

SAOIRSE

IRISH FREEDOM

UIMH. 47 MÁRTA - MARCH 1991

30p (USA \$22 per year)



ISSN
0791 - 0002

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DUBLIN GOVT. BLOCKED CAMPAIGN IN USA

BIRMINGHAM FRAME-UP COLLAPSES

"The case has collapsed. The case is over. What the judges are concerned with now is covering their own tracks."

Paddy McLkenny, brother of Richard, speaking to the media on Wednesday, March 6 after the third day of the Birmingham Six appeal in London. His words show how exposed the corrupt British legal system is as it attempts to retrieve something from the wreckage of its frame-up of six innocent Irishmen in 1974-75.

So far we have witnessed:

- a call from Lord Scarman for the replacement of the British forensic science service as the scientific evidence of Dr Frank Skuse and Dr Janet Drayton is proved to be unreliable. Dr Skuse, according to reports, cannot be found!
- confession evidence dropped by the British DPP and retired Detective Superintendent George Reade and his cohorts in the West Midlands Police are proved guilty of perjury. Mr Reade has fled to Australia.
- two other witnesses "cannot attend". One, a forensic scientist because he is in hospital and the other because his wife is in hospital.

Aside from this charade however, it is worth pointing out at this stage who the true campaigners were and what the record of many of those who are now on

the Birmingham Six bandwagon actually is.

1975 COMMITTEE

The original committee set up in 1975 for Irish prisoners in England had as its sponsors the persons listed right. A bishop from Texas, five nuns, four priests, two politicians and three British-based doctors. And Galway-born Sr Sarah Clarke in the background of course, for she brought into being the 'Relatives and Friends of Prisoners Committee'.

Other English people like solicitor Gareth Pierce and Chris Mullin MP and the makers of the October 1985 Granada television *World In Action* programme deserve great credit for showing much courage at a time when Irish politicians were keeping their heads well down.

Charles Haughey claimed on Monday, February 25 that his administration had "especially" played a part in the campaign to free the six men. The truth is as Richard McLkenny stated it in a newspaper interview in February 1990: "Definitely they (Dublin) let us down over the years. They had to be forced into it by public pressure."

Not only that, but during the Fianna Fáil administration in the late 1970s the 26-County ambassador in Washington, Seán Donlon, wrote to congressmen telling them not to take any notice of the tour of the USA by Fr Raymond Murray and Fr Denis Faul, who were trying to raise the cases of the Birmingham Six, the Guildford Four, the Maguire Seven and Judith Ward.



• JUDITH WARD - must not be forgotten.

SPONSORS

Most Rev Dr F.J. Drury
Bishop Corpus Christi, Texas

Rev D. Faul
Rev B. Brady
Rev R. Murray
Rev J.L. Mulrean

Lvrd Kilbracken
Frank Maguire M.P.

Dr. F.H. Hicklewright
Mrs T. Hynes
Mrs M. Kearney

Sister Imelda Gill
Sister Bernadette Naught...
Sister Raphael Mulhern
Sister Bernardine Trapp
Sister Mírlan Corcoran
• 1975 committee for
British prisoners from original letterhead.

At the same time Ambassador Donlon, who later became secretary of the 26-County department of Foreign Affairs, held a joint press conference with the British ambassador in Washington to present a common viewpoint on 'Northern Ireland', even though his administration was supposed to be in dispute with the British as to the sovereignty of the Six Counties.

This stab in the back by Dublin was instrumental in keeping these eighteen in-

nocent Irish prisoners in jail in Britain for many more years. Judith Ward, the first of the innocent people to be framed in 1974, is still incarcerated in Durham prison, 17 years later.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, has called for public opinion to focus now on the case of Judith Ward, wrongly convicted of the M62 military coach bombing, in the aftermath of the collapse of the Birmingham Six convictions. "Despite the fact that her case has been raised by the late Cardinal Ó Fiaich and journalist Michael Farrell, it has been quietly ignored," he said.

FIRST FRAME-UP

Judith Ward was the first victim of the frame-ups of the time. Her conviction was secured on the basis of her own confession, which she denied in court, and Dr Frank Skuse's discredited forensic test. A pattern was established, which resulted in 18 innocent people being taken from the Irish community at the time and wrongfully convicted.

Since then the Guildford Four and the Maguire family have been released, Giuseppe Conlon has died in prison and the Birmingham Six are now winning their freedom. Judith Ward must not now be forgotten because she was framed first and framed on her own.

CONTRAST

It is also worth contrasting the oft-expressed outrage at the Birmingham bombings in November 1974 and the silence over the even more horrific bombings in Dublin and Monaghan six months before, which caused the greatest single loss of life in the last 21 years. 27 people died in Dublin - many young workers from the area east of O'Connell Street - and six died in Monaghan. Nobody has ever been charged or even arrested or interrogated in connection with the bombings of May 17, 1974. There have been no requests for the extradition to the 26 Counties of the loyalists and British undercover services who were responsible.

Ireland's War -

Dr John Robb

Seán Ó Brádaigh

Kevin Boland



A Political Solution?

Public Meeting

Wed. March 13
8pm

KINLAY HOUSE
2 Lord Edward St. Dublin

Republican SINN FÉIN Poblachtach

Imeachtaí

DAIL UÍ CHADHAIN
SEIMINEÁR LAE
DÉ SATHAIRN
9 MÁRTA, 1991
OSTÁN AN CLARENCE, BÁC
'An Ghacilge sa Dioscúrsa Poiblí'
10.15am
Idé-Eolaíocht na Gaeilge sa ré atá roimhainn le Tomás Mac Siomóin, Eamón Ó Cíosáin, Maol-cholaim Scott, Alan Títleay agus Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
2.15in

The Irish language and the National Consciousness le Séamus Deane, Micheál Ó Cróinín, Fintan Ó Toole, Luke Gibbons agus Deaglán de Bréadún
5.00in

Buried Alive - A reply to Reg Hindley le hEamón Ó Cíosáin á seolaigh ag Pádraic Mac Dhonncha, Bainisteoir Chomharchumann Ráth Cairn

HOGAN/PARLE/CREAN
COMMEMORATION SUNDAY, MARCH 10
Parade from Bullring 3pm to Republican Garden of Remembrance, Hill Street Wexford Town
Speaker: Deasún Ó Daltúin
•
'ÉIRE NUÁ' PRESS CONFERENCE WEXFORD
MONDAY, MARCH 11
11am

JIM VAUGH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
St. Patrick's Night Function
BERRY'S TAVERN
Drumshanbo Co. Leitrim
March 17, 1991
9pm
Ceol agus Craic

LEO DUIGNAN COMMEMORATION SUNDAY, MARCH 24
3pm
Shangannagh Cemetery Shankill Co. Dublin
Buses 86/45

BEHIND THE FACADE - IRELAND AND THE EC
TEACHER'S CLUB
36 PARNELL SQUARE DUBLIN
MARCH 28
'Economic Union'
Speaker: Tony Moriarty
'Monetary Union' and the CAP
Speaker: Raymond Crotty
MAY 30
'Irish Unity'
Speaker: Bobby Heatley
Táille: £2, unwaged, £1
Organised by: Amárach-Ireland 2000

BRITISH CONTEMPT OVER EXTRADITION

AFTER the withdrawing of the two charges for which Desmond Ellis (Dublin) was extradited in a London magistrates court on Thursday, February 14 and the introduction of two new charges against him it became clear within a few days that the Dublin administration was operating a "gentlemen's agreement" with the British over the Rule of Speciality which normally operates in extradition proceedings. This rule means that if a person is sought for extradition in relation to one offence the person cannot later be charged with another.

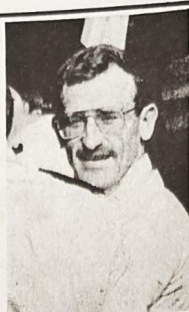
It emerged on Tuesday, February 19 that the Dublin Justice minister Ray Burke had not made an order for the Rule of Speciality to apply in cases of extradition to Britain because the British have no similar clause in their own law. Therefore, if Dublin invoked the rule formally with an order, extradition would effectively end because of the lack of "reciprocity".

What happened with Desmond Ellis is that the British broke faith, once again, with Dublin and the magistrate, Daphne Wickham, decided that he should face trial on different charges from those on which he was extradited last November. She realised that the 1883 Explosive Substances Act, under which Ellis was charged, required the accused to be

acting within the British jurisdiction - something which the British could not prove in Desdie Ellis's case.

In a statement reacting to the news Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach said that the British have once again wiped the Dublin administration's nose in their own shameful extradition policy. He pointed out that in a majority of political extraditions to date (i.e. four out of six) the charges

have not stood up in British courts - in the Dominic McGlinchey, Séamus Shannon, Patrick Quinn and Robert Russell cases - and now the British are trying to withdraw charges and replace them with new ones once they have custody of persons extradited to them.



• Desdie Ellis

He added: "The Dublin administration must have known that the 1883 Explosive Substances Act required the accused to be acting within the British jurisdiction and that the British could not prove this in Desmond Ellis's case. But instead of providing even a semblance of protection for their own citizens their only concern is to bundle political prisoners out of the 26 Counties into the hands of the British.

"Mr. Burke and his colleagues refuse to recognise 'perfidious Albion' even when it is staring them in the face," he said.

Minister Burke has said that the British are going to appeal the decision of their magistrate and it is not clear yet whether they will do so and how. British contempt for the Dublin administration and its legal system is more evident than ever.

CAPPAGH MASSACRE

IN THE wake of the killing of four men in Cappagh on March 3 Sinn Féin Poblachtach in Co. Tyrone has stated that collusion by the British Crown Forces with loyalist murder gangs must be taking place to enable them to strike with such SAS-type efficiency in the heart of nationalist strongholds.

In the statement, issued on Monday, March 4, Tyrone Sinn Féin Poblachtach expressed heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved families in their great loss and with the people of Cappagh in general.

The four local men who died were Thomas Armstrong (52), John Quinn (23), Dwayne O'Donnell (17) and Malcolm Nugent (21). The three younger men were in a car outside Boyle's bar in Cappagh when gunmen fired up to 50 shots, killing two of them in the vehicle and the third as he tried to escape across a field. Mr Armstrong died as he took cover in the toilet of the bar when the gunman fired through the window.

REJECTED SUGGESTION
The Sinn Féin Poblachtach statement strongly

rejected the suggestion by the Progressive Democrats' Des O'Malley and Fine Gael's John Bruton in particular that these sectarian murders, claimed by the UVF, are the result of armed activities by the nationalist community.

"Fr Faul admitted on RTE radio (March 4) that the Northern Ireland state has been built on such attacks as those at Cappagh and that wherever nationalists appear to be advancing their situation in the matter of civil and legal rights, this has been the response from extreme loyalists. It was particularly so during the 1972 and 1975 Truces.

"In the present period of unrest, the very first loss of life was the three sectarian murders carried out by the UVF in Belfast in 1966 at a time when there had been no Republican armed activity for a number of years. Furthermore the present conflict grew out of attacks on nationalists by extreme loyalists and later by the RUC and B-Specials and eventually by the British army itself. Nationalists were forced to defend themselves," the statement said.

TAXI-DRIVER
The day after the Cappagh massacre a nationalist taxi-driver, Michael Lennaghan, a married man in his forties with four children, was shot dead by the UVF death squad when they forced him to drive to the Shankhill area of Belfast.

Taxi associations in Belfast have said that the 1990 legislation making cab roof signs compulsory makes it easier for loyalist death squads to target their members.

OBITUARY

BERNEY KELLY

ONE of the last links with the heroic period 1916-23 in Co. Westmeath was broken with the death of Berney Kelly, Tullybane, Mount Temple, Moate on February 16 at the great age of 93.

Berney joined the Volunteers locally during the famous South Longford by-election of 1917. He was active in the Black-and-Tan War and was wounded, carrying British lead in his body all his life even to the grave.

He remained active with the Drumraney Battalion of Athlone Brigade during the Free State War and was wounded again in an ambush near Ballymahon in 1922. A .303 bullet received then worked its way out of his body during his activity in the

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh election in 1957.

On the run after the Cease Fire Order in 1923, Berney and another comrade escaped with their lives when Comdt. Toby Mannion was gunned down by Free State Forces at the Hill of Berries in August that year while hitching a lift on the Roscommon-Athlone road.

LAND AGITATOR
Berney was the land agitator par excellence. He organised the break-up of Lord Castlemaine's large



• Berney Kelly

estate and fought for "the land for the people" all his life. He would accept no divided land himself and ended his life on the same small holding he set out with.

A member of Westmeath Co. Council in the late 1930s and early 1940s, he stood for election for Sinn Féin to that body several times in the 1950s and 1960s.

He rejected all compromise and would have nothing to do with Fianna Fáil, Clann na Poblachta or the

Workers' Party. In recent years his allegiance was to Sinn Féin Poblachtach which provided a Guard of Honour to his Tricolour-draped coffin at his funeral to Donegan Cemetery.

In the 1950s and '60s Berney organised the Moate and Mount Temple Memorial Committee which marked appropriately the last resting places of his comrades killed in action as well as ambush sites, and erected a central memorial outside the courthouse in Moate.

Berney's favourite quotation was from Fintan Lalor: "Ireland her own and all therein, from the sod to the sky..." He admired Michael Davitt as his great hero in Irish history. Many small farmers in South Westmeath owe so much to action initiated under Berney's leadership.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam uasal neamh-leithealach.

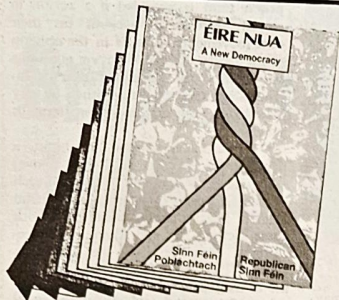
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MOVEMENT FOR A NEW IRELAND

"We are asking that people discuss the documents publicly. It is being sent to influential people around the country and is being actively promoted. We want to get the people involved," said Declan Curneen of Glenade, Co. Leitrim at the Leitrim launch of the *Towards a Peaceful Ireland* proposals for a Constituent Assembly on Thursday, February 14.

Along with Declan Curneen at the Sinn Féin Poblachtach Press Conference in the County Hotel were Katie B. Keane (Kiltyclogher), a niece of Seán Mac Diarmada, Seán Fitzmaurice and Michael Fitzsimons (Drumsna), Michael McDonagh (Drumshanbo) and former Longford County Councillor Seán Lynch (Chairman of Comhairle Chúige Chonnacht).

Peadar Ó Griofa, the noted Gaeilgeoir and lifelong Republican attended and spoke strongly in regard to the ÉIRE NUA proposals which were also presented. "There is nothing in this document that any Irishman worth his salt could object to," he

said. "We are very proud to present it to the people as everybody from the highest to the lowest in the country should have a say in the country."

He said that the people most likely to benefit from this document are the rural people. The population decline in Leitrim is a damning indictment of partition and the Free State government. "We have lost two-thirds of our population since the foundation of the Free State and something will have to be done before we become a barren country," Peadar Ó Griofa said.

THREE POINTS

The three-point plan in *Towards a Peaceful Ireland* calls for a 32-county Con-

stituent Assembly to be established by an All-Ireland election to draft a new Constitution. The British must declare their intention to withdraw from Ireland within 12 months of an All-Ireland Constitution being adopted by the people in a referendum. And all political prisoners must be released one month prior to the election for the Constituent Assembly.

Declan Curneen, a member of the Sinn Féin Poblachtach Ard Chomhairle, stated that the proposals were the "only way out of the impasse - British initiatives don't serve Irish interests. This plan is the only way the steel girders will be removed from the Leitrim/Fermanagh roads."

Copies of both documents are available from Oifig ÉIRE NUA, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2 or from Sinn Féin Poblachtach members in local areas.

A PRESS Conference was held at Ballygarry House, Tralee, Co. Kerry, on Monday, February 18 by members of the Officer Board of Kerry Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin Poblachtach. Patrick Quirke, Chairman, called on Brian Smullen, county organiser, to introduce the policy document *Towards a Peaceful Ireland* which he described as being a political legacy left to the people of all Ireland by the late Dáithí Ó Conaill. He went on to state that as an All-Ireland organisation Sinn Féin Poblachtach has always sought a lasting peace, with justice, for all.

On introducing the ÉIRE NUA policy he stated that with dramatic changes in the world, especially in Eastern Europe, Irish people are more receptive to new ideas; e.g. election of Mary Robinson. A climate appears to be developing where old moulds will be broken and politicians will

have to respond to the views of the people.

George Rice (Tralee) answering questions from the floor said that the conflict in the North will have to end in a political solution. The ÉIRE NUA policy is original, fresh and hopeful. He went on to state that the idea of ÉIRE NUA is to create a

movement for a New Ireland. It aims to stimulate thinking on new forms of government designed by the Irish people for the interests and the welfare of the people.

LIMERICK

The Limerick launch of ÉIRE NUA and *Towards a Peaceful Ireland* also took place on February 18 in Limerick City. Des Long, acting Vice-President, chaired the press conference which introduced Sinn Féin Poblachtach's proposals in the Mid-West area and he reported that the event got a "good airing" in the local media.

Comhairle na Mumhan, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, plans further local launches in the rest of Munster in the coming weeks.

Athnuachan ar Acht PTA i nDáil Shasana.

AG TÚS Mí Márta tugadh cead do bheirt fhear óna Sé Chontae an dúshlán a thabhairt do Rialtas na Breataine i dtaobh an PTA ('Acht um Sceimhlitheoireacht a Chosc') os comhair an Chúirt Eorpach um Chearta Daonna i Strasburg.

na Breataine dul os comhair cúirte chun duine a choinneáil i ngéibheann níos mó ná ceithre lá.

I nDáil Shasana ar an 4ú Márta rinneadh athnuachan ar an PTA ar feadh bliain eile. Vótáil 303 ar son agus 138 ina gcoinne. Dúirt Príomh-Aire na Breataine John Major gur "chruthaigh an PTA go maith don Bhreatain" le blianta beoga anuas.

Ó tús ama i 1974 tuigtear gur gabhadh timpeall leath-millíun Éireannaigh ar feadh tréimhse éigin faoina cumhachtar san PTA. Níor cúisíodh ach 249 duine san iomlán ó 1974 i leith.

FÓGRA

Ach thug Rialtas na Breataine fógra maolu díl ón rialú sin agus dhúiltáigh siad aon athrú a dhéanamh sa dlí. Anois beidh an cinneadh seo os comhair an Chúirt Eorpach sar i bhfad, mar gur fhógair an Coimisiún Eorpach um Chearta Daonna go raibh cás McBride agus Brannigan "inghlactha".

Deirtear má éiríonn leis an cás seo beidh ar Rialtas

Gabhadh an bheirt, Patrick McBride (39) ó Bhéal Feirste agus Peter Brannigan (27) ó Dhún Pádraig, i Mí na Nollag 1988 agus bhíodar i ngéibheann níos mó ná ceithre lá gan aon cúis a bheith curtha ina leith.

Tharla gur fuair eadh na Sasanaigh ciontach má roimhe sin san Chúirt Eorpach toisc an chumhacht chun daoine a choinneáil ar feadh seacht lá a bheith san PTA.

- ited Nations;
 2. Take their cases to the European Court of Human Rights; and
 3. Make the termination of Britain's Shoot-to-Kill policy and its use of death squads a crucial issue at the 'Anglo-Irish Conference.
- Pointing to the evidence in Fr Raymond Murray's recently-published book *The SAS in Ireland* the relatives say that it conclusively shows that Shoot-to-Kill operations are part of a deliberate policy, and not isolated incidents or even accidents as they are portrayed in the media.

Shoot-To-Kill Protest in Dublin

DOZENS of relatives of people killed in British Crown Forces Shoot-to-Kill and loyalist death squads in the Six Counties travelled to Dublin on Wednesday, March 6, the third anniversary of the Gibraltar killings, to protest against the "virtual toleration" by the Dublin administration of British Shoot-to-Kill policies.

The relatives' strong feeling was that the inaction by successive Dublin administrations and their failure to confront the British over these killings "has been interpreted by the British authorities as encouragement to continue their murderous activities".

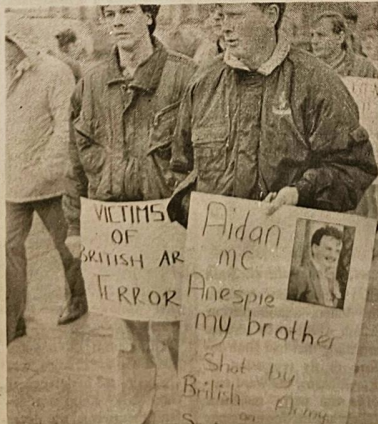
In a letter which was handed in to Mr Haughey the relatives described the loyalist death squads as "proxy gangs" and stated that they have found no recourse to justice.

NOT FORGOTTEN

"We have not forgotten and we will not allow you to forget . . . All we have received are ritual statements of 'concern', whenever such a killing takes place or whenever the British carry out one of their routine cover-ups."

It was 'business as usual' for the British with Fergal

to the parallels between the knighting last month of James Anderton, who was involved in the Stalker cover-up, and the decorating of the soldiers who murdered 14 people on Bloody Sunday in Derry.



Caraher meeting his death three years after Aidan McAnespie was murdered at Aghnacloy Border post as he went to a football match. And they pointed

The relatives demanded that Charles Haughey's administration:

1. Raise the Shoot-to-Kill issue at all international fora, including the Un-

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.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS (2) 26 COUNTIES



• Free State Special Branch photographing protestors at Leinster House.

ANY IRISH person is liable to be arrested in the 26 Counties for no other reason than harassment or information trawling by the Special Branch - whatever their excuse, it is a harrowing experience. Neither is it a new experience, the temporary *Public Safety Acts* of the 1920s and 1930s were replaced by the permanent *Offences Against the State Act* in 1939. This piece of repressive legislation is the one most commonly used in the 26 Counties against Republicans; therefore, it is important that people have at least a basic knowledge of what the Branch can and cannot do:

OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE ACT

SECTION 30 allows for detention without charge for a period of 24 hours (can be extended by another 24 hours if Chief Superintendent or Garda of higher rank so directs). A 'Section 30' arrest may be made without a warrant. The Gardaí/ Branch have only to 'suspect' a person of having committed an 'offence' under the Act. If arrested under Section 30, give only your name and address, and refuse to answer any other questions until you see your solicitor.

SECTION 2: If invoked against you on the street it can be answered by simply saying where you are coming from and nothing else; under this particular section there are penalties proposed for refusing to answer questions - remember that by refusing to answer questions **UNTIL YOU SEE YOUR SOLICITOR** (and make sure you are satisfied as to his or her identity). **YOU ARE COVERING YOURSELF IN THIS RESPECT.** If Section 2 is invoked against you **IN CUSTODY, NO ANSWER** should be given until legal advice is obtained;

A Section 2 arrest does not require you to state what you said or heard in a named place (i.e. Cumann meeting/

Comhairle meeting, function etc.); Under Section 2, a Garda can allegedly demand an account of your recent movements if he/she has "reasonable grounds" to believe that an offence has been committed at or near a place where you are stopped - failure to comply is said to result in a term of up to 12 months imprisonment.

NOTE: SECTION 2 IS OF DUBIOUS LEGALITY AND FOR THAT REASON IS NOT USUALLY ENFORCED.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT

SECTION 4 allows for six hour detention without charge (can be extended by a Chief Superintendent or Garda of higher rank for further six hours). However, if allowed to rest between midnight and 8am, a person may be held for a further eight hours - the maximum period of detention without charge under Section 4 is 20 hours.

CRIMINAL LAW ACT 1976

SECTION 5 replaced the original section of the 'Offences Against the State Act' relating to the searching of premises, and empowers a Garda (Superintendent rank or higher) to issue a search warrant to a **NAMED** garda (Sergeant or higher) to search a premises. Any premises named in the warrant can be entered, by force if

necessary, by the named garda who may be accompanied by other gardaí or Free State army personnel, **WITHIN ONE WEEK FROM THE DATE OF THE WARRANT.** Any person found on the premises will be expected to give their name and address to the searchers and may be arrested if their answer is considered unsatisfactory.

To obstruct a 'Section 5' search can lead to a five year sentence. To demand, however, a check to ensure that all is in order is not classed as 'obstruction': examine the search warrant, check that the address is correct, the date is not longer than **SEVEN DAYS** previously, that a Garda Sergeant (or higher rank, named on the warrant) is present and can identify him/herself.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT

SECTIONS 15 & 16 are used if a person has been found in possession of firearms, ammunition or stolen property. Allows for 12 months imprisonment and/or £1,000 fine for withholding information re same. A refusal to say where or from whom you obtained the above will be classed as "withholding information". Five years imprisonment for those who retract a given statement.

SECTIONS 18 & 19, under which a person's so-called 'right to silence' all but disappears; inferences may be drawn from a person's refusal to answer questions. A conviction cannot, however, be obtained solely on a person's refusal to answer questions.

SECTION 52 under which a six month

prison term is provided if a person in custody refuses to account for their own movements. Also, if in the opinion of the Gardaí you fail to answer questions "in relation to the commission or intended commission of another of any offence" a six month prison term is provided.

This particular section is almost a mirror-image of Section 2 (see above) and, like 2, is thought to be in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights. Legal opinion holds that both these sections (52 and 2) could be successfully challenged in the European Court. That the State administration are of the same opinion is obvious as they dropped a similar clause in the Criminal Justice Bill (1987).

NOTES

A Garda in uniform, acting under 'suspicion', can stop a person or vehicle; if not in uniform, he/she cannot stop a person unless the garda concerned produces identification. No identification is required, however, for a Garda to actually stop a vehicle, but he/she must show identification on having stopped the vehicle.

• Before arresting a person, a Garda can ask their name and address. He/she has no business in asking for your date of birth, place of work or information on friends/relatives. A person or vehicle can, however, be searched, before arrest, without a warrant.

• **NEVER** voluntarily accompany a Garda to a barracks; a person may be arrested under Section 30 (Offences Against the State Act) or Section 4 (Criminal Justice Act) without a warrant; an arrested person must be informed on what grounds or suspicion they are being arrested.

• Once in custody, a person is required to give their name and address. You are NOT required to give your date of birth. The arrested person can/will be searched, photographed, finger-printed, palm-printed and be subject to forensic tests. If a Garda of Chief Superintendent rank or higher invokes the Criminal Justice Act and states that he/she has "reasonable cause" or "suspicion", an arrested person can be strip-searched.

Ireland's Joan of Arc

Le Eimear Ní Bhriain

MARGARET WARD, author of *Unmanageable Revolutionaries* which is one of the few serious and comprehensive books in print about Republican women, has recently published a biography of Maud Gunne MacBride entitled *Maud Gunne - Ireland's Joan of Arc*.

It is a very readable, impeccably researched and indexed account of Maud's life, spanning six decades of work for the Irish cause, from 1888 and her work for those evicted in Donegal, in 1893-4, working for the Fenian Treason Felony prisoners, to the foundation, along with other Republican women, of Inghinidhe na hÉireann in 1900, an organisation which had immense impact in the first decade of this century, her campaign for school meals for children from 1910-14 and her indefatigable work for Irish Republican prisoners throughout all those years and particularly,

with Charlotte Despard, in the last thirty years of her life.

TOTALLY

One gets the impression of a woman of great energy, who threw herself totally into any project she became involved in. She was a legendary beauty and was immortalised in poetry by WB Yeats, who was obsessed with her for many years. She herself, though born to wealthy English parents, devoted her life almost entirely, except for her family, to the cause of Ireland's freedom. In the early years of this century she was deeply involved in the Gaelic renaissance which



• Maud Gunne with her children Seán and Iseult.

led eventually to the 1916 Rising and War of Independence.

Following the counter-revolution of 1922 and the Civil War and during the 1920s and 1930s she worked constantly to expose the repressive regime of Cosgrave's Free State government. Margaret Ward's book points up the coercion of the Cumann na nGaedheal government un-

til 1932 and later on the de Valera administration which went on to surpass anything that had gone before in its repression of Republicans. Ms Ward records the petty measures taken against former comrades - deprivation of employment, liberty and in some cases of life. She gives a graphic and accurate account of life in the 26-county state, as she

puts it "in the sullen years that followed the Civil War".

Throughout those years Maud Gunne's voice was always raised in defence of those who could not defend themselves, she never patronised or talked down to people but she always tried to be available for people on the run, for prisoners' relatives, for children, for the downtrodden.

Her home at Roebuck House was a haven. She had great personal courage and was never afraid to take on the British establishment, the Free State administration or any other body whom she believed to be involved in the oppression of people.

Maud was a close friend of most of the great leaders of the Movement, in particular, of John O'Leary, the Fenian, and of James Connolly, with whom she organised several protests at the end of the 1890s and the beginning of the 1900s.

This book should be read, not alone by those interested in Maud Gunne MacBride and the history of Republican women in the early 1900s but by anyone interested in the history of this country from 1890 to 1953. Margaret Ward has brought to life again the six-foot-tall figure of Maud Gunne MacBride, striding across the pages of history, doing what she called "work for Ireland" wherever and whenever it needed to be done.

MAUD GUNNE - Ireland's Joan of Arc by Margaret Ward, published by Pandora.

As censorship is upheld by British Lords

Brooke takes on Judicial Powers

THE NEW "Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions Bill)" completed its committee stage during February in the British House of Commons. The measure may well be law in a few weeks time. In a dramatic move on the final day (Tuesday, February 5) of the committee stage the British government suddenly introduced a number of new clauses which "add enormously to the arsenal of laws available to the authorities in Northern Ireland", according to Conor Gearty, Senior Lecturer in Law at King's College, London, writing in *The Irish Times* on February 13 last.

Even before this move there was uproar in Ireland over other new provisions which would allow journalists' notebooks, solicitors' papers or accountants' documents to be seized by the British army at checkpoints (see SAOIRSE, February 1991).

But now these have been added to by a section creating a new office, that of an "authorised investigator", who would have sweeping new quasi-judicial powers to require persons and documents to be placed before him or her for scrutiny. Powers of search and seizure could be granted by warrants issued, not by a judge or even a magistrate (lower rank) but by the British Secretary of State, the British minister in the Six Counties.

Conor Gearty describes this as "a reversal of a 200-year tradition of British justice first established in 1765 and rightly regarded as pivotal in the development of an independent rule of law".

EXTRAORDINARY

A second new clause is described as even more extraordinary. It states that "any person who directs, at any level, the activities of an organisation which is concerned with the commission of acts of terrorism is guilty of an offence and liable to conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life".

Conor Gearty comments: "Directs" is a vague concept unknown in the mainstream of the criminal law may be



• Brooke and Collins in step.

concerned with innocuous aspects of the group's activities such as arranging a meeting or planning the route of a Republican funeral." He also states that the

"at any level" clause means that people directing other people to seal envelopes or make tea are potentially liable to life imprisonment.

The British decision to slip these clauses in at the last minute was a device to avoid critical comment in the British House of Commons and elsewhere. Of course, comment is already inhibited by the British Broadcasting censorship on Republican Sinn Féin and other groups, first imposed by the then Secretary of State Douglas Hurd in October 1988.

APPEAL DISMISSED

An appeal against the British ban was unanimously dismissed by five law lords on Thursday, February 7. The action was taken by six broadcasting journalists - John Pilger (TV and radio journalist), Don Brind (BBC producer), Fred Emery (TV journalist), Alexander Graham (producer and editor), Victoria Leonard (LBC producer) and Scarlett McGwier (former National Union of Journalists president and broadcaster) - and one NUJ employee Thomas Nash.

The five law lords - Bridge (of 1975 Birmingham Six trial fame), Templeton, Roskill, Ackner and Lowry rejected the argument that they were bound to take into account the European Convention on Human Rights in their assessment of the legality of the ban. Costs were awarded against the appellants. They found the ban was not unreasonable or irrational.

The appellants claimed the ban was unlawful, perverse and an unjustifiable interference with free speech. They will probably now take their case to the European Court in Strasbourg.

Palestinians under curfew

NOW that CNN and Sky News have finished "justifying" the war in the Gulf it is worth examining one of the many violations of human rights and international law deliberately ignored by the media. It would be fair to say that truth is the first victim of war, but balance is a close second.

On January 17 of this year Israel introduced a curfew in the illegally occupied territories of the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem. Enforcing the curfew on the 1.8 million population with a ruthless shoot-to-kill policy for curfew violators. Because of the usual reluctance of Israeli officials to part with information that might upset and embarrass their friends abroad, the numbers of casualties is difficult to obtain.

Le Fergal O Murchú



• Dr Sari Nusseibeh, interned by the Israelis for six months.

came at a time when the unemployment rate had reached 50 per cent and the standard of living was reduced by 45 per cent. Thus these measures become part of the collective punishment to which our people under occupation are subjected", says Shahrer Saad, Secretary-General of the Federation of Palestinian workers in the occupied territories. He estimated daily losses caused by the curfew at 50 million dollars.

In one area of the West Bank the curfew was only lifted for six hours in the first five weeks of the Gulf War. With one of the largest crops of tomatoes and aubergines in recent years ready for harvesting, farmers had to watch from their homes as they rotted in the fields. Whole families are suffering with no income to buy food supplies when the curfew is lifted.

CHAMPION

Israel has also imprisoned Palestinian champion of co-existence Dr Sari Nusseibeh who was arrested at his home in the village of Abu-Dis near East Jerusalem on January 29. He was sitting with his wife Lucy and three young sons when 20 Israeli soldiers arrived and handed him a six-month "administrative detention" order.

The 41-year-old Nusseibeh, the son of the late Jordanian Defence Minister Anwar Nusseibeh, was widely tipped last year as the prospective delegate to Palestinian-Israeli peace talks before Israel shot down the Baker plan under which the talks were

to be held. "He regularly met foreign dignitaries and occasionally held talks with government officials during trips to Western capitals", according to the *Mideast Mirror*.

The reasons for his imprisonment, according to the Israeli Defence minister who ordered his detention, was that Dr Nusseibeh, a Professor of Philosophy at Bir Zeit University, was a member of Al-Fatah, one of the groups aligned to the PLO and that he was involved in the drafting of literature inciting violence. The Israelis also accused him of spying for the Iraqis.

TARGETTED

These claims were strongly denied by Bir Zeit University in a statement. "Dr Nusseibeh", it stated, "has been targeted as a prominent Palestinian intellectual who has constantly advocated a just peace between Palestinians and Israelis. The inflammatory nature of the allegations, given the current war atmosphere, are disturbing: such accusations must inevitably serve to whip up dangerous hostility towards the Palestinian community."

Ironically, according to Lucy Nusseibeh, the same day as his arrest, Dr Nusseibeh received a delegation of Israeli peace activists in his home for a wide-ranging discussion about the prerequisites for regional peace.

PROCLAMATIONS
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Dublin 2.

The shooting dead of a 24-year-old mother breast-feeding her six-month-old baby on the balcony of her home by Israeli soldiers is not an image Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir wishes to project while trying to regain popular support for his government's ongoing illegal presence in the Occupied Territories.

Plus the bombing of suspected PLO members' homes by the Israeli army comes across as overkill considering that when defendants are brought before their courts they are not allowed legal representation. A Palestinian family is at present living in a tent on the site of their former home, destroyed by the Israeli army because one son was imprisoned for an attack on an army patrol.

HARDSHIP

The curfew has caused great hardship to the Palestinian economy and local industry. Confined to their homes 24 hours a day they have been unable to get to work, which led to dismissal. "These measures

GHQ AND TOMAS Ó DUBHGHAILL

50 YEARS AGO:

ON March 6, 1941, Winston Churchill proclaimed the "Battle of the Atlantic" in order to concentrate effectively all British efforts against German U-boats and bombing attacks. It was proving a disastrous spring for the British.

Until his re-election in November 1940, President Roosevelt had limited his assistance. Now, according to Enno Stephan, "He was fearlessly using his authority as President to fortify the Anglo-Saxon cousins". Lease-Lend "for the supply of military equipment to the victims of aggression" was enacted in March 1941 and \$7 billion was set aside in Washington for this purpose.

In March 1941 American officers visited England to select bases for American convoy ships and aircraft. In the same month, Frank Aiken who had been Chief-of-Staff of the IRA from 1923 to 1925 and was now Free State "Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures" visited the United States in order to obtain arms. He was unsuccessful.

Stephan says that as the war progressed the more certain it became that "Ireland" might only be occupied by one power, namely England - as obviously the important bases in Southern Ireland were not to be obtained in any other way. Hence the refusal of arms - in spite of "friendly" neutrality by Dublin - while bases were being denied to the British.

So, the German U-boat "wolf-packs" attacked British convoys in the wide spaces of the Atlantic and the German blitz still blasted over England. Roosevelt prepared decisive measures of assistance, determined that England would not go under. David Gray, the US chargé d'affaires in Dublin was proving hostile to his hosts.

Meanwhile, IRA GHQ was again disrupted. Free State military intelligence and the 26-county Special Branch were expanded greatly and money was lavished on informers, in the name of "neutrality" where necessary.

Bell catches the atmosphere: "Times already bad grew worse. Safe houses grew fewer. Men on the run during daylight hours were constantly exposed to risk." He cites the case of Tomás Ó Dubhghaill who was Adjutant-General to Hayes at this time while working as a civil servant with the Department of Defence. Tomás had masterminded the Magazine Fort Raid at Christmas 1939 and had taken part in it.

Bell continues: "He was known to the Special Branch by sight as 'Collins', an IRA man, but his true identity unaccountably had not yet been discovered despite, or perhaps because of, the fact that his brother James (Seamus) had originally been arrested under his name.

"In November he had been followed and then lost; but making use of a part-time agent, the Breadman, in February the Special Branch picked up his trail again. This time they kept after him, following him from work to a shop off Queen Street Bridge, on to the Meath Hospital, then to a meeting with Seán Moore in Ash Street, next to Alice McNamara's home and finally with Joe O'Connor by foot and on a bus to a house in Mount Merrion.

CLEAR TRAIL

"It was a nice clear trail and there could no longer be any doubt about Doyle's occupation. Special Branch kept a tight line on him, logging his movements and contacts. By then there were not too many new contacts for Doyle to make. GHQ consisted of a handful of the lucky like Hayes, Daniel Gleeson (he of the Scotch House bar in later times), Joe Dougherty, Joe O'Connor and a few men like Tommy Cullimore, who had been brought in briefly from the county.

"Gill (Superintendent of the Special



• Tomás Ó Dubhghaill

Branch) decided not to drag out the game too long and decided to move in on the Mount Merrion house once Doyle's contacts had been noted. On the evening chosen, Hayes and Gleeson were out for a walk and returned just as the police arrived. Both kept going and whipped around a corner before Gill could make his move.

"Gleeson, however, stopped to tie his shoe lace just as the patrol car drove up and was picked up. He went into the Bridewell but Hayes had gone over the wall and disappeared. The next morning the man on Doyle reported he had not gone to work but to PT Martin's on the North Circular Road, where he was lifted.

"At the same time the house in Mount Merrion was raided Mick Walsh of Waterford, Conroy of Gorey, and Joe O'Connor were arrested. GHQ was once more decimated."

In a follow-up, three women civil servants were each sentenced to two years in Mountjoy for allowing their flat in Clontarf Park, Drumcondra, to be used by Tomás Ó Dubhghaill for Republican business. They were MAIRE NÍ THUAMA, sister of Seán Óg; MARY

SPILLANE; and MÁIRÍN NÍ CHUILL-EANÁIN from Cork who later married Pádraig Mac Giollaí and became mother of Ite Ní Chionnáith, later Uachtarán ar Chonradh na Gaeilge.

Three other women from different parts of Dublin were also sentenced by the Special Criminal Court: NORA HIGGINS; BRÍD NÍ CHUINNEAGÁIN, later married to Willie McGuinness; and CARMEL O'HAGAN, a native of Dundalk, later to become wife of Paddy McNeela.

Tomás Ó Dubhghaill received 14 years and on his release was very active in the re-organisation of the Republican Movement. He got employment as secretary of the tobacco workers branch of the Workers Union of Ireland with offices at Thomas Ashe Hall, College Street, Dublin. He became Honorary Secretary of Sinn Féin in 1949 and moved on to Vice-President in 1951. He served one term as President 1953-54 and was interned without trial in the Curragh 1957-59. There he was a very capable Camp Adjutant and was always a force for unity.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH

He was also very active with An Cumann Cabhrach from its foundation in 1953 and was Vice-President of the political organisation until his early death on March 12, 1962. During his time in the Curragh in the 1950s, his brother Seamus - this time on the outside - conducted considerable correspondence in the Dublin evening papers about the Curragh Concentration Camp.

Tomás's grave in Glasnevin is suitably marked - a tribute to his single-minded lifetime of service to the All-Ireland Republic. He always remained close to the young people in the Movement and was a great source of inspiration down the years by his unstinting service and his unflinching friendship. Gráist' ó Dhaia dó.

(More next month. Refs. "Spies in Ireland" by Enno Stephan; "Harry" by Harry White; "The Secret Army" by J Bowyer Bell.)

Brón ar an mBás JACK BUTLER

THE death took place at the end of February of Veteran Republican Jack Butler, (90) of Kildare and Dublin. Jack was a Volunteer in E Company, 5th Battalion, Carlow Brigade IRA early in 1921. His funeral took place to the local cemetery in Moon, Co. Kildare on Thursday, February 28 last.

Jack Butler was the Leinster honoree at the CABHAIR (Irish Republican Prisoners' Dependents Fund) Annual Testimonial Dinner in 1988 in recognition of his lifelong work for the Republican Movement.

In January 1922 Jack made his stand, alone of

his Volunteer company, rejecting the Treaty and standing by the Republic of Pearse and Connolly. He was arrested in July 1922 and incarcerated in Athy Barracks, Carlow Barracks and the Curragh Internment Camp (along with 2,000 others) until October 1923.

JIMMY GALLAGHER

REPUBLICANS were saddened to learn of the death on Friday, February 22, of Jimmy Gallagher, originally from Co. Fermanagh, who spent many years in Omagh, Co. Tyrone and later in Bundoran, Co. Donegal.

Jimmy was interned in refusing to join the British England in the 1940s for



• Jack Butler

Remaining a Republican down the years Jack Butler worked with Jack McCabe, QMG who died tragically in an explosion in 1971, and with Jimmy Steele in Belfast.

He stood firm also in November 1986 when elements within the Republican Movement recognised the partitionist assembly of Leinster House.

Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh a anam dlíis.

the Resistance Campaign in the 1950s along with Dáithí Ó Conaill in the Fermanagh area. Interned again at that time in Belfast, he spent a total of 11 years in prison without trial.

His funeral took place on Sunday, February 24 after 12 o'clock Mass in St. Enda's Church in

BUTLER, Sincere sympathy is extended to the friends and relations of Jack Butler (Kildare and Dublin) who died in February. A lifelong Republican who never wavered in his allegiance. From Cumann Aine Ní Dhoibhlin, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, BAC. Suaimhneas síoraí dá anam.

BUTLER, Deepest sympathy is extended to the relations and friends of Jack Butler (Kildare and Dublin) who died recently. Bhi sé dlíis go bás. On Ard Chomhairle, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

CONWAY, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family of Fr. Michael Conway, PP. Ballymore, Co. Westmeath who died recently. He was a lifelong Republican and a friend of the prisoners. A wreath was laid by the local Costello/Hurson Cumann at his funeral on January 12 last. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sé.

GALLAGHER, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family of James Gallagher, Brookmount, Omagh, who died on February 22. Always remembered by the Seán South Cum-

Omagh, where Jimmy was the well-known owner of a small grocers and sweet shop in Bridge Street for many years. When the present campaign erupted in the Six Counties Jimmy

Comhbhrón

ann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Omagh. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a anam.

HUGHES, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and friends of Dunggannon-born Arthur Hughes who died in Corby, Northants, England. Down the years Arthur was a faithful supporter of the Republican Prisoners Dependents Fund. From his friends and comrades in England. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sé.

KELLY, Sympathy is extended to the relatives of Bernie Kelly, Co. Westmeath, a lifelong Republican who died recently. From Cumann Costello/Hurson Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Co. Westmeath. Leaba i measc na Laochra go raibh aige.

Ó CALLANAIN, London Republicans heard with deep regret of the recent death in London of Belfast-born Socialist Republican Micheál Ó Callanáin. We offer our sincere sympathy to his family, friends and comrades. Solas na bhFíaitheas dá anam.

was forced to move to Donegal, where he spent his later years. He was a great lover of music and the Irish language and was involved in playing in bands all his

Ó CONAILL, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and comrades of the late Dáithí Ó Conaill, on his untimely death. From Michael Quinn, James Connolly Irish Solidarity Committee, Saskatchewan, Canada.

O'CONNOR, Deepest sympathy is extended to the friends and comrades of Veteran Republican Jerh O'Connor, Ballinlough, Cork City, who died recently. From Cumann MacCurtáin/Mac Suibhne, Corcaigh.

O'NEILL, An Ard Chomhairle, Sinn Féin Poblachtach extends deepest sympathy to Catherine O'Neill and family circle, Kings Island, Coalsland, Co. Tyrone, on the death of her husband Joe Ruairí O'Neill on January 12 last. Suaimhneas síoraí sna fíaitheas dá anam uasal.

TORMEY, Sympathy to Kathleen Bannon and the Tormey family on the death of Teresa Tormey, Moate, Co. Westmeath. From Cumann Costello/Hurson, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Co. Westmeath. Ar dheis Dé go raibh sí.

life. It was only fitting that a piper was present at his funeral to render tribute. SAOIRSE extends deepest sympathy to his wife, sons and family circle.

75th Anniversary of Easter 1916

NATIONAL RALLY & PAGEANT

Sat. April 20, 1991

ASSEMBLE ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN
2pm - MARCH TO GPO



Book Bands and Buses Now!

LEINSTER

Easter Sunday, re-enactment of
Maynooth Volunteers march to
GPO, 1916. Assemble:
Maynooth, 12 noon.

CONNACHT

May 5, Kiltyclogher, Co. Leitrim.
Assemble: Sean Mac Diarmada
Memorial, 3pm.

ULSTER

August 3-4, Murlough Bay, Glens
of Antrim. Two-day Irish cultural
Festival.

MUNSTER

Castletyons, Co. Cork. Commem-
oration at grave of Kent Brothers,
killed in 1916.

EASTER SUNDAY COMMEMORATIONS

ANTRIM

Belfast, Easter Sunday, 1.30pm
Republican Plot, Milltown
Cemetery.

Cushendun, Easter Sunday, 3pm
Republican Memorial, Shane's
Cairn.

ARMAGH

Armagh city, Easter Sunday,
2.30pm.

Lurgan, Easter Sunday, 2.30pm.
Newry, Easter Saturday, 8pm,
Republican Plot, Carrickcruppin
Cemetery.

Dromintee, Easter Sunday, after
9am Mass.

Killeen, Easter Sunday, 10.45am.
Newry, Easter Sunday, 4pm to
Republican Plot, St. Mary's
Cemetery.

Wreath-laying ceremonies at
Edentubber, Jonesboro, Cully-
hanna and Mullaghbawn.

CAVAN

Ballinagh, Easter Sunday, 3pm,
Grave of Capt. Tom Sheridan.n.

CLARE

Doonbeg, Easter Sunday,
Assemble after 11am Mass.

CORK

Cork city, Easter Sunday.
Assemble National Monument,
Grand Parade, 1pm sharp.
Parade to Republican Plot,
St. Finbarr's Cemetery.

DERRY

Derry city, Easter Sunday, 12
noon. Assemble Cúchulainn
Memorial, City Cemetery. Veter-
an Republican Seán Keenan will
attend.

Wreath-laying ceremonies Easter
Sunday morning, The Loup cem-
etery 9am, Brig. Scán Larkin's
grave; Dungiven 10.15am, graves
of Vols. James Kealy, O'Carolan
and Kilmartin and hunger striker
Kevin Lynch.

DONEGAL

Clady Bridge, Easter Saturday
6.30pm.

Doneyloop, Castlefin 7.30pm.
Drumboe, Easter Sunday,
2.30pm. Assemble Johnson's
Corner.

DOWN

Castlewellan, Easter Sunday,



• The GPO, Dublin, Easter Week, 1916 after heavy artillery
bombardment which raged for two days.

11am, Aughlinafinn Churchyard.

DUBLIN

Dublin city, Easter Sunday,
12 noon. Assemble GPO
O'Connell Street. Followed
by wreath-laying ceremonies
at Glasnevin Cemetery and
Deansgrange Cemetery.

FERMANAGH

Swanlinbar, at the grave of
Vol. Pat MacManus. Assemble
at graveyard.

GALWAY

Galway city. Wreath-laying at
Liam Mellows Memorial, Eyre
Square 11am.

Shanaglish, Gort, Easter Sunday,
12 noon. Assemble Whelan's
and parade to graves of

Loughnane Brothers.

Donaghpatrik, Easter Sunday,
3pm. Assemble Queally's Cross,
Cahriustrane and parade to
Republican Plot, Donaghpatrik
Cemetery.

KERRY

Cahirveen, Easter Sunday,
2.30pm. Assemble Fair Green
and parade to Killavarogue
Cemetery for commemoration.
Wreath-laying ceremony at 3rd
Kerry Brigade Monument in
Church Street along the route.
Listowel, Easter Sunday after
11am Mass. Parade to Repub-
lican Plot.

Tralea, Easter Sunday, 3pm.
Assemble Denny Street, parade

to Republican Plot, Rath
Cemetery.

Killarney, Easter Monday, 3pm.
Republican Monument.

KILDARE

Newbridge, Easter Sunday, 3pm.
Milltown Bridge, at spot where
Vol. Joseph Bergin was shot,
December 15, 1923.

LAOIS

Portlaoise, Easter Sunday, 12
noon. Wreath-laying ceremony
at the National Monument,
New Cemetery.

LEITRIM

Rossiver, Easter Sunday,
11.30am. Wreath-laying cere-
mony at the grave of Vol.
Jack McCabe.

Bornacoola, Easter Sunday, 3pm
Parade to the grave of Staff-
Capt. Jimmy Joe Reynolds.

LIMERICK

Limerick city, Easter Sunday,
1pm. Assemble Bedford Row
and parade to Republican Plot,
Mount St. Lawrence Cemetery.

LONGFORD

Ardagh, Easter Sunday, 3pm.
Assemble Diamond, Ardagh and
parade to grave of Vol. Alfred
McHugh, Irish Citizen Army,
Ardagh Cemetery.

LOUTH

Dundalk, Easter Sunday,
1.30pm. Assemble Adelphi
Cinema and parade to the
Republican Plot, St. Patrick's
Cemetery.

MAYO

Kilkelly, Easter Monday, 12
noon. Assemble at Church and
parade to East Mayo Brigade
Memorial on main Sligo-Galway
road.

MEATH

Easter Sunday, Longwood,
12 noon. Grave of Vol.
Tom Allen, 1916.

MONAGHAN

Scotstown, Easter Sunday 2pm.
Commemoration at grave of
Vol. Séamus McElwaine, Urble-
shanny Cemetery.
Monaghan Town, Easter Sunday,
12 noon. Wreath-laying cere-
mony at Vol. Fergal O'Hanlon
Monument.

NEW YORK

Easter Sunday, Commemoration
Mass, 10am, Gaelic Park Casino
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NY

Breakfast 11am, MC Frank
Durkan

1916-22 Veterans of IRA and
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7080 or (212) 884-3407

OFFALY

Wreath-laying ceremonies
throughout the county.

ROSCOMMON

Elphin, Easter Sunday, 3pm.
Assemble junction of Carrick
and Hillstreet roads. Parade to
Roscommon IRA Memorial
at Shankhill Cross.

SLIGO

Sligo Town, Easter Monday, 12
noon. Assemble Town Hall and
parade to Republican Plot
in local cemetery.

TIPPERARY

Nenagh, Easter Sunday, after
10am Mass. Wreath-laying
ceremony at Republican Mem-
orial, Banba Square.
County Commemoration
Cloughjordan, 3pm.

TYRONE

Carrickmore, Holy Saturday
(March 30). Wreath-laying cere-
mony at the grave of Frank
Ward, 6.30pm.

Aghyaran, Easter Sunday,
10.15am. Commemoration at
the grave of John Philip
O'Donnell.

WESTMEATH

Mount Temple, Easter Sunday,
3pm.

WEXFORD

Wexford Town, Easter Sunday,
3pm. Assemble Crescent Quay
and parade to the Republican
Plot, St. Ibar's Cemetery,
Crosstown.

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