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IRISH FREEDOM

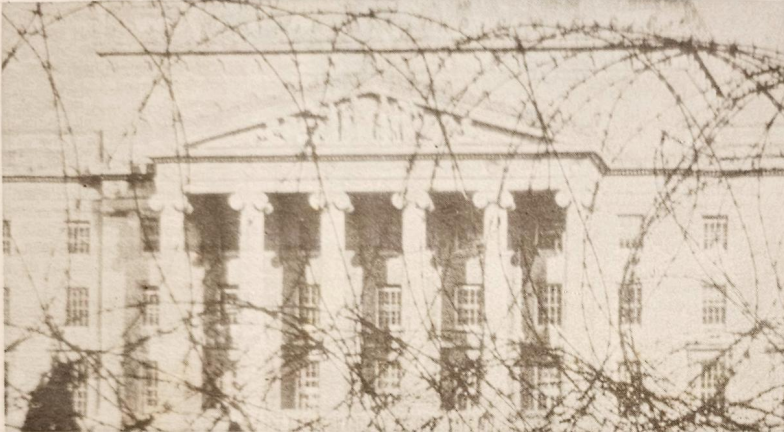
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HUNGER-STRIKE MARTYRS Commemoration

BUNDORAN

SAT. 25th. AUGUST

ASSEMBLE EAST END
AT 3PM

Speaker: DÁITHÍ Ó CONAILL

EXTRADITION DECISIONS

THE STATEMENT of the French Justice Ministry in refusing to seek the extradition of Adrian Hopkins on Friday, July 27 last was not given any proper attention in the Irish media, north or south. The Justice Ministry spokesman said the French were not going to seek the extradition of Hopkins as it was contrary to international law to extradite their own citizens.

France, in common with seven other European countries will not extradite their own citizens. They therefore refuse to ask the Dublin administration to extradite an Irish citizen to France because they regard it as a principle of international law not to do so.

The fact that this statement pointed up the treachery of the Dublin administration's extradition policy to Britain meant that it was fudged by the broadcast media who simply said the "French authorities were not seeking to extradite Adrian Hopkins" without giving the reason for it.

PROTECTION

The French authorities in 1988 refused to hand over Harry Flynn to the British, thus giving more protection to Irish citizens than the Coalition administration in the 26 counties is prepared to do. At the time the French cited the Special Court Harry Flynn would be "tried" by and the likelihood of persecution as reasons for refusing the extradition request.

Meanwhile Dublin's High Court has refused Dubliner Desmond Ellis' appeal against an extradition order to Britain on "conspiracy" charges sometime between January 1, 1981 and October 27, 1983 when he was not even in Britain. The contrast with the French decisions is glaring.

INSTRUMENTAL
Gow was instrumental in bringing Thatcher to power in Britain. He fashioned her policies in political, economic and social terms. Thatcher's isolation from the current mainstream of European political thinking is due in no small measure to the warped mind of Ian Gow. In his view, England saw no evil, heard no evil, and did no evil.

As was expected, Free State politicians bent over backwards in siding with England on this issue. From Stickey left to constipated right, all Free State politicians were united in their condemnations. They condemned the death of a human being for the wrong reasons. The reasons were political.

Grief is universal. It knows no boundaries, be they race, colour or creed. Jane Gow and her two sons bear grief at this time and Irish Republicans understand. We have seen a lot of grief on our streets, in our homes, in jails and graveyards. Can there be an end to the cause of suffering?

SOLUTION

There is a solution to 800 years of strife. England and English governments must accept that they have no place in Ireland. NOW they must declare their COMMITMENT to withdraw from Ireland and then, and only then, shall England take her place among the nations of Europe and remove the ramps from No. 10 Downing Street.

BRITIS UNDER SIEGE

FOLLOWING the death of English Tory MP Ian Gow, steel ramps were erected outside No. 10 Downing Street on Tuesday night, July 31. British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, made an impassioned plea to her minions to take extra care against Irish rebels. She was but echoing the words of Queen Elizabeth I and underlining her country's long domination and fear of Ireland. Rule Britannia had once more proved fallible and England inept.

The death of Ian Gow will not be lamented by many Irish people. He personified all that was evil in British rule. He gloated over the deaths of the 1981 Hunger Strike Ten, the Gibraltar Three and was a rabid supporter of Paisley's unionist sectar-

ianism. He lived in the imperial past and was proud of his nickname, "The British Bulldog".

Gow was a typical product of the post-Second World War British establishment. Too young to participate in a major

conflict, he found an outlet for his fascist tendencies in the British army in which he served in Omagh, Co. Tyrone. While serving in Malaya his Goebbels-like talents were much appreciated by the psy-ops department of that terrorist organisation.

50
YEARS
AGO:

Russell dies on active service

IN AUGUST 1940 Europe was in the throes of WW2. Hitler's armies had overrun the continent and a tense and nervous England fought the "Battle of Britain" in the air from July to September. While Germany was superior on land, England's navy and air-force frustrated Hitler's invasion plan called "Operation Sealion".

For Irish Republicans, August 1940 saw several military reverses and losses, one after another, but nowhere was there a political surrender or a climb-down on principle. Between 1,000 and 1,500 men and women were in prison or internment camps in England and Ireland, North and South and hardship to families and other dependants was great.

Cork Jail was a military Detention Centre housing Republican internees while a new extensive concentration camp at the Curragh was being built. Volunteers of the 1st Cork Brigade were engaged in digging a tunnel for escape into the jail (now part of University College Cork) from a shaft sunk in the grounds of nearby Lapp's private asylum on the Western Road.

Members of the local Special Branch became aware of this and on August 3 opened fire there with submachine guns without any warning. Those driving the tunnel were unarmed and John Joe Kavanagh and Roger Ryan were severely wounded. A third man, Joseph B. O'Sullivan was unhurt and refused to come out until a crowd gathered. He then emerged unscathed.

SURVIVED

Roger Ryan survived his many wounds and was later prominent in the local GAA. But John Joe Kavanagh died in an ambulance on the way to hospital. He was interred in the Republican Plot in St. Finbar's cemetery which was first opened to receive the remains of the murdered Lord-Mayor, Tomás MacCurtain twenty years earlier.

Coming on top of the two deaths on hunger strike the previous April, this murderous action poisoned the atmosphere between Republicans and the Fianna Fáil-controlled 26-County State. Brian O'Higgins notes (Wolfe Tone Annual 1950 p. 142) that "Republican soldiers were to be shot at sight and so they went armed day and night in their own defence." Further tragedies seemed inevitable.

Then two days after the Cork shootings

Joe McGarrity, long-time and famed Clan-na-Gael leader died in far-away Philadelphia. He was 66 and a native of Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone. From when he landed in the US in 1892 he was active in the Clan and lost two fortunes (he was a successful businessman) in the Cause of Irish Freedom.

Joe managed de Valera's tour of the States in 1919-20, published a newspaper named the *Irish Press* in Philadelphia from 1918 to 1922 (which cost him \$60,000), rejected the Treaty of Surrender and called de Valera's entry into Leinster House in 1927 an "act of treason", which it undoubtedly was.

A consignment of 500 Thompson sub-machine guns purchased by him in June 1921 were seized by US Customs, but released to him in 1925. Over the next ten years he smuggled them all into Ireland. Later he was the American end of the axis with Seán Russell in Dublin which gave rise to the Sabotage Campaign of 1939-40. From 1936, he and Russell had worked together on this project.

It is estimated that McGarrity spent \$100,000 - a huge sum in those days - over his lifetime in contributions for Irish Freedom. He did his utmost on each occasion to avoid splits in the Movement but once they had taken place, he was decisive in his actions.

Two years after his death while still a leader of the Clan-na-Gael and IRA Veterans of America, Inc., as the post-1922 organisation was called, a volume of his poems was published in New York with a foreword by the poet, Pádraic Colum. A similar work was published in Ireland by the Talbot Press with a foreword by Ella Young of the University of California.

In both cases the work was entitled "Celtic Moods and Memories" and dedicated "To all who love and have loved Ireland". The titles include his friends, O'Donovan Rossa, Roger Casement, Harry Boland, Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows, and he did address verses "To My Orange Countrymen."

Joe McGarrity's invaluable library of 10,000 volumes, many of them quite rare, passed to Villanova University when Clan-na-Gael proved unable to house them in accordance with his will. His voluminous correspondence was edited by Seán Cronin in the early 1970s and presented by him and the late Joe Clarke to the National Library in Kildare Street, Dublin. Cronin also published "The McGarrity Papers" in 1972.

The Republican Movement could ill afford to lose such key men but worse was to come. On the day of McGarrity's death, August 5, Seán Russell attended a



● The memorial in Fairview Park, Dublin, to Honour the memory of Seán Russell, IRA Chief-of-Staff, and his comrades of 50 years ago. Erected by the National Graves Association.

top level meeting in Berlin of Intelligence people which included also Foreign Minister Ribbentrop who was personally insulting to him. They did not attempt to give the Irish leader directions as he and the Irish liberation movement were "their own men".

But they did arrange submarine transport home for both Russell and Frank Ryan. Three days later, on August 8, they left Wilhelmshaven under one of the most experienced U-boat captains, Commandant von Stockhausen. The trip was codenamed "Operation Dove" and Russell and Ryan "Agent Richard I" and "Agent Richard II", following Abwehr (German Intelligence Organisation) usage.

A U-boat was made available to them because of the importance attached to the operation by both the German Foreign Office and Abwehr (military intelligence) II. The naval staff resisted this because of risk to a very valuable craft. Strict instructions were given to comply as far as possible with the wishes of the two Irishmen as regards a landing place.

Ballyferrier, Co. Kerry was chosen for the 15th August, a church holiday when strangers would not be noticed in a Gaeltacht area. Ryan as a Gaelgeoir loífa would have been at home in Baile an Fheiritéirigh. But disaster struck . . .

VIOLENT SICKNESS

Enno Stephan records: "Russell was taken ill with violent sickness . . . severe pains . . . frightful agonies . . . his condition worsened. On August 14 Seán Russell died in Frank Ryan's arms when the U-boat was 100 miles to the west of Galway. He was buried at sea wrapped in a German war ensign almost in sight of Ireland for whose freedom and unification he had fought a life-long battle."

He had succumbed to a burst gastric ulcer, two Berlin medical specialists of the famous Charité Hospital concluded independently of each other after studying official reports by Ryan, the U-boat commanding officer, his second-in-

command and his medical orderly (there was no doctor on board), Frank Ryan returned to Lorient, (Brittany) German submarine base and so ended what Stephan calls "drama on the high seas."

General Seán Russell, Chief of Staff, IRA, was 47 years when he died, and was in harness to the end. The Roll of Honour of those who died for Ireland 1936-46 records that he "died overseas on active service".

Even his enemies have been forced to respect and pay tribute to this intrepid soldier of Ireland who served from the inception of the Irish Volunteers in 1913, through 1916 and all subsequent campaigns to his honourable death, still striking at the Irish people's only enemy - British Imperialism. People are so proud, even to this day, to have served under the man Seán Russell.

On September 9, 1951, a memorial statue to his memory was unveiled in the presence of a large crowd in Fairview Park, Dublin. It was near his old home and also in the area where he fought in 1916. The names of the Volunteers who gave their lives in the Campaign he initiated (1938-46) are inscribed on its base and three overdue Irish volleys were fired in salute to him in particular and to all 30 of them.

"Behind the files of Easter Week And ranked, battalions tread of '21, Close behind the lime-stained dead of '22, Seán Russell at their head they come . . ." (Brendan Behan)

But other disasters lurked around the corner. On August 16, 1940 a house at 98A Rathgar Road, Dublin was surrounded by armed police from Dublin Castle. Brian O'Higgins says they were "sent to arrest them (the occupants) and if they so wished to shoot them dead. Soldiers of the Republic had been shot down without challenge or warning, so Paddy McGrath (again) and Tom Harte were prepared." (It was just under a fortnight since J.J. Kavanagh was killed and Roger Ryan badly wounded).

O'Higgins continues: "They (McGrath and Harte) were determined to fight their way out and in the battle that followed the younger man was wounded and two policemen were killed. Paddy McGrath could have escaped, but he stood by his comrade and both were arrested together. A special military court was set up to pass sentence of death on them . . ."

SPECIAL MILITARY COURT

Following the reprieve campaign and commutation of the death sentence on Tomás Og MacCurtáin the previous month, a Special Military Court was indeed established. The Emergency Powers Act (Amendment No. 2, July 1940) was the instrument. It provided for the summary trial by courts martial of civilians not subject to military law, and the imposition of the death penalty in ALL CASES. sentence to be carried out by shooting within 72 hours (no time for reprieve campaigns!) and no right of appeal was allowed to any other court from either conviction or sentence.

The Act consisted of one paragraph comprised of one sentence. Paddy McGrath had cheated the Special Criminal Court by hunger strike a year earlier. This time it would be different.

With him was Tom Harte of Lurgan, Co. Armagh and a Liverpool-Irishman, Tom Hunt, who had escaped from the house but was captured some days later. Eileen O'Kelly, a Cumann na mBan woman and a Dubliner whose father was an Easter Week veteran, also escaped from the house and was on the run for years.

More next month. (Refs: "Spies in Ireland" by Enno Stephan; "A Dictionary of Irish History 1800 - 1980" by D.J. Hickey and J.E. Doherty; "The IRA" by T.P. Coogan; "The Wolfe Tone Annual" 1950 by Brian O'Higgins.)

MANDELA RECOGNISES IRISH LINKS

"We cannot accept a situation where a particular population group have a veto ... in a country."

"The methods used by oppressed people are determined by the oppressor."

THE WORDS of Nelson Mandela on RTE's *Today Tonight* programme on July 2 last starkly illustrate the fact that both the South African and the Six-county regimes are maintained by discrimination, gerrymandering and colonial terrorism.

His visit and the controversy he provoked among the establishment by his remarks brought out clearly that in Ireland and South Africa the people have taken up arms to actively resist terrorism and imperialism and to pursue their legitimate rights to self-determination.

Nelson Mandela and his delegation were clearly moved by the tumultuous reception they got from thousands of ordinary Irish people during his visit and he made several comparisons between the struggles for freedom in



● Nelson Mandela acknowledges the enthusiastic reception from the Irish people. South Africa and Ireland.

And a further point he made while addressing Leinster House politicians in Dublin could just as well be applied to events in Ireland: "We should not mistake the promise of change for change itself". How true!

On Monday night, July 2, Sinn Féin Poblachtach leaders delivered a letter to Mr Mandela at the Berkeley Court Hotel,

along with a copy of the policy document **EIRE NUA**.

MEETING

Later that night Dáithí O Conaill, Leas-Uachtarán and Cathleen Knowles, Ard-Rúnaí, met with Nelson Mandela briefly and expressed Sinn Féin Poblachtach's solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa.

The letter stated: "Cuirimid fáilte mór

romhat go dtí ár dtír ar son Sinn Féin Poblachtach. We welcome you and your wife Winnie very warmly to our country on behalf of Sinn Féin Poblachtach. We are an affiliate of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement and our members have worked consistently for your cause of freedom and justice.

SECOND-CLASS CITIZENS

"Our two nations have suffered grievously at the

hands of colonial and racist powers. We too, live under an apartheid system where thousands of our people are treated as second class citizens in their own country. We know what it means to live in ghettos; to endure the terror of an occupying army and to suffer the denial of equal rights and opportunities for all our children.

"Your courage in enduring long years of harsh

imprisonment has been an inspiration to all Irish Republicans. Like you, many of our members have suffered long imprisonment. Our Honorary Vice-President, Seán Keenan, spent 14 years in a British jail though he never appeared before a court of law. Twelve of our noblest sons, in recent years, gave their lives in the self sacrifice of hunger strike rather than accept the criminalisation of Ireland's struggle for freedom.

"The affinity between our respective organisations runs deep, forged as it has been in the common struggle for human dignity and liberty. We trust you are not unaware of the solidarity shared with your fighting sons and daughters in the mid-1970s.

"We wish you continuing success in your quest for freedom and hope that in the near future our respective countries will take their place as free and independent communities among the nations of the Earth.

Beir bua (Victory to you),
Signed:

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh (President)
Dáithí Ó Conaill (Vice-President)
Cathleen Knowles (General Secretary)"

1992 JOBS BATTLE HEATS UP

DUBLIN, CORK AND THURLES factories are the locations of the latest battles in the war to save Irish jobs and protect the incomes of workers in the run-up to 1992 and the efforts by the Dublin administration and employers to lower wages for when the "free movement of capital and labour" becomes a reality.

What is now a major offensive by multinational employers in particular is illustrated by the recent IRISH PRESS dispute between 750 workers and the US Ingersoll group who own 50 per cent of shares. Ingersoll threatened to pull out of Ireland because his empire was in trouble in the USA. At the eleventh hour a deal was agreed to avert closure, but how long this will last is uncertain.

For 240 full-time and 250 part-time workers in the GATEAUX bakery in Finglas, Dublin, the battle of wills is continuing follow-

owing the deliberate sacking eight weeks ago of five bakers. Bakers Union sources insist that this was designed to provoke a strike and the British multinational Allied Lyons who own the Finglas plant have now served eight weeks redundancy notice on the entire work-force.

ARROGANCE

With undisguised arrogance the owners also announced they would be retaining a sales staff in Finglas to market cakes made in Britain, where bakers are a semi-skilled trade. In Ireland bakers are fully-skilled and therefore

they command a larger salary. The workers say the exercise is designed to blackmail the workers into accepting lower salaries despite the fact that Gateaux is making a handsome profit on its Dublin operation. The union will not negotiate until the five bakers get their jobs back and plan to picket any marketing centre for British-produced Gateaux cakes.

The other important feature of this dispute has been the way Bertie Ahern, Dublin FF Labour minister has weighed in on behalf of the employers and completely ruled out any state take-over of the bakery.

STRATEGY

On Monday night, July 30, he said: "I am going to do nothing. The factory is

now closed." In an RTE interview the previous Wednesday he gave the game away and exposed the employers' strategy when he said that while there were jobs available "as companies geared up for the changed commercial environment after 1992 they were not on the old conditions".

In Thurles, Co. Tipperary, the 20-year-old contract between ERIN FOODS (owned by the Irish Sugar Company) and the US-based multinational Heinz will be ended in three months. This contract accounts for 50 per cent of Erin Foods production and endangers 20 jobs in Thurles. The town already has an unemployment rate of 35 per cent following the closure in 1989 of the sugar factory, which meant a loss of £2 million per year in wages.

Heinz boss Tony O'Reilly was himself once head of the Irish Sugar Company and is now prepared to drop the joint venture with Erin Foods that provided him with his ladder to personal success and wealth.

Meanwhile RYANAIR is on the verge of strike because of management's refusal to recognise a trade

union. A strike on Monday July 30, was narrowly averted with concessions on pay and conditions but the denial of the fundamental right to be represented by a trade union remains the point at issue. Management are objecting to any 'third party' interference, even by the Labour Court.

MULTINATIONAL PRACTICES

Ryanair represents the furthest penetration into Irish industry of multinational practices such as non-recognition of unions.

The latest casualty of the failed policy of relying on foreign capital is the Cork computer firm CONCURRENT COMPUTERS which announced on Monday, July 30, it is to close with the loss of 186 jobs.

Again the reason given is problems in their US parent company, based in Tinton Falls.

In a statement on the current industrial disputes Sinn Féin Poblachtach President Ruairí Ó Brádaigh said that the current offensive by multinationals and their backers in the Dublin administration "cannot succeed if workers are united and prepared to withdraw their labour to fight for decent wages and working conditions and the fundamental human right to representation by a trade union."

He pointed to the settlement achieved by Waterford Glass workers in recent weeks as an example of the success of standing up to 'bullish' employers.

FEIS NA POBLACHTA BÁC

TÉAMA: DAICHEADÁÍ DEARMADTA
8ú MEÁN FÓMHAIR, 1990
AN CULTURLANN, BAILE NA MANACH
ag tosú ar 2 i.n.
Stiúrthóir: Seosamh Ó Maoileoin, fón: 044 (23302)

TWO JAILED IN USA

TWO ACTIVISTS in the cause of Irish freedom have received prison sentences in the USA for "conspiracy to export firearms" in a case where US Customs and FBI agents set out to entrap people into an agreement to buy arms and when this fails they obtain convictions on the basis of a discussion about firearms without proving either agreement or intent.

Cathal Malone (64) of San Francisco was sentenced to 2-and-a-half years in prison and three years probation by Judge Robert Varner in Montgomery, Alabama on June 25 last. His friend Brian Fleming (32) of Enterprise, Alabama was sentenced to three years and a \$6,000 fine on the same conspiracy charges. His sentence began in the maximum-security Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, on July 24.

MEDICAL CONDITION

Despite the efforts of lawyers for Cathal Malone to make the Judge aware of his serious medical condition (see report in SAOIRSE, May 1990) Cathal was not released pending sentencing — between April 5 and June 25 — and was initially held in the Montgomery City Jail where his medical condition worsened. After his own doctor and others wrote of their outrage at the callous treatment meted out to him, he was transferred to a prison hospital facility in Atlanta. As we go to press he has received assurances from the prison board that he would be transferred to California in closer proximity to his family.

The two men were arrested in January of this year after two years of visits from a US Customs agent, James Duff and a paid government informer, JR Cambron,

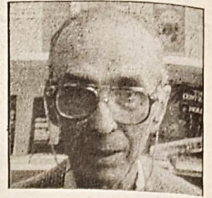
had failed to trap them into "viewing" automatic weapons. Cambron admitted during the trial that he and/or Duff had initiated the meetings.

PERMISSION REFUSED

Chief Superintendent James McClure of the RUC appeared at the trial to give evidence about Na Fianna Eireann (Malone and Fleming are organisers of Na Fianna in the USA) but in evidence Judge Varner refused the defence lawyer permission to question McClure about the role of the RUC in the Six Counties.

In a statement calling for support for the two imprisoned Irish activists who are going to appeal their convictions, Georgia Fleming, the wife of Brian, states that the convictions represent "a major threat to civil liberties and dangerous precedents were set.

"It establishes that mere "discussion" without proof of intent is enough to



● Cathal Malone

convict. The presence of a senior RUC officer, a member of a paramilitary "police force", in an American courtroom, was reminiscent of the Diplock

system. His testimony was given automatic credence by the judge, regardless of the reputation of the RUC for Gestapo-style tactics and its proven use of torture against the Irish people."

Donations to defray legal costs and/or letters of support and encouragement may be sent to:

Georgia Fleming, 309 W. Adam Street, Enterprise AL 36330, USA.

AITHEANTAS DON GHAELGE?

IS LEIR ó dhá mhír nuachtla de déanaí sna Sé Chontae Fíchead go bhfuil na boiceanna móra i dTeach Laighean agus eile ag déanamh neamhaird den Ghaeilge chomh minic agus a bhíodair riamh.

Tháinig litir chun solais le déanaí a chruithaíonn gur iarr rialtas Baile Atha Cliath ar "Chomhphobal na hEorpa" i 1971 gan aitheantas iomlán a thabhairt don Ghaeilge.

Dar leis an litir seo (a fuair Anois) a scríobh an Dr Pádraig Ó hÍrghille, Aire Gnothaí Eachtracha na linne sin i mBAC, d'iarr an rialtas gan an iomad tábhachta a thabhairt don Ghaeilge ar chúiseanna a bhain le "deachraíocht praiticiúla".

Theastaigh uaidh Stát na Sé Chontae Fíchead idirtheall a dhéanamh idir teanga oifigiúil agus teanga oibre — rud nach raibh ann sa Chomhphobal, a bhí sásta an stádas iomlán céanna a

acadúlá tré Ghaeilge a sholáthar do mhic léinn ná tíre seo.

Scríobh duine ó Roinn na Tíreolaíochta chuig an *Irish Times* le gaird á rá nár luaigh an Choláiste gur chóir Gaeilge a bheith ag iarrthóirí i bhfógraí a chur siad sa bpáipéar sin ag lorg iarrataisí fá choinne 12 post.

Lean sé leis: "Tá siad (údarais an Choláiste) ag iarraidh tábhacht na Gaeilge san Ollscoil a laghdú, go dtí nach mbeidh aon teacht amiar aici san institiúid seo níos mó. Faoi láthair níl ach fíorbheagán cúrsaí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge, agus is léir ón fógraí seo nach bhfuil an Ollscoil ag iarraidh an scéal seo a fheabhsú.

SARÚ AN DLÍ

"D'fheadfaí a rá go bhfuil Coláiste na hOllscoil, Gaillimh, ag sarú an dlí sa chás seo. Muna mbíonn an Ollscoil seo sásta freastal a dhéanamh

ar chearta phobal na Gael-tachta agus na Gaeilge, cé bheas sásta freastal orthú?"

Agus mar bharr ar an iomlán chuir an Coláiste litreacha i mBéarla chuig roinnt daoine i dTír Chon-

aill agus i gConamara le déanaí freisin ag insint dóibh go bhfuair siad duais Gaeilge!

WILLIE CLANCY SUMMER SCHOOL

A VERY successful public meeting sponsored by Clare Comhairle Ceantair of Sinn Féin Poblacht was held in Milltown-Malbay on July 14 during the annual Willie Clancy Summer School of traditional Irish music.

Many Republicans from the Six Counties were among the audience of Irish-Irelanders who heard Martin Calligan, Kilmurray-McMahon, as chairman, and Ruairí Ó Brádaigh as main speaker.

The problem in Ireland was not one of "international terrorism", the Sinn Féin Poblachtach President said; rather was it one of an unresolved national question. The British deny the Irish people the right to All-Ireland democracy, he continued.

"Mrs. Thatcher told the British House of Commons on May 17 this year, when she was condemning those who actively opposed British rule in Ireland (*Irish Times* May 18, '90): "They all have a full democratic vote, which they can exercise just the same as anyone else. Because they don't like the result, they bomb and maim..."

ROOT-CAUSE

Mr. Ó Brádaigh asserted that it was because Britain did not accept the Irish people's verdict and divid-

ed Ireland into two partition states that conflict had continued down the years to the present day. "Continued British interference is the root-cause of it all," he said.

He then quoted Bishop Finnegan of Killala's tribute to the late Cardinal O'Fiach (*Roscommon Herald* May 18, 1990) where he said the Cardinal believed "the presence of the British Army was aggravating the division between two already divided communities."

"He had stressed that a British withdrawal should be carefully planned and phased. A declaration of intent was the only thing which would get things moving," the Cardinal had said, according to Dr. Finnegan.

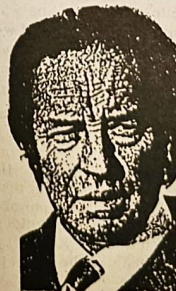
Just as Colonel Sillitoe was paid 'tithes' in Free State print — 'our valued allies' — so too did RTE 'dram up' for the General. Montrose has the doubtful distinction of being the first Quisling TV station in the history of the modern world. For long, of course, radio and television have been accepted here as extensions of the Establishment, retina and vocal chord. Both are undoubtedly powerful instruments for diffusing Government policy — a soporific potion and general anaesthetic when deftly applied to the national conscience. Indeed to render these potentials more effective, RTE has, to all intents and purposes, been made a 'ward of court'. It is a well-known fact that RTE personnel have been screened, intimidated, and limboed where necessary in the best Kafkaesque manner.

In some sad cases individuals have been reduced to intellectual impotency, moral castration, and a pronounced degree of schizophrenia. It is not uncommon, for instance, to hear radio/television personnel profess that they know they are pawns in the pro-British Dublin game, but that their hands are tied 'jobwise'. Nor is it uncommon either to hear the same salve being applied to the professional conscience by way of "whatever chance there is of slipping anything through the censor's grill, it is best aided by remaining 'inside'". I suppose they have an unfortunate point. Not all are that honest though. Certain Fíorghaels or Culture-Pushers of pre-1969 vintage have found that their new pro-British masks fitted very well, Thank You, and will now remain with them for the rest of their telly lives as 'face'! — weak-kneed establishment men rowing with every tide.

Gone are the days of 'Kevin Balladry' and pub Mother-Irelandry. True, the odd 'tear and the smile' breaks through betimes, though most of the 'alco-patriotics' are now kept well behind closed doors. Big Brother is on the prowl! — always ready to ear-wig and pounce. Propaganda-wise, a broth of a job has been done for the Brits! The second War of Independence in occupied Ireland has been reduced to very simplistic terms allegedly for the benefit of the 'ordinary people' (late 'peasants'). On one side, at suitable elevation you have the 'security forces' who 'state', 'hold that' 'believe', 'deny' and are 'The Professionals' whilst on the other side, at suitable perdition you have the 'mere Irishry', 'bloody rebels', 'gunmen', 'savages', 'men of violence', etc.

Lord Howth and Lord Haw-Haw have quite a lot in common, give or take a Blueshirt, a Brownshirt, or Blackshirt. It is, of course, entirely possible in view of his press-release days with foreign embassies that the hint was dropped from yonder to have Cosgrave place Cruise O'Brien in charge of the West British Broadcasting Corporation, (WBBC) or, if you like, BBC3 (Your British statesman looks well ahead). Beaten on the field, the air waves still remained intact. Placed under the microscope the 'Propaganda Game' appears frightfully 'British'. "News ludo or televise and be damned" is the general principle — "Our (Army) version first, modified later if necessary, 'Denied' — never! . . ." Even the Irish language has been prostituted in this fashion: what is not palatable or 'nice' is 'put out' in Irish only. Talk about scissors and paste.

IRELAND — FREE STATE



Diarmaid Ó Súilleabháin

DIARMAID

DIARMAID Ó SÚILLEABHÁIN at the end of 1976. A native of his life teaching in Gorey. Letter Award for his book, is being serialised in this paper. died in 1985, aged 57.

It is very evident that a total ban has been imposed on all Sinn Féin personnel, not only in the area of political comment, but also in matters pertaining to culture. No writer with Sinn Féin affiliations will ever find himself asked along to discuss his work or for that matter, modern Irish literature. Instead we have the Deans and O'Faoláins 'unfairing' away in English, as only they can! To cover up this cowardly form of censorship, certain little Celtic Gods have been

GUILDFORD TWO IN GALWAY

THE PEOPLE of Cahirlistrane, Co. Galway came out to welcome two of the Guildford Four - Paul Hill and Gerry Conlon - at a benefit function on Saturday night, July 21 in the local Social Centre.

The man behind the function was Seán Colum of Gowna, Co. Cavan, who has been living in the United States for many years. His wife, Clare, formerly Egan, is a native of Shrule, Co. Mayo. Seán's brother Jim Colum was interned in the Curragh Camp by the Free State in the 1950s.

At Saturday night's function Seán handed over a cheque for \$5,000 to Paul Hill and Gerry Conlon for the Guildford Four Fund for the Release of the Birmingham Six. The money came from the Friends of Ireland in Washington DC - a group of over 120 US Congressmen.

Seán Colum, who was introduced by MC Brendan Gannon, Cahirlistrane, said that he was sorry that the other two members of the Guildford Four, Pat-

rick Armstrong and Carole Richardson, could not be present.

Every Irish person should put immediate pressure on their TDs and local councillors to push for the release of the Birmingham Six and remind them that their vote would depend on their activity on the issue, he said.

HILL'S CALL

In accepting the cheque Paul Hill called for an end to extradition to Britain, which he said was the only



● Pictured at Cahirlistrane function (left to right) Cllr. Frank Glynn, Brendan Gannon, Paul Hill, Seán Colum, Gerry Conlon, Seán Egan and Ruairí O Brádaigh.

way to ensure that innocent Irish citizens were not subjected to the injustice that he and so many others had suffered. The fight to free the Birmingham Six and Judith Ward

would continue, he promised.

Seán Colum thanked the committee and members of the Cahirlistrane Social Centre for making the hall available and he

thanked Paul Hill and Gerry Conlon for coming to Co. Galway. Copies of both men's recently-published books *Stolen Years* by Paul Hill and *Proved Innocent* by Gerry Con-

lon were raffled on the night. Among those in attendance were Sinn Féin Poblachtach Councillor Frank Glynn, Milltown, and an t-Uachtarán, Ruairí O Brádaigh.

ROGER CASEMENT ANTRIM COMMEMORATION

THE ANNUAL Roger Casement Commemoration took place to the 1916 patriot at Murlough Bay, Co. Antrim, where he wished to be laid to rest. The parade of over 50 people was led to the Casement Memorial by a Colour Party and the Carnlough Accordion Band.

Frank McCarry, Ard Chomhairle, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, chaired the ceremony and spoke of his hope to see the return of the remains of Roger Casement from where they are encased in concrete and steel in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. Casement frequently holidayed in Murlough, where he had spent his youth, and he always stayed in the McCarry home.

Patricia McCarry laid a

wreath on behalf of Sinn Féin Poblachtach and a minute's silence was observed.

Tomás O Maoileoin (Ard Chomhairle), Tipperary, then addressed the crowd and described Casement's career from the British consular service to his famous exposé of the Congo native people and the Putamayo Indians in South America, to his joining the Irish Volun-

teers and the IRB.

"Lean sé leis an deáobair in aghaidh na tíoraíochta ina thír féin nuair a d'fhill sé go h-Eirinn. Sa deireadh fuair sé bás ar son na Saoirse." He continued:

"The English knew Casement's high qualities, his influence, his patriotism, his love of justice, his detestation of imperialism and tyranny and so they killed him."

The relevance today of Casement's life and death is that the dream and cause for which he gave his life are still to be achieved, Tomás O Maoileoin said.

APPEAL

In an appeal to the

present-day Loyalists he said that Sinn Féin Poblachtach were the only group who have spelled out what kind of country we would envisage in a post-British withdrawal Ireland.

"OUR EIRE NUA (NEW IRELAND) document proposes a federal state of the four historic provinces of Ireland, Connacht, Ulster Munster and Leinster. All Ulster would play a much more important role in the New Ireland than the Six Counties was ever allowed to do under British rule.

INJECTION

"The injection of one million Protestant voters

would be bound to liberalise law-making and dilute the political power of Maynooth in the country as a whole.

"Join us and help shape the New Ireland - not an extension of the 26 Counties. You won't find us ungenerous and we Republicans will be your guarantee of justice and equality.

In conclusion Tomás O Maoileoin referred to the Brooke talks which he described as an attempt "to cobble together 1968 wolf in 1990 sheep's clothing, aided and abetted by Gerry Collins, in his Fianna Fáil leadership bid,

and the British government-approved nationalist parties led by John Hume.

NO GOING BACK

"Let the message go out from here today to Mr Brooke and Mr Collins and Mr Hume and Mr Magennis and any other Mr Fix-it that there will be no back. Too many have suffered, too many have died. This time nothing short of a 32-county Irish Republic can be countenanced and then we can return to this place with Casement's remains and here in majestic Murlough let him lie beneath the Antrim earth".

STATE OR NATION?

Ó SÚILLE ABHÁIN

...wrote *Ireland - Free State or Nation?* ...of Eyerice, Béara, Co. Cork he spent most of ... Co. Wickford. He received the Irish Academy of ... *An Uinín Bheo*. PART 7 of this essay, which ... is carried below. Diarmaid Ó Súilleabháin ... *Eireann go raibh aige*.

are prepared to toe the Montrose line, whilst at the same time make great liberal noises about the Pluyschis and Solzhenitsyns of the world!

One other important aspect of the West British Broadcasting Corporation propaganda station is its constant propagation of the Northern Free Staters - the SDLP. There can be no reasonable doubt but the Fitts, Humes, Dalys, and Curries are seen by the Free-Staters as extensions of themselves since they have neither vote nor mandate in "Ulster". They dare not address the people of the North in public, a predicament which has sorely galled the isolationists in Leinster House. This predicament of not having the slightest right or writ in the Six Counties has humbled the Cosgraves, Fitzgeralds, Donegans, Cooneys, Lynchs and Kellys, indeed, to the point of political impotence. No pretence - nothing they can say or do can relieve their enunch condition - a possible reason for such fine 'resonance' and 'singing' in the best castrati tradition in unison with the 'angelic' choirs of Whitehall.

There can be no doubt about it, the Six-county condition and political milieu has clearly castrated the Free-State House of Parliament, and rendered it more subservient than was the House of Flood and Grattan. It is, of course, poetic justice that the Partition which Dublin accepted and still accepts, collaborating as they do openly with the forces of the Crown, has now become their Achilles heel. Already they have resorted to strong-arm tactics, and in the manner of the B-Specials, Taylors, RUC, now find themselves heading for Stras-

bourg on the charge of police brutality - again the Whitehall mirror-image.

Churchmen of all denominations and ranks receive good coverage, excellent fifth-columnists that they always have been. These pious persons trot out the usual platitudes, the age-old Empire-line, (wasn't there a *Te Deum* sung in Rome in honour of William of Orange's victory at the Boyne in 1690!). The British propaganda tags seem strange on 'holy lips' - 'men of violence', 'thugs', 'murderers', 'revolting', 'inhuman', with an odd 'crucifying Jesus', 'doing the devil's work' and 'nailing Jesus to the Cross' thrown in to take the Colonel Sillitoe look off things. Almost a low-key Kitsonian chant!

Precious little comes across the WBBC waves concerning Democracy or even Justice. Not a word about the fifty 'pious' years of brutal and cowardly Church and Free State silence. So hopelessly biased has Dublin Television become, it has already begun to suffer for having overplayed its hand in the dissemination of anti-IRA propaganda. They have forgotten in the West British Corporation at Montrose that well over two-thirds of the Free State television audience has access to real British stations from which they receive a far better balance in current political matters at home. It is regrettable, but nevertheless true, that slaves and trustees when given rank and the shadow of office always seek to outdo Bwana. Fear is their trusted whip - to it they dance themselves paradoxically.

...spreading the rumour that our 'riseoir' (journalists) are the creative 'geniuses' of the day. A nice form of back-scratching this, as it ensures that certain Establishment journalists and friends only occupy the television stage. Should Journalist X write his piece de resistance, "Daichead Bláin ag Fás", Journalist Y may conceivably review it in the editorial! Greatt Arrrt! The sickening thing about all this is the fact that all of these gentlemen

Imeachtaí

IRELAND - THE WAY FORWARD
An International Conference
 AUGUST 9-11, 1990
 EUROPA HOTEL, BELFAST

Speakers: Naomi Wayne, Liz Curtis, Ira Glaser (American Civil Liberties Union), Raymond Crotty, Bjorn Cato Funnemark (Chairperson, Helsinki Committee on Human Rights), Bernadette Mc Aliskey, William Mc Lafferty, Desmond Wilson.

Delegate Forums throughout. Registration fee £20 (waged), £12 (unwaged) payable by cheque or money order to Springhill Community House, 123 Springhill Avenue, Belfast BT12 7QF. Fón: 326722.

★ ★ ★
FAILTE ABHAILE SEAN McGETTIGAN
 FROM PORTLAOISE PRISON

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24
 9.30pm

Forest Inn, Carrabane, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

CEOL: AISLING
 Táille: £2

★ ★ ★
DESMOND GREAVES WEEKEND

SUMMER SCHOOL
 AUGUST 24-26
 KINLAY HOUSE
 LORD EDWARD ST. DUBLIN

THEME: REVISIONISM
 Friday, August 24
 7.30pm "Democracy and Post-Colonial Culture" by Declan Kiberd

Saturday, August 25
 2.30pm "Irish History Revisions - Good and Bad" by Prof. Donal Mc Carthy

8pm Social
 Sunday, August 26
 11am "The Dissenting Voice - Irish Protestant Radicalism" by Dr. Flann Campbell

2.30pm Symposium on Democracy, Socialism and Nationalism - a reappraisal
 5.30pm Garden Party
 Táille: £8 full weekend, £2 per session

Enquiries: Cathal Mac Liam, Director.
 Phone: 973154

★ ★ ★
50th ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY
 of the execution by the Free State of TOM HARTE and

PADDY McGRATH
 SEPTEMBER 9, 1990
 LURGAN, CO. ARMAGH
 Parade leaves Edward Street for St. Colman's Cemetery at 3pm

★ ★ ★
KEVIN BARRY 70TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION
 Sunday, September 23
 Rathvilly, Co. Carlow
 Assemble at Monument At 3.00pm

LEITRIM REPUBLICANS FINED

LEITRIM Sinn Féin Poblachtach members, Declan Curneen, Aughamore, and Thomas Kelly, Manorhamilton, appeared in the local District Court during July, charged with not having a Co. Council permit for their loud-speakers on the day of a "Border Development" conference during which Garda Superintendent Tully warned them that if they did not get out of the area, he would confiscate their van.

The court appearance was the sequel to the Leitrim Comhairle Ceantair members' day of harassment on June 23 last while trying to address the public conference only miles from Britain's Border (see report in July edition of (SAOIRSE).

The case, heard by District Justice James Gilvary, was brought by the Garda Superintendent personally and he denied, when questioned in court by Declan Curneen, that he had threatened to confiscate their van. He had earlier refused to allow the men into the conference.

Supt. Tully and Special Branchmen, Maloney and Connolly, then ripped the loudspeakers off their vehicle and damaged it, the court was told, and abused and threatened the two Republicans. The Branchmen also tore down posters referring to Sinn Féin Poblachtach's EIRE NUA policy that had been posted around Manorhamilton that day.

OBSCURE CHARGE

The obscure charge of not having a permit to use a public address system was brought forward by the Gardaí to block any attempt by the Sinn Féin



● Special Branchman Connolly removing Republican poster in Manorhamilton.

Poblachtach members to bring proceedings for the damage to their equipment. How many of the politicians in Leitrim that use car loudspeakers every day during election campaigns obtain a permit from Leitrim Co. Council? How many of them are aware that such a permit is needed?

Superintendent Tully told the court that the "intended use of the speakers was ancillary to the offence" - which resulted in fines of £25 each for the two men -

but this was a transparent attempt to disguise the censorship by force of the Republican point of view.

EASTER LILY FINES

Also on Monday, July 16 last Declan Curneen, a member of the Sinn Féin Poblachtach Ard Chomhairle, and Padraig McGloin were in the same court for selling Easter Lilies at Glenade Church earlier this year. When he was challenged by Garda Sergeant McCarron Declan Curneen replied that his "permit was granted by

the men of 1916".

He also told the court that "At Easter it is important for Republicans to commemorate our Republican dead. If there is any guilt at this stage, it is in our accusers - we will not seek the permission of any political authority to commemorate our dead."

The judge imposed a £15 fine. The Republicans have stated that they have no intention of paying either fines. To do so would be an admission that they committed an "offence".

Mála Phoist

75th ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES ANNOUNCED

A chara,
 The 75th Anniversary of the Easter Rising takes place next year, 1991. The men and women of Easter Week initiated the first National Liberation struggle of the twentieth century. Their objective of a sovereign 32-county Irish Republic and the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland have yet to be realised. The Proclamation of the Irish Republic of 1916 represents Ireland's Charter of Freedom.

In a move that has surprised nobody the Dublin government announced that they have no plans to celebrate what is, in Irish terms, the equivalent of July 4 in the USA or July 14 in France - Indepen-

dence Day. They do not even intend to issue a commemorative postage stamp although this year a stamp was issued to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne - a battle fought by two foreign kings in a European war which had disastrous consequences for Ireland and her people.

The National Commemoration Committee has, however, drawn up a programme to celebrate the 75th Anniversary. We propose to hold a series of events throughout the country as a lead up to the main event in Dublin on Saturday, April 20, 1991. These will consist of lectures, seminars, music festivals and commemorations all expressing the theme: "The Spirit of Easter 1916". A major event will also be held in each province, in Ulster this will take place at Murlough Bay in the Glens of Antrim, where Roger Case-

ment, executed in 1916, wished to be buried.

The national commemoration will take place at the GPO in Dublin on Saturday, April 20, 1991. It will begin with a march from St. Stephen's Green consisting of contingents from all counties of Ireland, the USA and Britain. A pageant and Fleadh Ceoil will be held and artists, writers and prominent musicians and groups are being asked to participate.

The committee invites anybody interested in commemorating these historic events to get in touch with us at the address or telephone number below. Donations to help defray expenses in organising these events would also be very much appreciated and all such will be received.

Lifa Ní Chathmhaoil, Rúnaí,
 National Commemoration Committee,

(Coiste Cuimhneacháin Náisiúnta),
 13 Aston Quay,
 Off Aston Quay,
 Dublin 2.
 Phone: 6799120

US GOVERNMENT'S DOUBLE STANDARDS

A chara,
 Reading reports in the newspapers recently about the Nelson Mandela tour in the USA to raise funds for his ANC Movement makes me wonder about this government's double standards once again.

Now I personally respect Mr. Mandela for not compromising his principles. But the bottom line is Mr. Mandela and the ANC Movement are still committed to their platform which includes armed resistance. Our government is treating Mr. Mandela as they would some head of state and providing security for him also, which the

tax payer will have to pay. I am Irish and view the struggle in Northern Ireland as similar to the struggle in Africa in which Mandela and the ANC Movement have been fighting apartheid by armed resistance.

But the Irish freedom fighters are treated like terrorists by this government and locked up in our jails for years while our government parades Mr. Mandela around as some head of state.

Is it because right now Mr. Mandela and apartheid are popular and it makes good politics? Or is it just another case of double standards?

The Irish Republican Movement, and the ANC Movement are parallel in that they both seek self-determination so why the double standards?

Gary Boyle
 Lompac
 California
 USA

TICKETS £1 each, book of six for £5.
 Available from Cisteoirí Náisiúnta, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2. All counterfoils to be returned as soon as possible to Cisteoirí Náisiúnta.

Sinn Féin Poblachtach Crannchur Náisiúnta

Private Members Draw

1ú Duais: £750 2ú Duais: £350

3ú Duais: £150 4ú Duais: £100

5 Duaiseanna ar £50

Draw will take place at An Ard-Fheis in the Spa Hotel, Lucan on 28 October 1990

Táille: £1 ● NB. All prizes will be paid in Irish punts.

6 ar £5

National Graves Association
 74, Dame St., Dublin 2

Conducted Tours of Historic Graves, Glasnevin Cemetery

on all Sundays in July and August.
 MEET AT MAIN GATE 11.30 a.m.
 No charge

Brón ar an mBás

TED McGARRIGLE

IT IS with sorrow we record the death last month of Ted McGarrigle, Stranorlar, Co. Tyrone. A lifetime member of the Republican Movement, Ted was faithful to his Republican principles to the end.

A large congregation attended the funeral Mass in Ballybofey and at the burial in the woods of Drumboe. A guard of honour was provided by the Finn Valley Athletic Club which Ted had founded and by members of the GAA. When the cortege passed the County Memorial, a Republican guard of honour rendered a salute and the National Flag was flown at half mast.

A Republican ceremony was conducted at the graveside at which Joe O'Neill,

Bundoran UDC, presided. A decade of the Rosary was recited in Irish by Pádraig Ó Baoighill and a brief oration delivered by Dáithí Ó Conaill. Dáithí traced Ted's career from imprisonment in the Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast to the Curragh Concentration Camp in the 1940s.

Ted was praised for the community work he had done for his local town and which was acknowledged by the cross-community attendance at his funeral.

SAOIRSE offers sin-



● Ted McGarrigle RIP, pictured at the 1987 Ard-Fheis.

cere sympathy to Ted's family, relatives and

friends. Leaba i measc na bhFíniú go raibh aige.

Murphy's system of exploitation and wage slavery.

For many years Esther Keane provided the grocery stall at the Mansion House Christmas Sale of Work for the prisoners and brought helpers with her to run it.

During the 1950s Resistance Campaign when over 200 Republicans were interned in the Curragh she provided transport in Dublin at her own expense for relatives to visit the internees on a regular basis.

During the early 1970s she was chairperson of Cumann Tomás O Dúill, Sinn Féin, Baile Atha Cliath. Many Republicans, including former comrades Peig and Máirín Delaney attended her funeral on July 10 from the Church of the Three Patrons, Rathgar to St. Maelruan's Cemetery, Tallaght.

SAOIRSE offers sincere sympathy to her four daughters, Maureen, Eileen, Betty and Peg, her sister Anne and relatives and friends.

ESTHER KEANE

THE DEATH took place of Mrs Esther Keane (née Ardifff), Palmerstown Road, Dublin on July 8. She leaves behind a lifetime's work for the Republican Movement and in particular for Republican prisoners.

A member of the Ardifff family of Kilmainham who established Ardifff Printers and did much work for the Republican Movement over the years, Esther was for many years a member of the old Mitchell Cumann of Sinn Féin, meeting

regularly in Augier Street opposite Whitefriars Street Church.

A friend of Countess Markievicz, she worked with her during the 1913 Lock-Out providing food for the starving workers of Dublin who dared to challenge William Martin

JOE GANNON

ROSCOMMON, Leitrim and Longford Republicans learned with regret of the death of Joe Gannon, Kilglass, Co. Roscommon on July 4. A veteran Republican activist, Joe was aged 76.

He devoted himself to the cause of a free Ireland in the 1930s and was a staunch member of the local Frank O'Donoghue Cumann in all its activities. Members of Roscommon Comhairle Ceantair escort-

ed his remains to Kilglass Church on July 6.

The National Flag was draped on the coffin and Dermot Mullooly gave the graveside address at Scramogue Cemetery next day. Dtiis go h-éag.

PATRICK CANNON

FAITHFUL comrades of Vol. Patrick Cannon gathered in Balgriffin Cemetery, Co. Dublin, on July 21 last to mark the 14th anniversary of his death on active service in Castlelderg, Co. Tyrone on July 17, 1976.

Patrick Cannon, from Raheny in Dublin was killed alongside his comrade Peter McElcar from Donegal in a premature explosion. At the ceremony at his graveside his sister Mrs Margaret

Moore laid a wreath on behalf of Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

Also in attendance was Mrs Catherine Hayes, mother of Séan Hayes, English POW in Albany Jail, Isle of Wight.

Comhbhrón

AT A meeting of Comhairle Chúige Chonnacht on July 1, sympathy was extended to: Jim Neary on the death of his brother Patrick in the US; Seán Fitzmaurice, Kilmore on the death of his mother; the families of the late Patsy Magee, Belcoo, Co. Fermanagh, and Mrs. McRann, Mount Allen, Drumshanbo; Paddy Fox, Carnmore, Galway whose sister Mrs. Mary Walsh, Claregalway has died recently.

DELAMAR, Comhairle Chúige Laignean sympathised with the Delamar family, Levington, Mullingar and especially her daughter Claire, on the death in early July of Mrs. Delamar, a courageous Republican.

DELAMAR, Sincere sympathy is extended to Todd Delamar and family on the death of Kathleen Delamar who died recently. From Tom Munroe and Seosamh O Maoleoin, Co. na h-Iar-Mhí. Solas na bhFlaitheas dá hanam.

McGARRIGLE, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family of Ted McGarrigle, Stranorlar, who died on 17 July. From Líta Ní Chathmhaoil. I measc laochra na nGael go raibh sé.

AT THE July meeting of An Ard Chomhairle sympathy was extended to: the family of Hugh McKeever, Meigh, Co. Armagh; the family of Ted McGarrigle, Stranorlar, Co. Tyrone, both of whom died recently; to Elsie Kerins, Tralee, Co. Kerry on the recent death of her husband, Tommy O'Connor; and to Claire Delamar, Levington, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath on the death of her mother, Kathleen Delamar.

COSTELLO, Galway Comhairle Ceantair expressed sympathy with the Costello family, Dunmore on the death of their sister Nellie. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sí. Councillor Frank Glynn and an t-Uachtarán Ruairí O Brádaigh attended the obsequies.

NEARY, A vote of sympathy was passed at the July meeting of Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimhe, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, with Jim Neary on the recent death of his brother Patrick in the United States. Beannacht Dé lena anam.

REIDY, Sympathy is expressed to Eileen Brennan and family, Ballyheigue, Co. Kerry on the death recently of her brother Christy Reidy. From Kerry Comhairle Ceantair. Go ndéana Dia trácaire ar an am.

I gCuimhne

CARLIN, James - 18th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of James Carlin who died August 26, 1972. From South Down Martyrs Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

CURRAN, Martin - 18th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Martin Curran who died on August 26, 1972. From South Down Martyrs Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

CARLIN, James - 18th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of James Carlin who died August 26, 1972. From the Carlin Family.

MAGORRIAN, Paul - 16th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Paul Magorrian who died August 14, 1974. From South Martyrs Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

Women in Ireland's Fight for Freedom

THE 1918 CUMANN NA mBAN CONVENTION

THE Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis of 1917 transferred that organisation from Griffith's "dual monarchy" policy to a demand for an independent Irish Republic. Freedom was the primary goal. It also passed a resolution unanimously, stating that the equality of men and women be emphasised in all speeches and pamphlets and agreed to support woman's suffrage. The 24-member executive included four women - Constance Markievicz, Kathleen Clarke, Kathleen Lynn and Grace Plunkett.

Following the campaign against conscription the organisation of the Republican Movement continued. In September 1918, Cumann na mBan held its Annual Convention, with Constance Markievicz, its President, once again in

jail. During the previous year a recruiting drive had been undertaken, which resulted in an increase from 100 branches in 1917 to 600 in 1918.

Alice Cashel had been appointed full-time organiser and had toured the north-east, trying to win Ulster over to Republican-

ism. Other organisers had travelled throughout the country and carried out an impressive campaign. Cumann na mBan had proven themselves able and consistent fighters and agitators and with so many of the male leaders behind bars under DORA they were, yet again, almost the sole visible proof of militant nationalism.

The Convention decided that in future they should "develop the suggested military activities with the Irish Volunteers". The women were moving away from the idea of "assisting" the Volunteers to being coming their military equals, something the men were not very happy about. Friction had developed in quite a few areas, where

Volunteers considered Cumann na mBan to be nothing more than a servicing agent for their requirements.

In fact at the 1918 Convention, so much resentment had built up that the Executive had to step in to prevent too much criticism of the men, reminding delegates that Cumann na mBan must be organised in such a way as to fit in with the work of the Volunteers. However, this was to be an on-going dispute and something that continued on down through the years, as the women became more and more independent and resented the restrictions placed on them by the men.

Cumann na mBan branches were attached to the local units of the Volunteers for military purposes. The Dublin branches had raised a large sum of money in less than three weeks to help arm and equip the Dublin Brigade of the Volunteers, proving that the women supported the Volunteers as an armed organisation. Their disagreement cen-

tered on the lack of respect they were shown,

PRIMARILY MILITARY

Cumann na mBan was always primarily a military organisation rather than a political one. Changes made at this convention show that the women realised that the campaign of armed resistance would have to be resumed if Ireland was to gain her freedom. Because of this they were reluctant to join Sinn Féin, which most of them (as well as many of the Irish Volunteers) regarded as the moderate wing of the Republican Movement. They wished to distance themselves from any incorporation into what they saw as the constitutional path. One consequence of this was that as Sinn Féin became the political voice of nationalists it remained a predominantly male voice. This proved in later years to be counter-productive and resulted in the continued relegation of women to the political sidelines.

The Conference also dis-

cussed the viability of publishing a Cumann na mBan newspaper, something which would have been an invaluable aid in establishing a voice for nationalist women. It was felt to be impractical because of censorship and wartime shortage of paper and was postponed. Instead branches were urged to get a column into their local papers. The Convention agreed to set up study groups to deal with social issues and that the Executive would issue pamphlets on social subjects. Three were published but then the political events in the country led to emphasis being placed on other activities.

The 1918 Convention showed how much the organisation had progressed and the strength of militancy and Republican spirit amongst nationalist women in the country. This spirit was soon to be tested. More next month. (Refs. "Unmanageable Revolutionaries" by Margaret Ward).

- Eimear Ní Bhriain

JOE DOC WINS AGAIN

IN THE eighth successive court victory for his campaign against extradition to Britain from the USA, Joe Doherty was granted the right to a hearing for political asylum by a federal appeals court in Manhattan, New York on Friday, June 29.

Doherty is also now in his eighth year of being held without bail in the Manhattan Correctional Centre and this process of a hearing before another immigration judge will

probably take up to a year.

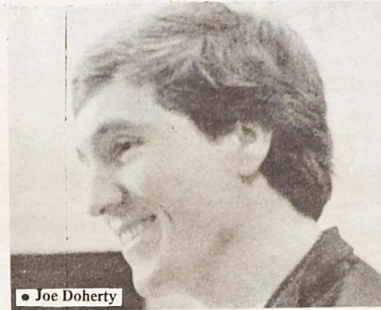
The 2-1 verdict of the Appeals Court ruled that US Attorney General Dick Thornburgh had abused his authority and had been improperly influenced by "political concerns" when he denied (in 1989) Doherty the chance to show that he would be persecuted if sent back to Britain.

Judge George C. Platt, in reversing Thornburgh's decision said that "We conclude that he based his decision in large part on the types of geopolitical

concerns that Congress intended to eliminate from asylum cases."

"The Court recognises exactly what's been wrong all along" said Stephen Somerstein, one of Doherty's lawyers. The decision is a significant reversal to the pro-British policy of both the Reagan and Bush administrations who have been attempting to extradite Joe Doherty and having failed to do so, are now trying to deport him to the British under immigration regulations.

In 1984 a federal judge denied the request to ex-



Joe Doherty

tradite Doherty on the grounds that his offences were political. He is said

to be very happy with this latest victory in what for him is a long battle.

Imeachtaí

JOHN JOE KAVANAGH
50th ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATION

AUGUST 3-5, 1990
CALENDAR OF EVENTS
Friday, August 3

Memorial Mass Holy Trinity Church, Cork city at 7.30pm

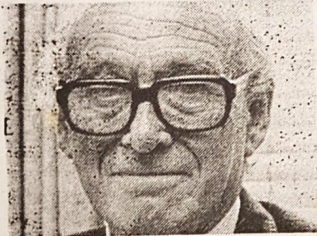
Saturday, August 4
Memorial Plaque Unveiling near the wall of the Old Jail (facing Western Road), 3.30pm. Followed by parade to Republican Plot, St. Finbar's Cemetery. Wreath laying ceremony and oration.

Sunday, August 5
Football Tournament Finals for John Joe Kavanagh Memorial Shield, St. Vincent's Hurling and Football Grounds, 11.30am.

★★★

RICHARD GOSS AND LIAM GAUGHRAN
COMMEMORATION
SUNDAY, AUGUST 12
DUNDALK, CO. LOUTH
Assemble at Adelphi Cinema 1.30pm

Speaker:
Ruairí Óg O'Brádaigh
(Cont. - On page 6)



Nicholas Ridley

BRITISH JEALOUSY

THE anti-German remarks of the British Secretary for Trade and Industry, Nicholas Ridley - who resigned as a result of them - and the minutes of a Chequers "think-tank" session last Easter both revealed the secret thinking in British Government circles while associating publicly on the friendliest terms with the West German Government.

It is true, as Republicans have said for years, that the West German economy dominates the EEC - and that a united Germany will do so even more. When Dublin broke the link with Sterling in 1979, Republicans said the 26-County State had traded subservience to the English Pound for subservience to the West German Mark.

As recently as July 22, the *Sunday Press* stated that the case for linking the Punt with the Deutschmark "is being increasingly canvassed in Dublin . . ."

But the Chequers and Ridley revelations show in colourful language just how jealous the British are that the City of London financial centre does not dominate the EEC (to the detriment of small nations . . .)

WHAT THEY SAID

"The Irish problem - the Irish mess - will remain as long as England remains in Ireland. That is the brutal truth . . . We are the cause of the Irish mess, and until we clear out there will be no peace in Ireland."

- George Gale in his 'Voice of Common Sense column' in the *English Daily Mail*, June 29, 1990.

"It is regrettable but true that Britain has only done what she was forced to do with each of her colonies. In this country she always scorned the constitutional approach and conceded only what she was forced to give."

"The solution (that) offers the best possible hope of acceptance in the cur-

rent circumstances in Ireland is a federal one, based on the ancient five provinces . . . under federal rule each Province would enjoy greater autonomy over its own affairs, than Northern Ireland under British rule could ever hope for."

- John J. Hassett, Tipperary in a letter to *The Sunday Press*, July 29, thinking along similar lines as Sinn Féin Poblachtach's

them to cover undercover or SAS personnel.

Doctors treating the two men are hopeful that they will make a full recovery from this unprovoked and savage attack.

EASTER

LILY

PROSECUTIONS

AT Carrick-on-Shannon during July Mícheál McDonagh and John McGrath were both fined £25 for distributing Easter Lilies last April. Both are members of the McGlynn-Vaugh Cumann, Drumshanbo.

In Mícheál McDonagh's case, it was stated that he had refused to give up a collection box. A third man, who surrendered a box to the 26-county police and whose organisation have applied for a Free State permit, was equally fined £25.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF BRITISH INJUSTICE



JUDITH WARD

16 years and six months in jail

* * * * *
BIRMINGHAM SIX

15 years and eight months in jail

* * * * *
GUILDFOUR AND MAGUIRE SEVEN

still seeking to have their names cleared. Giuseppe Conlon died in prison, in January 1980

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