless demonstrations of English strength.

Margaret Thatcher insulted our country, our president and our Congress as well as our people. Never invite her again until she gives visible evidence of democracy and care for other peoples.

John Moore
Schenectady, NY

Truth Between the Cracks

To the Editor
Daily News
New York, NY

On reading your editorial and observing your cartoon (3/3/85), I became thoroughly convinced that neither truth nor common sense in journalism exist in today's news media. Your cartoon could have been from the pages of the ill-reputed British publication *Punch* which for years depicted Irish people as baboons and savages. It would seem that you have been duped by this prejudiced campaign, while others recognize it for the ethnic slur it was. So please, *Daily News*, abstain from printing insulting and degrading cartoons. Do not imitate the gutter British press. Have some respect for Irish men and women who fight for Ireland's freedom.

Your misleading editorial should be re-written. The Royal Ulster Constabulary members who were killed in the attack were part of a force who terrorize the Nationalist population on a daily basis by raiding homes

and shooting children with plastic bullets. They are the same police force who opened fire on a peaceful delegation last summer, killing John Downes, an innocent bystander. Their brutal tactics and number of victims are never revealed, thanks to the English-controlled media.

In recent weeks, nine unarmed Irish civilians were shot and killed by members of the British army. There was no TV coverage of their grieving relatives. No press coverage exposing the real terrorists, and no scathing editorials condemning this act.

What an impact this information would have on the American public, and what a miscarriage of justice within the ranks of the American news media. Unfortunately when Britain beckons, some still bow. Only when the last British Army terrorist leaves Ireland, crippling the power of their allies, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, will peace, justice and unity prevail.

Thomas Foley
Chairman INA
Westchester-Putnam Counties

Congressmen Want to Hear Gerry Adams

The Record
Hackensack, NJ

Dear Editors:

Congressmen Robert Roe, Robert Torricelli, and other congressmen recently invited Gerry Adams to speak in Washington, DC. Mr. Adams was invited in his capacity as a member of the British Parliament and as President of Sinn Fein, the oldest political party in Ireland.

The congressmen hoped to hear Mr. Adams' views on the war in Ireland and his proposals for a just and lasting peace. The invitation was timed to coincide with a visit to the Capitol by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In keeping with its policy of denying visas to members of Sinn Fein, a legal political party, our State Department has again shamefully attempted to silence the views held by Sinn Fein. Our government freely admits spokespersons representing other political parties, including those in Ireland who advocate the use of force against the minority Nationalist population because of the latter's desire for a reunified Ireland.

The State Department fears that the American people will learn about life in British-occupied Ireland — the juryless legal system, and the government-condoned discrimination. The official reason for denying the visa to

Mr. Adams is that Mr. Adams morally supports the right to use arms against the British army in Ireland.

It is ironic that the visa denial came at a time when Americans were preparing to honor the birthday of George Washington, a man who not only morally supported the ouster of that same British occupying army from his country, but also physically took up arms to achieve that goal.

Sincerely,
Hal Erbe
Passaic/Bergen Chapter
Irish American Fenian Society,
Inc.

English Manners Dig Irish Graves

Mr. Robert J. Gaydos
Times Herald-Record
Middletown, NY 10940

Dear Mr. Gaydos:

Mrs. Thatcher has glided in and out of our country like a sleek British cruiser — dazzling and dangerous. Her wake is still felt.

Apparently, Mrs. Thatcher does not accept the fact that Ireland — the whole of Ireland — never was, is not now, and will not be a footstool for "mother England." The P.M. has, nevertheless, a psychological advantage.

Her psychological advantage rests on what Mr. Sean Mac Bride calls the "slave mentality" of certain Irish leaders and some of the populace. They are the ones who are seduced and enthralled by the English "manner" while they pay lip service to the martyrs of and for Irish independence. They wish to be deaf to and to still the words of Padraig Pearse: "...from the graves

of patriot men and women spring living nations. The Defenders of the Realm have worked well in secret and in the open. They think that they have pacified Ireland. They think that they have purchased half of us and intimidated the other half. They think that they have foreseen everything, think that they have provided against everything, but the fools, the fools, the fools — they have left us our Fenian dead, and while Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace."

Some in Ireland, and certainly the P.M. of Britain, will try to gag, to stifle, to muffle those words. But until Ireland is truly independent, the words will rush out with a roar to awaken and to arouse Irish men and women at home, and to prick the consciences of all freedom-loving men and women in the world.

Sincerely yours,
Fr. Joseph F. Gilligan, S.A.

Double Trouble

F. Gilman Spencer, Editor
Daily News
New York, NY 10017

Mr. Spencer,

Two points in your recent editorial on Ireland did not faze me at all. First, Margaret Thatcher's response, "Out, out, out", to three options offered by the New Ireland Forum, should not surprise anyone. Through 800 years of English rule, the Irish people have heard similar responses within the political system.

Second, the allusion that the IRA are terrorists, though inaccurate, is consistent with your previous editorials. However, instead of labeling the IRA terrorists, why not identify the cause of the problem as England? Perhaps then a solution can be worked out.

Sincerely,
Kevin M. Harrison
Floral Park, NY 11001

Freshman History

Daily News
New York, NY

Dear Editor:

This is in response to Michael Hanrahan's snide and condescending article about Peter King's election to Grand Marshal of the 1985 St. Patrick's Day Parade (*Daily News*, February 17th). Peter King is a trueblooded Irish-American patriot who supports the just struggle for Irish freedom. In a pathetic attempt to hold King up to ridicule, Hanrahan displays his ignorance of British, American and Irish history. In so many of fifty colonies that have now gained independence from the British Empire, Mother England vilified the true freedom fighters as "terrorists": among others, George Washington, Patrick Henry and Sam Adams in America; Menachem Begin in Israel; Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya; Archbishop Makarios in Cyprus; and, most recently in 1980, Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe.

Armed struggle today in northeast Ireland is an equally just

response to the institutionalized violence and tyranny of the British Establishment. The British soldiers use all the instruments of war — killing Irish men, women and children in the process.

The Provisional IRA, as a manifestation of the people's resistance, is a natural reaction to British terrorism in Ireland, which during the past 815 years has killed and exiled millions upon millions of our Irish ancestors. In describing this genocide, 19th century British novelist William Makepeace Thackeray wrote the following:

"It is a frightful document against ourselves — one of the most melancholy stories in the whole world of insolence, rapine, brutal, endless slaughter and persecution. There is no crime ever invented by eastern or western barbarians, no torture of Roman persecution or Spanish Inquisition, no tyranny of Nero or Alva, but can be matched in the history of the English in Ireland."

James V. Burke
Sayreville, NJ

Bifocals, Please

New York Post
New York, NY
Dear Editor:

In his article "The glory and tragedy of the Irish," Jim Brady exhibits a special blindness which is one of the reasons mortars and rifles still flash in Ireland. He chooses not to see the brutality of that British gerrymandered statelet that fails to grant basic human rights to those who won't abandon a return to a 32-county republic. The root cause

of the trouble in Ireland has always been and still is the designs of the British government on its less powerful neighbor.

Recognition of this is the first step towards peace. The second step is to give reality to the slogan BRITS OUT. Only then can all the people of Ireland go forward together!

Gene Sullivan
New York, NY



St. Patrick's Day March for Justice

Three members of Ireland's Catholic hierarchy were active in socio-political fields recently. Tomas Cardinal Ó Fiaich was in Boston, and the *Boston Globe*, March 9, 1985, gave his long-term solution to the problem of partition. Dr. Duffy, the Bishop of Clogher, was in London and there called partition blatantly unjust. Dr. McNamara, Dublin's new Archbishop who campaigned against a Bill liberalizing the sale of contraceptives, "feels that he was let down by most of the Irish bishops."

Cardinal Ó Fiaich's solution to the problem of partition was indeed an interesting one. The Catholics of northeast Ireland, he claimed, have a higher birth rate than their Protestant fellow citizens. At present, Catholics form approximately 40% of the population. All that has to be done is let nature take its course. Catholics, he predicted confidently, would be in the majority in another 30 years. There was therefore no need for the violent campaign being waged by Irish Freedom Fighters. All we have to do is wait.

One of the first to criticize this approach to the problem of partition was Ireland's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Peter Barry. He said that such a view should not be used as an excuse for doing nothing at the moment. "The danger of accepting such a solution as that put forward by Cardinal Ó Fiaich is that many might think they can depend on it and do nothing in the meanwhile." (*Irish Times*, March 11, 1985.)

For those not too familiar with the Irish political scene, Peter Barry on occasion has been known to sound like a nationalist with some republican leanings.

He is also referred to as the most likely successor in Fine Gael to the position now occupied by Garret FitzGerald. One would hope that inside the secret sessions of the Cabinet he tries to point out to Garret the danger of inactivity. Or is this advice reserved for the lady in 10 Downing Street? "The Minister", the *Times* article reported, "said he was continually counselling the British against a policy of doing nothing, as this only made things worse. 'We will have to do something in the meantime to make matters better.'"

The fundamental error in the Cardinal's solution is his talk of an Ireland with a "Catholic" majority. Such talk is not likely to calm the fears of those Protestants who have been subjected to the Orange Card by British and Unionist politicians for so long that their fears are genuine even if groundless. The new Ireland that is slowly but surely taking shape is not only Brit-less, but non-sectarian. Irish Republicans stand with Tone and Pearse and Sands for an Ireland where the common name of Irishmen takes the place of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter. Peter Hamill,

writing about Gerry Adams, gives official Sinn Fein policy: "He certainly doesn't want a 'Catholic Ireland,' and has clashed on occasion with the Catholic hierarchy. The Sinn Fein vision of a united Ireland is decidedly nonsectarian." (*Daily News Magazine*, March 17, 1985.)

Cabinet

What Cardinal Ó Fiaich is forgetting is the determination of the British to remain in Ireland despite the will of the majority. To quote again the 1949 British Cabinet Memorandum: "So far as can be foreseen, it will never be to Great Britain's advantage that Northern Ireland should form part of a territory outside His Majesty's jurisdiction. Indeed, it seems unlikely that Great Britain would ever be able to agree to this even if the people of Northern Ireland desired it."

Terence O'Neill

While the Cardinal's solution will not unduly worry the British, it is interesting to note that they would have to go back to Terence O'Neill, Prime Minister of occupied Ireland, 1963-69, to find a counter to the new "Catholic" strategy. Give Catholics jobs and treat them fairly, Terence counselled, and they will stop breeding like rabbits. (He was a Unionist moderate.) What would the Orange Order have to say if the British began to implement such a radical change of policy?

SDLP

And think of the implications for the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the so-called "Catholic" party. John Hume's merry men would have to enter elections on a "Breed Them Out" platform! And a Danny Morrison-like figure in the SDLP ranks would be talking about

the "ballot box in one hand and a marriage license in the other."

Cardinal Ó Fiaich came to America to raise money for a library in Maynooth. As might be expected, his visit to Boston received media attention and he was interviewed for TV on Friday, March 8th. Channel 5 (Boston) 6 o'clock news on March 8th carried a portion of an interview with the Cardinal in which viewers might conclude that his purpose in coming to America was to denounce the Irish Republican Army and advise Americans not to give money to those who send guns to Ireland.

TV interviewers ask those they interview loaded questions and admittedly the Cardinal may have been responding to such questions when he spoke as reported above. But the Cardinal is not a novice when it comes to the media. He should be aware that his words would be interpreted by many as referring to Irish Northern Aid. Is Noraid money going for guns in Ireland? If Cardinal Ó Fiaich believes such to

be the case then he should say so. If Cardinal Ó Fiaich has any evidence indicating that Noraid money is going for guns then he should let the appropriate authorities have the evidence if his conscience so dictates.

But Noraid money is not going for guns. Noraid money is collected for the dependents of Irish Prisoners of War and is used for that purpose. Those who like Cardinal Ó Fiaich come over here and spout British propaganda are literally taking the bread out of the mouths of the children of Irish nationalists.

Cardinal Ó Fiaich has done a lot to bring the plight of Irish POWs to light and Irish Republicans are grateful to him for the stand he has taken on many issues associated with incarcerated Irish Republicans. Are the families of these prisoners in need of financial assistance? Are they currently in receipt of such assistance from organizations in Ireland funded by Noraid? Does Cardinal Ó Fiaich want such assistance to stop?

(To be continued.)



Archbishop Tomás Ó Fiaich

Irish names

Ó Dubhghaill (Doyle)



Although the name, which probably means "dark foreigner," was not a very common personal name in ancient Ireland, there were apparently several different origins for families of the name.

Interestingly enough, the family name was always most common in Cúige Laighin (Leinster), and especially in the southeast section and near the seacoast. The area now called Contae Chill Mhantáin (Wicklow), Loch Garman (Wexford) and Cheatharlach (Carlow) had most references in the 15th to 17th centuries. The principal family of the

name is said to be of Norse origin, but the arrival of the original Dubhghall, which was a term for foreigners even before the Norse depredations of the 9th and 10th centuries, preceded the invasions. This helps to illustrate the fact that Ireland had had trade and commercial relations with the Scandinavian lands for centuries before their sudden turn to belligerency and aggression.

Some of those early Norse traders evidently settled in Ireland. One authority has it that the eponymous or name-giving ancestor of the east Laighin Uí Dubhghaill was "Dubhghilla," a son of Bruadar (itself a name of Norse origin), the king of Idrone (851 AD) in what later became Ceartharlach, or Carlow.

The holdings of one branch of the name were in the border area of Loch Garman and Cill Mhantáin, northwest of Guaire (Gorey).

The family name was mentioned often in the famous *Annals of*

the Four Masters for the years from 978 to 1013.

With the coming of Anglo-Norman predators in 1169, the family lost influence, although the name appears often in English colonial documents.

The records of the Spanish and French Irish Brigades show that several "Doyleys" and one "O'Doyle" served as officers in the 18th century. One reached the rank of Lt. Colonel in Spain in 1784.

Some of the family had gone over to the enemy by that time. A "John Doyle" was in the puppet "Parliament" in 1797. The Parliament of Dublin was a machine for perpetuation of a vicious colonial rule. In 1800, England decided that even the minor vestige of representative government that the Parliament was could no longer be tolerated, and abolition followed, with Ireland thereafter ruled solely from London.

Early in the 19th century, Bishop James Doyle, 1786-1834, of

Cill Dara and Leithghlinn, became an outspoken advocate of the cause of Catholic emancipation from the remaining Penal Law traces. As a boy, he had witnessed atrocities committed against the United Irishmen and their families before and after 1798.

Another holder of the name was the builder of the first permanent bridge over the Liffey River in Dublin.

John Doyle, 1797-1868, was a writer and caricaturist on the notorious English magazine *Punch*. He resigned his job in protest against the scurrilous rag's anti-Irish campaign.

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930, creator of Sherlock Holmes, was John's grandson, but had little connection with Ireland. Henry Edward Doyle, 1827-1892, was an artist and critic who became director of the National Art Gallery in Ireland.

Few, and probably none of the family have taken "O'Doyle" but several have gone back to Ó Dubhghaill.

Armas: argent, three buck's heads erased gules attired or, within a border compony countercompony or and azure; crest: a buck's head couped gules attired argent ducally gorged or.

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an ceacht gaeilge Irish lesson - 22

PRONUNCIATION REVIEW

In this lesson we begin a review of the elements of Irish pronunciation that you learned in the first 21 lessons. This will help those of you who did not join the lesson series at the beginning or who missed some of the lessons.

Those who have followed all the lessons may benefit from the review too, because additional notes and pointers will be given.

Our pronunciation guide (always in parentheses) represents Irish sounds by closely related English sounds. Where the difference is significant, an asterisk (*) will follow the letter symbol to let you know. Capital letters in the pronunciation guide mean an accented syllable or word. For example, our pronunciation guide would represent the English word "pronunciation" by (proh-NUHN-see-AY-shun).

For consonants b, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s and t, the letters themselves serve. (k) is used for "c" where the "c" is pronounced as in English "cold". All these consonants except "h" have at least two sounds in Irish, depending on whether the nearest consonant is in the "a", "o", "u" group—or in the "e", "i", "y" group. You will learn these different sounds as we progress.

Since our pronunciation guide is a simplified compromise, we will run into odd-looking cases at times. For example, (keynt) may look strange at first, but a second look will tell you that it rhymes closely with English "pint". Then, too, (byuhg) is not (BEYE-uhg) but is closer to (bee-UHG) with a very short (ee) sound.

Voowel sounds have a little more complicated symbol system.

- (ah) as in English "ah-hah"
- (a) as in English "at"
- (e) as in English "let"
- (ee) as in English "seen"
- (i) as in English "pin"
- (eye) as in English "eye"
- (oh) as in English "toe", but without the trace of (oo) at the end
- (oo) as in English "food"
- (uh) as in English "run"
- (u) as in English "put"
- (ou) as in English "shout"

Two other vowel sounds are followed by asterisks to indicate the difference from the common English pronunciation of the letters. The first sound is (ay*). Pronounce this like the first part of the vowel group in the English word "say", but omit the second part, a trace of (ee). Irish persons often carry this pronunciation into English. Recall to yourself how they would pronounce "say", "day", "pray".

The second is (aw*). This sound is close to the way many Irish persons pronounce the vowel in "thaw", "awful" or "saw", but most Americans do not pronounce it in this way. For Americans, the sound (aw*) in words like "tá" is closer to the "o" in "otter", "top", or "tot" but is held longer. In Irish spelling, the sound is represented by "á".

Another way to get the (aw*) pronunciation is to watch your lips in a mirror as you say "awful", noticing that the lips are pushed far out. If you try the word with your lips held in closer and more rounded, you will be very close to the (aw*) in words like "tá"

- Now practice (aw*) in these words:
- ábalta (AW*-buhl-tuh) able, capable
 - á (aw*) brood, progeny
 - ar (aw*) our
 - áras (AW*-ruhs) a dwelling
 - ádh (aw*) luck
 - áit (aw*) place
 - glainn (AW*-lin) beautiful
 - áil (aw*) desire
 - arainn (uh-RAW*N) bread
 - báin (baw*n) white
 - da (daw*) if
 - morán (moh-RAW*N) much

GRAMMAR

In Lessons 10 to 12, you learned how to answer the questions:

- Céard é seo (kay*rd ay* shuh) What is this?
 - Céard é sin (kay*rd ay* shin) What is that?
- and to classify, that is, to say that a person or object is in some class or group. For example: Is dochtúir í (is

dohk*-TOO-ir ee) means "she is a doctor", and "Is bord é" (is bohrd ay*) means "it is a table".

To identify a person or object as having a name or being the particular one that you are talking about, Irish has a slightly different form. Learn these examples by heart:

- Is mise Séan (is MISH-e shaw*n) I am John. ("Mise" is the emphatic form of "mé".)
 - Is tusa Séamus (is TU-suh SHAY*muhs) You are James. ("Tusa" is the emphatic form of "tu".)
 - Is sinne na dochtúirí (is SHIN-ye nuh dohk*-TOO-ir-ree) We are doctors.
 - Is sibhse na scoláirí (is SHIV-she nuh skoh-LAW*-ree) You (plural) are the pupils.
- Know that the word order is reversed from: Is dochtúir mise (is dohk*-TOO-ir MISH-e) I am a doctor.

The same is true of "é seo" or "í seo", meaning "this", and of "é sin" and "í sin", meaning "that". For example:

- Is é seo Brian (shay* shuh BREE-uhn) This is Brian.
 - Is í sin Bríd (shee shin bree) That is Bridget.
- This also holds for "iad seo" (EE-uhd shuh) these, and "iad sin" (EE-uhd shin) those. An example is: Is iad sin Cormac agus Úna (SHEE-uhd shin KOHR-muhk AH-gus OON-uh) Those are Cormac and Úna.

The annoying part, however, is that with "e", "i" and "iad" alone, a doubling of the pronoun occurs, as in: Is í Brian í (shay* BREE-uhn ay*). It's Brian. Is í Maire í (shee MAW*-re ee) It's Mary.

Is iad na fir iad (SHEE-uhd ímh fir EE-uhd) They are the men.

Is iad Peadar agus Donall iad (SHEE-uhd PAD-uh-rah-gus DOHN-uh EE-uhd) They are Peter and Donald.

This will be clumsy and annoying to you at first, but persevere: you will develop the proper thought pattern, so that the right phrase will come to you quickly in any situation.

Why the "e", "i" and "iad" are repeated is not entirely clear even to experts, but it has evolved over centuries and is part of the language. If it were exceptionally difficult, the Irish would have changed it, since they are a practical and logical people.

song and story

By Danny Crawford

The journey across the Atlantic for millions of Irish emigrants equalled the horror of the famine and seared its memory on their minds. In 1847, one of these disease-infested "coffin ships", the "Larch", carried 440 passengers and had 108 deaths on board before reaching Canada. Many more died after landing. At Grosse Island near Detroit, a plaque reads "In this secluded spot lie the mortal remains of 5,294 persons who, fleeing from pestilence and famine in Ireland in the year 1847, found America but a grave."

The Irish communities that were established in the US and Canada were inflamed with hatred against the landlords and the British government who were responsible for their sufferings. A strong sense of Irish nationalism soon developed within these communities, and at the time of the Land War, hundreds of thousands of dollars were collected by the Land League in America to lessen the miseries of the peasantry in Ireland.

James Stephens, active in the 1848 Rising, John O'Mahony and Michael Doherty founded

the Irish Republican Brotherhood as a secret, non-sectarian, oath-bound society that would fight for Irish independence. In October 1858, Stephens sailed to New York to secure financial aid for his organization. There he contacted another Young Irishman, John O'Mahony, who had settled in America ten years earlier. Together they formed an Irish American sister society to the IRB which O'Mahony named the "Fenian Brotherhood" after Finn MacCool and his legendary band of warriors. The Fenians rapidly became the popular name for the IRB, which would, for the next nine years, prepare for a Rising. A large conventional army was planned. The US Civil War gave training to many Fenians. In Ireland, Fenian cells were able to penetrate the ranks of the English Army. However, Fenian security itself was inadequate, and large-scale arrests in 1865, coupled with poor planning, prevented action in 1865. Stephens was arrested but escaped. A new leader, Col. John Kelly, ordered a Rising in 1867. Lack of arms resulted in another failure,

and this was the last attempt until 1916 to meet the English armies head on.

In 1915, Pádraig Pearse read the oration at the funeral of the Fenian hero O'Donovan Rossa. He declared: "Life springs from death, and from the graves of patriot men and women spring living nations. The Defenders of the Realm...think they have pacified Ireland...but the fools, the fools, they have left us our Fenian dead, and while Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace."

Bold Fenian Men

Oh see who comes over the red blossomed heather,
Their green banners kissing the pure mountain air.
Heads erect, eyes to front, stepping proudly together,
Freedom sits throned on each proud spirit there.
While down the hills twining,
Their blessed steel shining,
Like rivers of beauty they flow through each gleu;
From mountain and valley,

'Tis Liberty's rally —
Out and make way for the bold Fenian Men!

Our prayers and our tears have been scoffed and derided,
They've shut out God's sunlight from spirit and mind.
Our foes were united, and we were divided,
We met and they scattered us all to the wind.
But once more returning,
Within our veins burning,
The fires that illuminated dark Atherlow's glen;
We raise the old cry anew,
Slogan of Con and Hugh —
Out and make way for the bold Fenian Men!

We've men from the Nore, from the Suir, and the Shannon.
Let tyrants come forth, we'll bring force against force —
Our pen is the sword and our voice is the cannon,

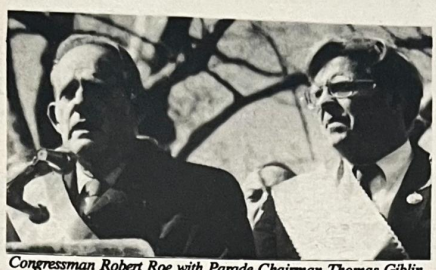
Rifle for rifle, and horse against horse
We've made the false Saxon yield
Many a red battle-field:
God on our side we will triumph again;
O pay them back woe for woe,
Strike them back blow for blow
Out and make way for the bold Fenian Men!

Long Island Committee
for Legal Justice in Northern Ireland
(516) 432-7394

Next Meeting: March 28th, Thursday at 8
West End Community Center
Maryland Avenue and Beach Street, Long Beach, NY

George Harrison, Defendant in IRA gunrunning trial, former IRA volunteer, longtime civil rights activist
The IRA and the CIA — Partners in "Crime"

NEWARK ST. PATRICK'S DAY



Congressman Robert Roe with Parade Chairman Thomas Giblin



Michael Flannery



Congressman Matthew Rinaldo



Governor Thomas Kean



John Cryan, Michael Flannery, Martin Galvin, Pat O'Connell, and John Curran in front of the Fenian Society float



Bergen County Freeholder John American Fenian Society



Michael Costello (left) marching with Irish American Fenian Society



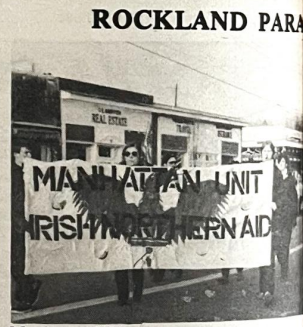
The Irish American Fenian Society



Rockland Unit INA



John and Martha McElhone



Manhattan INA

ROCKLAND PARADE



INA contingent



John McElhone served as INA banner Marshal of the INA contingent



BROOKLYN PARADE

PARADE, March 17, 1985



Congressman James Florio



Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson



John Curran, marching with the Irish



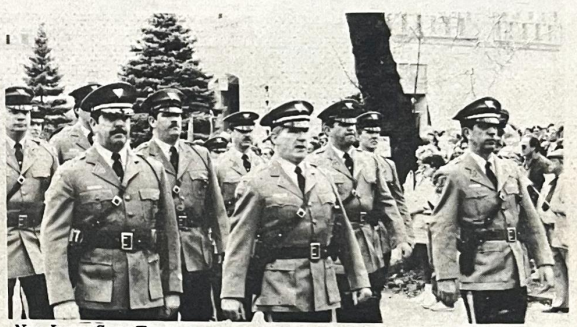
Martin Galvin with Chairman Thomas Giblin



Grand Marshal Peter Smith



New York State Courts Emerald Society Pipers



New Jersey State Troopers

PARADE, March 17, 1985



"England Out of Ireland" banner



INA trustee John McElhone and unit leader Bob Loughman headed INA contingent

PARADE, March 24, 1985



Front view of INA at the Brooklyn parade



INA banner

Church row exposes hypocrisy

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

CLERICS of all persuasions continued to make the news last week. Cardinal O'Flaich got more deeply embroiled in the row with unionists over his call for a British withdrawal and Bishop of Down and Connor Cahal Daly started the local election campaign by telling Catholics not to vote Sinn Féin.

On Wednesday, March 13th, Channel 4 released extracts of an interview with Cardinal O'Flaich in advance of its scheduled St. Patrick's Day showing. In it, Cardinal O'Flaich reiterated his call for a British withdrawal and suggested that the United Nations could act as a peace-keeping force in the interim.

Such words sent unionist politicians into a predictable rage. "The Catholic Church is the IRA at prayer," screamed Reverend William Beattie, an expert in clerical interference in politics since he himself is a DUP Assembly member.

And on Thursday a full-scale row erupted during a press conference held at Ballymascanlon by Cardinal O'Flaich and the leaders of the three main Protestant churches. The conference had been called to announce an ecumenical St. Patrick's Day service, to take place in Downpatrick the following Sunday.

However, when Presbyterian Modera-

tor Doctor Howard Cromie was asked about the Cardinal's recent declarations, he launched into virulent criticism. Cardinal O'Flaich's remarks were "tragic", they had "undermined the security forces", he said, and "deeply hurt" Protestants. The cardinal's call for British withdrawal was "over-simplistic nonsense". "Such careless talk costs lives," concluded Doctor Cromie, as the press took frantic notes and his colleagues sat stunned.

CONDEMNED

Cardinal O'Flaich retorted by reminding all present that he had condemned the IRA on many occasions. Church of Ireland primate John Armstrong tried to steer the press conference back to talk of "ecumenism" and "reconciliation", while the Methodist minister hid his face in his hands — in embarrassment at the row rather than disagreement with Doctor Cromie's stance.

The moderator's carefully-planned outburst — a prepared statement had been handed to a journalist beforehand — was described in unionist papers as a well-deserved "rebuke" to Cardinal O'Flaich and Doctor Cromie was hailed as a man of courage by unionist politicians.

But while the cardinal's declarations had caused a storm, Doctor Cromie's equally 'political' statement failed to raise a single word of protest. In the six counties, 'church meddling in politics'



● Pictured at St Patrick's grave at Downpatrick on Sunday, March 17th, are the leaders of the four main Irish Christian churches. They are (left to right) Rev Paul Kingston, Methodist president, Cardinal Tomas O'Flaich, Catholic primate, Most Rev Howard Cromie, Presbyterian moderator, and Most Rev Dr John Armstrong, Church of Ireland primate

is a phrase reserved for nationalistic declarations by Catholic clergy. When clerics come out in favour of the status quo and the Brits it is called 'moral leadership'.

The row was welcomed by unionist politicians, who immediately started putting pressure on their clergy to boycott the Downpatrick ceremony. Another DUP cleric, the Reverend Ivan Foster, compared Cardinal O'Flaich's stance to the Vatican's support for Hitler during the Second World War, while the Reverend Martin Smyth, of the OUP, accused the cardinal of "giving credibility to republican terrorism".

LUDICROUS

And OUP leader James Molyneux added a 'Catholic dimension' to his favoured integrationist stance by making the ludicrous suggestion that six-county Catholics should come under Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster — obviously a more 'acceptable' Catholic than Cardinal O'Flaich in unionist eyes.

In the event, all church leaders took part in the St. Patrick's Day service. A lone OUP councillor defied his party's boycott — he is not seeking re-election next May. But the wave of unionist hos-

teria has once again exposed the hypocrisy of unionist politicians — some of them doubling as Protestant clergymen — screaming about Catholic Church intervention in politics. As for Protestant clerics, given their unconditional support of unionism and of the British link, their talk of 'reconciliation' sounds rather hollow.

On Thursday, March 14th, Bishop Cahal Daly launched his own personal anti-Sinn Féin campaign, two months in advance of the next local elections, by asking Catholics not to vote Sinn Féin. A one-sided condemnation of the armed struggle — "let's look at the blood on the pavement" — followed his usual and unwarranted accusations that republicans use the Sinn Féin vote as a "mandate for violence". Sinn Féin has, in fact, always clearly stated that this was not the case.

Of course Bishop Daly's utterances — yet another example of Church interference in politics — did not raise one single protest. Therein lie two lessons for Northern nationalists. While Catholic bishops may not "speak with one voice", in Bishop Daly's words, as a group they still remain a powerful conservative force in Ireland, determined to oppose the Republican Movement at every turn.

AMERICAN SUPPORTERS OF IRISH FREEDOM WILL NOT BE SILENCED OR INTIMIDATED! THE IRISH AMERICAN DEFENSE FUND WILL HOLD ITS SECOND ANNUAL TESTIMONIAL DINNER ON FRIDAY, MAY 10th

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Martin Forde, Business Manager, Local 608, Carpenters Union
Joseph Gavin, Radio Broadcaster "Welcome to Ireland" in Phil
Dave Henshaw, Editor, "Hibernian Digest"
Peter King, Grand Marshal, 1985 NY St. Patrick's Day Parade
Hon. Thomas Manton, US Congressman, Queens, NY
Joseph McHugh, Irish Northern Aid, Boston
Bridie McManus, Shannon Travel
Sgt. John Tansey, New York City Police Emerald Society Pipe Band

MUSIC BY: Gerry Finlay's Cara Band

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BIAGGI SPEAKS OUT ON DISCRIMINATION

US Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-NY) expressed "deep concern" over recent statements by a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, statements which Biaggi said "suggest less than a complete commitment to cases involving discrimination against ethnic groups."

Biaggi made his comments in a letter to EEOC member William A. Webb. Biaggi took issue with a statement of Webb's which was published in the *Washington Post* on February 13th. Mr. Webb stated:

"When someone tells me they ought to get something because they're Irish and saw signs in Boston that said 'Irish need not apply,' when they were in grade school; or that they are Italian and their grandfather could not get hired in New York or that their ancestors were in slavery — I say, so what? This agency is not in the business of windfall legislation. We want to make people whole who have been damaged by discrimination."

In his letter, Biaggi noted, "I recognize that the statement was made in the context of an announced shift in focus by the EEOC away from broad complaints against large companies and entire industries in favor of more tightly focused cases in-



Mario Biaggi and Peter King

volving specific persons." Biaggi continued, "However, I am deeply concerned over the implication of your statement and its inference that the EEOC will now be in effect distinguishing between forms of discrimination that they will investigate and take enforcement action on."

Biaggi, who serves on the Education and Labor Committee which has oversight over the activities of the EEOC, added,

"I also challenge your statement that one can ignore historical patterns of discrimination when evaluating claims of present-day discrimination. There is most certainly a strong relationship between the past and present, especially with respect to discrimination against ethnic groups. It must be recognized and understood if an effective job of enforcing laws against all forms of discrimination is to be achieved."

HARRISON GOLDIN

NYC Comptroller Harrison Goldin's proposal to use the economic might of City pension funds to fight employment discrimination in northeast Ireland has earned praise from Rep. Benjamin Gilman.

Gilman called discriminatory employment practices in northeast Ireland "pervasive" and said adoption of the McBride Principles by American firms operating in northeast Ireland, as urged by Comptroller Goldin, could significantly alleviate economic discrimination there.

Speaking in the wake of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recent address to Congress, Gilman noted that "the

House heard Margaret Thatcher proclaim her concern for resolving problems of violence in Ireland. I hope these concerns would focus on the undeclared socioeconomic war in northeast Ireland, which has made life a living hell for the Catholic minority which is constantly reminded of the fact that there are no laws to protect them, no job opportunities, and no hope for the future."

Adoption of the McBride Principles "could have profound effect on the quality of life for Catholics in northeast Ireland," Gilman asserted. He is a member of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs.



United Irish Counties President Willie Joe Cunningham with Harrison Goldin

SEEDS OF OUR HERITAGE

The symbol of Ireland most recognized throughout the world is the shamrock. Even President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulrooney chose to highlight Irish backgrounds by calling their recent meeting The Shamrock Summit. The Irish American Defense Fund would like all Irish Americans to have the opportunity to

grow their own. Seeds may be obtained by writing to the Irish American Defense Fund, P.O. Box 5060, FRD Station, New York, NY 10022. A donation of \$5 would help in the effort to eliminate the heavy legal expenses the fund is committed to pay.

MARTIN FERRIS ASSISTANCE

In aid of Martin Ferris, his wife and children, a dance is being held at Gaelic Park, 240th Street on Broadway in the Bronx, NY on Saturday, April 13th.

Martin is serving 10 years in Her Majesty's Prison, Portlaoise, Co. Laois. Presently there are 114 Provo prisoners in Portlaoise Prison and the majority of them receive daily beatings from Her Majesty's force of gardai.

An appeal is made to all freedom-loving people to attend this dance.

Honorary chairmen are John Kerry O'Donnell and Tom Hennessey, chairman is Robert Beasley.

Special guest of honor is Joe Keohane. Music by the Irish Ramblers.

Admission is \$10. Dancing from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.

GIVE THE
IRISH
PEOPLE
AS AN
EASTER
GIFT

GABRIEL MEGAHEY

Gabriel Megahey wishes to thank all of those who sent birthday or St. Patrick's Day greetings to him. He is a bit

behind but hopes to answer all of the cards and letters as soon as possible.

BENEFIT DANCE

HELP FR. MALONEY
REBUILD LAZARUS HOUSE

Tower View
61st Street & Roosevelt Ave.
Woodside, Queens, NY

Sunday, March 31st 6 P.M.

Featuring:
Dermot Henry
John Morrison
Matty Connolly Band
Shebeen
Pat & Timmy
The Bronx Boys

DJ
Donation: \$10.00

For information, call Cathy at 231-0960, or Mary at (718) 392-0238

Philadelphia CLAN NA GAEL THE FOURTH IRISH UNITY NIGHT

April 6, 1985
From 9 P.M. to 1 A.M.

Admission: \$10.00

REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE

Entertainment from New York:
McKenna's Gold

featuring Sharon Reilly Step Dancers
at the

Commodore Barry Club (The Irish Center)
6815 Emlen Street
Philadelphia, PA

For ticket information, call:
744-8718 or 331-6935

An Corrfhocal

Bás don Ocras

Ghuiseann airm ollmhóra ar a mbolg. Céard a chiallaíonn an abairt sin? Is rud an-tabachtach an bia, gan amhras.

Cooking and eating — an dhá chuid den scéal. Ag réiteach agus ag ithe bia — is “cooking and eating food.”

Consider first the layman's view of this. Eagrú na mbéilí, or organization of the meals.

An chéad bhéile den lá — sin é an bricfeasta nó an chéad-phroinn. Proinnteach is “restaurant.”

Lón (first declension) means “lunch” in general, but the word has other meanings, too. Lón cogaidh means “supplies of war” or munitions. Lón lámhaigh is “Supplies of firing” or ammunition.

Am lón — lunchtime. Between am bricfeasta and am lón is a stretch of several hours, during which a mionbhéile, a mini-meal or coffee break or the like, may be advisable. Sos caife might be a term for “Coffee break” if necessary.

Later in the day comes dinner, “dinner,” séra, “supper” or sometimes any later meal, and suipéar, “supper.”

Tea in the afternoon can be simply tea, or if more of a meal, tae móf, the equivalent of “high tea,” can be applied to the béile.

A minor delicacy or what could be a snack is smailc bhia. An smailc, na smailce, na smailceanna.

Maidir leis an, bia féin, féach ar arán anois. Arán, an t-arán, an arán. Eating bread is ag ithe arán. An báicéir—the baker, sa phroinnteach, an cócaire; sa bhaile, bean an t.

Bruitheann siad go léir an t-arán. Búicéil is another word for “baking” and is sometimes applied to bread-baking.

There are various kinds of bread. Most familiar to Americans is arán bán nó arán geal, “white bread.” Arán donn is of course, a darker bread, closer to black bread than to American brown bread.

All kinds of bread made from

wheat can be arán cruithneachta. An chruithneacht, “the wheat,” is a feminine noun of the 3rd declension.

“Raisin bread” is simple to put into Irish: arán rísín. The plural of rísín is preferred to the simpler form, as in much other Irish usage.

Two other types are: arán sinseáir, gingerbread and arán sóide, or soda bread.

An bhulóg is “the loaf.” Outside is an crústa, a 4th declension masculine word for “crust.” Na crústaí, the crusts.

“A crust of bread” is an English-language expression for which the correct Irish term is: giota arán, a morsel of bread.

Pies, too, can have crústaí; crústa na píogae, “the pie's crust.”

De ghnáth, bíonn an bhulóg gearrtha ina slisíní, or sliced.

Ghearr sé an t-arán; he cut the bread.

Outside the bread is the cumhdach (koo-dahl*), or “wrapper.”

While awaiting consumption, bíonn an t-arán sa bhosca arán, the breadbox.

Use these terms as you come into contact with bia agus arán.

(To be continued.)

MONSTER PROVO DANCE

to aid the wife and four children of Martin Ferris
Saturday, April 13th
 Gaelic Park
 240th Street and Broadway
 Bronx, NY

Music by The Irish Ramblers
 Dancing from 9 P.M. to 2 A.M.
 Admission: \$10; table of 10: \$100

Special Guest of Honor: Joe Keohane
 Honorary Chairman: John Kerry O'Donnell
 and Tom Hennessy

Chairman: Robert Beasley, former internee
Committee: Kerry Senior Football Club and
the Kingdom Club of New York

Boycott Aer Lingus — Do Not Fly Irish Airlines

Come Out and Support the family of Martin Ferris who is serving a 10-year sentence in the Free State Portlaoise Prison at the behest of Her Majesty, charged with gunrunning

(Continued from page 1.) NEW INITIATIVE

north Ireland Assembly.

Underpinning the new structure of Dublin-London ministerial meetings would be a tier of administration from the three sides.

Although spokesmen emphasized the speculative nature of the story, its outline of a possible deal contained elements which did not contradict and for the most part fitted in with the kind of broad guidelines spelled out in speeches and interviews by politicians about the measures needed.

However, northern Minister

Scott, in an interview, pointedly reiterated a distinction already drawn by Thatcher and Hurd between improvements in consultation and cooperation — for which there was scope — and giving another sovereign government an executive role, which would not be on the cards.

In addition, there may well be problems to be resolved in areas such as changing the RUC, which needs radical reform, the role of the UDR — which is beyond reform — and ways of building confidence in the judiciary among the northern nationalists.

WATCH FOR OUR SPECIAL EASTER ISSUE

Freedom of assembly defended

THE RUC demonstrated in Portadown on St Patrick's Day that they remain the military wing of unionism when they stopped and re-routed a parade by a local accordion band, claiming that the parade could have led to “a breach of the peace”.

BY ROBERT CARLIN

The RUC's behaviour was in stark contrast to their actions during the provocative Orange and Black parades in July when loyalist marches are heavily guarded as they pass through the 100% nationalist Obins Street area of the town.

The original route of the St Patrick's Day parade had to pass a small loyalist area in order to include all nationalist districts in the town and had been given the go-ahead by the RUC. Loyalists, led by DUP and DUP councillors, objected to the route and announced a “prayer” meeting would be held in Park Road to coincide with the parade.

In the event, around 700 loyalists gathered in Park Road, carrying sticks, bottles and knives and singing hymns. These were ignored by the RUC, who concentrated on blocking the road in front of the band. A press photographer was attacked and beaten by the loyalist mob.

After arguments with the RUC, the band retraced its route and attempted to march via Garvaghy Road, but again found their route blocked by the RUC. The members of the band then boarded their bus to go to the St Patrick's Day parade in Cookstown.

RESENTMENT

On Sunday night, on their return from Cookstown, the band again attempted to march the original route, but once more the RUC had blocked the Garvaghy Road. Local people's anger and resentment resulted in hand-to-hand fighting with the RUC, and

later, at Corcrair, the RUC drove two jeeps at high speed through the band and its followers in an attempt to injure some of the marchers. More fist fights broke out and several RUC men were injured.

PREDICTABLE

Portadown Sinn Féin spokesperson Frankie Tennyson said that the actions of the RUC were, at the very least, predictable:

“Portadown epitomised the whole corrupt nature of the Orange state, where the loyalist mentality still insists on nationalists being kept to their ghettos. Loyalist councillors, aided and abetted by the RUC, have effectively denied freedom of expression and freedom of assembly to local nationalists on St Patrick's Day.”

“The loyalist ethos of a Protestant state for a Protestant people” is compounded locally by the fact that Craigavon Council is due to debate and pass the two anti-Sinn Féin motions this week, seeking to deny to Northern nationalists more of their already limited rights.

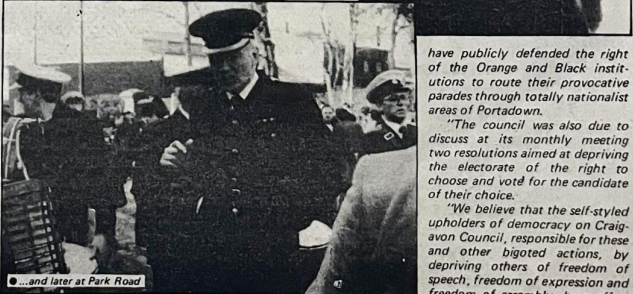
On Tuesday night, 20 members of Portadown Sinn Féin disrupted the monthly meeting of Craigavon Council in protest over what Frankie Tennyson described as “the action of loyalist members of Craigavon Council who seek to deny and deprive nationalist people in Craigavon of their rights and aspirations”.

ESCORTED

The Sinn Féin members entered



● The St Patrick's Accordion Band are blocked and turned back by the RUC at Garvaghy Road.



● ...and later at Park Road

the council chamber and unfurled banners and placards and were escorted from the council building about ten minutes later by

a large force of RUC. Tennyson commented:

“Loyalist members of the council, including the lord mayor,

have publicly defended the right of the Orange and Black institutions to route their provocative parades through totally nationalist areas of Portadown.

“The council was also due to discuss at its monthly meeting two resolutions aimed at depriving the electorate of the right to choose and vote for the candidate of their choice.”

“We believe that the self-styled upholders of democracy on Craigavon Council, responsible for these and other bigoted actions, by depriving others of freedom of speech, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly, have effectively deprived themselves of the right to those same freedoms. As a result, we feel we acted accordingly.”

(Continued from page 1.)

BRITISH TROOPERS ABSENT

under British law, is again an offense punishable with a heavy prison sentence. The law stops there but the grim reality goes much further.

Brian and Colm had alighted from a car on the Clough Road, crossed the road and got under a wire fence to begin crossing the field to where the arms were hidden. Without being called upon to halt, they were fired on from both sides of the road and were killed, in what must have been an act of premeditated murder by unknown gunmen who have since been blessed by the law, as their actions have been defended by government representatives and they have not been and will not be prosecuted.

"We have absolutely no means of redress and have sought to have this statement read out at the inquest to at least put on official record the victims' side of the story.

SAVAGERY

"Both of our sons suffered horrific wounds and an act of savagery was carried out on

the lifeless body of Colm McGirr. "It is quite clear that our sons could have been captured and taken alive. They presented no threat to the armed men who executed them. Those undercover soldiers probably took the precaution of unloading the hidden guns so that they would be in no danger. Having been taken alive, full provision exists within the British law to have charged and imprisoned Colm and Brian. Whilst we do not agree with Britain's involvement in Ireland, we recognize the cold-blooded fact that those soldiers had this option but instead chose to butcher the two unarmed men, sure in the guarantee of immunity from prosecution, even though they had broken their own law.

"Our sons were murdered as part of a shoot-to-kill policy, operated officially by British forces but having absolutely no legality, since parliament has not sanctioned summary execution as the penalty for intention to illegally possess firearms — the only possible charge which

could have been laid against Colm and Brian.

OFFICIAL

"That this shoot-to-kill policy is official can be seen from the consistent way it has been operated against nationalists in republican areas, either joyriding, or in the vicinity of a cache of weapons, or actually carrying weapons.

"We accuse the British administration of murder and intimidation and of having no right to be in Ireland except through the use of brute force and illegalities.

"Other bereaved families have experienced cover-up after cover-up and one inquest has been adjourned indefinitely and the coroner has resigned over gross irregularities in RUC evidence.

"We are protesting now at the identity of our sons' assassins being officially covered up and we accuse the British government of operating a shoot-to-kill policy in the North of Ireland."

Irish American Defense Fund
Will Hold a
BENEFIT SOCIAL
 On
SATURDAY, MARCH 30th
 From 10 P.M. to 2 A.M.
 at
Ye Auld Sod
 23rd Street and 3rd Avenue, NYC
Music by Joe McShane (Direct from Co. Armagh)
 (He played for INA members during the 1984 Internment Day Tour of the Six Counties)
Suggested Donation: \$10.00
 Send all inquiries and donations to:
IRISH AMERICAN DEFENSE FUND
 P.O. Box 1025 FDR Station
 New York, NY 10022
 All proceeds will go to defray the legal expenses and to support the families of Irish Political Prisoners in America

PASS ALONG THIS COPY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE

Setback For RUC Strategy

BY JANE PLUNKETT

RUC ATTEMPTS to recruit paid-perjurers suffered further embarrassing setbacks as, within the past week, two individuals formally repudiated fabricated statements they had signed incriminating others.

These retractions have also highlighted the sordid methods used by the RUC in attempting to railroad large-scale convictions — methods which include pressurisation, intimidation and plain blackmail.

On Wednesday, March 20th, Belfast solicitor Paddy McGrory announced that Newry man Eamon Collins had signed an affidavit retracting statements against 12 men from the Newry/South Armagh area.

Collins, a member of Newry Sinn Fein, was one of several local men arrested within hours of the IRA's devastating mortar attack of February 28th on Newry RUC Barracks. During the days which followed, the men were reportedly subjected to intensive physical and psychological pressure by the RUC, who were intent on sal-



vaging their dented morale by announcing statements in which he claimed involvement in two killings in 1983 and 1984, and on March 8th, he was remanded in custody at a court in Banbridge. Six days later, 12 men appeared at Belfast Magistrates Court facing a number of charges, including six alleged killings. According to the RUC, the charges were the result of Collins' statements.

In fact, the RUC were already aware of Collins' unwillingness to give evidence and

they engaged in further manipulations, intent on obtaining another paid-perjurer. Paddy McGrory, Collins' legal representative, was refused access to his client and was told, by telephone, that Collins had engaged other solicitors. These, it emerged, were a firm headed by a member of the RUC Police Authority, Terence Shiels.

At a remand court hearing last Friday, McGrory stated that he had "firm evidence" that the RUC had tried lies to get him out of the case. The affair provoked a rare expression of criticism from within the North's colonial legal system. Resident Magistrate Harry Hall said he had "an inbred suspicion about the change" and refused a legal aid certificate to the firm now claiming to represent Collins.

Following Collins' retraction on Wednesday, one of the 12 men being held was

released on bail. Within the next few days, most of the others are also expected to be freed. However, several of those subjected to intense RUC pressure themselves signed statements and are likely to remain in custody.

GIBSON

Also on Wednesday, four loyalists walked free from Crumlin Road Court following last Saturday's retraction by Belfast loyalist John Gibson.

Gibson, who is currently serving a life sentence for four sectarian killings, had been 'persuaded' by the RUC, in the hope of a speedy release, to sign statements incriminating over 50 loyalists in alleged UVF activities.

At Gibson's trial last November, the presiding Diplock judge, Lord Chief Justice Lowry, meted out four life-terms, but as in previous paid-perjurer cases, significantly and conveniently Lowry did not specify a minimum term of imprisonment.

Despite the setbacks represented by these latest retractions, the RUC show no sign of abandoning the paid-perjurer tactic. The Kirkpatrick show-trial is still in its preliminary stages and on Wednesday, the first of three trials based on the evidence of Belfast loyalist William 'Budgie' Allen began.

Brit security breached



ON FRIDAY, March 15th, IRA Volunteers detonated a bomb in Newry, succeeding for the second time in 48 hours in breaching the heavy crown force presence in the town.

An IRA engineer had earlier that day carefully assembled the device. Three Volunteers were then responsible for delivering the bomb to its target — Wellworths Store in Hill Street. Having accomplished their task without mishap, warnings were given and the area was cleared. The bomb exploded around 5pm, causing severe damage.

DUNGANNON

On Saturday, March 16th, three RUC men were injured, one seriously, when four IRA Volunteers attacked an RUC armoured car at Augherainey, several miles outside Dungannon.

The three RUC men were part of a full-time guard established

some time ago to protect a local RUC Reservist called Courtney.

The night before the operation, the IRA commandeered a house overlooking a T-junction. Around lunchtime the following day, the RUC car approached the T-junction and turned right. Four IRA Volunteers, all armed with M16 semi-automatic rifles, ran forward from the house and took up firing position behind the hedge.

As the armoured vehicle drew level with the Volunteers' position, an explosive device struck the front passenger door, seriously injuring one RUC man.

The Volunteers all opened fire on the car, hitting it with more than 50 rounds. They then with-

drew from the area.

KEADY

On Tuesday, March 19th, in Keady, South Armagh, the failure of a detonator to explode a 35lb bomb saved several RUC from almost certain death.

Some time before the IRA had taken a commandeered Ford Cortina car to a safe location where new number plates were fitted. On Tuesday evening an IRA engineer placed a 35lb bomb in the car, which was then driven to Victoria Street in Keady. After the vehicle was placed in position, two Volunteers entered the shop opposite the car and placed a package on the counter, claiming it was a bomb.

The area was cleared of civilians by the time the RUC arrived. An IRA Volunteer then detonated the bomb from a secure vantage point but only the detonator exploded.

Sean O'glaigh Na hEireann
Irish Northern Aid
Bronx Unit
Easter Commemoration
 on
Easter Sunday, April 7th
 at
Gaelic Park Casino
 240th Street & Broadway, Bronx
Mass: 10 a.m. Breakfast 11 a.m.
Tickets: \$12 each; table of ten: \$120
 For information and tickets, call:
 (212)567-3604
 Chairman: John McElhoney
 Guest Speaker: Martin Galvin

Community Events

GAELIC MASS

The New Jersey Gaelic League and their president, Ed Roth of Dumont, NJ, invite you to attend their annual Mass in Irish on Saturday, April 13th, at 8 p.m. at Immaculate Conception Church, Summit St., Norwood, NJ. The Mass is to commemorate the 1916 Easter Week Uprising in Dublin, Ireland and to pray for peace in northeast Ireland. The music for the Mass will be by the Clan na Vale Pipe Band, with the New Jersey Gaelic

League Choir singing Seán Ó Riada's Mass in Irish under the direction of organist Marie FitzGerald of Dumont, NJ.

Immediately after the Mass there will be a céilí mór (great Irish dance) in the school hall, across the street from the church. Mike Flanagan and Seán Fahy will play for the céilí dancing, with Dr. Frank Holt of River Vale, NJ calling the céilí dances. Admission is \$3 for

adults and \$1.50 for children and students. You need not be Irish to attend. A "céad míle fáilte" (hundred thousand welcomes) is extended to all - adults and children - to attend the Mass and join in the céilí dancing. Tea and Irish soda bread will be served.

For further information or directions, call chairperson Margaret Ferguson of Old Tappan, NJ at (201) 666-1252.

EMERALD ASSOCIATION

The Emerald Association has announced that their annual feis is scheduled for May 19th. It will be held at the Putnam County Park in Carmel and is being co-chaired by Rosie Kelly and John Glynn. This year they have been selected to host the Senior US Championship. The winner will receive the North American Feis Commission Perpetual Belt to keep for one year. At the end of the year, they will receive a replica of the Belt to keep permanently.

This championship embraces

both males and females and includes the following age categories: ages 15-17 and 17 and over. This year the qualifications have been expanded to include 3rd place winners in the above age groups. The syllabus is scheduled for distribution during the first week in April.

Inquiries concerning the feis or requests for copies of the syllabus should be directed to Entries Chairlady Gerakine Glynn, RD 10 Center Rd., Box 61, Mahopac, NY 10541.

DERRY BALL

The 78th anniversary Derry Ball will be held on Saturday, April 20th, at 9 p.m. at the Irish Center, 6815 Emlen St., W. Mount Airy, Philadelphia. Entertainment will be provided by Dickie McManus and the Irish Revolution showband. Admission: \$15 couples, \$8 singles. For further information, call 446-1831. The ball is sponsored by the Sons and Daughters of Derry.

COMMEMORATION

The annual Republican Easter Commemoration will be held at the Tom Desmond monument in Holy Cross Cemetery, Colma, California, on Easter Sunday, April 7.

The parade will assemble at the main gate at 2:15 p.m. There will be speakers from the Republican movement. The general public is welcome.

Real Estate For Sale

31 statute acres of hillside land, including virgin bog in County Clare. \$12,000. For details write: Rynee, Spanish Point, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare.

RODDY McCORLEY SOCIETY



John Dorris, Dan McGonigle, and Jim Mallon of the Roddy McCorley Society in Belfast and Jim Lyons of the Irish American Fenian Society by the Fenian float

The Roddy McCorley Society in Belfast requests that Tara Connors from Seattle, Washington, contact them at:

Roddy McCorley Society, c/o Mr. Michael McMurrugh, Moyard House, Glen Rd., Belfast BT118LJ, Ireland.

QUEENS AOH

The Queens County Board AOH and Ladies AOH will sponsor their 41st Annual Communion Mass and Breakfast on Sunday, April 14th at Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception at 72-00 Douglaston Pkwy., in Douglaston, Queens. The Mass will be at 10 a.m. It will be celebrated by Msgr. Joseph Henehan of Our Lady of Mount Carmel parish in Astoria. Chairpersons for this event are Harry Murphy and Mary Lilly.

Tickets are \$12.50 per person. The Queens County Board

AOH and the Ladies AOH are proud to announce that the guest speaker for this year's communion breakfast will be Denis Dillon, Nassau County District Attorney.

Presidents Tim O'Sullivan and Dorothy Voelker, Queens County Board AOH and Ladies AOH respectively, invite all Hibernians to join the Queens AOH at this annual event.

For information and tickets, contact chairpersons Harry Murphy at (718) 347-1076, or Mary Lilly at (718) 468-0506.

SUNNYSIDE

INA

Sunnyside Unit INA will hold their regular meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Slattery's, 52-13 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, Queens. (52nd Street Station on IRT No. 7). All members are urged to attend. New members welcome.

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And the Host of Kind Welcomes
Is a Rebel from Cork!
Prop. Pete Donoghue

WESTCHESTER/ PUTNAM INA

On April 14 the Westchester community will be honored by a visit from this year's New York City St. Patrick's Day parade grand marshal, Peter King, and his family. They will attend the Easter Rising commemoration brunch sponsored by Westchester/Putnam's Irish Northern Aid unit.

A large turnout is expected to

fill Brodie's Restaurant on Route 202 and the Taconic Parkway (Yorktown Motor Inn) to hear Mr. King address the subject of British tyranny in Ireland in 1916 and 1985. Putnam's Owen Farrell will serve as master of ceremonies.

Suggested donation is \$10. For tickets and information, call

unit chairman, Tom Foley, at (914) 232-5614.

The Westchester/Putnam unit of Irish Northern Aid meets on the first Wednesday of each month at the home of chairman, Tom Foley, 24 Deer Park Road, Katonah. The next scheduled meeting will take place on Wednesday, April 3, at 8:00 p.m.



The Westchester-Putnam Unit of INA

LOYALIST ALIENATION FOR DIPLOMATIC BREAKTHROUGH

by Peter King

At this juncture, I believe that my terminology should be defined. In the context of northeast Ireland, "loyalist" is interchanged with "Protestant" and "nationalist" is interchanged with "Catholic." It has been, however, and continues to be my firm belief that the tragedy of northeast Ireland is in no sense a "religious" conflict. The loyalists historically were Scotch or English settlers who happened to be Protestant and the nationalists were native Irish who happened to be Catholic. It has also been my belief that the loyalist and nationalist communities have far more in common with one another than they do with England. The British, however, have succeeded in dividing the communities and pitting one against the other by according the loyalist majority a status superior to the nationalists. Among the working class, however, where, ironically, the animosity is most bitter, the loyalist superiority is often marginal. As Andy Tyrrie stated to me: "The Catholics have always claimed that they have been second class citizens in northeast Ireland. That is not true. The loyalists were the second class citizens, the Catholics were third class citizens."

Because of the traditional loyalist attachment to British rule, however, loyalist politicians generally refrain from any criticism of British policy. Thus many loyalist politicians support the use of supergrasses because they believe that to attack any part of the British system would give credence to the nationalist movement. Thus, while loyalists are being illegally imprisoned, their elected representatives have been silent and, accordingly, have lost touch with many of their constituents.

George Seawright is an elected

member of the Belfast City Council and the Northern Ireland Assembly. Some of his remarks, such as his desire to "incinerate" Catholics, can only be described as undisguised bigotry. He does, however, demonstrate an intellectual consistency uncommon among loyalist politicians. For instance, he has sided with Sinn Fein in the Belfast Council when he believes nationalist representatives are being denied their rights. He is also an outspoken opponent of the supergrasses and is opposed to the

Britain in the form of a six-county Ulster. Understandably, the nationalists reject Tyrrie's proposal because they believe — quite rightly in my opinion — that a loyalist controlled six-county state would result in the same type of government-sanctioned oppression of the nationalists that characterized northeast Ireland from 1920 - 1968. Tyrrie is, however, very much opposed to supergrasses and strip searches and is anxious to set forth his positions on these issues to Irish, Americans. Indeed, my meeting

attended. The meeting was held in the Loyalist Club on the Shankill Road which is the embodiment of the most bitter hatred between loyalists and nationalists. Yet, as a Catholic and professed nationalist supporter, I was graciously and politely received. Quite frankly, I could not imagine such a meeting taking place several years ago. These most dedicated loyalists were willing to ignore my Catholic religion and republican sympathies in an attempt to reach agreement on matters such as supergrasses which are of concern to both loyalists and nationalists.

I do not for a moment minimize the extent of the breach between the communities. Nonetheless, I believe that there now exists a unique diplomatic opportunity which should be seized before the moment passes. The ideal role for the United States to play is as an honest broker. Every effort should be made by the United States to encourage meaningful dialogue between the two communities on issues of mutual relevance and importance.



Peter King

strip-searches of women in Armagh Prison even though few loyalists have yet been victimized by this degrading process.

Andy Tyrrie heads a paramilitary organization which has killed many nationalists. For several years, however, he has advocated independence from

with him at the UDA headquarters in East Belfast went on for more than 3 hours.

What most vividly demonstrated to me the dramatic change in loyalist attitude and thinking, however, was my meeting with accused UVF members and their relatives which Seawright also

'London and Dublin can be expected to resist any Loyalist-Nationalist dialogue because that will limit their influence.'

Supergrasses and strip-searches are two such issues. Additionally, the United States must not only permit but indeed encourage loyalist and nationalist representatives to set forth and articulate their positions to the American people. In short, the United States must discard its visa denial policy and allow all northeast Ireland representatives into our country including nationalists such as Gerry Adams, Danny

Morrison and Owen Carron and loyalists such as Andy Tyrrie, George Seawright and Ian Paisley.

The time has also long since come to acknowledge that a war situation exists in northeast Ireland, and peace will not come until all parties to the conflict including para-militaries such as the Ulster Defense Association, the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Irish Republican Army are permitted to take part in whatever negotiations are ultimately held.

My own views on northeast Ireland are unchanged. I believe that northeast Ireland is a failed political entity and that the only viable, long-term solution is a united 32 county Ireland wherein the legitimate rights of loyalists and nationalists would be guaranteed. The precise framework and timetable for a united Ireland would be arrived at after honest and meaningful diplomatic initiatives by London and Dublin and negotiations among all parties including para-militaries.

Ideally, the United States would set this process in motion by furthering the dialogue between loyalists and nationalists. Even, however, if the dialogue does not bring about a long-term political solution, it could nevertheless result in the alleviation of human rights violations by the British against both communities and that in itself would be a very meaningful achievement.

Finally, London and Dublin can be expected to resist any effort to achieve nationalist-loyalist dialogue because that will limit their influence. The English and Irish governments have, however, failed miserably over the past 65 years in northeast Ireland. Both have cynically manipulated and abandoned the communities whose interests they supposedly represent. In short, the bankrupt policies of London and Dublin cannot be allowed to once again frustrate the hope of progress.

The people of northeast Ireland have suffered too long and too hard for the United States to ignore the potentially historic diplomatic opportunity which presently exists. The time for action is now. The judge is history.

Clan Na Gael's SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATING THE EASTER RISING

April 12th 8 P.M.

Speaker: MARTIN GALVIN

The Astorian Manor 25-22 Astoria Blvd., Astoria

Honorees:

Harry Barrett
Patrick J. Clarke
Thomas Lydon
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Charlie
McGinty

Tickets: \$35

For information, call Chris Dixon at (212) 829-3243

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The Central Board of Irish Northern Aid ANNUAL EASTER COMMEMORATION DINNER

Sunday, April 7th, 1985

STUMP'S BANQUET INN
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12:30 to 5:00 p.m.
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SEÁN PATRICK WAI

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