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DÁITHÍ Ó CONAILL

1938 - 1991

4-PAGE TRIBUTE

see pages 5-8

THREE STEPS TO PEACE



• Pictured at the Dublin launch on January 21 (left to right) Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, uachtarán, Cathleen Knowles, Ard-Rúnaí, Emmett Walsh and Des Long, Ard Chomhairle.

SINN FÉIN POBLACHTACH'S launch of *Towards A Peaceful Ireland* on January 21 last at simultaneous press conferences in Dublin and Belfast represents a serious and significant attempt to break the on-going political impasse in Ireland.

These proposals were drawn up by the late Dáithí Ó Conaill, Vice-President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, shortly before his death on New Year's Day last and approved by an Ard Chomhairle at its January meeting.

"Towards a Peaceful Ireland" makes the following three proposals:

① That a Constituent Assembly be established representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrage of the adult population. The Assembly would have the sole function of drafting a new Constitution within a six-month period. The agreed Constitution would be submitted to the people in referendum for acceptance or rejection.

In such a free and open debate Sinn Féin Poblachtach has prepared a set of proposals - ÉIRE NUA - which outlines the basis for

a new Constitution in a federally structured Ireland.

② Before the Assembly is set up the British Government must declare that it will withdraw its forces and establishment from Ireland within 12 months of the adoption of a new Constitution by the people of Ireland.

In this way Mr Brooke's statement of November 9, 1990 that Britain has "no strategic or selfish interest" in Ireland is put to the test of a British public commitment to withdraw.

③ An amnesty for all political prisoners and people on the wanted list. These releases to be completed one month prior to the election for the Constituent Assembly.

NO NECESSITY

With the acceptance of these three proposals it is clear that the political stalemate in Ireland would be overcome and there would be no necessity for the continuance of armed struggle. "All elements, including the British, engaged in such activities should cease action immediately on acceptance of these

proposals. By so doing, a new spirit of freedom would pervade the country and the Irish people could at long last, enter into a dialogue of genuine discussion to fashion the Ireland of the future."

The alternative is a continuation of the present hopelessness into the foreseeable future. "Failure to adopt these proposals will prolong the current situation of further loss of life, police harassment of the people, hundreds languishing in jail and thousands fleeing our shores because of the lack of employment. Such conditions cannot be allowed to continue."

Sinn Féin Poblachtach intends to promote these proposals at every available public forum of Irish people in the coming weeks and months. The collapse of the Brooke initiative at the end of January only serves to reinforce the Republican argument that the restoration of democracy and self-determination is the key to a solution.

"Towards a Peaceful Ireland" outlines practical steps in the securing of that self-determination and puts forward a credible timescale in which it could be implemented.

RESPONSE

There has already been a response in certain areas. Dr John Robb (Ballymoney, Co. Antrim) of the New Ireland Group sent a message to the press conferences on January 21 (the 72nd Anniversary of the first All-Ireland Dáil Éireann) saying that his group would be

most anxious to respond to the proposals and would be studying them carefully.

Also, Fr Des Wilson who has established credentials (none of them from church and state establishments) attended the launch in Belfast and expressed his goodwill.

In addition, the editorial in the *Andersontown News* (February 2) headed "The Peace-makers" called for a public debate of Sinn Féin Poblachtach's proposals and argued that they could be a possible way out of the political impasse.

The editorial went on to comment on the silence from those "who usually flaunt their 'peace' credentials... their deafening silence gives weight to the belief that their true objective is not peace but the violent destruction of their enemies".

WHAT YOU CAN DO

There is something that every person can do to assist in creating a public debate on these proposals:

- Mention them to friends and acquaintances and make them known to persons in positions of influence:
- Write to the press, local and national, to show your approval;
- Mention them on a radio/TV programme;
- Propose support for them in your trade union, tenants' or residents' association, political party, local council or community association.

BROOKE TALKS COLLAPSE

THE STATEMENT by British Secretary Peter Brooke on February 5 that the time to "put up the shutters" on his talks about talks may be approaching surely indicates that the whole affair has finally collapsed for want of substance.

While it is possible that he was engaged in a last-ditch attempt to pressurise the Dublin administration or Unionist leaders into making concessions it is more likely that he was preparing the ground for the latest British failure to make a two-state Ireland work.

When the so-called Brooke initiative began a year ago the British Secretary quickly adopted the role of "long-suffering referee" between the Unionists and the SDLP. This age-old British ploy was of course practised by Lloyd George when negotiating with John Redmond in 1914. That double-dealing led to partition and the eclipse of the constitutional nationalists by a revolutionary Sinn Féin committed to a 32-county Irish Republic.

WATERSHED

Peter Brooke's unissued state-

ment of July 5, 1990 was probably a watershed, due to the reluctance of the Dublin administration to cast themselves in the role of Redmond, with no tangible benefits on offer to allow them to drop the Hillsborough Deal.

In the period since last July the whole process has been foundering. Brooke insisted in his July 5 statement that Unionists would only talk to the Dublin administration as part of a British team, led by himself, while Dublin insisted on talks with Unionists alone. The Unionists

also objected to any early Dublin involvement in the talks.

The failure of the Brooke talks adds urgency and weight to Sinn Féin Poblachtach's peace initiative in "Towards a Peaceful Ireland". The document states that "an open democratic forum (such as the Constituent Assembly proposed) would be more meaningful to the Irish people today than meetings behind closed doors between politicians who have failed the people so often."

No more British solutions!



• Some of the participants (left to right): John Callaghan, Mick Hegarty and Ann Egan.

Ice Broken for Cabhair

"WE HAD TO break the ice . . ." not quite; but it none the less took a brave heart to strip off, change into the swimwear and take the plunge into the cold waters of the Grand Canal, Inchicore, Dublin at 12 noon on an icy-cold Christmas Day.

To the cheers of about thirty spectators, and much to the surprise of a lone Special Branchman, four 'brave hearts' —

SAOIRSE — Feabhra/February 1991
Mick Hegarty, Ann Egan, James Connolly elements to raise funds for CABHAIR (Irish Republican Prisoners' Dependants Fund).

Public demand was such that each swimmer was expected to cross the canal twice before clambering out and joining the festivities around the fire, where a selection of "warm-ups" were available.

REFUSED TO LEAVE

However, despite repeated verbal "encouragement" the lone Branchman refused to leave the confines of his car, and he never ever ("Honest, Boss. . .") made a donation — speaking of which, more than £100 was collected on the morning itself, with at least several times that amount still to come in.

CABHAIR would appreciate the swift return of sponsorship cards and money — please remember the funds are required to alleviate the hardships suffered by the families of Republican prisoners.

50
YEAR
AGO:

THE MAN IN THE CASTLE

IN FEBRUARY 1941, the IRA's man in Dublin Castle — long-time seat of British rule in Ireland and up to recently the headquarters of the 26-county Special Branch — was finally unmasked and arrested.

He had been, according to Bowyer-Bell, a "most important addition to GHQ" and his existence remained "a dead secret". His name was Jim Crofton and he was in the tradition of Kavanagh, Broy, Neligan and McNamara who worked as agents within the political "G" Division of the DMP at Dublin Castle for Michael Collins when he was Director of Intelligence, GHQ in 1919-21.

Bell continues: "Jim Crofton, who had worked on the docks in New York during the Free State (Cosgrave) years, had returned to join the Broy Harriers to help clean up the Blueshirts. He had grown disenchanted within the Special Branch, since he was a rebel by nature and not a policeman, and with his so-called Republican colleagues, who had been contaminated by the lures of the secret police".

De Valera had recruited Republicans and more than a few active Volunteers into the "Harriers" in 1933, allegedly to act as bodyguards for his Ministers since, it was alleged, Cosgrave's CID could not be trusted. Then they were used against the Blueshirts and finally were amalgamated with the CID into the Special Branch to smash the Republican Movement to which they had once belonged.

LOST PATIENCE

Bell goes on: "When the big searches and sweep against the IRA men began he lost patience altogether. He had known Hayes in Wexford and in December (1939) before a raid on one of the IRA safe houses on Victoria Street in Donnybrook managed to find his way to the Chief-of-Staff to warn him. To have a sound man inside Dublin Castle was a fantastic coup and Hayes was delighted. Hayes and Crofton also made contact with a police clerk in the Castle; no one was ever certain how trustworthy he was but every little nugget of information helped."

In late April 1940 inside information from Crofton was used by GHQ to plan the placing of a mine in the radio store-room of Special Branch Headquarters. "The idea was to destroy all Special Branch communication equipment and retaliate for the deaths of D'Arcy and Mac Neela," says Bell.

"Using huge wire-clippers he had smuggled into the Castle by strapping them to his back, Crofton opened a way in for the bomb squad. But he was on the outskirts of Dublin, establishing an alibi, when the squad came in, and in his absence they missed the door and planted the bomb in the wrong room." In this way five members of the Special Branch were injured, although they were not targeted.

Crofton also reported to GHQ on the case of the QM of the Wexford Unit who he said had "talked" in his cell in the Bridewell under heavy pressure from Dinny O'Brien in late August of the same year and was then released. According to Bell, Crofton "despised informers and insisted that something had to be done." More on this later.

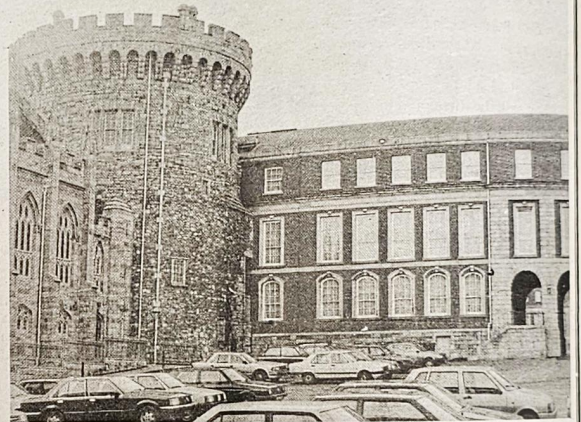
VOLUNTEERED

Then in January 1941, Crofton volunteered to sail German agent Herman Goertz, who had evaded arrest since May, to occupied France in a small fishing boat. Crofton had little time for the Germans, Bell says, and wanted to bring back Frank Ryan from Germany. Ryan could unite and lead a faltering and almost leaderless movement as well as being a rallying point for mobilisation against British rule. A charismatic leader . . .

Crofton did not tell Hayes of this intention because he had doubts about IRA security. Apparently, Crofton was feeling the breeze at Dublin Castle. Suspicions were raised after the bomb there the previous April. But, says Bell, "that he was still largely unsuspected was a damning indictment of Special Branch internal security, often as careless as the IRA's. Crofton and his uncertain associate in the Castle had regular meetings in a pub with Hayes and a few IRA staff officers!" But the Branch was closing in and the Goertz escape would "free two birds in one boat."

In February 1941, Crofton went to Kerry and stayed with Denny O'Connell and John Joe Sheehy, former All-Ireland footballer. Then Goertz, with a decoy "wife" and "child" drove down to meet them at Fenit. Assisting him was local Black-and-Tan veteran Johnny "Machine-gun" O'Connell. The start was delayed and Crofton was spotted. "Fenit was not big enough to allow strangers to move about for long without the wrong people taking notice," says Bell.

Goertz's account is interesting: "In February 1941 I made my first serious attempt to leave Ireland . . . I did not



• Record Tower and lower yard, Dublin Castle.

go to Kerry until I was told the boat was ready for sea. When I reached our point of departure I discovered that the rudder was still under repair. This meant a disastrous delay. The boat was well fitted out. I had had considerable trouble in obtaining all the necessary navigational instruments.

INTENDED SAIL

"On the evening that I intended to sail, all the other men in Kerry who had anything to do with the operation were arrested. I was the only one to escape. . .

Crofton, Johnny O'Connor and Seán Brosnan of Dingle were arrested. The former had worked on the docks and boats for much of his life and would have been suitable for the trip. Bell again: "Goertz got back to Dublin and went to ground again." It was his second close call.

Bell concludes: "Crofton's arrest — for refusing to answer questions about fifty pounds in his possession — was a body blow to the Special Branch. Crofton was sentenced to five years and shifted on Gerald Boland's order to Portlaoise Jail to share the long agony of the hard-core IRA men. Inside the Castle, draconian security measures were instituted. At one shot Hayes had lost his man in the Castle and his chance for German aid."

A footnote adds: "If anything, Crofton's wife had as difficult a time as he did, for she and the family were completely without resources and often literally on the edge of starvation. After his release, close surveillance by the Castle and the difficulty of finding work while in police

disfavour forced the Croftons to emigrate to London. His occasional visits to Ireland still attract official interest (1970)."

Jim Crofton put in his years in solitary and "on the blanket" like the man he was. He certainly, to this writer's knowledge, retained an interest in the Republican Movement through the 1950s and into the '60s, although he was not active. His plan to bring back Frank Ryan, if it succeeded, would have been a masterpiece. Ryan was well known, much-loved by friend and foe alike, and a great organiser. His presence in Ireland was just what was needed in the Spring of 1941!

VENTURED ALL

Crofton had "ventured all, less the love what was more than all" (P.H.Pearse). He lost through others' incompetence perhaps, and certainly through ill-fortune. Let us salute his memory and say of him as Monsignor Pádraig de Brún said of the Free State soldiers who came over to the All-Ireland Republic in 1922-23 and paid the supreme penalty:

Let us raise a verse for the few
Whom the Spirit's unerring lamp
Led forth from the enemy's camp
To take their place with the true
Though traitorous tongues upbraided
And banded the taunts of shame,
With the Lord of the Vineyard their
reckoning is made
And their wages allotted the same.

(Refs. "The Secret Army" by J. Bowyer Bell; "Spies in Ireland" by Enno Stephan; "Eleven Galway Martyrs" — Coiste Chumhneacháin Dhomhnaich Phádraig. More Next Month.)

Marines' Death Threat in Armagh

THREE South Armagh women had their lives threatened by British Royal Marines on Finnegan's Road, near Jonesboro at 9.30pm on Thursday, January 13 last when their car was stopped and they were held for 30 minutes on the roadside. Mrs. Ellen Larkin and her two daughters, Mary (20) and Sinéad (18) were told "they would get what Fergal Caraher got" and "you open your fucking mouth and you're dead" by members of an eight-man British Royal Marine Patrol.

Mrs. Larkin stated that one Marine pretended to find an ammunition magazine in their car and asked them to explain it being there before placing it back on his own rifle. The incident has been reported

to their solicitor.

Mrs. Larkin is the wife of former Newry and Mourne Councillor Eamon Larkin, who is also Vice-President of Sinn Féin Poblachtach. He expressed concern to SAOIRSE at



• British roadside terrorists.

the death threats to his family and the attempt to plant ammunition in the family car.

"This is the latest in a catalogue of British army harassment and death threats reported to me by local people in South Armagh in recent weeks, which has already resulted in the death of Fergal Caraher and the wounding of his brother. This systematic and abusive treatment of Irish people will not cease until the terrorising force of the British army leaves South Armagh and the whole of the Six Counties", he said.

Eamon Larkin had earlier in January predicted

that SDLP man Séamus Mallon's meeting with British Marine commanders on January 14 would have no effect on the abuse of local people. "This is a charade designed to convince people that the murder of innocent nationalists is the work of only a few 'bad apples' in the British Crown Forces.

"These are not isolated incidents but systematically planned by the very people, together with their political masters, that Séamus Mallon is complaining to", he said in a statement on January 15.

GULF WAR

SINN FÉIN Poblachtach President, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, in a statement on January 24, has said that the continuance of armed hostilities in the Middle East is regrettable and he hoped "that they will be brought to a speedy, if not immediate end, with the minimum loss of life."

Pickets were also held on Shannon Airport and Leinster House, Dublin by Sinn Féin Poblachtach members to highlight the issue of refuelling US warplanes on Irish soil.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh continued: "We are not convinced that this war is being waged by either party in the interests of justice. The barbarities inflicted by the Iraqi regime on the Kurdish people in recent years were ignored by both the US and the UN for many years. The Western powers have also been partners to the many injustices inflicted on the Palestinian people at the hands of the Israelis. We cannot help but feel that the rush to assist Kuwait was prompted by its wealth of oil and a desire to keep this enormous wealth under Western capitalist control."

He said that Sinn Féin Poblachtach views with

NEUTRALITY ABANDONED

approach could have been made to Malta, a neutral island state in the Eastern Mediterranean with a long tradition of aiding the sick and wounded (e.g. Order of Malta). It is not too far from the war zone and Irish staff could organise a field hospital there. Could

we not get involved in helping the International Red Cross to approach both parties in the conflict about overseeing the proper detention and treatment of prisoners of war?

On Tuesday, January 15 as the US deadline for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait ran out a dozen Sinn Féin Poblachtach members from Clare and Limerick held a white-line picket at Shannon Industrial Estate.

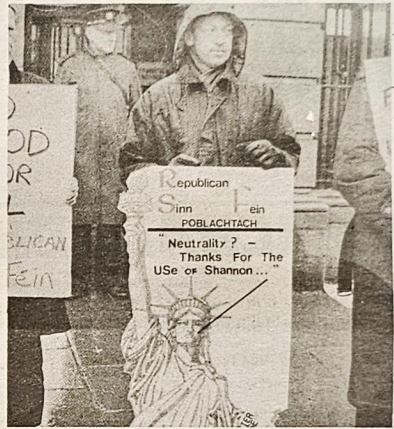
ALERT WORKERS
Spokesperson Des Long, Shannon Banks, a member of the Ard Chomhairle, said that the picket was intended to alert the 5,000 workers to the use of near-by Shannon Airport as a warbase by the US military.

"Local people indicate

that it is likely that Soviet fuel oil will be used to refuel US warplanes at Shannon, which shows the coming together of the two superpowers and their intention to police the world in their own interests. Ireland should not be dragged into, or allow itself to be used as a warbase for what is in reality a gigantic commodity war, with potentially devastating results for humanity."

The picketers, holding placards which read: "No blood for Oil"; "No fuelling of Warplanes in Shannon"; and "Neutrality is Sacred", said that the response from the workers was overwhelmingly favourable.

Dublin Sinn Féin Poblachtach placed a picket on Leinster House on Friday, January 18 as the 26-County parties agreed by a large majority (122 for, 23 against) to allow facilities for US warplanes at Shannon. Pickets were also placed by the Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and by the Amárach - Ireland 2000 organisation.



• Leinster House Picket

SINN FÉIN Poblachtach

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...

OUR REQUIREMENTS -

FOR YOU TO JOIN WITH US

Don't let your dissatisfaction end in only a verbal comment or complaint to your work-mates/neighbours etc - do something; hit back; join an organised body of people committed to obtaining change, real change, outside of the present system - Join us, Join Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

Our future depends on ourselves, *Sinn Féin*, not on some pin-striped self-serving careerist in Dublin, London or Brussels.

JOIN THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

I wish to join Sinn Féin Poblachtach
Ba mhaith liom bheith i mo bhall de
Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

Ainm
Scoiladh

Send to: Sinn Féin Poblachtach, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2. Fón: 6799120.

Connacht Secretary Arrested

THE LATEST Special Branch attempt to disrupt the work of Sinn Féin Poblachtach occurred at the January meeting of Comhairle Connacht (Connacht Executive) in Strokestown, Co. Roscommon when delegates were harassed and the Provincial Secretary was arrested.

Two Special Branchmen stopped the car in which Declan Curneen (Leitrim) and Seán McGoldrick (Sligo) were travelling as they left Strokestown village after the meeting on Sunday, January 27. After demanding the minute book and being refus-

ed they dragged Declan Curneen, Rúnaí, Comhairle Connacht, forcibly from behind the steering wheel and threw him into their unmarked patrol car.

He was arrested under Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act and brought to Roscommon Barracks. After being detained for over three hours he was released and the organisation's documents were returned to him. Speaking to SAOIRSE Declan Curneen described the incident as "a typical piece of work of the 26-County state's political police."

ACTIVITIES

"Sinn Féin Poblachtach's



• Declan Curneen

work will continue despite this harassment, designed to try and frustrate our activities, which this year include preparing for possible local elections in the 26 Counties, commemor-

ating the 75th Anniversary of 1916 in a fitting manner and promoting "Towards a Peaceful Ireland" our initiative to break the political deadlock in the Occupied Six Counties," he said.

75th Anniversary of Easter 1916

NGA Plans

Who Fears to Speak of Easter Week?

TO mark the 75th Anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising the National Graves Association (NGA) are having the Memorial in St. Paul's Cemetery, Glasnevin, Dublin renovated. This Memorial was erected by the Association in 1966 and it marks the plot in which 16 of the Volunteers and Irish Citizen Army are buried.

In Deansgrange Cemetery, Dún Laoghaire, the 1916 Memorial has been renovated and an order placed with a firm of sculptors for a new Memorial to be erected on the Republican Plot, and for the kerbing to be cleaned and re-lettered.

In Kilbarrack Cemetery, Dublin a memorial plaque will be placed on the grave of Volunteer Dan Head, who was killed in action by British Crown Forces during the attack on the Custom House, Dublin on May 25, 1921.

In 1991, as well as the renovation of the aforementioned graves and Memorials, will consist of our tours of the Historic Graves in Glasnevin Cemetery. We plan to extend the duration of these tours from 1-and-a-half hours to two-and-a-half hours to allow more time at the different graves and also to visit the graves of 50 historical figures. These tours will be free of charge to members of the public and our usual tour will be conducted for school groups on weekdays on request.

CELEBRATIONS
A spokesperson for the National Graves Association told SAOIRSE: "Our contribution to the cele-

brations in 1991, as well as the renovation of the aforementioned graves and Memorials, will consist of our tours of the Historic Graves in Glasnevin Cemetery. We plan to extend the duration of these tours from 1-and-a-half hours to two-and-a-half hours to allow more time at the different graves and also to visit the graves of 50 historical figures. These tours will be free of charge to members of the public and our usual tour will be conducted for school groups on weekdays on request."

THE National Commemoration Committee continues to organise events for the 75th Anniversary of the 1916 Rising:

- The national rally in Dublin on Saturday, April 20 will begin from St Stephen's Green and conclude at the GPO. All areas are urged to press ahead with arrangements. Book bands and buses now.
- In Leinster a re-enactment of the march from Maynooth to Dublin of a contingent of Irish Volunteers from Co. Kildare on Easter Monday morning, 1916 will take place on Easter Monday, April 1, 1991.
- Munster Republicans are gathering at the grave of the Kent Brothers in Castlelyons, Co. Cork for a Provincial Commemoration. Richard Kent, a famous

athlete was mortally wounded at Bawnard House in the defence of the family home and died in Fermoy Military Hospital on May 4, 1916 while Thomas Kent was court-martialled and executed by firing-squad in Cork Jail on May 9.

Anniversary celebrations on the bank holiday weekend of August 3 and 4.

- Further patrons of the 75th Anniversary celebrations include: Councillor **JOE O'NEILL**, Bundoran UDC; Councillor **FRANK GLYNN**, Galway Co. Council (former chairman); **PADDY RUANE**, former Galway county councillor; **DOMHNALL Ó LÚBHLAÍ**, Irish language activist and veteran Republican.
- Murlough Bay, Co. Antrim - strongly associated with Roger Casement, executed on August 3, 1916 - is the venue for Ulster's 75th

APPLICATIONS FOR SPEAKERS
at County Easter Commemorations should be sent to:

An Rúnaí, Coiste Cuimhneacháin Náisiúnta Oifig Éire Nua, 13 Plás Aston, BÁC 2 before February 15 next.

EASTER LILIES NOW AVAILABLE
Price: £17.50 per 1,000
From: Peig King, 29 All Saints Park Raheny, Dublin 5.

WEAR AN EASTER LILY!

EISEACHADHADH - leanfar leis an troid

SCAOILEADH saor Michael McKee (34) agus cuireadh ar neamhín an t-ordú eiseachadh ina choinne san Ard-Cúirt i mBÁC ar an Aoine, 25ú Eanáir seo caite. Ach, ag an am gcéanna, rialaigh an Breitheamh Kevin Lynch go n-eiseachadh an bheirt eile a bhí sa chúirt, Anthony Sloan (37) agus Paul 'Dingus' Magee (42). D'éalaigh an triúr Béal Feirsteach seo le chéile ó Charcair Bhóthair na Croimlinne i 1981.

Tharla an breithiúnas bréagnaitheach seo de bharr téarmaí an Acht um Eiseachadh 1987 a thugann cead do rialtas na Sé Chontae Fíchead saoráin aigh na h-Éireann a eiseachadh chuig fórsaí na Breataine. San Acht seo ní féidir gníomh "polaitiúil" a thabhairt ar gníomhartha mar ghunnaí a úsáid le dul i ngleic le Airm

bharr sin thug an Breitheamh Lynch ordú len iad a eiseachadh go dtí na Sé Chontae.

Dár ndóigh tapóidh na páirtithe ar thaobh na Breataine i mBÁC a deis chun brú a chuir ar comhrialtas Teach Laighean eiseachadh níos simplí agus níos forleithne a chur ar fáil.

PROCLAMATIONS
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Irish Freedom Press, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2.



Michael McKee (archlé)

Forghabhála na Breataine sa tír seo.

Ach is féidir gníomh "polaitiúil" a thabhairt ar seilbh gunnaí, mar shampla, de réir an t-Acht céanna agus sa cás seo ní cead ordú eiseachadh a dhéanamh.

ÉALU

I gcás Michael McKee fuarthas "ciontach" é i seilbh gunnaí i gcúirt Diplock sna Sé Chontae dhá lá tar éis éalú dó ón bpríosún. Ach bhí cúis-eanna eile i gcásanna Sloan agus Magee atá liostáilte in Acht 1987 mar "coireanna neamhpholaitiúil" agus de

Seasfaidh Poblachtaigh áfach, agus an phobal nach bhfuil "ceannaithe ag Gall-aibh" an fód in aghaidh an tréas náisiúnta seo ar gach healach is féidir leo. Bhí picéad ag Comhairle Ceantair Ath Cliath, Sinn Féin Poblachtach ar na Ceithre Cúirte i rith an lae nuair a bhí an cás ar síd.

Tá an beirt fhear ag déanamh achomharc in aghaidh breithe na hArd-Cúirte go dtí an Cúirt Uachtarach agus de réir gach son dearamh déanfaidh an stát Sé Chontae Fíchead achomharc i gcás McKee.

52 ARAB DETAINEES IN BRITAIN

ON THE general and non-specific grounds of being a "threat to national security", 52 Arabs are being held in Pentonville Prison in Central London under the British Immigration Act of 1971. Four are held in Crumlin Road prison, Belfast.

While the prisoners, who may be deported (others already have), are mainly Iraqis and Palestinians, other Arab nationalities are included. They have been caught in the indiscriminate net of the British police through random arrests in an over-reaction to the Gulf situation. Many are students; some have been resident in England for 16 years and one for over 25 years. Included are well-known individuals who have condemned the Saddam Hussein regime publicly and are now in danger of being sent back to Iraq.

As a result Arab and Muslim people in England are afraid to speak out or demonstrate against the "tribunals" for internees with witnesses behind curtains in Long Kesh Camp 1971-75. In 1991 there are no witnesses and no charges for the Arab residents under detention in England.

ened by National Front supporters worked up by the British press.

JUSTICE LLOYD

Lord-Justice Lloyd, who will shortly preside over yet another Birmingham Six appeal, sits on a Home Office panel with two lay officials to hear the detainees. But there are no charges against them, no evidence and no lawyer is permitted to represent them. A friend may be present.

The recommendations of the panel, having listened to the defence against nothing are sent to the Home Secretary who may or may not accept them.

The hearing is not an appeal, we are told and the whole situation is Kafkaesque, Shades of the "tribunals" for internees with witnesses behind curtains in Long Kesh Camp 1971-75. In 1991 there are no witnesses and no charges for the Arab residents under detention in England.

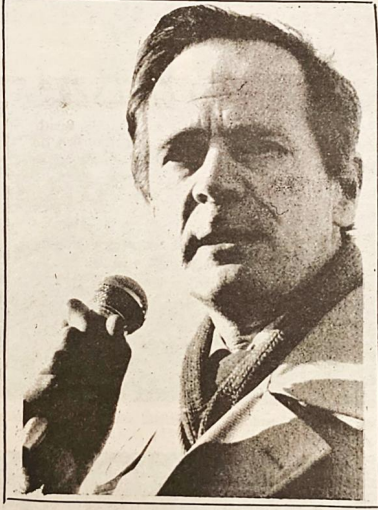
A TRIBUTE DÁITHÍ Ó CONAILL

1938 "WE MAY HAVE GREAT MEN
BUT WE'LL NEVER HAVE BETTER..." **1991**
Comrádaithe faoi Airm



● Seán Sabhat

Fuair Seán bás ag troid ar son na h-Éireann ar Lá Coille, 1957 ag Achadh Lon, i gContae Fhear Manach in aois 28 mbliain.



● Dáithí Ó Conaill

Fuair Dáithí bás ag leanúint an troda céanna ar son na h-Éireann, go h-íorónta ar Lá Coille 1991, 34 bliain go dtí an lá a fhuair a chomrádaithe bás tar éis ionsaithe ar an mBeairic Achadh Lon.



● Fergal Ó h-Anluain

Fuair Fergal bás ag troid ar son na h-Éireann ar Lá Coille, 1957 ag Achadh Lon, i gContae Fhear Manach in aois 20 mbliain.



Bivouac of the Dead



The muffled drum's sad roll has beat the soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet, that brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round, the bivouac of the dead.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead, dear as the blood ye gave!
No impious footstep here shall tread the herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot, while Fame her records keeps,
Or Honour points the hallowed spot where Valour proudly sleeps.

Your marble minstrel's voiceless stone, in deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown, the story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight, Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light that gilds your glorious tomb.

Theodore O'Hara

"Our task is more difficult now than it was in 1970, the fact that Republicanism brings out the best in cynicism of the politicians and a deed will come which seeds sown by the young men and women of previous



• Dáithí Ó Conaill aged 17 on receipt of Gold Medal 1955 from Amalgamated Association of Carpenters.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill graduating as Vocational Teacher in Gort Co. Wexford, 1968.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill takes a break with his children, Fergal, Ciara and Dióg while on the run in 1973.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill speaking at the Liam Lynch Commemoration in Cork, 1973. On right Gearóid Mac Carthaigh, Maura Drumm and Tom Kelleher.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill with his friend and comrade, Councillor Joe O'Neill.

TRIBUTES

"He will be remembered as a great patriot, brave hero and an untiring leader of the Republican Movement whose principles and ideals of 1916 never wavered."

George Harrison, Jack and Lois Donohue, Cionoad O Cinnéide, Mickey Whelan, Brian Mooney and Jimmy Murphy, Cumann na Saoirse, New York.

"I have been very impressed by the man and his work. Ireland has lost a man of great importance."

D. Foulon, *Irlande Libre* magazine, France.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill addresses thousands at the Easter Commemoration in Dublin 1976.

US COMRADE

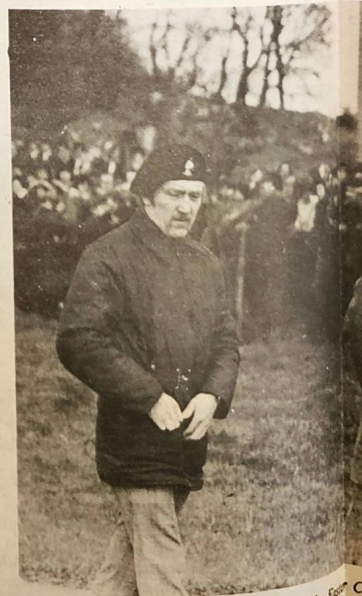
"ALL THOSE who are involved in the struggle for Irish Independence were shocked and devastated by the sudden and untimely death of Dáithí Ó Conaill on New Year's Day.

"Born into a Republican family in County Cork in 1938, Dáithí joined the Republican Movement while still a mere youth in 1955. He played an active role in the 1956-1962 Campaign which included imprisonment, escape, being severely wounded in action, capture by Crown Forces, again a long term of imprisonment, and release in 1963. Returning to his native Cork he remained active in the Movement, trained as a vocational teacher and worked in Glencolmille, Co. Donegal. He was very conscious of the rise and development of the Civil Rights movement and concerned about the pending British-supported Unionist backlash. When it came to a head in 1969 he saw very clearly that events would lead to another phase of armed struggle against British rule in Ireland.

"He would emerge as a leader and top strategist of the militant wing of the Independence Movement which broke with others on the issue of abstention and taking seats in any of the parliaments, Westminster, Stormont or Leinster House. He played an active role in organizing Irish Northern Aid in America in 1970, meeting openly with Michael Flannery and his colleagues and quietly with his old friends Eoin McNamee of Tyrone and Liam Cotter of Tralee to secure the wherewithal of resistance. During the 1970s he served credibly on the highest level as a statesman, spokesman and as military director and advisor of the Independence Movement. His active career spanned 35 years, seven of those he served in various prisons, one of which involved a 47 day hunger strike in Portlaoise in 1977. He devoted all his ability and talented mind to the cause of his country's full freedom.

DIVIDING LINE

"The dividing line between the people colonised



• Last public appearance of Dáithí Ó Conaill at the Easter Commemoration in Dublin 1976 and his subsequent conviction.

1970, but we must take heart as we did in 1970 from the people. Not all our youth are tainted with the sins of our generations."

- Dáithí Ó Conaill - Bodenstown 1989



• Cathleen Knowles, Dáithí Ó Conaill and the Hon. Joseph J. DiGuardi of the US Congress, in Sinn Féin Poblachtach's offices, Shaw Street, Dublin, 1987.

DES' SALUTE

and their colonisers was clearly etched and drawn to Dáithí, and his sympathies were always with people in the Third World struggling to emerge and develop from centuries of colonial exploitation. He was enthused and heartened with the release of Nelson Mandela in February, 1990 and was privileged to meet the ANC leader when he visited Ireland and he admired and approved the close relationship between Nelson Mandela and Joe Slovo, Chairman of the Communist Party of South Africa.

"Always steadfast and true to principle, he withdrew with his life-long friend Ruairí Ó Brádaigh and others from the 1986 Ard-Fheis when Sinn Féin decided to take seats in Leinster House, regarded by Dáithí as an extension of Westminster, and re-organised under the banner of Republican Sinn Féin of which he became Vice-President the following year.

"To many of us he was a legend in his lifetime, the embodiment of the centuries-old struggle against British Imperialism and all its cancerous offspring, fascism, racism and sectarianism. It was a great privilege to have known him, to have shared his confidence, to have learned from him and to have been able to call him friend as well as comrade. To his faithful wife, Deirdre, to his daughters Ciara and Dìog, and to his son Fergal, we extend our sincere condolences.

UNWAVERING TRADITION

"He has now gone to join his old comrades and all the great heroes of the long struggle in the Irish Valhalla of bravery and heroism. We promise to carry on his unselfish and unwavering tradition and to help attain the first goal of his life - namely - an Ireland free and unfettered from the shackles of imperialism and dedicated to the concept of a world free from hunger, war and exploitation of man by his fellow man.

"We will say no goodbyes. We repeat what we have said for many others of his brave and noble kind - until such time as we are called to join him - a sad and a reluctant "So Long Dáithí"."



• Dáithí Ó Conaill answers questions from the press after the Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis 1986.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill at the 1981 Hunger Strikers Commemoration in Bundoran, August 1990.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill hands in a petition to the British Embassy, Ballsbridge, Dublin, on International Peace Day 1987.



• Dáithí Ó Conaill at a Press Conference after his release from Portlaoise Prison in 1976.

"We are inspired by the depth and duration of his commitment to Ireland's freedom. We are awe-struck by the standard he has set; it must be unique in history. To it, and him,

we rededicate our efforts." Friends of Irish Freedom, Chicago, USA.

"Yet at the same time Ó Conaill was one of the most enthusiastic pursuers of peace. He

was deeply involved in the two major attempts to bring a halt to the IRA's campaign in 1972 and 1974-75."

Jack Holland, Irish Echo January 30 -

February 5, 1991.

"A tremendous blow to Republicanism. His was the ablest mind in the Republican Movement for over 20 years."

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Uachtarán, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

"A great loss to the Republican Movement. He was a very determined and good natured man".

Tomás MacCurtáin, The Cork Examiner, January 2, 1991.

"He was a person of great gifts of intellect, organisation and charm. He could have had a comfortable, challenging life, which would have brought him, almost certainly, to the top of whatever career he had chosen. As it was, he lived a life of frugality and often hardship."

Vincent Browne's Diary The Sunday Tribune, January 6, 1991.



Commemoration in Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone prior to his



• Dáithí Ó Conaill talks to the Russian Cultural Attaché at Nora Connolly O'Brien's funeral in 1981.

'Man of Action'

IN THE cover story of *This Week* (the Irish News Magazine) of October 29, 1971, the author states: "David O'Connell is a strange mixture of mystic and man of action." Man of action he certainly was. Born in Cork City; his family had been involved in the Republican Movement for generations. His uncle Michael O'Sullivan, was killed by the Black and Tans in Cork in 1921 while on active service with the 1st Cork Brigade, IRA. Another uncle, David Sullivan, was active also and was forced to emigrate to America in 1925 where he took a deep interest in US trade union affairs.

At the age of 17 years Dáithí joined the Republican Movement. He organised in Co. Fermanagh prior to the 1956 Campaign. Referring to this period the author of *This Week* says: "... when the IRA opened its campaign in 1956, he was one of the first men to abandon his career and go campaigning in Northern Ireland as a guerrilla fighter. Those who were with him at the time say that he was an extra-



• Dáithí Ó Conaill aged 21 years ordinarily' courageous and audacious fighter, continuously taking risks that less bold men might call unreasonable."

BADLY WOUNDED

Following the attack on Brookboro' RUC Barracks on New Year's Day 1957 in which Seán South and Fergal O'Hanlon were killed, Dáithí Ó Conaill led the withdrawal of the badly wounded column across the Fermanagh mountains. While seeking medical aid for his comrades, Dáithí was arrested by Free State milit-

ary and incarcerated in Mountjoy Jail.

On the morning of his release Ó Conaill was taken directly to the Curragh Concentration Camp. He escaped from there in September 1958 along with Ruairí Ó Brádaigh. A year later, Dáithí was badly wounded in an encounter with the RUC in Co. Tyrone, being hit by automatic gunfire no less than six times. Alone and bleeding heavily from stomach, leg and hand wounds, he made his way along the shores of Lough Neagh seeking help. He was eventually taken to hospital where an emergency operation was carried out in an attempt to save his life. Dáithí Ó Conaill survived, with a sense that he was living on borrowed time. Following his release from hospital he was sentenced to 8 years in Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast.

In 1964, a year after his release from prison he married a Donegal woman, Deirdre Caffrey and settled in Cork. He resumed his activities with the Republican Movement and qualified as a teacher of Construction Technology. In 1968 the family moved to Donegal and worked for years with Fr. James McDyer in building up the Co-operative Movement.

BATTLE OF THE BOGSIDE

During the Battle of the Bogside in Derry 1969, Dáithí was appointed officer in charge of the counties Donegal, Derry, Tyrone and Fermanagh. He disagreed with the reformist, compromising leadership of the time and he was instrumental in re-organising the Movement under the leadership of the Provisional Army Council.

Ó Conaill travelled to the US in 1970 at the request of the leadership. Along with Seán Keenan of Derry, Dáithí met various groups to outline the Republican position. Both were back again in 1971 for the formal founding of Irish Northern Aid. A deep friendship was formed with the founding fathers - Jack McCarthy, John McGowan, Matt Higgins and Mike Flannery. Of that group, only Mike Flannery is still alive and he continues to give full support to the Republican cause in Ireland. During that period also, Dáithí became acquainted with George Harrison and a comradeship developed which lasted until his death.

For the following decades, Ó Conaill played a leading role in the war against the British. He led a Republican delegation which had talks with British Labour Party leader, Harold Wilson in March 1972. The British flew him to London along with other Republican leaders for talks for a peace-settlement in July of the same year. With the resumption of hos-

MAGHABERRY prisoners Tommy McKearney, The Moy, Co. Tyrone, Denis Cummins, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, and 17 other political prisoners sent condolences and Mass cards sympathising with the family and friends of the late Dáithí Ó Conaill.

DÁITHÍ Ó CONAILL MEMORIAL FUND

The Ard Chomhairle of Sinn Féin Poblachtach has established a National Dáithí Ó Conaill Memorial Fund and appointed a committee: Tony Ruane, Cathleen Knowles, Joe O'Neill, Mick McManus. We are making an appeal for donations. All contributions, large or small will be acknowledged. Please send donations to Dáithí Ó Conaill Memorial Fund ÉIRE NUA office, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2.



• On New Year's Day 1957 a 14-man IRA Unit attacked Brookborough RUC Barracks, (above) County Fermanagh. Regrettably two volunteers, Seán South and Fergal O'Hanlon were fatally wounded. Dáithí Ó Conaill led the rest of the Unit across the Border. He was arrested by Free State police while seeking aid for his wounded comrades.

ilities, Ó Conaill was active again working closely with Séamus Twomey. Following the bilateral truce of 1975, the Free State police intensified their attempts to arrest Ó Conaill and succeeded in July when he was again jailed in Portlaoise Prison.

ON HUNGER STRIKE

During that period, Dáithí Ó Conaill was one of twenty prisoners who endured a forty-seven-day hunger strike. The conditions in the jail at the time were brutal but matters improved following the hunger strike. The public revulsion against the government for its treatment of the political prisoners was such that ministers, Patrick Cooney and Conor Cruise O'Brien lost their seats and the leader, Liam Cosgrave was forced to resign.

Released at the end of 1977, Dáithí was again active in a leadership role. With the advent of the tragic hunger strikes in Long Kesh, Ó Conaill was appointed to the National H-Block/Armagh Committee.

He was instrumental in having Bobby Sands nominated as a candidate for the famous Fermanagh/South Tyrone by-election despite considerable opposition. Sands' victory gave a tremendous boost to the Republican Movement and the subsequent election of Paddy Agnew and Ciarán Doherty in the 26 Counties added

to the impetus. Dáithí Ó Conaill was Director of Elections for that campaign.

In the early 1980s, the Republican Movement was beset with internal problems. An element advocated a swing to the ultra-left and the abandoning of the well-received policy of ÉIRE NUA. Dáithí Ó Conaill opposed these moves and eventually, matters came to a head in 1986 when an unrepresentative Ard-Fheis (Convention) agreed by a slim majority to recognise the Free State parliament and Constitution.

ÉIRE NUA

Along with kindred spirits, Dáithí Ó Conaill rallied to the Republican cause and reorganised under the banner of Republican Sinn Féin. He was Vice-President of the organisation and had been very involved in updating the ÉIRE NUA policy which was launched at a Press Conference in Dublin on October 5, 1990. He viewed the Republican Movement, not as a political party, but as the main catalyst of progressive forces to achieve Irish Freedom.

Not only has the Republican Movement lost its most dedicated soldier and political theorist but Ireland has lost a true patriot. He will never be replaced.

— Cathleen Knowles

ATTENDANCE at Dáithí Ó Conaill's funeral represented a wide section of Irish life and included:

Phil Flynn, General Secretary, IMPACT; Christina Carney, formerly of National H-Block/Armagh Committee; Tomás MacAnna, Abbey Theatre; Caroline MacAnna; Billy McKee and Leo Martin, Belfast; Liam Rice, Portlaoise prisoner in 1940s; Liam Stewart, Felons' Club, Belfast; Seán Mac Stiofáin, former Chief-of-Staff, IRA; Mrs. Rosemary Goss - Doran, Dundalk; Matt Casey, Longford; Neil Blaney, MEP; Eamonn Mac Thomáis, Dublin; Tom Mitchell, former Sinn Féin TD for Mid-Ulster; Eamonn Boyce, Omagh Raid prisoner 1954-61; Seán Keenan, Derry; Fr. Paddy Ryan, Tipperary; Vincent Browne, Sunday Tribune; Marcus Fogarty, Cashel; Tomás Mac Ruairi, Irish Press; Paddy Duffy, Mulhuddart (Teeling Column 1956); Caitlín de Faolte, Cathaoirleach, Treasa Ní Chearnaigh, Runai and Tomás Ó Liatháin, Cisteoir, National Graves Association; Liam Nolan, Dublin (Pearse Column); Leo and Celine Collins, Meath; John L. McCormack, Meath; Bertie and Betty McCormack, Dublin; John Joe Ruane, Galway (Teeling Column); Charlie Murphy, Dublin; Pádraig Ó Nualláin, late of New Ireland; Máire Uí Nualláin, Baile Átha

Cliath; Tim Garvey, Boston, USA; Dónal O'Siocháin, Irish and Celtic Publications; Cork; Séamus Ó Dúshláine, Dept. of Folklore, UCD; Domhnall Ó Lúbhlaí, Coláiste na bhFiann; Staf Von Velthoven, Flanders; Seán Cronin, Cork; Séamus Murphy, Bray (Arborfield prisoner 1950s); Mrs. Nora Shevlin, Chapelizod.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY

Jim Maunsell, Boston, Chairman "Friends of Irish Freedom"; Pat O'Connell, New York, Vice-Chairman, do.; Peter Quinn, New York; Richard Behal, Killarney; Mrs. Una Murray, Dublin; Kitty and Nat Adams, Dundalk; Dan and Teresa Hoban, Mayo; George and Kathleen Rice, Tralee; Nollaig Ó Gadhra, iriseoir, Gaillimh; George Harrison, New York; Pat McGill, New Jersey (Teeling Column); Carol Coulter, Irish Times; Desmond Fennell, writer; John Hayes, POW, Albany Prison, Isle of Wight. Ciarán Mac Anail, Aturmae, Baile Átha Cliath; Donnchadh Lehane, solicitor, Dublin.

Paul and Pat O'Dwyer and Frank and Monica Durkan, New York, had two trees planted in Dáithí Ó Conaill's name at Duhallow Forest Centre, Co. Cork under the sponsorship of the Irish American Cultural Institute, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA.

LONGFORD County Council at its January meeting extended sympathy to the Ó Conaill family on the death of Dáithí. The resolution was proposed by Independent Cllr. Michael Brennan.

TRALEE Urban Distict Council Chairman and members extended sympathy at their January meeting to the Ó Conaill family on the death of Dáithí. The County manager and staff of Council also sent their sympathy.

CO. DONEGAL Vocational Education Committee at its meeting on January 21 voted sympathy to the Ó Conaill family on the death of Dáithí. The resolution was proposed by Sinn Féin Poblachtach Cllr. Joe O'Neill (Bundoran).

AT Long Kesh 120 political prisoners signed Mass cards in an expression of sympathy to the family and friends of the late Dáithí Ó Conaill, who died on New Year's Day.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER EMERGENCY POWERS SHOULD SAY ONLY THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

"I do not wish to remain silent. I wish to answer all your questions. I shall do so when my legal representative (name representative) is present and he advises me concerning each question. Please bring me the lawyer to whom I am legally entitled."

Judges are obliged to draw a favourable inference from this trust in the professional skill and integrity of the legal profession.

REV. DENIS FAUL

THE ABOVE is an advertisement which appeared in *The Irish News* (Belfast, October 1988). As a summary, it is adequate and, just as important, easily read; lengthy articles on this subject, or, indeed, any subject, can be hard to digest. With this in mind, SAOIRSE has attempted to summarise your legal rights and entitlements in the Six Occupied Counties. A future article will deal with same in the 26 Counties.

It is possible, and has happened, for a person to be arrested, beaten and forced to sign a statement of guilt in a 'crime' of which they are completely innocent. You think you're safe because you didn't sign anything?; but you can be charged and convicted on a VERBAL 'statement' which you allegedly made. You need a solicitor and a doctor. You also need to know how to contact one of each at short notice; could you do so in the next hour?

If not, how would you react while actually being interrogated and abused in Castlereagh or some other detention centre? Who would you call? Would they know what to do?

• It is important for every parent to instruct their sons and daughters regarding the names of the solicitor and doctor to ask for if arrested. Immediately on your arrest, before leaving, make sure to tell whoever is left behind that you will be asking for such and such a solicitor and the family doctor.

CASTLEREAGH

Castlereagh is an intimidating place; purposely so. Whether it's your first or tenth time to be lifted is no consolation. That very fact is banked on by the Crown Forces - you are actually being 'worked over', psychologically, before you arrive. During your interrogation, whatever you say will be knitted into a 'verbal statement' and produced in court against you and/or held on file to be used at a later stage.

Your must take the following steps:

- Say nothing; keep silent.
- Sign your name to nothing, unless your solicitor approves. However, if the solicitor present is not the one you requested, continue to demand the solicitor of your choice and sign nothing.
- Expect a document to be shown to you purporting to be a confession from your friend/ neighbour/ workmate implicating you; ignore it.
- When taken back to the cell, inform the RUC personnel of the following - "I want to see my doctor (name). I want to make a complaint about blackmail/ threats/ verbal abuse/ physical abuse". If you are removed again for interrogation repeat the above on your return to the cell.
- When you are finally released from the interrogation centre, arrange immediately for a medical examination by your (named) doctor. If possible, have your examination before you leave the interrogation centre.

WE HAVE ASSUMED THAT YOUR SOLICITOR WILL HAVE INFORMED YOU THAT, IN HIS/HER PRESENCE, YOU NEED ONLY ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF - NOT ABOUT ANYBODY ELSE.

IONS ABOUT YOURSELF - NOT ABOUT ANYBODY ELSE.

ALL INTERROGATIONS, BEATINGS ETC., SHOULD BE NOTIFIED TO THE MEDIA.

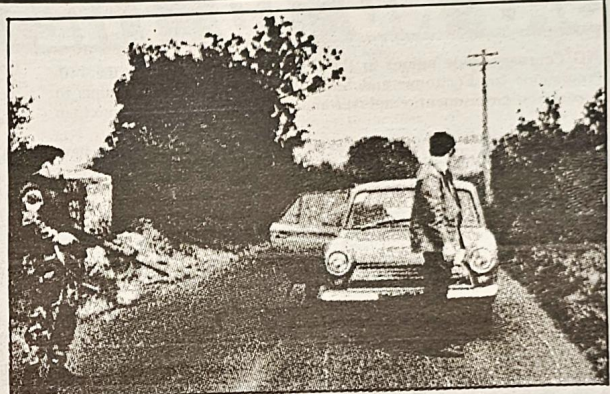
ROAD block/checkpoints: whether you are on your own in your car with no other vehicle in sight, or travelling in a full car in a convoy of a number of vehicles, the danger is the same - your rights, also, are the same. For instance, under no circumstances should you sign a 'NO DAMAGE' form at the checkpoint - the Crown Forces do not have the legal power to force one to do so and, obviously, you will be better positioned to check the vehicle properly at a later stage.

- Step out of the vehicle and lock it. Ask the person in charge which part of the vehicle he/she wishes to search, first and accompany them when they are searching that part, i.e. boot, engine compartment etc. When they finish, lock it and move on to the next part of vehicle. Repeat the procedure.
- State ONLY your name and address; ignore questions on your age, occupation or religion.
- When asked where you are coming from and going to, your reply can be general i.e. "From Bangor to Belfast".
- It is illegal for the Crown Forces to photograph you or delay you unduly.
- Crown Force members have no authority to remove you from the checkpoint, i.e. to a side-road or field, to question or search you.
- They have no authority to demand you stay put, after having searched your vehicle, while they search the following vehicle or vehicles.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS ACT (EPA)

SECTION 18 empowers Crown Forces to stop and question any person at any time and to stop vehicles and question their occupants.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS (1) 6 COUNTIES



AN INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND TO SEE YOUR SOLICITOR EVERY 48 HOURS.

time and to stop vehicles and question their occupants.

SECTIONs 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 empowers Crown Forces to search people or enter and search property. Section 13 allows the RUC to seize anything which they believe "is being, has been or is intended to be used in the commission of a 'scheduled offence' ". Section 19 allows the seizure of land or any other property, to destroy property, close roads, restrict right-of-way. Section 20 to seize a vehicle from the road "and search it in a place of their convenience".

SECTION 14 allows British army or UDR to arrest and detain people for up to four hours - no reason need be given.

SECTION 11 allows the RUC to arrest without warrant anyone and hold that person for up to three days. Under this section your photograph, finger and palm prints can be taken once an RUC chief inspector or person of higher rank authorises it.

SECTION 24 allows the British army or RUC chief inspector or his/her superior to order the dispersal of three or more people if he/she considers not to do so could cause "public disorder".

SECTION 20 (Paragraph 8): If you are stopped under the EPA by a plain-clothes or out-of-uniform Crown Force member, you are entitled to see documentary evidence of his/her identity.

SECTION 27: Under this section, the route of a funeral can be changed by an RUC chief inspector; furthermore, he can instruct people that, in his opinion, their presence at the funeral could cause "undue demands" on the RUC and 'order' them not to attend same.

WE HAVE ASSUMED THAT YOUR SOLICITOR WILL HAVE INFORMED YOU THAT, WHILE UNDER INTERROGATION, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT (PTA)

SECTION 4: Home Secretary (British Secretary of State) empowered to exclude people from Britain; SECTION 5 to exclude people from the Six Counties; SECTION 6 to exclude people from both Britain and the Six Counties.

The above exclusion orders stand for three years, unless revoked.

SECTION 12: Under this section, the RUC (or a British policeman) can arrest you for up to seven days. However, after the first two days, they cannot hold you unless they obtain the permission of the 'Direct Ruler' in the Six Counties.

NEW

EMERGENCY POWERS

THE NEW Emergency Provisions Bill, at present going through the British parliament, gives the British army power for the first time to seize property including motor vehicles found within 200 yards of Border crossings as well as mechanical diggers and tractors.

In addition, clause 22 would allow British troops to seize and take away documents and other recorded data during searches. However, due to an outcry from civil liberties groups, the British announced on January 15 last that they will allow a 'period of consultation' on these powers.

The Committee on the Administration of Justice had expressed concern that the power would be used to seize papers carried by a lawyer or accountant at a checkpoint and jeopardise the confidentiality of these documents.

Ridiculous new offences are created such as bypassing closed Border roads and possession of domestic items such as rubber gloves, gas cylinders and coffee grinders.

The new Emergency Provisions Bill is intended to replace the present Emergency Provisions Act and incorporates the existing repressive measures as well as the new powers listed above.



•Left to right: Kitty Hawkins, Des Dalton, Niall Fagan and Eamon Larkin.

AT A Press Conference in Navan on January 25, Sinn Féin Poblachtach's proposals for strong local government in District Councils with power decentralised to the greatest extent possible - EIRE NUA - were launched in Co. Meath by Comhairle Chúige Laighean.

NAVAN LAUNCH OF EIRE NUA

Meath would be divided into four districts, with district government centres at Kells, Navan, Trim and Kildare and a regional (East Leinster) capital at Naas.

REAL POWER

A parliament for Leinster would oversee four regions - Midlands, Sth and East Leinster and Greater Dublin - and a greater number of District Councils with real power over job creation, health,

education, environment, housing and social welfare. Summerhill man Niall Fagan said that the EIRE NUA proposals were an original and hopeful approach to a political solution, which will have to emerge to end the conflict in the Six Counties.

Republican Sinn Féin's All-Ireland proposals are based on a federation of the four historic provinces of Ireland - Leinster, Munster, Ulster and Connaught - with a national parliament based in Athlone which would only deal with foreign policy and defence.

The Constituent Assembly proposals in "Towards a Peaceful Ireland" were also presented at the Meath launch, which was given prominent coverage in the local press and radio. Niall Fagan, Comhairle Laighean Chairperson can be contacted for copies of both documents at Summerhill, Co. Meath.

SAY NO TO THE PROGRAMME

DURING February trade unions in the 26 Counties will vote on the 140-page Programme for Economic and Social Progress (PESP) which aims to chart a common government, employer and union strategy for the next ten years.

Trade Unionists and Unemployed Against the Programme (TUUAP) have pointed out that the new programme is essentially a longer-term version of the 1987-90 programme for National Recovery (PNR).

The period of the PNR saw the acceptance by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions of a high profit, low wages policy and the export of profit from Ireland with no thought given to the retention or redistribution of wealth to finance a programme of real job creation. Profits increased by 59 per cent under the PNR. Trade Unionists and Unemployed Against the Programme say that the ICTU endorsed a continuation of a two-tiered society and



• Gateaux workers march to Leinster House.

"the sell-out of the workers, low-waged, unemployed and poor in Irish society."

APPARENT

The truth of this is apparent in the first weeks of 1991 when the number of unemployed in the 26 Counties rose by 8,260 to 234,467 (18.5 per cent of the workforce). In 1987 at the beginning of the PNR, the jobless figures were much the same, despite massive emigration in the last three years.

The details of the new programme indicate a 3.5 per cent pay rise per year for three years which will only mark time with inflation. An "inability to pay" clause is included for the employers, while the workers have to stick

to a "no-strike" agreement.

"Free" hospitalisation promises are contradicted by the increase in the daily hospital charge by one quarter and the reduced allocations to several Health Boards in 1991. The housing measures have to be set against the huge cuts in local authority housing budgets in 1988 (down 45 per cent) and 1989 (down 23 per cent).

The "broadening of the tax base" promises are not credible when the record of the past three years is looked at: the PAYE sector paid more while the non-PAYE sector secured a reduction in their tax bill.

MINIMUM WAGE

The TUUAP is also critical of the ICTU plan to

seek an agreement with employers on low pay and the exploitation of women and young workers. Instead they propose a demand for the 26-county administration to introduce a statutory minimum wage (Britain and the 26 Counties are alone in the EC in refusing minimum wages legislation) and a parallel campaign to recruit and organise the low-paid and young workers throughout the country.

The new programme is obviously more of the same for the next ten years and should be rejected as collaboration in the oppression of workers and unemployed.

Contact the TUUAP at 10 Comyn Place, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.

KEVIN COEN HONOURED

THE Kevin Coen annual Commemoration was held on Sunday, January 13, at Sooy, Co. Sligo. The attendance was up on previous years with Republicans from neighbouring counties Leitrim, Mayo and Galway travelling to the event.

Parading after Mass to the graveside Chairperson Con Darcy, Sligo opened the proceedings by calling on Seán McGoldrick to

recite a decade of the Rosary as Gaeilge. Wreaths were then laid by Jimmy Coen, brother of Kevin, on behalf of the Coen family and by Micky Kerins and Malachy Wilkinson on behalf of the Republican Movement.

Tom Curran, Ard. Chomhairle member, Galway, gave the oration. A large party of Special Branch was present and tried to intimidate people leaving the graveyard. A Galway Republican who



•Kevin Coen attended the commemoration had his house raided by the 'Branch' the next day.

SOUTH DOWN MARTYR

SOUTH Down Martyrs Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach held their annual commemoration at the grave of Vol. Peter McNulty at Bryansford, County Down on Sunday, January 27 after 10am Mass. Republicans came from throughout South Down to honour the memory of Volunteer Peter McNulty who was killed in action on January 26, 1972.

Members of the McNulty family were among the fifty strong crowd gathered around the graveside after marching behind flag-bearer P.J. Travers to the ceremony which was chaired by Mrs. Marie Carlin, who welcomed all who were in attendance and gave best wishes to the McNulty family. After the recitation of the Rosary in Irish by Joe McCrickard a wreath was laid on behalf of Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

introduced Eamon Larkin, Vice-President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, and former Newry and Mourne Councillor, who delivered the oration. He paid tribute to Peter McNulty and his comrades who died during the struggle for Irish freedom. He conveyed his best wishes to the brothers and sisters of Peter McNulty who were present and he tendered his condolences to them for the death of their dear brother Eamon who passed away on February 17 1990.

The chairperson then in-

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JOE STYNES

THE DEATH occurred in Long Island, New York, USA on Monday, January 28 last of Joe Stynes (87), the renowned Gaelic footballer who played on the victorious Dublin team in the 1923 All-Ireland Final.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, paid tribute to Joe Stynes on learning of his death saying that his public life was dominated by two strong themes: a dedication to Irish Republicanism and a love of Gaelic games. Up to the time of his death Joe Stynes was a trustee of Cumann na Saoirse (Irish Freedom Committee) in the USA. In 1987 he was honoured by CABHAIR (Republican Prisoners Dependants Fund) at their annual Testimonial Dinner in Dublin.

EXCELLENCE

Joe's excellence in Gaelic sports led sports writer Edward P. Duffy of the *Gaelic American* in the early 1940s to report that 'Joe Stynes was noted for uncanny accuracy when shooting at the enemy goal'. By 1921, Joe's accomplishments were such that he was invited to play in the All-Ireland finals with the Dublin

team. Three days before, while at practice, he was arrested by British Crown Forces and spent the day of the finals in the Curragh. Internment kept him out of the 1922 All-Ireland but he was released in time for the 1923 game and had the distinction of scoring the last two points that led to Dublin's win over Kerry by 1-5 to 1-3.

His remains were removed on Thursday, January 31 to Dalton's Funeral Home, New Hyde Park, Long Island, USA. Paul O'Dwyer, New York City Commissioner at the United Nations addressed the mourners. The Funeral Mass took place on Friday, February 1 at Our Lady of the Cenacle, 136-06 87th Avenue, Long Island, Michael Flannery, Nor-Aid founder and trustee of Cumann na Saoirse, gave a graveside oration at the burial afterwards in Woodlawn Cemetery, Upper Bronx, New York.

Brón ar an mBás TIM BRENNAN

IRISH Republicans on both sides of the Atlantic were saddened to learn of the recent death of Tim Brennan of Hicksville, New York, USA. Born in Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary almost eighty years ago, from his early years he was active in the Republican Movement.

Like many other Republicans he was forced through economic circumstances to emigrate to the United States in the Forties and worked there in the catering business.

When local branches of INA were established Tim became Chairman of the first local branch in Queens, New York. Pickets were initiated at the British Consulate and later at the BOAC offices, the Irish Consulate and Aer Lingus. These were first led by the late Jack McGowan, a great IRA soldier, and when Jack became ill Tim took over as leader of the pickets. He was also spokesperson to the press and TV and general leader at all public functions.

When the split occurred in 1986 Tim was one of



• Tim Brennan

the first people to declare support for Sinn Féin Poblachtach and was a leading member of Cumann na Saoirse (Irish Freedom Committee) in the United States up to the time of his death. Deepest sympathy is extended to his family in the USA.

Comhbhrón

Ó CONAILL, Sincere sympathy to Deirdre and family on the recent death of Dáithí. Leaba i measc na bhFínní go raibh ag aanam dhís. O Séamus Mac Suint, Loch Garman.

Ó CONAILL, Deepest sympathy is extended to the O Connail family, Raheny, Dublin, on the sudden death of Dáithí O Connail on January 1. From Cumann MacCurtáin / MacSuihne, Corcaigh. Leaba i measc na bhFínní go raibh aige.

Ó CONAILL, Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimhe extends our deepest condolences to Deirdre, Fergal, Dióg and Ciara on the death of Dáithí. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sé.

Ó CONAILL, Fr. Griffin Cumann, Galway wishes to extend our sincere sympathy to Deirdre and family on their recent bereavement. Words do not begin to measure your great loss.

Ó CONAILL, Deepest sympathy is extended to Deirdre, Fergal, Dióg and Ciara on the sudden death of your beloved husband and father. We were all enriched by his friendship and his sincere commitment to his peaceful and prosperous Ireland. We were privileged to have known and worked with a great Irishman. We share your great loss. From Séamus O Narahigh agus a chlann.

Ó CONAILL, Deepest sympathy is extended to Deirdre, Fergal, Ciara and Dióg on the death of Dáithí. Leaba i measc Laochra na hÉireann go raibh aige. From the Casey/McCreesh Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Longford.

Ó CONAILL, Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimhe passed a vote of sympathy to Deirdre, Fergal, Ciara and Dióg O'Connell on the death of Dáithí at a recent meeting. Solas na bhFínní has anam.

Ó CONAILL, The Willie Stewart Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Dundalk, wish to extend deepest sympathy to Deirdre, Fergal, Ciara and Dióg O'Connell on the death of Dáithí. I measc Laochra na nGael go raibh sé.

Ó CONAILL, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and friends of the late Dáithí O Connail. Go ndeana Dia trócaire ar aanam. From the Liam Mellows Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, BAC.

Ó CONAILL, His friends in Killaenaena, East Clare send sincere sympathy to the O'Connell family and to his comrades everywhere. We salute his bravery, his ability and his leadership in the service of the Cause.

Ó CONAILL, Sincere sympathy to Deirdre and family on the recent death of Dáithí. I measc Laochra na nGael go raibh aanam agus O Cumann Pádraig O'Pearail, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Loch Garman.

O'FLAHERTY, Kerry Comhairle Ceantair extends deepest sympathy to the O'Flaherty family, Abacoora, Lixnaw and Lis-towel on the death of their brother Jackie.

O'NEILL, The death on January 12 last of Joseph Ruairí O'Neill of Kingsisland, Co. Tyrone is deeply regretted by the Seán South Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Omagh. Deepest sympathy is extended to his wife Catherine and large family circle. May the sod of his native Tyrone rest gently 'o'er his grave and may his soul rest in peace.

O'SULLIVAN, Deepest sympathy is extended to the O'Sullivan family on the death of Joseph (Joby) O'Sullivan, Coburg Street, Cork. From Cumann Mac

JOE RUAIRÍ O'NEILL

REPUBLICANS were saddened to learn of the death on January 12 last of Joe Ruairí O'Neill of Kingsisland, Coisaisland, Co. Tyrone. Aged 92 years, Joe Ruairí was a surviving link in the North-West with the 1916 Rising when, together with his comrades, in the Irish Volunteers, he mobilised on Easter Sunday at St. Patrick's Hall, Coisaisland.

A lifelong Republican, Joe Ruairí took part in the Tan War in the Raphoe area of Donegal and was interned in the Curragh Camp during the Civil War for two years. He was the last surviving associate of the Drumboe Martyrs, Seán Larkin, Dan Enright, Charlie Daly and Timothy O'Sullivan, executed by the Free State while prisoners on March 14, 1923.

BUNDORAN

Joe Ruairí was the president of the Bundoran H-Block Commemoration Committee up to the time of his death and appeared on the platform at the annual August rally as recently as 1987 when he got a rousing reception.

Sinn Féin Poblachtach comrades in Cumann Seán Sabhat, Omagh provided a Guard of Honour as his remains were carried on Monday morning, January 14, the quarter of a mile from his home in Clonoe parish to St. Patrick's Church, preceded by a lone piper and the Clonoe Pipe Band.

After Mass the interment took place in Clonoe Cemetery, where the lone piper played a lament.

SAOIRSE extends deepest sympathy to his wife Catherine, sons Tom, Pat, Frank and Phelim, daughters Bridget, Sheila, Mary Kathleen and Margaret and his sister Mary.

Leaba i measc Laochra na h-Éireann go raibh aige.

Curtáin / MacSuihne, Corcaigh. Leaba i measc na nGael go raibh aige.

RUANE, Deepest sympathy is extended to the Ruane family on the death of Tom Ruane. From the officer board and members of Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimhe, Sinn Féin Poblachtach. Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh sé.

RUANE, Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimhe extends deepest sympathy to John Joe Ruane on the recent death of his brother Tom Ruane. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sé.

BUIÓCHAS

COREY, The family of the late Joseph Corey, Lurgan, would like to thank most sincerely Sinn Féin Poblachtach for ensuring that Joseph received the honour and burial befitting a Gael of so many years. Special thanks to Bob Murray and Brendan Magill for their kind words and beautiful oration at the graveside. Also to Jim Burns and the local Cumann for their help and floral tributes and to all those who attended the funeral, sent Mass cards and other tributes. You have our sincere thanks and appreciation. Mass has been offered for all your intentions.

Ó CONAILL, Deirdre, Fergal, Ciara and Dióg would like to thank all those who sympathised with them in their recent bereavement. To those who sent Mass cards, sympathy cards, telemessages and floral tributes, who attended the ceremonies and called to the house. Grateful thanks to the National Graves Association, the Staff of Republican Sinn Féin, those who accommodated relatives from Cork and friends who travelled long distances from the rest of the country; those who rallied round to help in our home; to Gerry and

STYNES, The Ard Chomhairle, Sinn Féin Poblachtach deeply regrets the death of Joe Stynes, veteran Republican and trustee of Cumann na Saoirse in the USA. We extend deepest sympathy to his family, comrades and friends. I measc Laochra na nGael go raibh sé.

STYNES, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family, friends and comrades of Joe Stynes, who died recently. From CABHAIR, Irish Republican Prisoners Dependants Fund.

Pat Colgan and Noel of the West County Hotel, and their staff; the ambulance men, hospital staff and priests of the parish. A very special thank you to Fr. Piaras O'Duill, OFM, Cap, Joe O'Neill, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Cathleen Knowles and the two buglers; the Guard of Honour and the Chief Marshal; and to Granny and Grainne a very special thanks. Mass will be offered for all your intentions.

I gCiumhne

McNULTY, Eamon - 1st Anniversary. In memory of Eamon McNulty, Castlewellan, who died on February 17, 1990. Sadly missed by South Down Martyrs Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

O'HARE (McALINDEN), Jean - 1st Anniversary. Bearná Uadh Sinn Féin Poblachtach remembers with pride the late Jean O'Hare who passed away on January 22, 1990.

"Without people like Jean O'Hare the struggle for Irish Freedom would have ground to a halt long ago. She was not content just to eat and work and sleep. She wanted things that the human spirit cries out for - justice, freedom, democracy."

Sarah Murphy, graveside oration.

BROPHY, Kerry Comhairle Ceantair Sinn Féin Poblachtach extends deepest sympathy to Mrs. Brophy and the Hayes family, Bedford, Listowel on the death of William.

BYRD, Sincere sympathy is extended to Cornelius Byrd, Blaney Street, Cork on the death of his wife. From Cumann MacCurtáin / MacSuihne, Corcaigh. Beannacht Dé lenaanam.

BYRNE, Sincere sympathy is extended to the parents and family, also the grandparents of Danny Byrne, Muirheavenmore, Dundalk who died tragically. Go ndeana Dia trócaire ar aanam. From the Willie Stewart Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Dundalk.

FLAHERTY, Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimhe deeply regret the sudden death of Breda (Athery) and wishes to extend sincere sympathy to her family and friends.

JOYCE, Fr. Griffin Cumann, Galway wishes to express and extend sincere sympathy to the Joyce family, Mervue on the death of Mrs Mary Joyce.

JOYCE, Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimhe extends sympathy to Dave Joyce and his family on the recent death of his grandmother, Mrs Mary Joyce. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sí.

KERRIGAN, Deepest sympathy is extended to Veteran Republican Frank Kerrigan, Cork on the death of his wife Noreen. From Cumann MacCurtáin / MacSuihne, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Corcaigh. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sí.

McCARTHY, Deepest sympathy is extended to Mick McCarthy, McDonough Road, Cork on the death of his wife Mary. Sympathy also to her sons Michael and Tomás and all her family. From Cumann MacCurtáin / MacSuihne, Corcaigh. Suaimhneas níofa da hanam.

MARRY, Sinn Féin Poblachtach extends deepest sympathy to Tom Marry and family circle, Moyalty, Co. Meath on the death on February 3 of his brother Stephen. Go ndeana Dia trócaire ar aanam.

Ó CONAILL, A vote of sympathy to the O Connail family was passed at a recent meeting of an tAthair O Gríofa Cumann, Gaillimh on the death of Dáithí. Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh aanam.

Ó CONAILL, "His people shall remember him" - To the family and friends of Dáithí O Connail we tender our deepest and sincere sympathy on this very sad occasion. His loss is a great one not only to his own family but to Ireland. No land can afford to lose such as he. We pray God to rest his noble soul in peace.

"Sad we were when we heard the news That he had passed away Justice and freedom for every Irishman and Irish woman, must have been his dream May we who have been spared

Remember our great leader Pray for one who cared History will recall his name Youth in his footsteps will be reared"

Always remembered by his friends in Cumann Seán South Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Ó CONAILL, Sincere sympathy to Deirdre, Fergal, Ciara, Dióg, the leadership of Republican Sinn Féin, friends and comrades of Dáithí. From John, Margaret Houlihan and Catherine Doherty, Droumroe, Currow, Killarney, Co. Kerry.

Ó CONAILL, Comhairle Cúige Chonnacht passed a vote of sympathy to Deirdre, Fergal, Ciara and Dióg O'Connell on their recent bereavement. "We will continue to serve the cause you so nobly exemplified."

Loyalist Death Squads Strike Again

A 44-YEAR-OLD Catholic man, Seán Rafferty, was shot dead in front of his children on Sunday evening, January 27 last, by a loyalist death squad. The Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) claimed responsibility for the attack, which occurred at the victim's home in Rosapenna Court, North Belfast at 6.20pm.

He was making tea for his wife when the gang burst into the house and shot him at least seven times in the kitchen before escaping into the nearby loyalist Shankill Road. The hijacked Ford Sierra getaway car was found burnt out in Agnes Street at 7pm. Mr. Rafferty's 18-year-old daughter Geraldine chased the death squad as they ran into the street.

A scaffolder by trade, Seán Rafferty had no political connections and was

killed only 150 yards away from where 41-year-old Dermot McGuinness was shot dead by a loyalist death squad in October, 1990 and also near where innocent Catholics Gary Campbell (Nov. 7, 1990) and Raymond Robinson (Nov. 29, 1990) were gunned down.

The Ulster Defence Association (UDA) is the legal front for the UFF death squads and despite frequent protests, the British government have never



• Seán Rafferty

declared the UDA illegal. Republicans are aware that links between the UDA and British covert intell-

igence is one reason for the UDA remaining above ground.

Brian Nelson, the UDA

intelligence chief in Belfast for many years, worked for British intelligence and they have refused to use him as a supergrass in court because of the revelations about collusion which any trial might reveal.

The North Belfast area - one square mile stretching from New Lodge to Ardoyne and Oldpark, taking in about 12,000 people - has seen 14 people being killed by loyalist death squads in the last two years and 547 in total since 1969, the beginning of the recent campaign of resistance to British rule. This is over half of all sectarian killings in the Six Counties in the same period.

Ó Brádaigh Visits Kerry

THE President of Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh attended the AGM of Kerry Comhairle Ceantair in Tralee on Sunday, January 27. Delegates were present from throughout the county.

tion to the Tralee and North Kerry areas for the Co. Council and a press conference to be held locally to launch ÉIRE NUA and "Towards a Peaceful Ireland". The Killorglin/Cahirree area of the Co. Council is to receive separate attention.

Castlegregory; *Rúnaí*: Matt Leen, Tralee; *Cisteoir*: Moss Dowling, Spa; *Organiser*: Brian Smullen, Tralee; *Assistant Organiser*: Liam Cotter, Spa; *PRO*: Margaret Scanlon, Currow, Killarney; *Finance Officer*: John Mannion, Tralee; *Education*: Eamon Breen, Castleisland. *Delegates to Comhairle Chúige Mumh-*

an: Seán Brennan, Ballyheigue and Brian Smullen, Tralee.

On Monday, January 28, the President was interviewed by Pádraig Kennelly of *Kerry's Eye* and by Radio Kerry. The AGM was mentioned on the local radio all that day on the hourly news bulletins.

• The Liam Mellows Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Dublin Central, held their AGM recently. The officers elected were; *Cathaoirleach* Tom Conannon, *Rúnaí* Mary Moynihan, *Cisteoir* John Gilraine, *Delegates to Comhairle Ceantair Atha Cliath* Con Horgan and Mary Moynihan.

The Liam Mellows Cumann protested in the strongest possible manner against the handing over of an innocent Irishman, Desjie Ellis, to British justice and a resolution was passed to this effect.

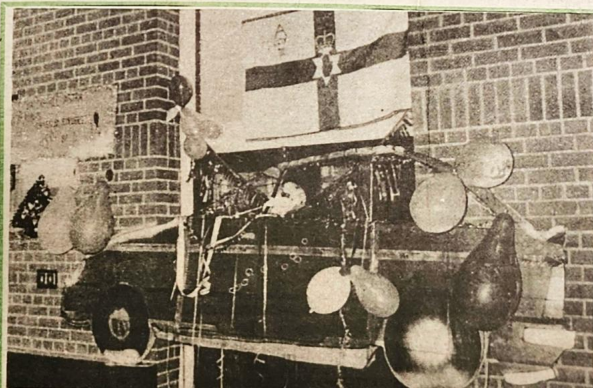


• Ruairí Ó Brádaigh

Arrangements were made for pickets in Tralee on the Section 31 and Extradition issues; a series of events to mark the 75th Anniversary of the 1916 Rising at Easter; the contest of the local elections in June with special atten-

OFFICERS

Officers elected for the coming year were: *President*: Michael O'Brien, Killllynn; *Vice-President*: Johnny McKenna, Tralee; *Cathaoirleach*: Pat Quirke, Derrymore; *Leas-Cathaoirleach*: John Shea,



THIS PHOTOGRAPH shows a replica of a bullet-riddled car in which two Belfast teenagers were shot dead by British Paras on the Suffolk Road, West Belfast on September 30 last. It is hanging on a wall inside the British Crown Forces Palace Barracks in Lisburn and there is a life-size dummy inside the mock-up with a bandage on its head. Martin Peake (17) and Karen Reilly (18) were killed and a third teenager seriously injured when they were ambushed by the Brits in a shoot-to-kill operation as they drove in a stolen car. This grisly mock-up, decorated with balloons and decorations, says more about the sick mentality of the British thugs and the training they receive from the British establishment than many specialised reports ever could.

Imeachtaí

IRISH SOCIAL NIGHT
SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 9
Bedmond Community Centre, Watford Road, Hemel Hempstead. In aid of CABHAIR Prisoners Dependents. Tickets £1.50 each at the door. Music by SLIEVENAMON with vocalist GERALDINE BUCKELL. 8 - 11.30pm. Carpark at rear. Licensed bar to 11pm. Organised by Sinn Féin Poblachtach

★★★

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FEBRUARY 15, 1991
11am

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JANUARY DRAW RESULTS
Sinn Féin Poblachtach Dublin Draw (January) results: £100, no. 241; £50, no. 175; £30, no. 025; £20, no. 128; five prizes of £10, nos. 190, 049, 326, 300, 345. Next draw for CABHAIR (Irish Republican Prisoners Dependents Fund) on Sunday, February 10.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF BRITISH INJUSTICE



JUDITH WARD
17 years in jail
* * * * *
BIRMINGHAM SIX
16 years and two months in jail
* * * * *
GUILDFORD FOUR AND MAGUIRE SEVEN
still seeking to have their names cleared. Giuseppe Conlon died in prison, in January 1980

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