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Shoot-to-kill

Paras

Only one British soldier ever
convicted of murder since 1969

Charged

— he served
two years



• Karen Reilly

SIX British army soldiers appeared in court in Belfast on July 31 facing charges of murder, attempted murder, perverting the course of justice and obstructing the RUC in relation to the shoot-to-kill incident in West Belfast on September 30 last year in which teenagers Karen Reilly (18) and Martin Peake (17) died as the car in which they were travelling was raked with gunfire for over 400 yards.

All six are members of the British army's Parachute Regiment whose 1st Battalion was responsible for the Bloody Sunday massacre in Derry on January 30, 1972 in which fourteen civilians were shot dead. Private Lee Clegg (22) was charged with the murder of Karen Reilly who was a passenger in the stolen Vauxhall Astra car.

Clegg and two others, Private Barry Aindow and Lance Corporal Stephen Boustead were charged with the attempted murder and malicious wounding of Martin Peake, the driver of the car. Both they and Lieutenant Andrew Oliver, Corporal Robert Wood and Private Andrew Tracey were all charged with perverting the course of justice and obstructing the RUC inquiry. Aindow is also charged in relation to allowing himself to be struck on the leg in order to pretend the car had hit him.

The Paratroopers alleged that they were manning a roadblock on West Belfast's Glen road when the 'joyrider's' car burst through it, injuring one British soldier in the leg. Eyewitnesses at the time disputed this and denied there was any checkpoint.

BARRAGE

BBC TV's *Panorama* programme on July 23 last reported that the barrage of shots did not kill the driver as he managed to bring the car to a halt parallel to the kerb. "That suggests that he was shot after the car had stopped and no longer posed a threat", said the *Panorama* reporter.

The programme exposed the shoot-to-kill policy in operation by the British forces in the Six Counties which has resulted in over 200 deaths by these forces acting on duty in the past 22 years.

ONE CASE

In only one case since 1969 has a British soldier been convicted of murder

while on duty in the Six Counties. Private Ian Thain served just two years of a life sentence for the murder of Thomas 'Kidso' Reilly on a Belfast Street in 1983. Then he rejoined his regiment in the British army.

There is no reason to believe the same charade will not be enacted in this present case when the six British paratroopers appear in court again on September 11 next. The fact that prosecutions were taken at all is possibly related to infighting in the British intelligence services and the desire to defuse growing public anger at Britain's summary execution policy of Irish citizens.



• The car in which two Belfast teenagers were shot dead and a third injured by Brits.

UDR CHANGES NAME, NOT NATURE

AFTER 21 years of notorious existence the UDR is to change its name and be attached to the Royal Irish Rangers as part of the post-cold war British army review announced by British defence secretary Tom King during July.

This amalgamated force is to be called the Royal Irish Regiment from July 1 next year. It will be comprised of all the present UDR (over 6,000 soldiers) and half of the Rangers (about 650).

The UDR part-timers who make up 50 per cent of the force will remain untouched for the present, which means no change from the status quo. The 'Royal Irish Regiment' will have seven battalions operating in the Six Counties and one available for service elsewhere. There are no prizes for guessing that it is the former Rangers Battalion who will be travelling.

The UDR/RIR is therefore still locally recruited, overwhelmingly from the Loyalist community, and operational locally as before. Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, reacted to the merger by stating that it would make no difference to the long-suffering nationalist population who have had to deal with the B-Specials and then the UDR. "It is a cosmetic change, not one of substance, directed towards inveigling persons of a nationalist background from both sides of the Border into joining the British occupation forces", he said.

10th Anniversary of 1981 Hunger Strike

ANNUAL
HUNGER-STRIKE
MARTYRS
Commemoration



BUNDORAN
SAT. 31st AUGUST
ASSEMBLE EAST END
AT 3PM

Judith Ward Campaign to Start Soon ?



• Members of Comhairle Atha Cliath, Sinn Féin Poblachtach held a picket on the traffic island, in Dublin's O'Connell Street, on Saturday, July 20.

THE likelihood of a fully-fledged Free Judith Ward campaign, possibly beginning in early Autumn, increased in recent weeks with the news that she is to appeal her 1974 conviction, having already spent seventeen-and-a-half years in British jails.

Gareth Peirce has been appointed her solicitor by Judith Ward and she has made representations to the British Home Office who are "looking at" the details, believed to centre on forensic evidence used to convict in 1974, but which has since been totally discredited in the Birmingham Six and Maguire Seven cases.

Judith Ward was the first victim of British establishment frame-ups in Irish cases in 1974. Since June of last year SAOIRSE has carried her photograph, length of imprisonment and the heading 'Innocent Victim of British Injustice' in every issue. Interviewed by journalist and miscarriages of justice campaigner Michael Farrell in the London *Independent* on July 6 she denied any involvement with the IRA or any connection with the bombing of a British army bus

outside Leeds in England in February 1974. During her trial in October 1974 the IRA issued a statement denying she was a member.

TRIAL

"It is evident from the course that the trial has taken to date that the English authorities are using a person who obviously needs medical treatment in a manner, designed to satisfy the lust for revenge on the part of the British establishment," the IRA statement said.

In a matter of weeks it is understood there will be some indication from the British as to their attitude to the continuing injustice of Judith Ward's imprisonment. Paddy Hill of the Birmingham Six and Gerard Conlon of the Guildford Four have expressed a willingness to become involved in a campaign for her.

If the British attempt to sidestep their culpability it is up to all the Irish people, at home and abroad, to initiate a public campaign, if need be, to secure her immediate release and exoneration.

Free Judith Ward!

TAXI-MAN SHOT BY UVF DEATH SQUAD

A PRIEST at the funeral of the latest victim of the UVF loyalist death squad asked who no-one heard or saw the killing although the traffic lights where he was shot are overlooked by a British army observation post.

Thomas Hughes (32) was shot dead in his black taxi on Friday night July 19, at the junction of Divis Street and the Westlink slip road. As he waited at the red light a car pulled up, a gunman got out and

fired seven shots from close range. Several other drivers complained that the Crown Forces set up a checkpoint on the Falls Road and not on the Westlink where the killers made their getaway.

Jim Neeson of the West Belfast Taxi Association asked why British army videotape could not be used to identify the killers and called for the tape to be made available to an independent body. The British army would not comment on whether such a tape exists. Their observation post on top of Divis tower directs British Crown Forces to the area any time people appear

out on the streets. Local people said Thomas Hughes was another random sectarian assassination victim identified by his taxi company name. His family and colleagues denied he had any involvement in Republican politics, as alleged by his killers. Married with two children, he is the eighth taxi driver to be killed in this fashion in the past 17 months.

international affairs and we wish you another 700 years of success," said the statement, signed by Sinn Féin Poblachtach President, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Ard Rúnaí, Cathleen Knowles, and Councillor Seán Lynch, Longford.

For the information of the Swiss Ambassador and the Swiss government, copies of the organisation's policy documents EIRE NUA and Towards A Peaceful Ireland, were enclosed with the congratulatory message, in order to combat the gross misrepresentation of the Irish people's struggle and the proposals of Sinn Féin Poblachtach to move for-

ward out of the present political impasse.

The federal structure of Switzerland is a model for any country that seeks to cater for different traditions and was an immediate inspiration in the formulation of the EIRE NUA policy of a federation of the four historic provinces with maximum decentralisation of power to community level.

Switzerland, a country smaller than Ireland, has some 3,000 local authorities or communes, which, together with the 26 Cantonal governments, make central government in Berne largely irrelevant.

CUMANN NA SAOIRSE BENEFIT

THE Queens Chapter of Cumann na Saoirse in New York held a benefit/social at Doyle's Corner, Astoria Flannery, Trustee of Cumann na Saoirse. In his speech Mr Flannery marked the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of the foundation of the United Irishmen, and called for unity of all organisations in the struggle for the cause of Irish Freedom. Following Mr Flannery's inspiring speech, there was a minute's silence for the three dead volunteers, who were murdered in Ireland recently. These brave volunteers died in the course of active duty.

Entertainment was provided at the benefit held on June 5 last by Pete McGonigle, and there was a buffet for all to enjoy.

CAPT. JIM VAUGH MEMORIAL

THE grave of Captain Jim Vaugh, IRA in Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim is being marked by a fitting memorial which will be unveiled on Sunday afternoon, September 8 next.

The cost of the memorial has been raised by a series of socials organised by the local Vaugh-McGlynn Cumann of Republican Sinn Féin. The Kiltubrid Pipers Band, Keshcarrigan, will take part in the parade.

AUGHRIM 1691-1991

ON July 12 an appropriate ceremony was held in St. Catherine's Community Hall, Aughrim, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway to commemorate the 300th Anniversary to the day of Aughrim's Great Disaster.

Organised by a local committee with assistance from Galway County Council a packed attendance of local people heard a lecture on the Battle of Aughrim, illustrated by slides from Dr Harman Murtagh of the staff of Athlone RTC.

This was followed by a dramatic reading of

Richard Murphy's poem on the Battle which runs to more than 50 pages in the published booklet.

Musicians led by Breton Claude le Goff provided background accompaniment including "The White Cockade" "Lillibulero" "Seán O Dubhúir a Ghleanna" and "Martha Luinnigh" (Lament for Limerick).

Among the attendance at a most enjoyable evening were local Catholic and Protestant clergy, Uachtarán Shinn Féin Poblachtach, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh and Co. Galway members of the organisation.

KADER ASMAL FAREWELL

ABOUT 200 people attended a most enjoyable farewell social to bid a temporary farewell to Kader and Louise Asmal on Saturday night, July 20, in the new Dublin Writer's Museum in Parnell Square. Dr Asmal will be taking up a teaching post at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa.

Trade Union officials, clergy, broadcasters and some politicians mingled with the crowd of supporters to pay tribute to the founders of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement. Kader Asmal has also been a staunch defender of human rights and civil liberties in Ireland, chairing the International Lawyers Inquiry into shoot-to-kill incidents in the Six Counties in 1985.

At the farewell social the mood was one of gaiety, added to by a stunning display of African dancers in colourful costume.

PRESENTED

During the course of the evening Cathleen Knowles, Ard Rúnaí, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, presented Kader Asmal with a copy of Dr Brian Murphy's book *Patrick Pearse and the Lost Republican Ideal*. Also in attendance were Deirdre and Fergal Ó Connell.

Our good wishes go to Kader Asmal, recently elected to the executive of the African National Congress, and Louise, who have both campaigned so fearlessly for the dismantling of Apartheid.

RAFFLE WINNERS

WINNERS in the Dublin draw on July 14 for Sinn Féin Poblachtach were as follows: £100, no. 278; £50, no. 014; £30, no. 325; £20, no. 090; five prizes of £10, 044, 166, 181, 332, 351. Next draw for CABHAIR, Irish Republican Prisoners Dependents Fund on August 11.



Schweiz
Suisse
Switzerland
Svizzera

SWITZERLAND celebrated its 700th Anniversary on August 1. Or to be more precise the Swiss Confederation did, as that country is made up of 26 Cantons ranging in population from 12,000 to 1 million and catering for different traditions, languages, religions and cultures.

To mark the occasion Sinn Féin Poblachtach sent a message of congratulations to the Swiss Ambassador in Dublin, Dr Charles Hummel. "Those who cherish participatory democracy and who labour to overcome dissent and division often think of the Swiss Confederation... we respect and admire your independent and neutral stand in

British money for peace train

THE SO-CALLED Peace Train organisation has received £8,500 from the British government and is due to be given more "providing it comes up with worthwhile projects." This was admitted by British minister Brian Mawhinney in the House of Commons on Friday, July 19 last. The parallels with the South African regime's funding of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha are striking.

Another beneficiary from this slush-fund is the Families Against Intimidation and Terror (FAIT) group who received £4,000, Mr Mawhinney admitted. This will no doubt ensure that intimidation and terror by British Crown Forces in the Six Counties will not be included in the FAIT campaign.

Their spokesperson, Henry Robinson, is a member of the Workers' Party, which is behind the organisation, and the WP are certainly well qualified to talk about intimidation as the residents of certain areas in the north have found out to their cost. The BBC *Spotlight* investigation into links between the 'Official IRA' and the Workers' Party during June alleged that the RUC is "sitting on" various cases in which members of the Official IRA carried out armed and unarmed assaults on people.

The Workers' Party are, of course, also involved in the 'Peace Train', which readily admits that it has a pro-British rule agenda, now given the official

blessing of a grant of money from their political masters.

The 'Peace Train' group has been identified from the start as an attempted follow-up to the bogus 'Peace People' of the 1970s. It however has no grassroots participation and instead consists of party political figures from the Unionists to the 26-county labour party, together with church and trade unionists who share their desire for the crushing of popular resistance to British rule and the continued partition of Ireland.

AVOIDED

They have, for instance, completely avoided the campaign to open Border roads, dozens of which were blown up or blocked by the British army for up to 20 years, because they are in favour of the British army and its activities, shoot-to-kill and all. Their concern for breaking down barriers is therefore partisan and hypocritical.



• John Hume, SDLP leader - the Chief Buthelezi of Ireland?

These revelations of direct British government support for both groups is the same strategy as that employed by the South African white government in sponsoring 'counter-groups' such as Inkatha, who were allowed to attack the ANC and other anti-Apartheid movements and compete with them for political support.

Within days of Mawhinney's statement it emerged that the assorted group of Unionists and constitutional (i.e. British constitution) nationalists that make up the 'peace train' are also to get money from the American Ireland Fund. The SDLP has in the past (and up to the present?) been funded by the CIA-controlled National Endowment for Democracy based in the USA. Does this qualify John Hume for the title "Chief Buthelezi of Ireland"?

RECEPTION

The 'peace trainers' got a warm reception on their visit to London recently when various Irish bodies, including the Irish in Britain Representation Group (IBRG) slammed their trip as a "charade". The IBRG said the organisers "condemn the violence of the oppressed, and ignore the violence of the British establishment. They should go home and work for genuine peace in Ireland, instead of engaging in cheap political stunts for a servile pro-British media."

The Repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) Campaign group called on the organisers to highlight travel restrictions imposed on Irish people under the PTA. But what would their paymasters think?

LONDON VISIT

SEAN Ó Conchúir of the Ard Chomhairle of Sinn Féin Poblachtach held discussions with Irish activists and British Labour party politicians during a recent English visit.

He raised the organisation's *Towards a Peaceful Ireland* proposals, which call for the setting up of a Constituent Assembly for the 32 Counties, with Jeremy Corbyn, British

Labour party MP during a meeting in London. Mr Corbyn expressed his willingness to raise the matter with Denis Canavan (MP for Falkirk East, Scotland) the chairperson of Labour's

Backbench Committee on the Six Counties.

Copies of *Towards a Peaceful Ireland* were also given to Tom Lyne, personal assistant to Kevin McNamara, (Labour's spokesperson on the north) among others. Since the launch of the proposals last January Sinn Féin Poblachtach has been

promoting the three-point plan for a restoration of Democracy in Ireland throughout the country and abroad. In order to secure self-determination the plan calls for an amnesty for political prisoners and a declaration by the British to withdraw from Ireland within 12 months of the adoption of a new all-Ireland Constitution by the people of Ireland.

CONTEXT

The immediate context in regard to the British

Labour party is the forthcoming annual conference on September 29. Six motions supporting a United Ireland have been tabled for the conference and four of them urge a Labour government to declare a programme of British withdrawal from Ireland within the lifetime of a parliament.

The T&GWU, Britain's largest union, has adopted a pro-Irish unity motion recently and this union's delegates make up about 20 per cent of the vote at

Labour's annual conferences. Which, if any, of these motions make it on to the final conference agenda remains to be seen, but the motion from the T&GWU is significant.

RECOGNITION

During his visit Seán Ó Conchúir also presented a framed 1916 Proclamation to Veteran Republican Paddy Hartigan (London and Kerry) in recognition of his lifetime's service in the cause of Irish freedom.

Democracy denied in Longford

THERE WERE unprecedented scenes at the first annual meeting of Longford County Council following the 26 County local elections when Sinn Féin Poblachtach Councillor Seán Lynch and two independent members were excluded from positions by a coalition of Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael.

Before a packed public gallery in Longford Council Chamber on Thursday, July 11 Leinster House parties shared out between them the positions of chairperson and vice-chairperson along with the various committee posts for the duration of the council. The only consolation for the trio of Independent Councillors Mae Sexton, Peter Murphy and Republican Sinn Féin's Seán Lynch was that they succeeded without the support of FF or FG in nominating Seán Lynch to the Vocational Education Committee.

The "three musketeers", as they have been dubbed, told the meeting how they had gone into negotiations with Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael seeking a fair rotation of the chair and committee posts. What happened on the day was James Bannon (FG) took the Chair while Fianna Fáil vice-chair and Brian Lynch (FF) the Vice-Chair with Fine Gael abstaining.

Mae Sexton (Ind.) called the pact a "cosy little arrangement" that was anti-democratic and would not go down well with the general public. Peter Murphy (Ind.) said they had offered real power-sharing and criticised the action of John Nolan (Ind.) who sided with Fianna Fáil, they would "go into a burrow for power," he said.

ONLY COUNCILLOR

Seán Lynch spoke in English and as

Gaelige and began by stating that he was the only Councillor whose voice could not be heard on the local radio due to Section 31. He called on people in his own area to turn off their radios in protest against this censorship. He had been offered certain things in the previous weeks if he broke from the Independents but he would not fall down on his comrades, he said.

He referred to a dirty tricks smear campaign by his opponents in the Drumlish Electoral Area and in particular to Fianna Fáil newsletters titled 'The Open Door' which were sent to himself and others with 'Sinn Féin IRA Crook' and other remarks written in pen on them after his name. The campaign of bias and discrimination continued after the election when it was admitted by the Fine Gael councillors that there was a dir-

ective from their headquarters instructing them not to support him for the Chair.

OFFERED

Seán told SAOIRSE that Fianna Fáil on the other hand offered him the Chair for one year and the pick of the committees on condition that Fine Gael and the Independents be totally excluded. This he refused to accept.

After concluding his speech Seán Lynch walked out of the meeting in protest, describing the FF/FG pact as a "low, low trick". He was loudly applauded by the public gallery who were fully behind the three "independents". Having grouped together they did manage to nominate Seán Lynch to the VEC, under a little-known provision that dates from 1985. At the first meeting of the new Co. Longford Vocational Educational Committee Seán Lynch was appointed to the governing body of Moyne Community School in his local Drumlish area.

DISREPUTE

The outcome on Longford County Council was described by the *Longford Leader* newspaper (July 19) as "bringing democracy into disrepute" in the FF/FG pursuit of power. In a scathing editorial in the same issue the paper said the two parties turned democracy on its head after "the people of Longford by their votes told the big parties that they were not satisfied with them... If they couldn't



• Cllr. Seán Lynch leaves Longford County Council meeting in protest.

win at the polls they made sure they did so behind closed doors.

"But the public will see through what has happened. They will not be impressed. There will be elections again for the Council and the voters have long memories. In the meantime we can rely on the Independents to fight their corner in the knowledge that they have the support of the public. Apart from their own dihard partisans, it is doubtful if Fine Gael or Fianna Fáil can make the same claim."

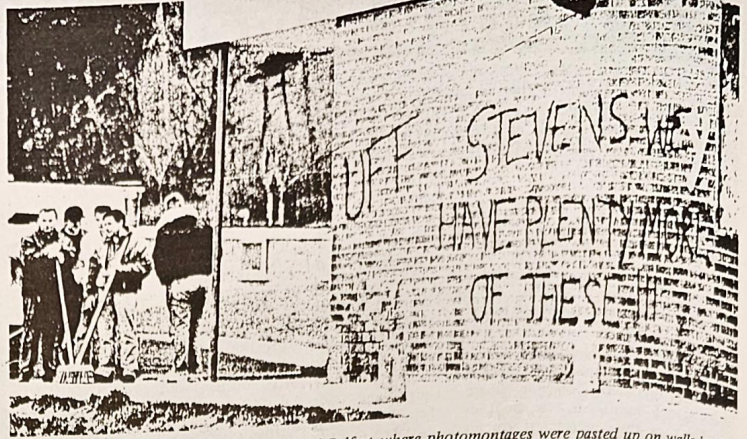
British Spy in UDA Double-crossed

Le Máirtín O Siochru

BRIAN NELSON was recruited by the British army and trained in Germany in the use of computers. He was transferred to Belfast in the early 1980s and joined the UDA later becoming their chief co-ordinator of intelligence. During the Stevens Inquiry into the leaking of security files by the RUC, UDR and British army to the UDA, and other loyalist death squads, he was arrested by the RUC and has been held in solitary confinement in Crumlin Road Jail since February of 1990.

Confirmation of Nelson's role as a British army spy emerged during the Belfast 'documents' trial of top UDA man Tommy Lyttle and three others at the end of June. An anonymous British army witness "soldier Z" gave evidence behind a screen (hidden to all but the judge, crown and defence lawyers as in the Gibraltar inquest) that Brian Nelson had been working for the British army for ten years before his arrest. "Soldier Z" further said he received a suitcase and large cardboard box containing British intelligence material on Republicans from Nelson through another soldier. He revealed also that he was aware that Nelson had British intelligence documents in his possession. Lyttle and his co-accused admitted 23 charges of handling leaked British intelligence documents and this trial ended on July 1.

Nelson was remanded in custody on charges of murdering



• Graffiti in the loyalist Forthriver area of Belfast where photomontages were pasted up on walls by the UFF during the Stevens Inquiry in October 1990.

two Catholic men and of conspiracy to murder four others at Belfast Magistrates Court on June 25 last. He is set to stand trial next month. Nelson claims that he was guaranteed immunity from prosecution by the British army. His sisters claim that he is "innocent", "he was only working for his country", one sister said.

Nelson is threatening to blow the gaffe on the whole dirty business and to reveal the involvement of the British 'crown forces' and government in Catholic assassinations etc. He kept the British informed at all stages of the intelligence he was handling for the UDA and these forces knew in advance who were the Catholics that the UDA

was planning to assassinate. What is the morality of the state's role in summary sectarian assassination for political ends? Should the British have been excluded from the Brooke

talks because of this involvement in a murder campaign which has gone on for hundreds of years and has totalled over a third of all those people killed since 1969?

PHOTOMONTAGES 'LOST'

IN the latest incident involving photomontages of Republicans/Nationalists going "missing" from British army or RUC control, 88 pictures of people in the South Armagh area were 'lost' by a British army patrol near the Border on the night of July 11, the eve of the Orange celebrations of the 'Twelfth'. The photographs were mounted on nine laminated cards and also included names, addresses and other personal details. In the past these files have been used by loyalist death squads to target and assassinate people who are considered 'suspect' by the British. No details were forthcoming as to what British regiment was involved but reports suggested an undercover squad may have been responsible. It was unlikely that the notorious UDR were involved as they do not patrol in South Armagh.

The UFF also released a 'hitlist' of nine men from the Portadown area of Armagh who they say are going to be shot in the near future. The hand-written list was posted to a journalist at the offices of a Belfast newspaper. The list was revealed publicly on July 17 and most probably is based on information from the British Crown Forces. It includes names, addresses and car registration numbers of the nine men.

'Movements' charge to be challenged

LEGAL Counsel for the three Derry men sentenced to six months imprisonment in Dublin on June 26 last for "failing to give an account of their movements" have initiated an appeal against their sentence, imposed under Section 52 of the repressive Offences Against the State Act (1939).

Legal sources have told SAOIRSE that these convictions, along with a subsequent failed prosecution in early July of a Belfast man on Section 52 charges, mark a new departure, as Section 52 has not generally been used for 12 years in political cases.

Two steps have now been taken by solicitors acting for the three men, William McGuinness, Gary Fleming and Anthony Heaney. An appeal in their case has been lodged in the Court of Criminal Appeal, arguing that there was confusion in the actions of the 26-county police.

They cautioned the men after their arrest in Burt, Co. Donegal in October, 1990, indicating that they were not obliged to say anything and anything they did say would be taken down and used in evidence against them.

But the men were then told that they had an obligation under Section 52 of the OASA to answer questions concerning their movements.

On Wednesday, July 31, the three men were allowed bail of

£100 each along with sureties of £10,000 each by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

HIGH COURT

Secondly, the constitutionality of Section 52 is being challenged in the Dublin High Court. At the men's trial in the Special Criminal Court, defence Counsel Patrick McEntee said that Section 52 constituted "an inroad into a major constitutional right fundamental to the rule of law - the right of an accused person not to incriminate themselves."

A pattern of use of Section 52 against Republicans, particularly combined with IRA membership charges, is becoming apparent. While being aware of this persons in custody should remember that a refusal to say anything until legal advice has been obtained is not a refusal to answer questions within the meaning of this section. The outcome of this challenge to Section 52 will be interesting, following the striking down of Section 34 of the OASA by the Dublin Supreme Court on July 11.

Play Your Part!



Republican Sinn Féin

OUR AIMS

For a full British withdrawal from Ireland The establishment of a true 32-County DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST Republic The establishment of a new all-Ireland parliament, completely outside the present partitionist set-up, to oversee the running of the new neutral non-aligned Ireland

OUR HISTORY

Formed in 1905 We are the oldest political organisation in the country Organised throughout the 32 Counties We have continuously rejected the failed political entities of Six and 26 Counties in existence since the British partitioned our country

If you would like more information on Republican Sinn Féin or would like to obtain a copy of our paper "SAOIRSE" please phone or write to ;
Republican Sinn Féin Poblachtach, 13 Aston Place (beside Virgin Megastore), Dublin 2.
Tel: 6799120

DISCRIMINATION

The Directory of Discrimination (publ. March 1991) examines and correlates for the first time the British government's own findings on a pattern of inequality "startling in its symmetry."

Eight major sectors of the Six-County economy (see table 'Religious Proportions of Employees' which covers all sections except District Councils) from banking and the manufacturing sector to the Fire Service provide all the evidence necessary to show that nothing has changed in the past 20 years and indeed since the Six-County state was set up. Catholic unemployment is still two-and-a-half times greater than Protestant. Larne District Council, for example has not even one Catholic working among its senior officers and staff.

The authors outline the stark reality of continuing discrimination under which a limited proportion of Catholics can expect to obtain employment within every sector of the economy - but the Catholic community cannot expect ever to achieve equal economic status within the state.

Republicans can use this Directory to expose the economic apartheid and discrimination which is used to guarantee

the permanent supremacy of one section of the population in the Six Counties. This is the basis on which the state was built and it cannot survive without it.

Without, of course, forgetting that it is not the injustice of the Six-County state that condemns it but the fact of its very existence, denying as it does the Irish people's democratic right to self-determination.



Throughout this 39-page, A4 size report the figures are well-presented and easy to read and the accompanying text is punchy and succinct. At £1.50 it is accessible to all.

RELIGIOUS PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SIX COUNTIES

	PROTESTANT	CATHOLIC
Car Retailers	81%	19%
Financial Institutions		
Building Societies	83%	17%
Insurance	72.7%	27.3%
Banks	71%	29%
The Monopolies		
Milk Marketing Board	77.5%	22.5%
Electricity Service	96.5%	3.5%
British Telecom	61.7%	38.3%
Ambulance Service	76.2%	23.8%
Fire Service	84.3%	15.7%
Universities		
Queens	84%	16%
Ulster	83.6%	16.4%
Manufacturing		
Fisher Body	85%	15%
Hughes Tools	91.6%	8.4%
Gallaher Ltd	87.9%	12.1%
Michelin Tyres (Managers)	88%	12%
(Shop Floor)	78%	24%
Sherwood Medical	79.1%	20.9%
AVX Corporation	76%	24%
Harland & Wolff	95.2%	4.8%
Shorts PLC	89%	11%
Civil Service		
Level A (Senior)	87.8%	12.4%
Level B	84.6%	15.4%
Level C	82%	18%
Level D	75.7%	24.3%
Level E	72%	28%
Level F	68.8%	31.2%
Level G	55.9%	44.1%
Level H	65%	35%

Source: Directory of Discrimination (March 1991) based on British Fair Employment Agency/Commission reports 1987-88.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN CHALLENGE

FOLLOWING the publication of the *Directory of Discrimination* a new group has been set up in Belfast to campaign for economic equality for Catholics in Northern Ireland. EQUALITY intends to implement a campaign of economic sanctions "against those institutions dedicated to maintaining the economic inequality of the nationalist community in the Northern Ireland state".

Oliver Kearney, spokesperson for the

group said on July 16 last that "Justice and equality in Northern Ireland begins and ends, not in the highest court in the state, but in the offices of faceless members of the Masonic Order at Stormont and Knock Road RUC Headquarters, whose overriding professional commitment is to preserve the state of inequality which their mentors and predecessors have constructed".

A recent correspondent to the *Irish News* in Belfast focussed on the economic muscle of the Catholic Church in any boycott campaign. He posed the

question (July 27) "Is money contributed by the Catholic community being invested in institutions which continue to discriminate against Catholics?"

"Do priests, supported by contributions from many unemployed people, really have to buy cars from dealers who have a virtually 100 per cent non-Catholic work-force?"

YET TO RESPOND

The Catholic Church have not yet responded publicly to the EQUALITY sanctions campaign. Neither have the

26-county politicians in Leinster House who were each given a copy of the *Directory* two months ago. One exception was Neil Blaney who spoke at a Dublin launch on May 28.

In the USA meanwhile, a co-sponsor of the MacBride Principles (anti-discrimination in employment in the Six Counties) Bill in the House of Representatives, Congressman David Bonier (Democrat) has been elected Majority Whip - the third highest position in the Democratic party in the USA.

FORD PLANT TAKEOVER BY US PARENT COMPANY

THE Ford Motor Company's West Belfast plant has been transferred from British control to the direct control of the US parent company, workers there were told on Tuesday morning, July 16 last. A Ford UK spokesman denied that the shift has been due to a campaign by Irish Americans to adopt the MacBride Principles. Although located in Catholic West Belfast the company, which employs 716 people, "continues to maintain 100 per cent Protestant representation in various departments" according to the *Directory of Discrimination*. It was found guilty by the Fair Employment Agency in the Six Counties of religious discrimination and of sex discrimination by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

GEARCHEIM NA DÍFHOSTAÍOCHTA ... CAITLICIGH NÍOS BOICHTE

TÁ na Caitlicigh sna Sé Chontae níos boichte ná na Protastúnaigh, de réir iniúchadh nua a d'eisigh rialtas na Breataine ar an 23ú Iúil. Is é an meán tuarastal seachtainiúil do chlann Caitliceach ná £198, i gcomparáid le £235 do chlann

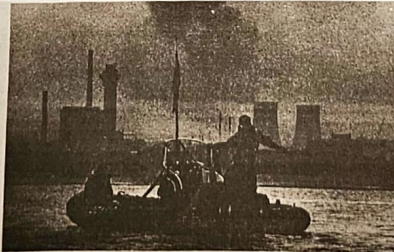
Protastúnach. Sa Bhreatain fuair eadar amach gurbh é £303 an meán tuarastal in aghaidh na seachtaine, rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil an gnáth leibhéal ioncaim sna Sé Chontae 25% níos ísle ná sa Bhreatain.

Ní raibh aon sámsaigh le fáil ó thaobh fostaíochta de thuaidh nó theas i mí Iúil ach an oiread. D'éirigh an líon daoine atá dífhostaithe sna Sé Chontae 3,000 go dtí 98,215, (1.4%), agus sna Sé Chontae Fíchead tá níos mó daoine sa obair ná ariamh: 253,400. Dar le rialtas Teach Laighin is é an t-eisimirce réiteach na ceiste seo, in ionad forbairt a dhéanamh ar an tír.

SELLAFIELD WASTE DUMP OPPOSED

IRISH people, north and south, have reacted strongly to the news on July 23 that the British government has approved a plan to develop a £2.5 billion underground nuclear waste dump at Sellafield, Cumbria, on the Irish Sea facing Ireland's east coast. Greenpeace reports that the decision is based on insufficient geological research and on political expediency.

The Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (ICND) have said that it shows once again the British government's complete disregard for the health and safety of people who lived by the Irish Sea. The 26-county government needs to act, they say, rather than making the "usual feeble cry of protest".



• Offshore Greenpeace protestors at Sellafield, Cumbria.

Britain already has a nuclear processing plant at Sellafield which has polluted the Irish Sea to a massive extent and is thought to be linked to the high incidence of leukaemia on the eastern coastline of Ireland. Many observers reckon that the supine opposition from Dublin is a factor in the British plans to further develop this dirty and dangerous facility.

FEIS NA POBLACHTA

SATHARN
7ú MEÁN FÓMHAIR, 1991
ÓSTÁN WEST COUNTY
SEIPÉAL IOSÓID, BÁC

Téama:
1916 - COMRADH 75 BLIAIN
Cainteoir:

BERNADETTE McALISKEY, Oileán an Ghuail, Co. Thiú Eoghain ag plé "Mná i Gluaiseacht na Saoirse"; NÓRA DE hÓIR, Luimneach, neacht le Tomás Ó Cléirigh agus Éamon Ó Dálaigh a chuireadh chun báis i 1916, ag plé "Mo Ghaolta san Éirí Amach"; díospóireacht faoin leabhar "Patrick Pearse and the Lost Republican Ideal" (Brian Murphy, 1991).

Imeachtaí

cont. from page 8

CAPT. JIM VAUGH
MEMORIAL
UNVEILING
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8
DRUMSHANBO
CO. LEITRIM
Assemble 3pm

★★★
CONDUCTED
TOURS
OF

HISTORIC
GRAVES
GLASNEVIN
CEMETERY
DUBLIN

All Sundays in August
Meet at Main Gate
11.30am

Buses: 19, 19a, 40, 40a
40b, 40c

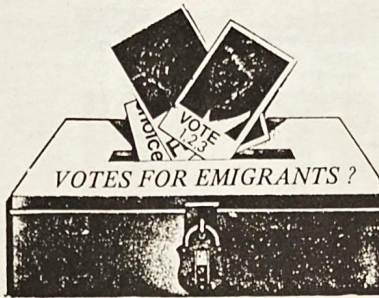
Groups weekdays on
request

Organised by:
NATIONAL GRAVES
ASSOCIATION
Tel. 390741/423787

★★★
KEVIN BARRY
COMMEMORATION
SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 22
RATHVILLY
CO. CARLOW

Assemble at Monument
3pm



THE recently-established Irish Emigrant Vote Committee in Chicago, USA has had talks during July with representatives of Republican Sinn Féin, who passed a resolution supporting this right at their 1990 Ard Fheis. Jim Kane, the main motivator, wants to see this right put into law which would then have to be implemented.

Michael Flannery of Illinois said during a recent meeting with Sinn Féin Poblachtach officers in Dublin that most ethnic

groups in the United States of America have what they call an 'absentee vote'. The Polish people resident in the USA have obtained the right to vote in their own country (and constituency) during the Communist regime. This democratic right should be fought for, he added.

While in Ireland he intends meeting as many influential people as possible and hopes to lobby local councillors to have the matter raised on their agendas. The committee is affiliated to Glór na Deoraí in England and to the Irish Lawyers Association, New York.

1916 RISING HONOURED IN DERRY

IN contrast to local government bodies south of the Border Derry City Council has mounted a public exhibition of 1916 memorabilia to honour the 75th Anniversary of the Easter Week Rising.

Based on two floors of an old building in the North-East corner of the old city within the walls, it has run since Easter last and will continue until August 31. It includes copies of all documents of the period from 1913-16 and a continuous showing of Robert Kee's video documentary on the Rising which includes interviews with survivors.

Seven large (four feet by four) pictures of the signatories of the Pro-

clamation dominate the exhibition. Many other pictures of the period and a large map of Dublin showing the positions occupied by the Volunteers during Easter Week are included.

FACSIMILE

A visitors book is to hand for signature and a free facsimile copy of the Proclamation of the All-Ireland Republic of 1916 in a plastic cover is presented to all visitors on leaving.

On a critical note, it is surprising to see the Derry exhibition mounted by a council consisting of members who have publicly repudiated the Republican Movement of 1916 and disowned the right to use armed force in the cause of 1916 and Irish Freedom. Nevertheless, the exhibition is well worth visiting.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF BRITISH INJUSTICE



JUDITH WARD

17 years and six
months in jail

GUILDFORD FOUR AND MAGUIRE SEVEN

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

GOSS SHOT IN PORTLAOISE

50
YEARS
AGO:

ON August 1, 1941 the *Evening Herald* carried a story under a headline 'Death Sentence on Richard Goss, Military Court Decision in Dublin Trial'.

The *Herald* report said: "Richard Goss (26) of Dundalk, found guilty on four counts of shooting at members of the Garda and Defence Forces with intent to evade arrest and escape, was sentenced by the Military Court in Dublin today to death by shooting.

"The court ordered that a record of its proceedings be transmitted to the Government, and should the Government decline to remit or commute the sentence, such decision shall be conveyed to the Adjutant-General, who shall, as soon as may be, give the necessary directions for the execution of such sentence, and such directions shall be complied with not later than 48 hours after they are given."

Following the capture of a group of men after a gun-battle near Drumlish, Co. Longford on July 18 Richard Goss had been singled out swiftly to appear before the "Special Military Court" sitting in Collins' Barracks, Dublin.

This was a veritable Drumhead Court-martial, established under the Emergency Powers (Amendment No. 2) Act of 1940 to try what were in the eyes of the 26-county state, offences alleged to have been committed by civilians.

The court was composed of three Free State officers who had no legal training and regardless of the charge, anyone found guilty by it has a mandatory death sentence imposed. This was to be carried out by firing squad within a matter of hours, usually 48 to 72.

NO APPEAL

There was no appeal to any court on this side of heaven: The Leinster House

government could commute the sentence or confirm it. One year earlier, Easter Week survivor Patrick McGrath of Dublin and Tom Harte of Lurgan, Co. Armagh were executed on the orders of this court in Mountjoy Jail.

Seán MacBride (instructed by the redoubtable Con Lehane, solicitor) had defended Goss. It had emerged at the proceedings that no life was lost in the Co. Longford encounter. An officer and a soldier of the 26-county state army as well as a member of the escaping party suffered from gunshot wounds received in crossfire.

The injured officer, Lieut. Houlihan had at no stage identified Goss as the man with whom he had exchanged shots. The bullet taken from Private Kelly was not identified as being fired from the only revolver Goss had that day.

No bullets were produced that Goss was alleged to have fired at 26-county policemen in an enclosed area. Goss maintained that he had fired over their heads - not at them.

Goss's address to the court was later distributed by his family in typescript:

SPEECH GIVEN BY RICHARD GOSS AFTER SENTENCE OF DEATH

"Inspired with a desire for the liberation of my country I joined the Irish Republican Army, and anything I have done as a member of that Army, I have done in pursuance of orders received by me, and you gentlemen being a Military Court will understand that I did my duty, in carrying out my orders. I express my regret that Lieut. Houlihan and Private Kelly should have been wounded in this affray.

"I had no ill-feeling towards them or any other member of the party when I fired. I knew that they did their duty as soldiers as I was doing mine. The liberation of the Six Counties from Britain and the securing of Irish Freedom was my sole motive. I regret that circumstances should have brought about the clash



• Richard Goss

for which you have tried me; I hope that the future will witness the bringing about and the realization of the ideals of Irish Freedom. That is all I have to say."

1 August 1941.

On August 7 the papers carried the following statement from the Leinster House Information Bureau:

"The Government, having considered the record of the proceedings of the trial of Richard Goss, who was sentenced to death on the 1st inst. by the Military Court established under the Emergency Powers (No. 41) Order, 1940, have declined to remit or commute the sentence. This decision has been conveyed to the Adjutant-General."

Richard Goss's father, mother and sisters from Dundalk visited him in Arbour Hill Prison. The Governor, Lennon, told them: "He's taking it like a soldier". His letters at this time were held and never delivered.

Seven years later when his body was returned to his family, they were given over. There is no self-pity in any of them. "I am both happy and content," he said in one, "and with the help of God I shall not have to worry over the wrongs

of this world any more."

OUTSIDE GATE

On August 9 the family stood outside the main gate of Arbour Hill from an early hour. They were disappointed. At 6am an official came out and attached a notice to the gate. Richard Goss had been shot 15 minutes earlier - in Portlaoise Prison. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the prison yard.

Dundalk Urban Council and many trade unions including Goss' own, the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, voted sympathy to his family and were noted in the local paper.

Mr J. Corrigan, UDC who proposed the Urban Council's vote of condolence said that Goss was a member of a very old and respected Dundalk family, was a genuine trade unionist and an official of his own union. Labour and that union would miss him very much, he said.

Richard Goss had joined the Republican Movement in 1933 at the age of 18. He have up his job in a local shoe factory to join the IRA Expeditionary Force operating in England in 1939. He made his way home safely and became Divisional O/C North Leinster-South Ulster in 1940 in a full-time capacity.

His bearing in the face of an unjust death sentence, as well as his years of service are an inspiration to all Republicans. God rest this gallant soldier of the All-Ireland Republic.

(More next month. Ref. *Longford and Dundalk Remembers* publ. 1990)

RICHARD GOSS

&
LIAM GAUGHAN
50TH ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATION
SUNDAY, AUGUST 11
DUNDALK, CO. LOUTH

Assemble at Adelphi Cinema 1.30pm

Oration:

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh

BOOKS

IRISH FAMILIES VICTIMS OF BRITISH JUSTICE

Web of Punishment, An Investigation
Attic Press, (Dublin, 1991), paperback £6.99

Irish Times journalist and author Carol Coulter has recently had her book *Web of Punishment* published by Attic Press. It deals with the broad ramifications surrounding the British penal and judicial system and it could be said that this work is a tribute to all those who have suffered under that system, highlighting, as it does, the strains and trauma endured by the immediate families of long-term Political Prisoners and suggests quite boldly that apart from the obvious injustice suffered by prisoners that the system has failed miserably in its moral responsibility in regard to the families of such prisoners.

The author relays some heart-breaking accounts of wives, children and close relatives who have been caught in this web of punishment through no fault of their own. When an individual receives a long

term in prison one's first thoughts are for the prisoner. But what about his/her family? In the case of the Birmingham Six trial 76 immediate relatives were affected!

The book carries about

two dozen interviews with prisoners' wives, mothers, children etc. and gives the reader a good insight into life as it extends itself from the prison wall.

While reading the interview with Sarah Conlon, wife of Guiseppe Conlon, (of the Maguire Seven) who died a decade ago at the hands of British jailers through maltreatment, I found myself trying to share her deep personal sorrow. Ten years after his untimely death she still grieves for him: "I had a good husband. He should be here with me now. It just seems that they took part of my life away. They wrecked my life completely."

EARLY YEARS

Her account of the early years of her husband's imprisonment knowing he was completely innocent of any crime still haunts her. The vindictiveness of the British authorities, from the British Home

Office to the prison governor and his staff, strip-searches, jail transfers without notice, fears of verbal and physical abuse and even taunts by a local bus driver all served to create an endless nightmare for her and her family.

During that early period her only friend was Sr Sarah Clarke, who believed in Guiseppe's innocence from the beginning.

The families of the Guildford Four and Birmingham Six are not alone in this heart-breaking plight and the other individual cases mentioned in this work tend to shape the book and show the broader aspect of a major problem. It also highlights the need for a more human understanding and compassionate approach to this very serious social problem within the British penal system.

THREE GENERATIONS

Three generations of Irish



children have been tarnished by political strife in Ireland and England. Broken marriages, divorces and wayward children are becoming the order of the day. This book sends a clear message to all of its readers. Too much suffering and hardship is being endured by the innocent who accidentally get caught in the political web.

The answer to these injustices cannot be found in the book but there are some recommendations which would go some way to alleviate some of the suffering. For example, repatriation for all those in English jails who wish to return to a prison nearest to their loved ones, would allow closer and more frequent family contact.

More intimate visiting rights, access to telephone for prisoners and also assisted travelling expenses. The British Home Office has for long refused to repatriate Irish Political Prisoners on the grounds that their system of remission is different than that of the Six Counties, but recently that problem has been resolved. Let us hope for a change of heart on this very important matter.

This is a good, easy to read book and a must for judges, jailers and lawmakers.

- Seán Ó Sé

Sinn Féin Poblachtach Crannehur 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 10 November 1991.

Táille: £1

● NB. All prizes will be paid in Irish punts.

6 ar £5

● 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.

TOM REGAN

AN era has passed for Irish-Americans in Philadelphia with the death on July 7 last of 'Big' Tom Regan, the popular manager of the Terence MacSwiney Club. He had reached the age of 88 on the day before his passing.

Tom was born in Kilkelly, Co. Mayo on July 6 1903, one of eight children of Matthew and Bridget (nee Dunleavy) Regan. At the age of fifteen Tom began his lifelong commitment to the cause of Irish freedom. Being the fortunate owner of a bicycle he enlisted as a dispatch courier with the local Kilkelly company, East Mayo Brigade and 3rd Western Division of the IRA. He served through the Black-and-Tan years and the Civil War.

Big Tom left Ireland for the USA on June 23, 1923. He arrived in New York and settled briefly before moving on to Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. There he joined Clan na Gael and worked with people like Luke Dillon and Joe McGarrity. Tom worked as a labourer, bricklayer, and retired from the Willow Grove US Naval Air Depot as an engineer.

A comrade, Jim Kelly, spoke of Tom as "the

active, working backbone behind the Terence MacSwiney Club" in Philadelphia until a short time before his death. "He was the mover and the shaker. He often said 'we are just doing our job for Ireland'. His integrity was well known," he said.

His funeral took place to the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Jenkintown, on July 11, where he was laid to rest beside his wife Cecilia, who died on July 23, 1990. Among the attendance were Michael Flannery, founder of Cumann na Saoirse and Pat O'Connell, Vice-Chairman of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

Sinn Féin Poblachtach sent a message of sympathy to his children, Cecilia Kern, Matthew, Thomas, Mary O'Connell, Josephine Tague and Nellie McBride and to his sister Katherine Duffy of Kilkelly.

Leaba i measc na bhFíneáir go raibh aige.

Comhbhrón

COMHAIRLE Chuige Chonnacht, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, at its July meeting voted sympathy to the following: Eamon Reynolds, Jamestown, Co. Leitrim, on the death of his brother Stephen; the families of the late Mrs Julia Darcy, Galway; Tony Ruane, Dublin; Gearóid Ó Cuinnéagáin, Baile Átha Cliath, former leader of Ailtirí na h-Aiséirí and editor of *Deirdre*; Paddy Kelly, Shanaglish, Gort, Co. Galway; Pete Ryan, Lawrence McNally and Tony Doris, Co. Tyrone; Councillor Eddie Fullerton, Bunrana, Co. Donegal. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anamacha ar fad.

DENNEHY, Cumann Maurice O'Neill, Cahirsiveen, Co. Kerry tenders deepest sympathy to Rose

and to all members of the Dennehy family of the Skellig Rock Bar on the recent death of Tadhg. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a nam.

FAGAN, The Willie Stewart Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Dundalk, passed a vote of sympathy on the recent death of Alice Fagan, Proleek, Dundalk. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a hanam.

HICKEY, Deepest sympathy is extended to the Quinlivan and Hickey families, Limerick on the death of their mother and grandmother. From the Executive, Cumann na mBan. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a hanam naofa.

HICKEY, Sincere sympathy is extended to the Quinlivan and Hickey families, Limerick on the death of Mrs Lily Hickey, From Lta Ní Chathmaoil. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí

McMANUS, Deepest sympathy is extended to the MacManus family, Clonlife, Kinawley, Co. Fermanagh on the death of their mother, Mrs Celia Mac Manus. From the Kieran Doherty Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Swanlinbar/Curlough. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá hanam.

NOLAN, Tipperary Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, extends its sympathy to Michael Nolan on the recent death of his father, who was buried on July 20 last. Suaimhneas síoraí dá anam.

O MURCHU, Comráidithe na Poblachta, Corcaigh, (Irish Republican Comrades, Cork), at a recent meeting, passed a vote of sympathy to the wife and family of our friend and comrade, the late Oliver O Murchu. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a hanam.

RUANE, At a specially convened meeting of the Willie Stewart Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Dundalk, a vote of sympathy was extended to the family and friends of Tony

Ruane, who died on June 13 last. Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh a anam uasal.

SCANLON, Sincere sympathy is extended to the widow Mary and daughter Margaret of the late Paddy Scanlon, Currow, Killarney (and Listowel) on their recent bereavement. From John and Margaret Houlihan and Catherine Doherty, Dromroue, Currow. I measc Laochra na nGael go raibh sé.

SCANLON, Kerry Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, extends deepest sympathy to Mrs Mary Scanlon and daughter Margaret on the death of their husband and father, Paddy Scanlon. Solas na bhFlaitéacs dá anam.

SCANLON, Cumann na mBan extends deepest sympathy to the family of Paddy Scanlon, Currow, Killarney, Co. Kerry. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a nam.

TONER, Deepest sympathy is extended to Tommy Toner and the relatives and friends of Jean who died recently. From Michael Hegarty. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a hanam.

Beannachtaí

THE STAFF at Head Office, 13 Aston Place, Dublin send best wishes for a speedy recovery to Mrs Eilís Clarke (widow of the late Joe Clarke, 1916 Veteran) who is presently in St. James' Hospital, Dublin.

SAS USING ARGENTINIAN HELICOPTERS IN IRELAND

THE SAS are operating north and south of the Border in Argentinian helicopters, captured during the Las Malvinas (Falklands) war. Two Agusta A 109 A helicopters were among the 'trophies' taken after the massacre of Argentinian troops at Goose Green. They bear a striking resemblance to the 26-county air corps Dauphin helicopters and are therefore extremely suitable for flying south of the Border.

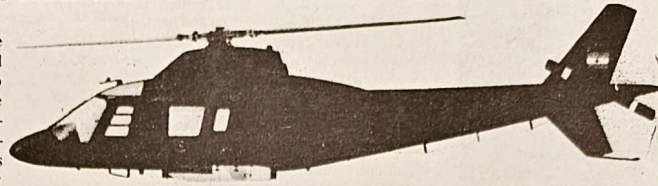
The SAS have since received two more Agusta helicopters from their Italian manufacturers, according to a report in ANOIS, the Irish language Sunday newspaper (27-28 July). These two helicopters were spotted recently leaving Speke Airport near Liverpool, on their way to the Six Counties.

The latest edition of *Military Monitoring Factsheet*, published by the Isle of

Man branch of the Celtic League, reports that the markings were cleverly disguised to look like US helicopters.

REPUTATION

The Isle of Man branch of the Celtic League have an established reputation in these matters, being the first to identify, and publicise, the submarine traffic in the Irish Sea as the culprits in the sinking of



• Agusta A109A

fishing trawlers which caused the deaths of 32 fishermen from 1982-88 (see SAOIRSE May 1988).

According to military handbooks the Agusta can carry a pilot and seven passengers "with all weather avionics and a cabin easily adaptable for a variety of other civil and military applications."

UNLIKE

The Agusta A 109 A is totally unlike other helicopters presently in use by the British Crown Forces in the Six Counties. They have been spotted in Co. Louth on many occasions, but their resemblance to the Dauphin would make them less remarkable to people in the 26 Counties.

Dr Garret Fitzgerald admitted in Leinster House on May 13, 1976 that 151 British army helicopter cross-Border incursions had occurred since 1973 (quoted in Raymond Murray's *The SAS in Ireland* p.180), which only gives some idea of the real frequency of these overflights.

The two captured Argentinian Agustas are registered ZE 410 and ZE 411 in the British air force.

WHAT THEY SAID

THE FIRST CASUALTY OF WAR IS TRUTH

"A spurious weekend report in the London Sunday Mail that an IRA hit-list of VIPs was found in a 'Provo stronghold' in Limerick City, isn't the

first time that British newspapers have given a completely distorted view of Irish affairs. The report, which was given blanket British media coverage, before being rubbished by the Gardaí here on Monday last, is typical of the type of biased journalism, which has

traditionally surrounded their coverage of Irish matters down through the years. While such newspapers, in the case of the frivolous British gutter tabloid, the Sun, aren't given much credibility by their more discerning Irish readership, they do have a tend-

ency to pander to the prejudices of British juries, as the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four found out to their cost. Let's hope the Limerick man at the centre of the latest controversy there doesn't receive a similar fate."

— Editorial, *Limerick Times*, July 20, 1991 on the aftermath of the jailbreak by Nessan Quinlivan, Limerick and Pearse McAuley, Strabane from Brixton prison, England, on July 7. What chances a fair trial?

WHAT BRITAIN'S IRISH COLONY COSTS

IT IS perhaps well known in Ireland and abroad that the Dublin administration spends £300 million per year on securing Britain's border in Ireland, through collaboration and extradition. Less well known however is the cost to the British taxpayer.

The British newspaper *The Independent* recently analysed the official figures which show that the Six Counties costs £5,912 million to the British public purse in the financial year just ended. Next year this figure is set to rise by a further nine per cent.

Half of this is raised by taxation in the Six Counties. The rest is paid by the British taxpayers and the above figures exclude the cost of keeping the British army in the Six Counties. That is estimated at £206 million for 1991-92, excluding the wages of the 11,000 soldiers in Ireland.

This garrison was raised by 500 extra troops in May, and, together with the locally-recruited Ulster Defence Regiment, brings the total figure of British army personnel in the Six Counties to 17,000

ASTOUNDING

The cost of the prison camps in the Six Counties is equally astounding. Long Kesh H-Blocks prison alone cost £42 million in 1989-90 and the cost per inmate is calculated at between £65,000 and £80,000 per year.

How long more will the British public pay this price for their establishment's last colony?

IRISH FREEDOM PRESS

Patrick Pearse and the Lost Republican Ideal	Brian P. Murphy	£10.50
	H/B	£16.50
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The Last Post	National Graves	H/B £10.00
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Comdt. Gen. Tom Maguire and Michael Flannery Video		£10

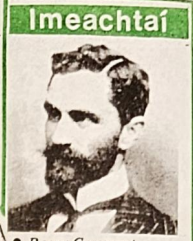
1916 Proclamation A3 Three colour	£1
Executed Leaders of 1916 Plaque A3 Three colour	£1
Republican Hunger Strikes 1917- 81 Plaque A3 3 Colour	£1

50th ANNIVERSARY PUBLICATIONS

Tom Harte and his Comrades	£2.50
Tony D'Arcy and Sean McNeela	£3
Longford Remembers (Barney Casey/Richard Goss)	£1.50

SPECIAL OFFER - Last few copies - ONLY £3.95 EACH
 Jail Journal By John Mitchell and Frank Ryan By Sean Cronin
 John Boyle O'Reilly (as gaeilge) Le Nollaig Ó Gadhra Only £1

Send cash with orders plus postage and packing to :
IRISH FREEDOM PRESS, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2.



Roger Casement
75TH ANNIVERSARY OF 1916 ULSTER
 AUGUST 3 - 4
 MURLOUGH BAY
 GLENS OF ANTRIM
 Céilí / Concerts
 Two-day festival in area associated with 1916 leader Roger Casement executed August 3

Speaker:
 Cllr. Sean Lynch

★ ★ ★
1991 DESMOND GREAVES WEEKEND
SUMMER SCHOOL
 AUGUST 23-25
 IRISH LABOUR HISTORY MUSEUM
 Beggars Bush Barracks
 Haddington Road
 Dublin 4
 Buses: 5, 7, 7a, 8

PROGRAMME:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 22
 Reception and opening of Exhibition on the life and works of C. Desmond Greaves, 5.30pm

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23
 "Revising Irish History" by Dr Brendan Bradshaw, 7.30pm.

SAT., AUGUST 24
 "The Colonised Mind - Thoughts on the Irish language and society" by Dr Tomás Mac Siomóin. Conference Social, Teachers Club, 36 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, 7.30pm.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25
 "Interpreting Tone - Marianne Elliott and Desmond Greaves" by Seán Redmond, 11am.
 "The Relevance of 1916 Today" discussion led by Michael Farrell and Martin Moriarty, 2.30pm.
 Conference Garden Party, 6pm.
 Tíle: £10 full weekend, £3 per session.
 Bolas Bretse: BÁC 973154

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