

SAOIRSE

IRISH FREEDOM

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BRITAIN SHOULD

ADMIT STATE OF WAR!

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT should accept a state of war in Ireland. That is the clear message from the Gibraltar Inquest on Mairéad Farrell, Seán Savage and Danny McCann. Britain is engaging in acts of war at home in Ireland and also abroad.

Yet she does not admit a state of war. She does not tell the world that she is fighting a colonial war in Ireland; that she can rule in Ireland only by naked military force – not by the consent of the people.

Instead of formally recognising a

state of armed conflict Thatcher prates about 'the rule of law' and 'due process' in her courts. From this contradiction arises the studied untruths of SAS witnesses and others at the Gibraltar Inquest. Thatcherite hypocrisy and brazen public lying on the world stage follow on.

Contrary to Thatcher's remarks in the Six Occupied Counties on September 28 the real cancer in Ireland is British colonial rule.

Like all cancers, it needs to be removed, to be cut out if necessary.



● A British soldier in action in Belfast. This is certainly not 'peace-keeping' or 'police action'. It is a classic colonial war.

MORE POSTER CHARGES

ON FEBRUARY 15 last, the home of 27-year old Terence Moroney, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, was raided and searched by members of the Free State political police force, assisted by uniformed Gardaí.

Over six months later, Mr. Moroney was summonsed to appear in court on charges of possession of 'Incriminating Documents' contrary to Section 12 of the Offences Against the State Act 1939.

These 'Incriminating Documents' were five calendars, seventeen posters, three booklets and two songbooks and, as well as the Section 12 charge, Mr. Moroney was charged with

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DEATH OF TOM FALVEY

It was with deep sorrow and regret that Republicans, especially from Kerry, learned of the untimely and tragic death of Tom Falvey, late of Crota, Killynyn, County Kerry and New York, who was killed in an accident at his workplace on August 25 last in New York.

Tom's remains were flown to Shannon on Friday September 2 where they were met by relatives, friends and Republicans from Kerry, Limerick and the USA. Michael Flannery led the group of mourners in a decade of the Rosary on its arrival. The coffin, draped in the National Flag, beret and gloves was then placed in the hearse and escorted by four members of the Republican Sinn Féin Officer Board, County Kerry to Brennan's Funeral Home in Tom's native townland of Killynyn. The National Flag was flown at half-mast over the building.

On Saturday morning a four-man Guard of Honour remained by their dead comrade while a large number of mourners filed into the funeral home to pay their respects. Later that evening the remains were removed to Saint Mary's Church, Killynyn. The cortege led by a lone piper and eight-man Colour Party made its way through the small village as local people lined both sides of the street in silent tribute.

HURLING TEAM

At this stage the cortege was joined by members of the Crota hurling team, who placed a Crota jersey on the coffin and formed a Guard of Honour. Such was the high esteem in which Tom Falvey was held by everyone who knew him. At St. Mary's



● Killynyn hurling team 1951 with Tom Falvey (circled).

TOM FALVEY was born into a family which was weaned and nurtured in the Militant Fenian Tradition, and also of the Moonlighters, Militant Wing of the Land League which helped to break the back of feudal landlordism in Ireland over a century ago. His father, the late John Falvey, was a well-known stone mason and an active Volunteer under Commandant Paddy O'Mahoney, Lixnaw Battalion, Kerry Number 1 Brigade, IRA in the active phase of struggle following the 1916 Revolt ending in 1923.

For the Falvey family the struggle continued and during the 1930s and 1940s Tom's brothers served long and harsh terms of imprisonment in Mountjoy Jail and the Curragh Concentration Camp. During good and bad times the Falvey Brothers had the staunch support of their father, their mother Ellen Moriarity and sisters, Bridgett and Mary Falvey.

Tom arrived in the United States in March 1958, where he joined his comrade Liam Cotter of Tralee and later on John Joe Martin of Leitrim and Eoin McNamee of Tyrone in their efforts to achieve for their native land an independent destiny. Liam Cotter died just as tragically as Tom, on April 12, 1976. But Tom continued to fight the good fight which event-

ually led to his arrest and trial with the distinguished and respected Michael Flannery, Danny Gormley, Pat Mullins and this writer in 1982.

After eight weeks the trial ended in acquittal by a defence headed by Frank Durkan of the law firm of O'DWYER & BERNSTIEN and included the well-known Eleanor and Michael Kennedy, William Mogulescu, Michael Dowd, Barry Scheck, Larry Vogelman and David Lewis. Among Tom's many activities here was the Ballyseedy Memorial erected to those who made the supreme sacrifice in his native county, the preservation of the graves of 'Aero' Lyons, Liam Cotter, the Memorial to John Joe Martin, and his great interest in the memorial erected to Thomas Patten of Achill — the first Irish Volunteer to die in Spain in 1936 in defence of the Spanish Republic.

Along with his close friends Paul O'Dwyer, Frank Durkan, Michael Flannery and this writer, he was an outspoken supporter of Jessie Jackson and saw the Rainbow Coalition as the way forward and the correct answer to Reaganism and Thatcherism. He also saw the Irish struggle as part of the struggle for all humanity regardless of geography or race, colour or creed.

Summing up, having known him and having

recited by Eamon Breen of Castleisland. Among the mourners were Ruairi O Brádaigh, Uachtarán Shinn Féin Poblachtach, Cathleen Knowles, Ard Rúnaí, Bob Murray, Belfast Ard Chomhairle and Tomás MacCurtain, Cork, an old friend of the Falvey family. Liam Cotter, chairperson of Comhairle Ceantair Chiarraí chaired the proceedings. In his address Dáithí O Conaill, Cathaoirleach Pairti, said: "This day of sadness is compounded by the fact that Tom died so unexpectedly and so tragically. He was a living legend in the county of Kerry and when I heard of his death I found it very hard to accept. For his family it must have been even harder to accept and I extend my deepest sympathy to the sisters, brothers, nephews, nieces and to all the relatives of Tom Falvey. Not many of you gathered here would have known him very well, because some 30 years ago he left this country and travelled to the United States. He was born into a Republican household. His family were steeped in the Irish tradition, unconquered and unconquerable. Tom had seen his brothers interned in a Free State concentration camp during the war years, but he was determined to uphold the family name and the family tradition of service to Republicanism and to all things Gaelic.

I understand that he was a participant and active member of the local Crota hurling club. He



also had a deep love of the Irish language. It was inevitable that he would meet up with like minds in the United States. He was to meet up with a man by the name of George Harrison, and from the time they first met George and Tom were inseparable. George spoke to some of us on the telephone from the USA and it was obvious as to how deeply he felt the loss of Tom.

They went through so much together. They were men who believed in principle, men who believed in attaining objectives, who believed in having a realistic approach to the occupation of this country. They believed they could serve by acquiring the things of war, so that young Irishmen and Irish women could oppose the forces of occupation.

CLEAR-CUT

They began that work in the early fifties. They helped the 1956 campaign and when that was finished they still continued their work. In a time of confused thinking, Harrison, Falvey and Flannery were clear-cut. They believed in the Proclamation, in the right of Irish

people to use armed force to achieve their freedom, and believing such they continued to support the Republican cause.

It is tragic that Tom has passed on. His loss is irrevocable. It is tragic that he died at a time when our country faces such a crisis, when it is British policy to exterminate those who oppose their rule in the north of Ireland.

Let us be under no illusion as to what England is out to secure, that is to drive you and I and the rest of our fellow citizens into the gutter by her refusal to recognise the ancient right of this Nation to full freedom and sovereignty.

When we reflect on the events throughout the world, where there is such a desire for peace, where we see the Iran-Iraq war coming to an end, where we see the Soviet Union withdrawing from Afghanistan, peace is a universal desire.

And yet we of this ancient Nation are still confronted by an aggressive, ruthless enemy. Tom Falvey devoted his life opposing that evil, and let there be no doubt, British rule in Ireland is evil. It

cannot be classed as otherwise. No one can make any moral basis for the presence of British troops or their Auxiliaries in this land. It is futile to gloss over it — that was the view of Tom Falvey."

The chairman Liam Cotter then thanked everyone for their co-operation and then went on to say:

"If Tom Falvey was in this country he would not be tried by any Grand Jury, the Free State government would extradite him across the border to the British.

Tom Falvey always opposed the policies of the Free State, that is why he stayed with Republican Sinn Féin. He would not have anything to do with the partition parliament of Leinster House. We have all seen what the Free State government have done, they have ordered their little men throughout the country to do their dirty work for them. They are only using the people for votes, irrespective of what political group they belong to."

The chairman then called on the piper to close the proceedings with the National Anthem.

worked closely with him for over thirty years he was a true friend and comrade on a par with Eoin McNamee of Tyrone, John Joe Martin of Leitrim, Liam Cotter of Tralee, Paddy McLogan, Paddy O'Mahoney and Tony Magan whom he now has gone to join in the great beyond.

UNCONQUERED AND UNPURCHASABLE

Life for some of us will not be the same without him. Revolutionary Republicans everywhere should respect him always. He remained unconquered and unpurchasable to the end. All that is mortal of Tom will be returned to his beloved Motherland where he will be welcomed back by those who have remained true to the heroic legacy of 1916. He will take his eternal rest by the side of his faithful sister Bridgett in Killynyn Cemetery, County Kerry and will be accorded a traditional Republican funeral by his old comrades and by younger comrades who knew him only by repute.

May the green sod of his native Kerry rest lightly over him and may his gallant and unconquered spirit rest in eternal peace.

His Comrade,
GEORGE HARRISON



A MAJOR REPORT just published into the role of the Catholic Church in West Belfast concludes that it has entered into a partnership with the British administration to maintain a system of 'Social Control' over the people.

Entitled West Belfast — The Way Forward it is written by Fr. Des Wilson of the Springhill Community and Oliver Kearney of the Fair Employment Trust (which campaigns in favour of the McBride Principles of Fair Employ-

ment). It offers "substantive evidence that the ecclesiastical authorities of Down and Connor have, today, become partners in a large scale commercial consortium with governmental, political and private business interests".

The Catholic Church set up private companies such as Friars Bush Ltd., with three senior members of the Catholic Hierarchy as Directors, in the aftermath of the Hillsborough Deal in 1985. In the intervening years they have grown to

CHURCH ROLE EXPOSED

control 1,000 ACE jobs and the funds that are forthcoming from the British or the International Fund.

NATURAL ALLIANCE

This process has its roots at least as far back as 1970 when Bishop Philbin (Cathal Daly's predecessor) escorted the British Army up the Falls Road ordering the people to remove their barricades. This 'natural alliance' left the community defenceless when intervention was introduced in 1971.

The British were quick to learn the lesson that effective Social Control of West Belfast could only be achieved with the co-operation of the Catholic

Clergy and hierarchy and they have courted them consistently ever since, as they have done throughout Ireland since the nineteenth century.

The report identifies the other main players including Drs. Feeney, Hendron and McDonnell of the SDLP and Catholic civil servants such as Hugh McCluskey of the Belfast Action Team. Bishop Cathal Daly's sermon to the congregation of St. Luke's Church, Twinbrook on April 24, 1988 was in effect the signal for a publicity campaign for aid and jobs for West Belfast. Right on cue the media and SDLP spokesmen talked of £100 million for the area from the International

Fund.

CO-OPTED

In the event only £10 million was announced on July 19, 1988, which, it is pointed out, is similar to an aid package of £2 million announced in 1977 by the British. Behind the hype the reality is that the Catholic Church is 'co-opted' (in Frank Kitson's terminology) into unequivocal support for the policies and actions of the British establishment.

In so doing, they have driven genuine community enterprises in West Belfast to the wall and are fast becoming the local instruments of British rule in Ireland. What was it about serving two masters?

VOLS. LOCHRIE AND CAMPBELL GAA PARK OPENED

THE PEOPLE OF DROMINTEE, a parish which straddles an alien Border and covers areas in South Armagh and North Louth, came together on Sunday September 11 to celebrate the official opening of their local GAA club's brand new playing field and to honour the memory of Volunteers Jim Lochrie and Seán Campbell, two young martyrs who also distinguished themselves as players with St. Patrick's, Dromintee.

In a ceremony which was attended by local clergy, GAA officials and supporters and local councillor Eamon Larkin of Republican Sinn Féin, pride of place on the platform was given to the members of the Lochrie and Campbell families. With this ceremony the local football club had achieved its greatest ambition, that of securing for future generations of young people in the parish a permanent base and

a certain future for Gaelic games in the area.

FOREFRONT

Despite its being to the forefront of Gaelic tradition and national sentiment in South Armagh it was to take local Gaels a century to acquire a field of their own. In a century which has seen clubs excel and then wither and die before an eventual rebirth on a number of occasions it was through the kindness of local landowners who made fields available that teams not only survived at all but also had many successes. Emigration was always the major cause of misfortune.

When the club finally decided to go all out in their efforts to secure a field an energetic committee with the full support of the people of the parish made excellent progress. When it came to deciding the name of the new field there was for many only one choice and so it was decided to name the field after two form-

er players who gave their lives for their country. Lochrie and Campbell Memorial Park is a fitting memorial and a credit to the club.

These spacious grounds honour the achievements of the many who played or promoted GAA ideals in the parish throughout the past 101 years as well as the heroic sacrifice of two young players and patriots who gave sterling service to club and country.

Jim Lochrie and Seán Campbell joined Oglagh na hEireann at an early age and were foremost in the struggle for freedom. They took an active interest in every facet of our national culture.

Jim Lochrie from Dromintee, at the foot of Slieve Gullion, had the honour of being selected for Armagh and Louth minors. He opted for Armagh. Seán Campbell from Fochart, Co. Louth, played for Roche Emmetts, Co. Louth and for Dromintee, with his comrade, on various occasions.

RESOURCEFUL SOLDIERS

These two resourceful soldiers made the

supreme sacrifice for their country's freedom when they were tragically killed in action by a premature explosion on December 5, 1975. Their deaths shocked all who knew them as the fine upright Irish patriots that they were. They were, as Brendan Magill described them at the graveside, "the salt of the earth".

Jim Lochrie lies in the Republican Plot at Dromintee while his friend and comrade, on the football field and in the struggle for national freedom, lies in his native soil, the Republican Plot at Kilcurry, Co. Louth.

The Lochrie and Campbell Memorial Park will be used by future generations of young men and women in the parish to further their interests in their Irish culture and Gaelic games and it will stand as a fitting memorial to two young Irishmen whose total love for their country, people, culture and for freedom will inspire others who read the proud names above the gate, to finally finish the task which they gave their lives trying to complete.

BRÍD NÍ DHOMHNAILL-SEASAIMIS LÉI

TÁ AN baghat ar Bhríd Ní Dhomhnaill ag leanúint anois don tríú bhliain as a chéile ina scoil féin i gCona-

mara. D'eisigh Sinn Féin Poblachtach preas-ráiteas ag tabhairt tacaíocht di ar an 7ú Deireadh Fomhair:

"An bhfuil ceart cainte ag an té atá fostaíthe ag Stát na Sé Chontae Fíchead gan a post a chur i mbaol?"

Fad 'is atá baghat ar siúl ina scoil féin ar Bhríd Ní Dhomhnaill, ar Chomhairle an Eaglais Chaitlic-each áitiúil agus le chomhairleachas an Stáit, 'sé freagra na ceiste seo ná nach bhfuil an cheart sin ann.

Taispeánann fadhb an tSraith Salaigh go bhfuil géarghá sa tír seo le scaradh idir an Stát agus an Eaglais, go háirithe in aon

Eire Nua a leanadh Cúlú na Sasannach ó Eirinn.

"Tá fadhb Bhun na gCnoc réitithe le tamall ach fós tá an baghat ar siúl. Seasann Sinn Féin Poblachtach le Bríd Ní Dhomhnaill i gceoná agus iarraidimid ar gach uile duine a thug tacaíocht di cheann cruinníú thart timpeall uirthi anois.

Tá sé thar am go stopadh na polaiteoirí, an chléir agus lucht na gearcehdumainn, sa cheantair agus go náisiúnta, a bheith ag iompú a súile nuair atá calaíocht á imirt ar Bhríd Ní Dhomhnaill."

Tá 'Coiste Tacaíochta Bhríd Ní Dhomhnaill' curtha ar bun i mBAC. Tuille ceolas ó 78, Cúirt Uí Ghriofa, Baile Ath Cliath 3.

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Pádraig Mac Piarais.

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"Unless the rate of emigration is checked, the social texture of Irish life will be irrevocably destroyed. We cannot accept as normal that thousands of our people should be disgorged each year on the quaysides and runways of the world."

—Dr. Cassidy, Archbishop of Tuam, September 15, 1988

"The existence of whole communities where unemployment and life on social welfare are now the norm for most families demands that poverty issues remain top priorities . . . We know too well that beneath the surface, away from the music, the fireworks and the carnival events, there exists a very different world of human suffering and hardship for many of our people."

—Dr. Connell, Archbishop of Dublin, September 18, 1988

Le Seán Ó Brádaigh

IT HAS, of course, been accepted as normal for the best part of two centuries now, that young Irish people should emigrate in large numbers, not because they wanted to, but because they could get no work at home. It is, sadly, an incontrovertible fact that over the past 160 years we have failed to provide employment at home for half of our people.

More significant still, we have fared no better under what is euphemistically called 'native rule' than under direct British rule. The employment created in the 1960s and 1970s was done by creating a public debt of £26 billion or the equivalent of 160 per cent of GNP in the 26 Counties, the largest debt in the world.

Raymond Crotty's latest book, 'A Radical's Response', published by Poolbeg at £4.99, can be divided into three parts.

Firstly, he tells us about his own farming endeavours in Co. Kilkenny in the 1940s and 1950s and his study at the Albert Agricultural College and the University of London. This provided the practical and

intellectual basis for his examination of the problems of Ireland and other nations which have experienced colonial exploitation.

This exploitation, his own work as an adviser in the Third World and his analysis of Ireland's perennial problems of undevelopment, poverty and emigration form the second part of this book.

Thirdly, he recounts his opposition to the Single European Act and his court action which stopped the politicians in their tracks and made them submit to a referendum in 1987.

'UNDEVELOP'

While other European countries manage to develop, provide work for their people and gain in prosperity, our lot seems to be, as Mr. Crotty says, to 'undevelop' (a verb he has coined). Other countries, whether capitalist or socialist, have managed to develop, and, barring pockets of poverty in some of them, provide useful work and a decent standard of living for their people.

Only the former colonies of Africa, Asia and South America seem unable to get the development going. Millions of their people live in squalor in shanty towns.

Ireland is unique in Europe. We also suffered colonial exploitation but we are situated in Europe, the continent of the colonial powers themselves. We have, to quote this author, "the values and aspirations of the developing West" and "the economy of the undeveloping, former capitalist colonies which comprise the Third World." Some in Ireland have achieved the standard of living which is the norm in the rest of Europe, but only at the expense of leaving large numbers in poverty and driving many more into emigration. There is plenty of work to be done in Ireland but thousands who are bright and well-educated emigrate instead of getting an opportunity to do it.

GAP WIDENING

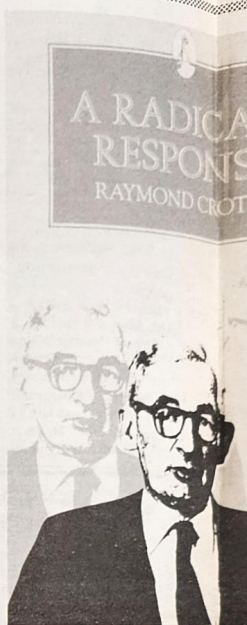
Tinkering with the system we will not change undevelopment into development and EEC

grants are a poor substitute. Indeed, official EEC figures show that since we joined the Club the gap in living standards between us and them has widened, not closed.

It takes no great intelligence to conclude that we need radical measures if we are to develop our country. Mr. Crotty's analysis is not unlike that propounded by the Republican Movement over the years. We are at one with him when he declares: "Independence has made no difference to the rate of undevelopment of Ireland any more than it has in any other former capitalist colony."

"The state is the enemy of the nation and has been the cause of its undevelopment. It is a state which is the enemy of the people and the nation."

Republicans have spoken of 'neo-colonialism' but Mr. Crotty calls this a crude explanation, because in many instances undevelopment proceeded at a faster pace after independence. Some Latin American countries have been free for 160 years and



more, and some African countries like Kenya, have been independent for as long as they were colonies.

Yet they have never been free as long as they were colonies.

FREE STATERS — IRISH TRAITORS

Part 8 Le Gearóid Mac Cárthaigh



● Cathal Goulding.

IN 1969 a General Army Convention of the IRA was held. Many delegates who were entitled to be present were prevented from attending and many who were present should not have been present as they did not in fact represent units of the IRA. A group led by Tom Gill, Cathal Goulding and the late Seamus Costello passed a resolution accepting the Free State.

All true Republicans present walked out of the Convention and held a further Convention at which what has become known as the Provisional IRA was established. A

week later the same thing happened at a Sinn Féin Ard Fheis. The loyal Republicans became known as Provisional Sinn Féin while the Free Staters took the name Official Sinn Féin. Both the Official IRA as the Free State wing became known and Official Sinn Féin were called 'The Stickies' by Republicans.

A few years after Seamus Costello fell out with Goulding and Gill and established another party named 'The Irish Republican Socialist Party' and Official Sinn Féin changed their name to 'The Workers Party'.

The Workers Party at present hold three seats in the Free State parliament and true to the policy of all Free Staters miss no opportunity to condemn loyal Republicans.

The Irish Republican Socialist Party have to date failed to win any seats in the Free State parliament.

PRESENT WAR

When the present war commenced in the Six Counties in 1970 collaboration between the Free Staters and the British Occupation Forces increased greatly and has

continued to increase up to the present time at the cost of hundreds of millions of Irish taxpayers money. This has happened whether Fianna Fáil led by Jack Lynch and now Charlie Haughey, or Fine Gael-dominated Coalitions, under Liam Cosgrave (jnr) or Garret Fitzgerald, have been in power in Dublin.



● Liam Cosgrave.

Free State army and Special Branch patrols are stationed all along the southern side of the Border in an effort to sabotage the military struggle. The Special Criminal Court was set up in May, 1972, by the Fianna Fáil administration. This court is a replica of the Military Tribunal except that it consists of

three civilian judges instead of three army officers and cases before it are tried in Green Street Court-house. It is a non-jury court. Portlaoise Prison was converted into a high security prison.

The Offences Against the State Act (1939) was amended in December 1972 so that a person charged with being a member of the IRA could be convicted if a Superintendent of the Free State police made a statement to the Court that he believed the accused was a member of the IRA.

A law was passed that allowed a person to be prosecuted in the Free State for an act committed in Britain or the Six Counties. Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act was passed preventing any member of the Republican Movement from being interviewed on Radio Teilifís Eireann. Such interviews regularly take place on BBC etc.

Constant harassment and raids by Special Branch and Free State Army took place on Republican homes. The largest scale of raiding ever by the Free State Special Branch and Free State Army took place all over the 26 Counties in late 1987. Many homes which had

not been raided since the Black-and-Tan War have been raided in the last year.

PERMISSION TO CROSS BORDER

The Free Staters were supplied by the British Army with the most modern metal detecting equipment. The British Army stationed in the Six Counties have been given official permission by the Free State government to cross over the Border into the 26 Counties and the Free State Army have been given orders to give them full protection when they do so.



● Charlie Haughey.

At all times there has been full collaboration between the Free State secur-



● Conor Cruise O'Brien — HIS MASTER'S VOICE

ity forces side and on the no-Border to Free State ordered to by relative British fo Many p forced to Free Sta forces ha and imp laois Pri some wh Long Ke Road Jail In 197 Strike wa Portlaoise Cooney Minister the Coal governme ment in th parliamen have no

Enemy of the Nation — Crotty

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'no army of occupation now'. There may not be in Dublin or Kilkenny but there is in Belfast and Newry and its existence must be a factor dominating our perception of ourselves, always aware of the piece of unfinished business between ourselves and the British. Not to mention those who suffer directly under the heel of foreign occupation.

Nevertheless, it would be hard to disagree with Raymond Crotty's main thesis that, on the world scene: *'all the countries that are developing have not been capitalist colonised; while all the countries that are undeveloping have been capitalist colonised.'*

READABLE

This book is much more readable than the author's previous work 'Ireland in Crisis: a Study in Capitalist Colonial Underdevelopment', published in 1986. That was a penetrating analysis, difficult enough for the ordinary reader, its difficulty compounded by a somewhat tortuous style of expression. This

Yet they still undevelop. His Irish analysis is of the 26-county State and he speaks of there being

time, though, we have within 164 pages a clear and lucid and no less penetrating examination of how we came to be where we are and how we might get out of this wretched condition.

This book has been in the best-seller lists for many weeks now. It deserves to be and should be the start of a national debate.

We are fast becoming a nation of haves and have-nots. Human nature being what it is, those who *have* under any system will mostly try to preserve the system, lest they lose what they own in a change of system. Some honest and principled individuals like Raymond Crotty are the exceptions to this rule.

Things will stay the same until those who suffer most, the unemployed, the deprived and poverty-stricken and those faced with the prospect of emigration are organised, or

organise themselves, to demand their rights.

IRREDEEMABLE

Such a demand must not be directed at seeking crumbs from the manipulating and irredeemable clique of politicians who have, after all, a vested interest in the system. It must focus on sweeping them and their disgusting clientelism away and on demanding a new system based on our own resources and individuality as a nation. Who will give the lead? Who will organise the masses?

Their Graces of Tuam and Dublin surely speak with some degree of sincerity. Will someone kindly give them copies of this book? Having read it they would hopefully realise that calling for an amelioration under the present system, while it may bring temporary relief to some, is totally inadequate.



1992 - The Bad News

ity forces on the southern side and the British forces on the northern side of the Border but recently the Free State forces have been ordered to establish friendly relationships with the British forces.

Many people who were forced to seek refuge in the Free State from British forces have been arrested and imprisoned in Portlaoise Prison. These include some who escaped from Long Kesh and Crumlin Road Jail.

Many men have been extradited to the British authorities in the Six Counties. Many more would also have been excepted that under the original Extradition Act if one could prove that the charge for which they were wanted in the Six Counties was of a political nature they could not be extradited. This has changed recently after the signing of a new Extradition Act by the Free State government. It now only requires a warrant signed by an RUC officer to get a person extradited from the Free State.

REGULAR MEETINGS

Following the signing of the 'Anglo-Irish Agreement' in 1985 which copper fastened the partition of our country collaboration between the States and the Brits has increased even further. Regular meetings are held between the head of the RUC and the Commissioner of the Free State police.

Tom Smith of Dublin was shot dead by a Free State soldier in Portlaoise Prison on March 17, 1975. Two other men were wounded on the same occasion. At the inquest held on Tom Smith the only witnesses called to give evidence were Free State Army and police personnel. No prisoners were called.

(to be continued)

'1992 - THE BAD NEWS' was the lead story in the September issue of *International Management*, the prestigious business magazine published by the McGraw-Hill Corporation.

The cover story listed the bad news as:

- * Business shakeouts
- * Worsening unemployment
- * Growing trade deficits
- * Power shift to Brussels
- * Rich get richer, poor get poorer.

The article talked of Spanish steel, Italian banks, British cars, French machine-tools and German road transport. There was no mention of Ireland, but "regional disparities will be accentuated."

"1992 will widen regional disparities between rich and poor countries and regions. Initially, at least, the new business and investment generated by the single market will gravitate towards the regions and countries with the best infrastructure and the most skilled work forces."

We have heard a lot about the proposed doubling of the regional funds for Ireland, but *International Management* is probably nearer the truth when it says:

"Despite the doubling of the EC's budget for assisting poorer countries and regions in their efforts to catch up, few believe the single market will prevent a further widening of the gap between rich and poor."

The 1992 Plan's architect, Lord Cockfield, has just been sacked by Mrs. Thatcher; his friends are angry that she will not renew his four-year term as Commissioner which expires at the end of this year. Edward Heath has called his dismissal a disgrace.

SICKBED

The whole Plan, even for the strong developed states, is overly ambitious, and has been described by former Commission President Roy Jenkins as "a man in a sickbed who has decided to rise and walk."

Much chance Ireland has in this scenario. "The simple, brutal truth is that the bad news will probably outweigh the good news... the Community is expected to suffer worsening unemployment... as power shifts to Brussels."

The Commission President, Jacques Delors, has predicted that within ten years "80 per cent of economic, perhaps even social and tax, policy will be of Community origin."

The author of this article, Leigh Bruce, concludes that "should the pain become intolerable, however, the political pressure to back out of the 1992 campaign altogether could become irresistible."

CUMANN NA SAOIRSE

The Irish Freedom Committee
P.O. Box 701246, Trains Meadow Station Flushing, New York 11370-9998
TRUSTEES: Michael Flannery, Joe Stynes, George Harrison
APPEAL

A. CHARA

In keeping with our objectives to financially support the families and dependents of Irish political prisoners, we, Cumann Na Saoirse are launching a nationwide appeal on their behalf.

In keeping with this undertaking, we are appealing to supporters to pledge a monthly or annual contribution to this worthy cause.

Please complete the attached form and return with your contribution to the address shown above. Please make you check or money order payable to: Cumann Na Saoirse

Signed
Peter Farley
National Chairman

"I ask all my friends to support Cumann Na Saoirse in their efforts on behalf of the Irish political prisoners and their dependents."

Signed
Michael Flannery *Michael Flannery*

Pledge

Name of Contributor _____
Address _____
Zip Code _____

I the undersigned pledge to contribute \$5 \$10 \$15 \$20 per month, \$_____ per year to support the dependents of Irish political prisoners:

Name _____
Address _____
Zip Code _____



R'S VOICE



COSTA RICA

Reagan's Southern Front

INVESTIGATIONS OVER A three-year period on links between Reagan's US government and drug trafficking and arms shipments to the Nicaraguan Contras has unravelled an intricate subversion operation which is now the subject of a lawsuit in Miami.

The Christic Institute, set up in Washington in 1980 by Catholic, Jewish and Protestant lawyers, has initiated a lawsuit against 29 people who were the main players in the subversion of the Central American state of Costa Rica to act as the 'Southern Front' in Reagan's war against Nicaragua.

Many of those named are now well-known because of the Iran-Contra scandal which broke in early 1987: General John Singlaub, Ted Shackley, General Richard Secord, Tom Klein, Albert Hakim

and Rafael Quintero and others.

LA PANCA BOMBING

The Christic Institute became involved after a bomb exploded at a press conference called by Contra leader Eden Pastora at La Panca on the San Juan river dividing Costa Rica and Nicaragua in May 1984. Dozens of journalists were injured and the subsequent investigation discovered a cover-up by Washington and the hiring of a Chilean-trained mercenary by the CIA to eliminate Pastora, who had

fallen out with his US masters.

The bombing was only a detail of a massive US subversion policy arising out of the victory of the Sandinista revolution in 1979. Costa Rica, known as the 'Switzerland of Central America' was suddenly strategically important to the USA.

An aid programme to off-set Costa Rica's economic problems as a result of increasing oil prices was agreed. Costa Rica's then president, Luis Alberto Monge, in return secretly allowed the US to use its territory to launch the 'Southern Front' of the war against Nicaragua. This was launched in Spring, 1983.

OFFICIAL NEUTRALITY

In doing so he violated Costa Rica's official neutrality in foreign policy and her policy of refusing to have foreign troops in the country. Furthermore, since the 1948 revolution in Costa Rica it is unconstitutional for the state itself to form an army with investment directed instead into the economy and health and social welfare programmes. As a result the country has the highest standard of living in Central America.

In 1984-5 US aid peaked at \$360 million a year. The strings attached were as follows:

- * Military assistance from US for Costa Rica's police forces.
- * US Embassy and CIA



● Ronald Reagan and William Casey — architects of the war in Nicaragua.

station increased. The latter was tripled in size.

* Growth in US manipulation of Costa Rican press.

* Stimulation of Ultra Right-Wing paramilitary groups.

* Contra operations properly increased. New US Ambassador Lewis Tambs' sole mission was to make war on Nicaragua — in violation of the will of the US Congress, the 'Boland Amendment' of December 8, 1982 prohibiting the use of funds to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, and against the wishes of the majority of US citizens.

Using Iran arms sale funds the CIA station and members of Oliver North's National Security Council built an airstrip near the Nicaraguan border for arms shipments to Contras and drew up a programme of 'dirty tricks' (familiar to Irish people faced with British terrorism) to escal-

ate the war to the point where US direct intervention would be provoked.

The airstrip, on land owned by US millionaire, John Hull, doubled as a landing strip for shipping Colombian cocaine to the United States and involved Cuban exiles from Miami and mercenaries from the US, Britain and France.

ASSASSINATION PLOT

The May 1984 La Panca bombing was one such 'dirty tricks' operation. In July 1985 the investigating journalists established details, through a Contra informant, of a plot to attack the US Embassy in the Costa Rican capital, San Juan.

The Ambassador was to be assassinated, proof was to be left at the scene implicating the Sandinistas, with the resultant public

outrage justifying a US direct attack on Nicaragua. At the same time stories were planted in the *New York Times* saying that the Sandinistas were going to hit US targets in Honduras and other Central American countries. The investigating journalists went public with their disclosures and the plot was apparently called off.

The Iran-Contra hearings of the summer of 1987 did not try to establish the facts on the terrorism and drug trafficking involved in Reagan's Central American policy, in the opinion of those now bringing the lawsuit. A bi-partisan consensus on the need to cover-up these nasty details was agreed. It is to be hoped that the actions of these conscientious US citizens will even now bring the true facts to light.

MÁLA POIST

A chara, Chuir mé litir chuig David Andrews i dtíobh a bhí ann eiseachadh le déanaí. Seo thíos an freagra a fuair mé uaidh — tuigim go bhfuil sé deacair a chreidiúint. Ba mhaith liom é a chur os comhair an phobail ionas go mbeidís in ann fíneacht Fianna Fáil, The Republican Party' a thaiscint anois agus amach anseo.

"The case of the Birmingham Six and the Robert Russell case are two separate issues. The Birmingham Six were brought into custody in the United Kingdom, Robert Russell has been extradited from one part of this island to another. This matter is in the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom for the time being."

Colm O'Donnell
An Chraig Dubh
Co. Bhaile Atha Cliath

A chara, Any national power had never more than a conditional claim to be the guardian of justice.

Fianna Fáil's moral right to govern the Free State is in abeyance having extradited Robert Russell into the hands of an immoral regime.

A Fianna Fáil administration took the British to the European Court in 1971, on torture during interrogation charges and won the case. Does Charlie Haughey think that things are any better now in the Six Counties, good enough now to hand over your citizens on your own land?

Last Saturday the RUC waited outside Cupid's Disco in Newry and batoned the young people continuously for hundreds of yards along the streets. At Hollywood's Corner there were 15 RUC batoning ten teenagers, while more RUC walked behind in readiness with guns and plastic bullets.

Is it right to hand your citizens over to this repressive, sectarian and undemocratic regime?

What further treachery can we expect from Charlie Haughey? You have lost the right to the trust of the Irish people. You have lost the right to the claim to be the guardian of justice.

Seán O Dubhshláine
An Ídir

In this article DOMHNALL Ó LÚBHLÁI stresses the importance of activity in the learning situation. Kitchens would make ideal learning rooms!

Gníomhaíochtaí

This is the Irish term for *activities*. Perhaps the most important aspect of learning to speak a language is the activity or activities pertaining thereto. You should watch and listen to young children learning to speak. "What are you doing mummy?" And mummy having answered is always asked the next question "can I do it mummy?" Mummy then sensibly does not — initially — correct the word 'can' and insist the child should say 'may'. No — she invites the child to help her. More often than not the help is more of a hindrance as far as mummy is concerned! But the important thing is that the child does the action or attempts to do and uses, quite naturally the speech pertaining to the action.

OUR SENSES

People learn by using their senses. Unfortunately, as regards language learning in a classroom situation only two senses are used, those of hearing and seeing. If only we could touch and handle the objects we are speaking about. Better still if we could smell or even taste them!! Such actions of touching, smelling and tasting take place constantly in our kitchens. Would I be right therefore in saying that kitchens would make ideal language learning rooms? Of course I would!

But let us be practical. Not every kitchen is available. Certainly not every Bean an Tí no matter how dedicated to the cause she may be will allow us learners to upset her 'sacred domain'!

WHAT CAN WE DO?

We can use toys. They are easily carried from one language learning centre to another. They can be handled by the students while actions about them are being discussed.

We can also use activities in other ways. Do you remember watching children recite by rote while swaying their bodies from side to side? The chant of "two and two are four, four and four are eight" almost became a dance! And why don't we dance and learn? Look how easy it would be to learn to count to seven while doing the seven steps sideways of the sleaschéim! So, you

REPUBLICANS AND IRISH

...might fall! So what? Wouldn't it be good for a laugh? I know night classes in which never a song is sung nor a step is danced. Such classes are as dull and as tiresome as listening to an Irish politician explaining why we must and should always bow to the wishes of the British Government.

OBJECTIONS

Teachers in formal language classes in school object often to activity on the grounds that they might lose control of the class. Control to such teachers means that the children should *listen* always and only speak when requested to answer a question. The end result of such teaching is generally that the students can only answer questions. But there are three functions in speaking a language:—

- (a) making statements.
- (b) asking questions.
- (c) answering questions.

If the learner is only activated to perform one function i.e. answer questions the learner will never speak the language naturally because he/she is unable to perform the other two functions.

LET US BE ACTIVE

Let us jump and say "Léim mé".
Let us ask another person to jump with us and say "An léimfidh tú liom?"
And let us teach that other person to answer us by saying "Léimfidh agus fáilte".

I know these are rather exotic — or erotic? — examples of making a statement, asking a question and answering a question. But we could have great fun if we fell!! This would surely raise a laugh. And is not laughter and joy what all this learning Irish should be about? We can have a laugh at the might of the British Empire who will have failed to mould our minds to their values.

"The joy that the freedom to express ourselves as we want to freely express ourselves will be boundless".

Remember, we are not studying Irish just as an academic achievement. We are learning Irish in order to use it. And we intend enjoying using it at every available opportunity. "Tur liom go dtí an Céill".

Dickie Bennett

REPUBLICANS in Dublin and indeed, many throughout Ireland were deeply grieved to learn of the sudden death of Richard P. (Dickie) Bennett on September 13 last.

A life long Republican, Dickie was well known for his kindness and generosity and for his willingness to help out anyone in need or distress.

During the past 20 years he worked tirelessly for Republican prisoners and their dependants, selling tickets, collecting funds, running functions and trying in every way possible to alleviate the problems caused in families by the imprisonment of the breadwinner. Among the many projects he was involved in over the years was the annual Christmas party for prisoners' children.

During the H-Block Hun-

ger Strike in 1981 Dickie travelled to Fermanagh and South Tyrone to campaign for the Bobby Sands and Owen Carron elections and did so also in the General Election in the same year in the 26 Counties when two prisoner candidates were elected. One of them was Kieran Doherty, who was later to die on Hunger Strike.

STAYED TRUE
For many years Dickie

manned the door in the Parnell Square Head Office of Sinn Féin, but when in 1986 the Republic was again betrayed by former Republicans, Dickie was one of those who left them to their constitutional path and stayed true to Republican principles.

He was a member of the Liam Mellows Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Dublin Central, and of CABHAIR, Irish Republican Prisoners Dependents Fund. Just the weekend before he died, he sold his usual quota of tickets for the CABHAIR monthly draw.

Those of us who knew him will miss him greatly and we extend deepest



● Dickie Bennett RIP

sympathy to the family circle and his many friends. A vote of sympathy was passed at the monthly meeting of CABHAIR on Tuesday, September 20. I measc laochra na nGael go raib sé.

nesses. He was clear in his attachment to the All-Ireland Republic and his rejection of the Free State and British rule.

John McLoughlin's coffin was draped in the National Flag and a Guard of Honour of his comrades under the command of Sylvester Fitzsimons escorted the remains to Dangan Church and later to Kilmore Cemetery for burial.

Sympathy is extended to Eileen, his surviving sister.

A VOTE OF sympathy was extended from the Casey/McCreesh Cumann, Longford to the Mullin and Harte families on the death of their sons. It was noted at the cumann meeting that both the late Brian Mullin and his mother Mrs Cissie Mullin, Foremass, Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone worked for the hunger-strike candidate Martin Hurson in the Longford-Westmeath constituency in 1981. The cumann was represented at the funeral of Brian Mullin.

John McLoughlin

DURING September the last male member of a famous Republican family, the McLoughlins of Corlara, Carrick-on-Shannon, John McLoughlin died at his home.

John was brother of Col. Comdt. Mick McLoughlin, Third Western Division Staff, IRA in the 1920s. Another brother Terry was active in the Republican Movement in the 1930s, '40s and '50s, right up to

his death in 1972. His sisters were members of Cumann na mBan.

John himself was the youngest having been born in 1916. He was an active Republican all his life right up to recent ill-

Vol. Patrick Gill Headstone Unveiled

ROSCOMMON AND LEITRIM Republicans attended the unveiling of a headstone marking the grave of Vol. Patrick Gill in Jamestown Cemetery on Sunday, September 25. Patrick Gill, a farmer from Corlara, Co. Roscommon was shot dead on the street in Drumsna village by Black-and-Tans on September 20, 1920.

Despite the bad weather the crowd paraded from the spot in Drumsna where Vol. Gill was shot, which is marked by a plaque. A six-man colour party led the march carrying the Fianna, Starry Plough and National Flags followed by St. Brigid's Pipe Band from Kiltubrid.

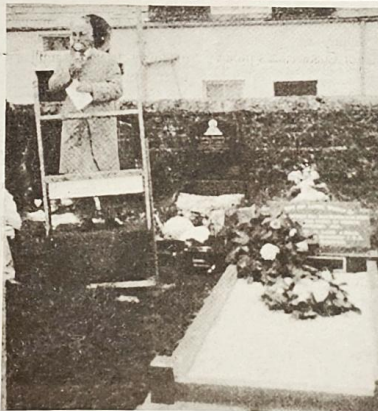
After the march of over a mile and the blessing by Fr. Flynn the unveiling was chaired by Eamon Reynolds of Jamestown who called on Patsy Connell, Elphin to recite a decade of the Rosary in Irish. Wreaths were then laid by Michael Gill, Corlara, on behalf of the Volunteer's family; by Addie Clarke, Hillstreet on behalf of the Co. Roscommon IRA Commemoration Committee; and by Dermot Mullooly, Strokestown, on behalf of Republican prisoners. Sylvester Fitzsimons, Drumsna, who was the Chief Marshal, also laid a wreath on the grave of Tommy Gilroy nearby on behalf of Republican Sinn Féin.

Tom Flanagan of Clontarf read the Co. Roscommon Roll of Honour which numbers over 40, including Vol. Patrick Gill.

Pat Tiernan, Strokestown unveiled the headstone. Pat, a veteran of the Tan War himself, recalled how Patrick Gill was shot through the chest with a 'dum-dum' explosive bullet. In the aftermath of his death Republicanism had wakened in the area and he mentioned such men as the McLoughlin Brothers, Bob Flanagan and Tommy Gilroy.

SAME FORCES

Robert Flynn, Castlerena, played the Last Post on the bugle. Seán Keenan of Derry, in a short oration, spoke of how the British shoot-to-kill policy is still in operation today with the same attempted cover-ups. The 'inquest' on Patrick Gill in 1920 returned a verdict of death 'by persons unknown'. In 1988 the same forces are at work in Gibraltar and the Six Counties of Occup-



● Ruairí Ó Brádaigh beside the grave of Vol. Patrick Gill.

ied Ireland, he said.

Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Uachtarán Sinn Féin Poblachtach, gave the main oration. He referred to the revolutionary tradition of the Roscommon-Leitrim border area from 1798 to the present and of how it was a Republican duty to mark the graves of the Croppies.

The democratic vote of the Irish people and the accompanying revolutionary activity in 1918 and 1919 was responded to by the unleashing of British terror. Britain's actions then and now give the lie to the talk about the rule of law and the will of the people, he said.

STATE OF WAR

"Thatcher should accept

that she rules in Ireland by naked force alone and that a state of war exists there.

"Those who extradite Irish citizens to the British are collaborators, not Irishmen. There is no other description for those people who would have handed over Patrick Gill in his day."

"Republicans must work to end the failed settlements of 1921 and 1985. Those of us gathered here today come to renew our vows to work to that end until the New Ireland, the Democratic Socialist Republic, proclaimed in 1916, is achieved."

The ceremony concluded with the playing of the National Anthem by the Kiltubrid Pipe Band.

COMHBHRÓN

BENNETT, Comhairle Ceantair Baile Atha Cliath extends deepest sympathy to the family and friends of the late Dickie Bennett, Cabra, who died on September 13. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá anam uasal.

BENNETT, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and friends of Dickie Bennett, Cabra, who died on September 13. Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh a anam. From Lifa.

BENNETT, Sincere sympathy is extended to the family and friends of Dickie Bennett, Cabra, who died on September 13. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a anam. From Peig and Paddy King and family.

BENNETT, The Wolfe Tone Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin extends deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Dickie Bennett, Cabra, who died on September 13 last. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá anam.

BENNETT, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and friends of Dickie Bennett, Cabra, who died on September 13. Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh a anam uasal. From CABHAIR.

BENNETT, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and friends of our old colleague and fellow Republican Dickie Bennett who died on September 13. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a anam uasal. From the McAteer family.

BENNETT, His comrades and friends in the Liam Mellows Cumann, BAC, Republican Sinn Féin, extend deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Richard (Dickie) Bennett, who died recently. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a anam.

FALVEY, At a specially convened meeting of Republican Sinn Féin, Kerry Comhairle Ceantair, a vote of sympathy was extended to the family of the late Tom Falvey. The meeting was then adjourned as a mark of respect.

HARTE, MULLIN, Deepest sympathy is extended to the families of Brian Mullin and Gerard Harte, shot dead by British SAS terrorists on August 30. From the Casey/McCreesh Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Longford. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anamacha.

HAYES, Tipperary Comhairle Ceantair, Republican Sinn Féin, passed a vote of sympathy at its recent meeting with Paddy Hayes, Roscrea, on the death of his father. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá anam uasal.

McALARY, The William Stewart Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Dundalk passed a vote of sympathy with Mrs. Sadie Collins, Coxes Demense, on the death of her father, Patrick McAlary, O'Hara Road, Maghera, County Derry.

MacGOWAN, Sincere sympathy is extended to the relatives and friends of Rosie MacGowan, Bundoran who died suddenly on September 25. From the members of Comhairle Ceantair Dún na nGall, Sinn Féin Poblachtach. Ar dheis lámh Dé go raibh a anam.

MacGOWAN, Deepest sympathy is extended to Mary and Joe O'Neill on the sudden death of their life long friend, Rosie. She will be sadly missed by the hundreds of people who knew of, and benefited from, her great kindness. Leaba i measc na naomh agus na laoch go raibh aici. From Deirdre, Dáithí agus clann Uí Chonail.

MacGOWAN, Deepest sympathy is extended to Joe O'Neill, Bundoran, on the sudden death of Rosie MacGowan, From Feargal O'Connell. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá anam.

MacGOWAN, Sincere sympathy is extended to Joe O'Neill and relatives and friends of Rosie MacGowan, Bundoran who died on September 25. From the staff of SAOIRSE. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a anam.

MacGOWAN, Sincere sympathy is extended to Joe and Mary O'Neill on the sudden death of Rosie MacGowan on Sunday, September 25. From Sligo Comhairle Ceantair, Republican Sinn Féin. Solas na bhFlaitheas dá hanam.

McLOUGHLIN, Sincere sympathy is extended to sister Eileen on the recent death of John McLoughlin, Corlara, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Roscommon. From Roscommon Comhairle Ceantair, Republican Sinn Féin. Leaba i measc na bhFínní go raibh aic.

OWENS, Deepest sympathy is extended to Henry Owens and family, Lis-mehy, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, on the recent death of his father, Luke. From Roscommon Comhairle Ceantair, Republican Sinn Féin. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a anam.

STUART, A vote of sympathy was passed by the William Stewart Cumann, Dundalk with Mr. Jimmy Callan on the death of his sister, Bridie Stuart, 54, Drumalane Park, Newry.

Luke Owens

SYMPATHY is extended to Henry Owens, Lis-mehy, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon - former POW at Portlaoise in the mid-70s - on the death of his father Luke at the age of 93.

Luke Owens was a founder member of the local company of the Irish Vol-

unteers in 1913. At the removal to Carniska Church and funeral to Lisouffey cemetery the coffin was draped in the Tricolour.

Dermot Mullooly recited a decade of the Rosary in Irish and Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Uachtarán, Republican Sinn Féin was present.

Kernow Struggles For National Rights

On September 16 last Irish and British Special Branchmen held Cornish Nationalist Allen Forster at gunpoint in the British Embassy in Dublin when he went to deliver a letter of protest at their treatment of his country. He was accompanied by Scottish and Irish members of the Celtic League. Allen Forster outlines to SAOIRSE the background to Cornwall's struggle for national and cultural rights:

"Cornwall is separated from England by a natural border, the river Tamar.

The border was fixed for all time by the Saxon king Athelstan in 938 but since denied by the English.

"The Cornish people are one strain of the true British Celtic peoples possessing a distinct language which is part of the Brythonic Celtic group, (Welsh, Breton and Cornish).

Cornwall has had a turbulent history and her people have often rebelled against the English oppressor. The most famous was the 1497 rebellion when Michael Joseph - 'The Smith' (An Gof in Cornish), and a Bodmin lawyer, Thomas Flamank, raised a peasant army to march on London. (Henry VII of England had unjustly rais-

ed taxation to wage a war against the Scots).

"After initial battle successes the Cornish army of 8,000 faced an English army of 25,000 at Blackheath, London, and were routed. The leaders were captured, tried and hung, drawn and quartered at Tyburn.

The spirit of An Gof lives on today in the form of An Gof 1980, an underground group responsible for arson and bomb attacks.

Apart from An Gof there are other players in the Cornish National Movement.

VANGUARD

"Free Cornwall is a separatist group who comprise the vanguard. It stands for complete Cornish self-determination and



publishes a quarterly magazine.

Cornwall also has Mebyon Kernow (The Sons of Cornwall), formed in 1951 as a Cornish pressure group. They became a party fighting elections and gained 10,205 votes in the first direct European election in 1979.

This success was never built upon and the party was split by Nationalists supporting English monarchy against the party policy of Republicanism.

From a party of 5,000 members and supporters in 1979 they declined rapidly in numbers and activity and now hold meetings in members' front rooms.

MK are now virtually obsolete as a viable organisation.

"There is also The CNP (Cornish 'Nationalist' Party) who, despite their name, are a one-man-band regionalist outfit led by Cornish quisling, Dr. James Whetter.

With the 20th century running out, Cornwall faces extinction. A policy of genocide by substitution is practiced by England's government. Massive numbers of English immigrants swamp Cornwall with their dominant alien 'culture'.

Seen as a holiday playground of England, tourism wreaks havoc on Cornwall. Along with English property speculators, Cornwall becomes submerged into a centralised English state.

"Cornwall was once heavily industrialised and led the way in the industrial revolution of the 19th century with tin and copper mining, and heavy engineering. During the 1840-60s, Cornwall lost half of its population in emigration as copper prices slumped. Cornwall became the first country to de-industrialise.

Out of a total population of 480,000, approxi-



Stop Eiseachadh - Stop Extradition
T-Shirts now available in medium, large and X-large
Price £4.50 from Siopa na Poblachta
21 Shaw Street, Dublin 2

ately 225,000 are Cornish. English immigration is adding to our population at a rate of 5,000 per year. As Cornish people become a minority in their own country, ghettoisation becomes apparent.

"Cornwall as a part of the British state faces certain extinction. Total freedom remains our priority by whatever means are necessary."

Free Cornwall can be contacted at the following

address:
C/O Pednamera
2, Seaview Terrace
Whitcross Hill
Carn Brea
Redruth
Kernow/Cornwall

Cabhair

The results of the CABHAIR - Irish Republican Prisoners' Dependents Fund September Draw, Baile Atha Cliath are as follows:

First Prize, £100: No. 290
Second Prize, £50: No. 95
Third Prize, £25: No. 199
5 Prizes of £5: Nos. 172, 32, 213, 63 and 203.
Next Draw on Sunday, October 9.

RSF IN BRITAIN

REPUBLICAN Sinn Féin is being organised in Britain and anyone interested should write to the following address. They will be contacted in due course:

Michael Holden
168, King Street
Hammersmith
London W6 0QU

THE RESULTS of the Republican Prisoners' Welfare Fund September Raffle in London are as follows:

£25: Teresa O'Neill, Hemel Hempstead;
£15: Seán Hutchinson, Luton;
Long Kesh Wallet: Joseph Sears, High Wycombe.

VIDEO TAPES
Bodenstown 1933
and the
Testimonial Dinner
are available on
separate one-hour
tapes
Price: £20 each
or both for £35
Cash with orders,
please to:
National Finance
Committee
Republican Sinn Féin
21, Shaw Street
Dublin 2

Republican Sinn Féin Comhairle Ceantair in Leitrim have issued a statement to highlight what they call "a frightening example of Garda intimidation."

In the statement they say: "Following a dawn raid on his family's Kinlough home by uniformed Gardaí and members of the Special Branch, a Republican youth was arrested and taken to Manorhamilton barracks. For almost eight hours he was subjected to intensive and abusive questioning, during the course of which he was encouraged to inform on his fellow Republicans. If he did not comply with their demands his

interrogators assured him they had a witness who would identify him, as being involved in what they described as 'a serious crime'. An individual was produced to carry out this charade.

GARDA INTIMIDATION

FAILED

The attendance was well up to those of former years. The event was chaired by Con Darcy. Eamon Healy recited a decade of the Rosary in Irish and Brendan Magill gave the oration.

In the course of his speech Brendan said that the only difference between the murders of the Noble Six and the Gibraltar Three was the colour of the uniforms of their killers. England's tactics had not changed over the years and it was an unfortunate fact that she could always get Irish lackeys to collaborate in doing her dirty work.

The commemoration ended with the playing of the National Anthem.

"Finally, having failed to force him to succumb to their threats he was released without charge. A number of his possessions which were taken from him at the time of his arrest have to date not been returned.

"To the fore throughout were Gardaí who a short time previously were eager to promote the festive spirit in their roles as committee members of their respective local festivals. We say beware of wolves in sheep's clothing."

LILY SUMMONSES

Sylvester Fitzsimons and Seán Fitzmaurice, members of the Patrick Gill Cumann of Republican Sinn Féin on the Leitrim/Roscommon border received a sheaf of six summonses to attend Carrick-on-Shannon court on September 28.

The charges were of selling Easter Lilies at Jamestown and Kilmore on Easter Sunday last. Sections 3, 14 and 17 (1) and (2) of the Street and House to House Collections Act 1962 were cited twice in each case.

A PARTY OF Longford people travelling to the funeral of Brian Mullin in Co. Tyrone on Saturday September 3 were subjected to the sneers and jeers of the British Army who stopped them at a road-block adjacent to the Mullin family home at Foreman, Sixmilcross.

A series of mocking inquiries were made such as "Is there anybody dead?" "Will we shed a tear?" etc.

One thing is certain. No Irish person will be sorry or shed a tear when these British terrorists are removed from Ireland once and for all.

expecting that the standard of living for the working-class and unemployed will fall even further in the years ahead, and are now warning the people most likely to be effected that it will not be tolerated should they fight back.

Charlie would be well advised to prepare himself for a long battle - the "croppies" will lie down no longer.

NOBLE 6

THE ANNUAL Commemoration in honour of the memory of Sligo's Noble Six was held on Sunday, September 11 under the auspices of the National Graves Association.

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membership of the INLA on the strength of having the above articles in his possession. These articles can all be purchased openly both in Ireland and abroad.

Mr. Moroney, an unemployed father of four, has been an active member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party since 1981. He has taken part in numerous political campaigns and, as such, would be well-known to the political police as a person not prepared to accept the status quo.

Keeping in mind the strikingly similar case brought against a Cork man recently, it is obvious that the 26-county State is

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