

SAOIRSE



IRISH FREEDOM

UIMH. 42 DEIREADH FÓMHAIR - OCT. 1990 30p (USA \$22 per year)

ISSN

0791 - 0002

Bulk Rate
US Postage
PAID
Hummel
Dist. Corp.

Return Address
SAOIRSE
Box 1053
South Orange,
N.J. 07079



● Britain's hold on Ireland is by force of arms.

EURO COURT SLAMS BRITS AGAIN

THE EUROPEAN Court of Human Rights in its latest judgement arising out of British occupation of the Six Counties has condemned that government once again for violating human rights in Ireland.

In a major judgement handed down by the Court within the past month Britain was found guilty of violating the rights of three Irish citizens when they were arrested as "suspect terrorists" in February and August 1986, and later released without charge.

Bernard Fox and Máire Campbell from Belfast and Samuel Hartley from Waterfoot brought the case on the grounds that their detention solely for the sake of interrogation was contrary to Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The court has now upheld their claim and stated that Britain failed to establish that the trio were held

under "responsible suspicion". They were all arrested under Section 11 of the notorious Emergency Provisions Act (EPA) which provides for up to 72 hours detention.

The case was originally brought to the European Commission - the first stage of the process - by Belfast lawyer Patrick Finucane who was murdered by British agents on Feb-

ruary 12, 1989. The inquest into his killing on September 6 last was told that one of the guns used was a British army 9mm Browning pistol "stolen" from Palace Barracks in Hollywood, Co. Down in 1987.

One of his legal colleagues in the Madden and Finucane firm revealed that the British government representative gave no facts of any kind to the European Court to determine whether the arrests were "reasonable". Other people detained under the EPA may now be able to take similar actions, he added.

TORTURE

The decision follows the November 1988 judgement by the European

Court condemning the seven-day detention power in the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the 1978 judgement that internees in the Six Counties had been subject to "inhuman and degrading treatment" - a euphemism for torture.

Britain has now been found guilty of a record 22 breaches of the European Convention since 1950, more than double the number of violations of any other signatory state.

Britain cannot maintain its hold in Ireland without continually breaching human rights as a matter of policy - a horror that will not end until Britain accepts Ireland's right to self-determination and ends its interference here.



THATCHER'S HUMAN SHIELDS

RECENT condemnations of the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein for using European and US hostages as human shields around their security installations have a hollow ring about them when uttered by Margaret Thatcher and other British leaders. What the Iraqis are doing now is no more than what their past colonial rulers (and more recently, arms suppliers) especially Britain, have taught them.

To give just two examples in Belfast the British government has deliberately placed British army posts on the roof of the nurses' flats in Broadway and built private flat complexes close to Girdwood military base in the north of the city, in both cases to shield their soldiers with Irish civilians.

'JOINT REFERENDUM' PLAN PARTITIONIST

SINN FEIN POBLACHTACH has responded to the latest plan mooted by John Hume for a "joint referendum" in both the Six Counties and the 26 Counties to approve any new deal arising out of the Brooke talks, which the SDLP hopes will give them jobs in a new Stormont.

In a statement the organisation says that such a referendum in two states is itself partitionist. Any agreement to deny self-determination under the threat of British occupation forces is invalidated in accordance with the principles of international law.

"Nobody has the moral right to sell themselves into slavery, for example, and any such contract can afterwards be renounced. This applies to the Treaty of 1922 which was forced on the Irish people under British threat of "immediate and terrible war", the statement added.



27-28 October

SPA HOTEL
Lucan
Baile Átha Cliath

50
YEARS
AGO:

PORTLAOISE: 'A LIVING HELL'

THE PRISON at Portlaoise, 50 miles from Dublin was a sinister place for the small group of Republicans held there from 1940 to 1948. Harry White calls it "Ireland's Bastille" in his book *Harry*.

He continues: "Portlaoise — the small Republican section — was a jail spoken of by the few that knew it in horrified whispers. It was the decision of some — hopefully now the bugger is in hell — policy-maker in the Department of Justice who persuaded Gerard Boland that anyone who offered armed resistance, or who had his sentence commuted from death, should be sent there."

"No visits, no clothes, no letters, no reading, no talk to anyone, never leaving the cell . . ." that was the regime from July 1940 until June 1943. When Harry was taken there in February 1947, "they were now allowed out to talk to each other for one-and-a-half hours in the morning and one-and-a-half hours in the afternoon. We met in an old machine shop upstairs . . ."

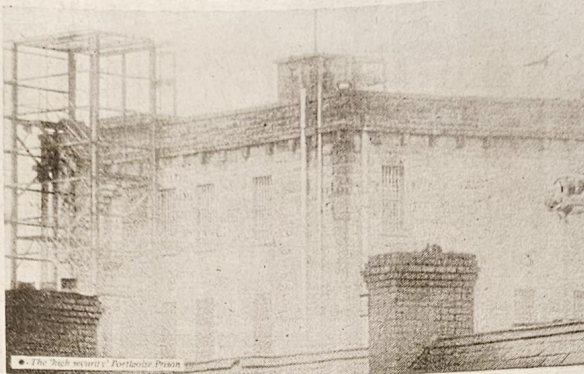
Bowyer Bell says: "The fate of the IRA hard-core prisoners transferred to Portlaoise prison was a living hell. Key men in the IRA were treated like common criminals. Among them were *Tomás Mac Curtáin*, whose death sentence had been commuted at the last minute with the gallows already erected and the hangman on call; *Seán McCaughey*, also with a commuted death sentence, and *Liam Rice*, wounded in a gun battle with Irish detectives.

"They were ordered to wear prison clothes, accept letters with prison numbers on the top, and obey conventional prison routine. The little group of men refused. Since they would not wear prison clothing, the authorities let them remain naked but for their blankets. They could not attend mass since they were not presentable. They would not accept letters with prison numbers so they received none.

TRAPPED

"They would not obey the routine, so they were locked in their cells. Sitting month after month, year after year, in the bleak solitary cells, they were taken out once a week for a bath, and for the rest of the week lived the life of an animal trapped in a burrow.

"Even in solitary confinement there was no privacy. The lights were turned



on day and night at erratic intervals for security checks. There were no books, no contact with each other, no opportunity to talk with anyone.

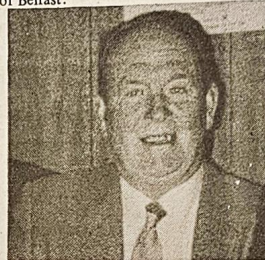
"That they did not go mad is a remarkable comment on man's capacity for survival. Some suffered from delusions, white horses standing in the cell, or collapsed physically under the strain; but most of the little handful persisted until their sentences were completed or release came."

Tim Pat Coogan is not so graphic or detailed in his account but he does say that "they were not allowed out to the lavatory and the confinement was made doubly rigorous by having an empty cell on either side of them." In all fairness, he deals with McCaughey's hunger and thirst strike and the subsequent startlingly revealing inquest in a very forthright manner.

BLANKET MEN

The "blanket-men" of Portlaoise in the 1940s, who would not have a prison number substituted for their names were as follows: *Tomás Mac Curtáin*, Cork; *Frank Kerrigan*, Cork; *Murphy Lucy*, Cork; *Tom Hunt* of Liverpool; *Michael Walsh*, Kilmacow, Co. Kilkenny; and *Patrick Davern*, Glenbower, both of whom had been sentenced to death with George Plant with subsequent commutation; *Peter Duffey*, *Joe O'Callaghan*, *Willie Stewart* and *Paddy Murphy*, all of Dundalk (the latter two had also received the cat-of-nine-tails; *Seamus Smith* and *Eamonn Smullen* of Dublin; *Eddie Joe Gallagher* of Mayo; *Jim Crofton*, a former Special Branch man who helped Republicans while in the force and was singled out for special attention; *Liam Rice*,

Harry White and *Seán McCaughey*, all of Belfast.



● Paddy Murphy

When the change of administration in the 26 Counties came in February 1948, the last of the Portlaoise political prisoners whose prison sentences by the Special "Criminal" Court or commuted death sentences of the Special Military Court had not expired, were released unconditionally in March. They were five: first *Liam Rice*, *Eamonn Smullen* and *Seamus Smith* were set free; then the last two, *Harry White* and *Tomás Mac Curtáin* were able to celebrate St. Patrick's Day together in the *Mac Curtáin* home in Cork.

The last out had been the first in. *Mac Curtáin* was moved from Mountjoy in July 1940. His account of his years "on the blanket" as written down by one of the Republicans who shared Mountjoy and the Curragh Concentration Camp with him in the next phase of struggle — the 1950s was summarised as follows:

REGIME

Here began immediately a regime

which would make any nationally-minded Fianna Fáil supporter blush — or deny that it ever happened which is the usual line of defence. *Mac Curtáin* was the first of 17 Republicans to be singled out for imprisonment in Portlaoise. He set the headline.

He refused to wear convict uniform and was locked in a cell naked. He made a hole in a prison blanket, put the "garment" over his head and tied it at the sides like a smock which reached halfway to his knees. He was kept in solitary confinement with the silent treatment (nobody spoke to him even when brought out to the bath-house once a week).

He had no visits or letters. These and Sunday Mass were denied. The only reading material was a Bible and a single book in the Irish language which could later be changed for another. He did physical exercises and even attempted to train a mouse in order to keep fit and sane.

Solitary confinement and the silent treatment were to last from July 1940 until June 1943, 2 years and 11 months. As in *Tomás's* case none of the other Republicans who followed him there were allowed out in the fresh air until 1947 following on *Seán McCaughey's* hunger and thirst strike for release from such awful conditions. All were "on the blanket" also until then.

POLITICAL TREATMENT WON

Pride in their cause, will-power, dedication and a high sense of honour carried them through. By such means was political treatment in 26-county jails in the 1940s won and held. None of this was known to the general public because of war-time censorship of the news media, which makes their struggle all the more heroic. They did not compromise . . .

And their heroic sacrifice inspired a new generation of Republicans who threw themselves wholeheartedly into a renewed freedom-struggle in the 1950s. As *Pádraig Pearse* said at the grave of *O'Donovan Rossa*:

"Our foes are strong and wise and wary; but strong and wise and wary as they are, they cannot undo the miracles of God who ripens in the hearts of young men the seeds sown by the young men of a former generation."

(More next month. Refs.: *Harry*, by *Harry White*; *The Secret Army*, by *J. Bowyer Bell* and *The IRA* by *TP Coogan*.)

GARDAÍ ARREST KERRY ORGANISER

ARREST and harassment of Sinn Féin Poblachtach members and SAOIRSE sellers has been reported from Co. Kerry in recent weeks. In Tralee the county organiser was arrested by the Special Branch political police while in Killorglin there were attempts made by the 26-county police to stop sales of this newspaper during the annual Puck Fair.

Special Branchmen led by Detective-Sergeant Dillon (formerly Task Force) raided Brian Smullen's house on Friday morning, September 14. Armed with (among

other things) a search warrant they arrested him under Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act as his children were preparing to go to school. Placed in a cell immedi-

ately in Tralee Barracks the interrogation turned out to be about Sinn Féin Poblachtach, its activities in Tralee and elsewhere. Special Branchmen involved included Messrs. Dillon, Mannion, Brew and McCloud.

The station sergeant Eoin Moynihan attempted to intimidate Brian Smullen's wife when she arrived to see him. Placing a chair outside his cell Serg. Moynihan told her she

could talk to him through the inspection latch in the cell door. After protests a proper visit was obtained in the room set aside for that purpose. He was eventually released at 6pm after further interrogation sessions.

Kerry Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, condemned the arrest of Brian Smullen as yet another example of "holding people for interrogation about their politics

which is a blatant violation of international human rights principles.

PURPOSE

"This is, of course, the purpose of Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act and the British equivalent, the Prevention of Terrorism Act. In the 26 Counties since 1972 21,000 people have been arrested under Section 30 and only 17 per cent were ever even charged with an offence, let alone convicted.

"We view the treatment of Mrs Smullen as an attempt to intimidate a relative in a stressful situation" where if they did not know their rights they could probably have gone along with being

treated in this contemptuous fashion."

Also in Kerry the local Brendan Doherty Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, has reported the harassment of a SAOIRSE paper seller at this year's Puck Fair in Killorglin. 26-county police tried to confiscate copies of the paper and hustle the seller off the street. To the policemen's surprise people in the crowd attending the Fair expressed their disapproval of the bully-boy tactics.

A spokesperson for the Brendan Doherty Cumann said: "Let's hope every Cumann makes a good effort to sell SAOIRSE in the future as the best way to stand up to this harassment."

'COMMUNITY PUNISHMENT' BY BRITISH ARMY RAIDERS



CONTINUOUS house raids by British soldiers and RUC paramilitary police have occurred in Co. Tyrone and also in Derry city in recent weeks leading to repeated calls on the Catholic Bishop of Derry, Dr Edward Daly, to condemn the attacks on nationalist areas. Despite this Dr Daly has remained silent.

In Castlederg in early September there were numerous arrests of local people and reports of abuse in Castlereagh Barracks of those arrested and brought for interrogation there. The general level of harassment by British Crown Forces

has also increased.

A British army hi-tech surveillance video camera was discovered near Loughmacrory in Co. Tyrone by members of the Gallagher family in early September whose house, and the laneway leading to it were monitored by the equipment. Camouflaged as a log and placed in a ditch opposite the laneway, it was capable of providing live pictures to a control room in a British barracks.

The device was similar to that found outside the home of Colm Duffy in Lurgan on March 8 last. He had been with Sam Marshall outside Lurgan RUC station the previous evening when a loyalist death squad shot them both, fatally injuring

Sam Marshall. That camera clearly bore British military and Ministry of Defence markings.

Pomeroy, in East Tyrone, was subjected to what one witness described as "community punishment" when 250 British forces personnel were airlifted into the village. 30 homes were wrecked in house raids that followed and one widow had to receive medical attention.

A 26-year-old man was being treated in hospital for facial injuries on Friday, September 7 after being hit by a plastic bullet fired by the RUC in Strabane, Co. Tyrone the previous evening. The raiding continued in North

Tyrone and Derry city later in the month, leading Frs Des Wilson and Joe McVeigh to issue another appeal to the Bishop of the diocese, Dr Edward Daly, to use his influence to halt the wave of repression. In a statement they said that the raids are information gathering exercises which are also intended to intimidate the local people.

Coalisland was subjected to the same treatment in the second half of September, the British Crown Forces surrounded a wake house in Derrytresk in one incident and shouted abuse at the deceased man's relatives. People going to and from the house of the elderly man who died were harassed by the Brits.



Hugh Callaghan Richard McLikenny
Paddy Joe Hill Billy Power
Gerry Hunter John Walker

FABRICATED CONFESSIONS PROVED

ON September 3 last *The Scotsman* newspaper in Scotland published a commissioned report by an expert in word patterns which found that all four confessions in the Birmingham Six case were false and fabricated by the police.

The expert, Andrew Q. Morton of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, concluded that the confessions of Billy Power, Hugh Callaghan, Richard McLikenny and Johnny Walker did not match their individual speech patterns.

His three-month study, using "the relatively new but gaining credibility" technique of syntax analysis, has been forwarded to the British Director of Public Prosecutions. He is now "considering how to proceed" following the referral of the men's case back to the Court of Appeal by the British Home Secretary.

Mr Morton found that Billy Power's confession is the work of up to four people while the other three were each the work of one person but not the defendants. His method has been confirmed in more than 600 trials and in major court cases in the United States, Australia and Britain. He also believes that with further tests he could identify the officers responsible for writing the statement.

The series of investigations and revelations emerging in the last few weeks, and the positive tone about the Birmingham Six case in the British "quality" press, are a strong indication that the case will be dropped by the British Director of Public Prosecutions, Allen Green, when he faces the British Court of Appeal later this year.

This formula, already followed in the Guildford Four case in 1989, allows the British judges off the hook and the release of the Six would be used in a cynical fashion by the British government in their attempt to "soften up" the Dublin administration and the SDLP in negotiations over a revamped "internal solution" in October.



● (Left to Right) Dáithí Ó Conaill, Josh Kieilty and Matt Murphy of the National Graves Association, Wexford.

70th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF KEVIN BARRY

SINN FÉIN POBLACHTACH in Co. Carlow held a very successful commemoration in Rathvilly on Sunday, September 23 last to mark the 70th Anniversary of the death of Kevin Barry. The crowd, many of whom had travelled from Wexford, Dublin, Kildare and surrounding counties, formed up behind the National Flag on the main street and led by a lone piper marched to the Kevin Barry monument in the town square.

An Cathaoirleach Desmond Dalton then welcomed all those assembled and called on Séamus Mac Suanin of Wexford to lay the wreath. He then introduced the main speaker, Leas-Uachtarán, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Dáithí Ó Conaill.

In his speech he outlined for the assembled crowd the story of Kevin Barry's

life. He finished by saying that true Irish Freedom could only be won by men like Barry. The Chairperson then brought the ceremony to a close by thanking all those who attended and then called on the piper to play a lament.

The proceedings ended with the playing of Amhrán na bhFiann.

Sinn Féin Poblachtach Crannehur Náisiúnta

Private Members Draw

1ú Duais: £750

2ú Duais: £350

3ú Duais: £150

4ú Duais: £100

5 Duaiseanna ar £50

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

Táille: £1

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

6 ar £5

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

Spleodrach i mBAC

na Poblachta 1990, a d'eagraigh na Poblachtach ar an Sú Meán Seomh Ó Maoileoin gur Dearmada" a bheith mar thabhairt do Phoblachtómós a Phoblacht beo in ainm-nhulaingt agus fealltóireacht ach go háirithe.

faoi "Múineadh na Gaeilge in Ollscoil an Churraigh". B'é sin an t-ainm a baisteadh ar an Campa Géibheann a chuir rialtas Fhianna Fáil ar bun i mí Meithcámh 1940, caoga bliain ó shin.



● Gearóid Ó Maolmíchil CÁBÁIN GAEILGE

Chuir Gearóid féin, Peadar Mac Aindriú agus Brian Mac Lua cábáin Gaeilge ar bun sa Champa Géibhinn agus riall amháin iontu: gan Béarla a labhairt. "Bhí cead agat Fraincis, Gearmáinis, Rúisis, aon teanga eile, ach gan Béarla a labhairt istigh sa chabáin".

Bhí roinnt dena géibheannaigh agus na múinteoirí Gaeilge ina gcoinne, mar a bhí Máirtín Ó Cadhain féin ar dtús, á rá "go mb'fhearr mall cinnte ná luath lochtach". Ach b'fhearr le Gearóid agus a chomrádaí buille a bhuiladh ró-luath ná ró-dheireanach. Luaigh Gearóid an dearcadh diúltach a bhí ag cuid dena comhairleoirí a bhí in aghaidh na Gaeilge toisc go raibh a leithéid Earnán de Blaghd agus Risteard Ó Maolcatha ar son an teanga.

D'ainneoin seo go léir, dúirt Gearóid, thosaigh na cábáin Gaeilge i mí Lúnasa 1940 le 50 géibheannach, líon dhá chabáin as 18 cábáin ar fad.



D'fhás sé as seo go dtí go raibh dhá trian de na cimit ag saothrú na Gaeilge in ocht gcabáin Gaeilge i 1943.

ARD-MHOLADH
Thug Gearóid ard-mholadh do Sheán Óg Ó Tuama as Corcaigh, a d'éig i 1980, a bhí ina mhúin-

teoir sa Champa. Toghadh é ina uachtarán ar Chonradh na Gaeilge i 1941 agus é sa Champa Géibhinn go fóill. "Put him in to get him out" mar a dúradar i 1917 i gcás Joe McGuinness, iarrthóir Shinn Féin sa toghchán i Longfort Theas, a bhí mar phlean ag an gConradh.

"Scaoil rialtas Shasana saor Joe McGuinness ach n'fórbh é sin do Sheán Óg. Choinnigh de Valera istigh é go ceann trí bliana eile. Sin an méid bá a bhí ag an Dev le cúis na Gaeilge," a dúirt sé.

Chríochmáigh Gearóid Ó Maolmíchil a chaint le comhairle don Ghaeilgeoir óg singil sa lá inniu agus fonn air an teanga a fhorleathnú: "Is ar mháthreacha na tíre atá beatha nó bás na Gaeilge," ar seisean.



Labhair an t-Ath Des Wilson faoin cúinas a bhí ann agus é ag dul ar scoil i gColáiste Mhaolmhaodhog i mBéal Feirste sna '40í. Cúinas de bharr an cinsireacht dian a bhí i bhfeidhm ag na Sasanaigh.

"Ní raibh a fhios agam ansin nach raibh an bua ag na réabhlóidí in Oifig an Phoist Bhaile Atha Cliath i 1916 ar chor ar bith, go raibh Éire faoi smacht go fóill. Bhí an bolsaireacht Sasanach an-áidir agus bhí na daoine sísta fanacht ciúin go dtí 'lá éigin' nuair a gheobhadh siad saoirse," a dúirt sé.

LÁIDIR

Sa deireadh thug siad go gcaithfeadh siad bheith láidir chun síochán nó rud ar bith eile a fháil. Mar is gnáth, dúirt sé, bhí an eaglais Caitliceach ar an taobh contrailte sna Seascaidí nuair a tháinig an Ghuais-eacht Cearta Sibhialta chun tosaigh. Níor thug an t-Easpag Philbin cead don ghuais-eacht eaglais nó hallaí nó scoileanna a úsáid, agus dúirt na sagairt ar ais leis gur ordú mí-mhoralta é sin agus nach raibh siad ábalta é a chur i bhfeidhm ar aon cuma.

"Is cuimhín liom sin nuair a cloinim Easpag éigin ag caint inniu faoi 'non-violent methods'. Is cuimhín liom cad é a tharla nuair a bhain na daoine úsáid as 'non-violent methods' sna Seascaidí - dhíúltaigh na h-Easpag iad gan mhoill."

CINSIREACHT

Cháin sé na nuachtáin a rinne cinsireacht ar an Comhdháil Idirnáisiúnta a eagraíodh i mBéal Feirste i mí Lúnasa seo caite - ní gá le rialtas ar bith cinsireacht a chur ar na meáin cumarsáide nuair a bhíonn siad sísta é a chur orthu féin, a dúirt sé. Tá an cinsireacht seo chomh dian

anois agus a bhí aige féin agus a chomráidí sna '40í.

"Ach inniu tá ár meán cumarsáide féin againn agus caitheimid ár dtéachtaircacht féin a chur amach ar fad an domhan", a dúirt sé.

I rún buíochas tar éis an chaint seo dúirt Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Uachtarán, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, go raibh an-mheas ag Poblachtach ar an obair atá ar súil ag an t-Athair Des Wilson. "Fear a sheas go dásachtach ar son an chirt i gcónaí. Fear nach raibh eagla air roimh údarás ar bith, údarás stáit, údarás eaglasta, nó fiú amháin uaireanta údarás Poblachtach," ar seisean.

Thug Liam de Búrca, Béal Feirste, léacht faoina eacraí sna daicheadaí. Chaith sé an cuid is mó de na daicheadaí faoi ghlas. Rugadh air i mBéal Feirste i mí Meán Fómhair, 1939 nuair a thosaigh an Cogadh Mór. Chuireadh isteach i gCarcair Béal Feirste é le scata Poblachtach eile.

CARCAIR DHOIRE

"Roimh deireadh na bliana 1939 d'aistríodh muid go dtí Carcair Dhoire. Ar Lá Nollag an bliain céanna bhí aiséirí beag sa príosún againn. Bhí oiread 'is daichead príosúnaigh ann ag an am. Chuamar go dtí an Aifreann ar maidin - thangeamar thar nais, rugamar ar cibé coimheadóirí a bhí ann agus cuireamar iad faoi ghlas sna cillíní. Druid-eamar na doirse agus chuireamar rudaí eile idir lámha.

"Bhriseamar na fuinneoga a bhí os comhair na sráide. Chuireamar suas Brat na Poblachta. Chuir ár gCeannfort, Seán Mac Ardill *ultimatum* don rialtas. Ghlaioigheamar amach tríd na fuinneoga ar na daoine a bhí cruinnithe ar na sráideanna.



● Liam de Búrca TROID FÍOCHMHAR

"Nuair a tháinig siad isteach faoi dhreirdh bhúmar go léir i geillín dóbhálta. Bhí troid gearid fíochmhar fuilteach ann. Bhí orainn saghas *gauntlet* a rith idir coimheadóirí, saigh-

dúirí Gallda, agus lucht Briotáid Dóiteáin. Fuair eamar an-drochíde an tráthnóna sin. Beidh bród orm ariamh as na hOglaigh a throid an lá sin agus ní dhéanfaid mé dearmad orthu go deo.

"Gabhadh a lán daoine eile i Mí Bealtaine 1940 agus bhí Príosún Dhoire ró-bheag len iad a choinneáil. Sheolamar ansin go dtí Long Príosún *Al Rawdah* i Loch Strangford, Condae an Dúin. Ní rabhamar ansin ach bliain amháin go dtí gur cuireadh ar ais muid go dtí Príosún Béal Feirste arís.



"Bhí éalú i gcónaí inár n-ainm. Is iomáí iarracht nár éirigh linn ach sa deireadh d'éalaigh cúigeag amach, mise duine acu siúd. Táim atasach a insint daoibh go bhfuil gach duine den cúigeag sin beo beathach fós, duine acu anseo inniu inár measc, Eamon Ó Cianáin.

"Bhain mé féin Baile Atha Cliath amach tar éis an éalú agus le cuidiú an t-Arm agus cáirde nua ansin chaith mé seal gníomhach sna Sé Chondae is Fiche. I deireadh na bliana rug an craobh speisialta orm



● Máirtín Ó Cadhain CRUATAN

Ina chaint faoi "Duirceas na nDaicheadaí" thagair Donncha Ó Murchú (Corcaigh) don chruatan agus ganntanas a d'fhulaing muintir na tíre i rith an tréimhse sin.

"An saghas neodrachtach (a bhí ag rialtas de Valera) a chuir raidhse bia agus dí go Sasana agus na mílte fear, agus buachaillí agus caillíní anonn ann ar thóir oibre nach raibh ar fáil sa bhaile. Is mó clann a bhriseadh go buan ag an imirce go Sasana," ar seisean.

Ach bhí cúrsaí níos measa fós ag Poblachtach. Luaigh sé an chaoi ar dhúmharraigh an Brainse Speisialta Seán Seomh Caomhánach i gCorcaigh i mí Lúnasa 1940 agus goineadh Ruairí Ó Riain ann go hollc



agus cuireadh i gcampa an Churraigh mé. Idir an t-éalú agus an Currach bhios féin, Seán Mic Eacaidh, Liam de Rís agus Cathal Mac Giolla Eid ag cuidiú i gcás an fhealltóra, Stiofán hAodha, seofal tábhachtach nár scríobhadh an fhúinne faoi go fóill."

I 1943 daoradh dá bhliain déag ar Liam agus bhí sé i gCarcair Béal Feirste go dtí mí Lúnasa 1950. I rith an ama sin bhí sé ina Cheannfort sa charcair agus beagnach 200 Oglaiigh faoi.

"Sílim gurb é Ceannfort na príosúnaigh an job is crua a rúne mé riamh," a dúirt sé. "Bíonn cúram gach príosúnach ar an duine sin agus fós tá dualgas air freisin cúis na saoirse a chur cun cinn, agus *morale* na príosúnaigh a choinneáil suas. Bhí an job lán le dearcachtaí, ach má dhéanann tú i gceart é bíonn sásamh mór pearsanta agat.

MÍTHUISCINT

Ba chuimhín leis an míthuisicint a bhí aige le linn a óige faoin tSaor Stáit. Mar ghasúr agus é ag teacht thar an teorann bhí sé an-bhródúil - Brat na Poblachta a fheiceáil ós ard agus na fógraí éagsúla i leaganacha Gaeilge i gcás áit. Chreid sé go raibh an cuid sin den tír saor!

"Níor mhair an tuiscint sin ró-fhada agus dar ndóigh bhí an fhúinne searbh," a dúirt sé.

nuair a bhí an bheirt agus Oglaiigh eile ag iarraidh tollán a dhéanamh ón dtaobh amuigh isteach go dtí na h-imtheorannaithe i bPríosún Chorcaí.

"Sé an chríoch atá fós de dhíth, a dúirt Donncha, ná Éire Shaor Ghlaealach agus ní fiú faic aon críoch eile nach é.

DIÚLTÚ DE VALERA

Sa phlé a lean a chaint dúirt Caoimhín Mac Cathmhaoil náir tugadh a dhóthanaim poiblíocht ariamh don chaoi ar dhíúltaigh de Valera móid na Poblachta a ghlacadh. Dúirt Dev nuair a tháinig Dáil Éireann le chéile i 1919 go raibh sé sísta áfach móid a ghlacadh "to do what is best for the nation". Coinnigh na ceannairí eile an scannal seo faoi rún. Bhí baint ag sin le cúrsaí ina dhiaidh sin mar thug an Coileánach é nár ghlac de Valera móid na Poblachta.

Níl sa tuairisc seo ach sampla de réimse leathan staire na '40í ar deineadh ciaradh air ag an bhFeis. Tá súil ag go leor daoine go bhfoilscofaí na cainteanna srl. níos déanaí. Lá pléisúirthe a bhí ann agus lean an chraic agus an chomhludair i bhfad tar éis na cainteanna oifigiúla a bheith críochnaithe. Tréasláinn SAOIRSE le lucht eagraithe na Feise agus le gach uile duine a ghlac páirt ann.

Lasaimis an lóchran!

LEIRMHEAS

North Armagh Comrades

— Le Ruairí Ó Conchúir

"EVER since I can remember, I was gifted with a love for Ireland, where Catholic and Protestant could unite and be happy and prosperous, where the country would be run for the whole people and not for a select few.

"I believed as I do now that this is only possible under the Republic proclaimed in 1916 and which was later established. I believed that the Republic still lives and is the only legal government in Ireland. I believe that the only army authorised by that government and with a legal right to carry arms is the Republican Army, therefore mother dear, if I carried a gun it was for Ireland I carried it with a clear conscience."

These words are taken from the last letter of Volunteer Thomas Harte of Lurgan to his mother, written shortly before his execution by Free State firing squad on September 6, 1940. Never before published it is included in *Tom Harte and His Comrades of the Forties* which was launched to mark the 50th Anniversary of his execution along with Paddy McGrath at commemorative ceremonies in Lurgan and Dublin on September 9 last (see report on page 3).

The de Valera regime never delivered Tom buried their remains in Harte's last letters. After Mountjoy's prison yard the change of administration in the 26 Counties

in 1948 the bodies of executed Republicans were handed over to their relatives and comrades and Tom Harte was reinterred in St. Colman's Cemetery, Lurgan on September 18. His sister then demanded her brother's last letters and received typewritten copies of two of them. The originals presumably remain in a Dublin Castle file.

CALIBRE

The calibre of Tom

Omós do Thomás Harte agus a Chomrádaí



Tom Harte
G.H.Q.
Staff
Officer



Paddy MacGrath
Lieut. Gen. of
Oglaiigh na h-Eireann

A Tribute to the Republican Soldiers of the Forties

Harte can be seen in the powerful and moving lines quoted above, as he was about to face the firing squad. His story is told

in this booklet along with the story of Lurgan and North Armagh Republicans of the 1940s.

Tom Harte emerges from

the pages of this booklet as a serious, reflective young man — he was born in 1916 — who recounted stories of Ireland's history to his brother Jim and went with him to the Cooley Mountains near Omagh to learn Irish.

Previously unpublished photographs of his funeral and burial in Lurgan 50 years ago are included in this along with ballads composed at the time in honour of Tom Harte and Paddy McGrath (a 1916 veteran). Seán Keenan, veteran Republican from Derry, contributes some reminiscences of 'D' Wing, Crumlin Road, in the Forties. Pen pictures of the 36 Republicans who died on active service, in prison or on hunger-strike in Ireland and England in the decade 1936 — 1946 complete a most valuable record of and tribute to resurgent Lurgan.

● Copies available, £2 sterling / £2.50 Irish plus p. and p. (50p per copy) from Irish Freedom Press, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2.

Worm's Eye View

THE *Irish Reporter* is to quote from its editorial "a new quarterly magazine which reports, analyses and discusses social, cultural and political questions, from both Ireland and abroad." It is sponsored by a wide variety of people including Fr. Des Wilson and Robert Ballagh and puts forward a number of points in its first issue.

Firstly the magazine feels that no genuine discussion of the cultural, social or political problems facing Ireland can take place without considering the national question. And it takes up this point strongly in its opening editorial, stressing that with the resurgence of nationalism in Europe Ireland's national question

cannot be ignored.

RANGE

The first issue has a wide range of interesting articles covering such topics as "Salman Rushdie and Post-Colonial Intellectuals" by Declan Kiberd "Extradition: the Life and Times of the Political Exception" by Michael Farrell, a piece on Section 31, an article calling for the establishment of an Irish language television service by Donncha O hEallaithe and two interviews, one with Jan Kavan who is a Civic Forum MP in Czechoslovakia and also a sponsor of the magazine and another interview with Luiz Gushiken the president of the Brazilian Workers Party (*Partido Dos Trabalhadores*).

EXAGGERATED

One of the most interesting articles in the first issue is one entitled "The Exaggerated Report of the Death of Socialism" by Carol Coulter.

In the article she argues

the case that far from socialism being dead it is very much alive in the post Cold War world. She also puts forward the case that true socialism is not to be found in power structures but among ordinary people for as she says: "Socialism is the worm's eye view of the world!"

And on the lessons to be learned from 1989 she has this to say: "Yet if 1989 teaches us anything, it must be that state power is not sacrosanct, that where its origins are dubious its roots rot and eventually the winds of popular resentment, blown into a storm of active resistance, blow it away!" Leinster House beware!

FORCED ON

She places the 1922 Treaty in the context of treaties and constitutions forced on other small nations in western and eastern Europe and cites the Basques and Bretons as examples and sums up by saying: "When the political settlements which drew the present map of Europe



to suit the interests of its big powers are all cast into the melting pot, the 1922 Treaty must be among

them." ● Copies available quarterly for £ 8 per year from 11 Ashdale Park, Dublin 6W.

SINN FÉIN

Poblachtach

OUR AIMS — For a full British withdrawal from Ireland . . . The establishment of a true 32-County Democratic Socialist Republic . . . The establishment of a new All-Ireland parliament, completely outside the present partitionist set-up, to oversee the running of the new neutral non-aligned Ireland . . .

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

OUR REQUIREMENTS —

FOR YOU TO JOIN WITH US

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

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

JOIN THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

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

Ainm

Seoladh

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

VOL. JOHN O 'ROURKE

ON SUNDAY, September 9 last Republicans from the Butlerstown area of County Waterford assembled at the recently-restored Wayside Shrine at Riosk in memory of Volunteer John O'Rourke, who was killed at the spot on May 27, 1921 fighting for Irish freedom.

Cumann na hUaigheanna Náisiúnta (National Graves Association) was represented by An Rúnaí, M. Ní Chearnaigh, who gave the oration. Addressing those in attendance she said "National Graves Association are very pleased to join you here today to honour Vol. John O'Rourke."

She went on to say "It is important that that heroes are remembered in their

own areas by their own people. National Monuments have their place, they are more elegant but could never take the place of a Wayside Shrine, tended lovingly by the local people." She then congratulated the Shanahan family for their initiative and work in restoring the shrine.

"It is very heartening when work as we witness



here today is done by people in the area and by people who feel honoured to be able to do it," she concluded.

A special appeal was made by Mary Shanahan for information about Vol-

unteers Thomas O'Brien and Michael McGrath, who were killed in action at Tramore on January 7, 1921. All information should be sent to: SAOIRSE, Oifig Eire Nua, 13 Aston Place, Dublin 2.

Brón ar an mBás

MICHAEL BRODY

HUNDREDS of people attended the funeral of Michael Brody at Kilnamena, Co. Clare on Sunday, September 16. His sudden death at a relatively young age caused deep shock to his family, friends and comrades throughout Ireland. People came from Munster, Connacht, Dundalk and Dublin to pay tribute to one of the outstanding Republicans of Co. Clare.

Republican honours were rendered at the graveside by members of Sinn Féin Poblachtach. A guard of honour was in attendance. Des Brennan, Ennis, presided and Michael Hegarty, Clarecastle, laid a wreath on behalf of Michael's comrades. An oration was delivered by Leas-Uachtarán, Dáithí Ó Conaill, in the course of which he said:

"For almost forty years Michael Brody gave loyal and devoted service to Irish Republicanism. The

very large presence here today of Special Branch and Gardai is, in one respect, a tribute to Michael's work. He was, hounded in life and now, even in death, the forces of the Free State cannot ignore him. Few Republicans today would merit such recognition from the enemies of Irish freedom.

"It was for freedom that Michael worked and suffered. He endured imprisonment in Portlaoise and during that time he was on hunger strike for 47 days



● Michael Brody (right)

along with nineteen others. His strength and bearing during that period was an inspiration to his comrades.

"He has passed on to join his fellow strikers, Phil O'Donnell of Derry and Brendan Doherty of Kerry. To the end, Michael kept faith, scorning expediency and remaining loyal to his deeply felt Republican principles."

Ó Conaill remarked on Michael's prowess on the

hurling field. His GAA colleagues provided a guard of honour at the removal and many of them were present at the burial. A lot of Michael's beagling friends were also in attendance and a poignant scene at the end was a salute played on the hunting horn. A devoted husband, father, sportsman and great Republican was laid to rest with due honour and pride. Deepest sympathy goes out to Tess, Michael's wife and to his son, Michael óg.

the response for 36 deputies was "Faoi glas ag Gallaihb" (imprisoned by the foreign enemy). The First Dáil adopted the Democratic Programme and called on the nations of the world to support the Irish claim for national independence from Britain. In March the prisoners were released and the second session was held at

Comhbhrón

BENNETT, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family of Patsy Bennett, Leixlip and Belfast. From Lita Ní Chathmhaoil. **BENNETT**,

BENNETT, Sincere sympathy is extended to the Convery and Taylor families, Belfast on the death of Patsy Bennett. From Comhairle Uladh.

BRODY, Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimh sends deepest sympathy to the Brody family on the unexpected and sudden death of our dearest brother and comrade, Mick Brody. Ar dheis Dé go raib sé.

BRODY, A vote of sympathy was extended at a recent meeting of the Fr. Griffin Cumann, Galway city, to Mrs Brody, son and relatives on the recent death of Mick Brody. Ar dheis Dé go raib sé.

CONNELLY, The Fr. Griffin Cumann, Galway City, passed a vote of sympathy at a recent meeting to the family and friends of Tommy Joe Connelly. A true and faithful republican. Solas na bhfíathas Dá anam.

CONNELLY, Comhairle Ceantair na Gaillimh extends sincere sympathy to the family and friends of Tommy Joe Connelly.

McGARRIGLE, Sincere sympathy is extended to the family of Ted McGarrigle, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal who died recently. From friends in Cumann Seán Sabhat, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

McGUIGAN, Sincere sympathy is extended to Mary McGuigan and family, Tallaght on the sudden death of her husband Willie. From Cumann Wolfe Tone, Tamhlacht, Co. BhAC. Go ndéana Dia grasta ar anam.

McGUIGAN, Deepest sympathy is extended to Mary and family on the death on September 22 of their husband and father Willie McGuigan. From Séamus Leonard and family, Tallaght.

O'HAGAN, Sincere sympathy is extended to the family of Hugh O'Hagan of Mullaghbawn, Co. Armagh, who died recently. From Bearna Uladh, Sinn Féin Poblachtach. I measc laochra na nGael go raib sé.

AT the recent meeting of Comhairle Uladh votes of sympathy were passed with the families of: Mick Brodie, Co. Clare; Patsy Bennett, Kildare and Belfast; Hugh O'Hagan, Mullaghbawn, Co. Armagh and Harry Goff, Co. Wexford, all of whom died recently.

I gCuimhne

KEENEY, In loving memory of Jimmy Keeney, who died on October 18, 1984. Always remembered by Lita.

KEENEY, In loving memory of Jimmy Keeney (Donegal Jim), who died on 18 October, 1984. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in Cumann Wolfe Tone, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Tamhlacht, Baile Atha Cliath.

McCLELLAND, Tony - 11th Anniversary. In proud and living memory of Vol. Tony McClelland

who died on active service on October 16, 1979. "Sleep, Irish soldier, sleep". Always remembered by the Trainor family, Armagh City.

MULLIN, Brian; **HARTE**, Gerard; **HARTE**, Martin - 2nd Anniversary. In loving memory of Gerard and Martin Harte and Brian Mullin who were embussed by British Crown Forces at Drumnakilly, Co. Tyrone two years ago. From all their friends in Seán Sabhat Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Women in Ireland's Fight for Freedom

● THE 1918 ELECTION AND THE FIRST DAIL EIREANN

IN FEBRUARY 1918 women over the age of 30 were given the vote by the British government. Cumann na mBan issued a statement stating that this was a crucial instrument in the battle for legal sovereignty and that women should use their votes to advance the cause of Irish freedom. While this was admirable from the national point of view, it ignored the fact that this was a great victory for women, which had only been won after many years of militant struggle.

World War I ended in November 1918 and a general election was called for 14 December. Home Rule was on the statute book and should have come into effect at the end of the war. However Lloyd George shrank from doing so because of the expected back-lash from the Ulster Unionists.

Sinn Féin, fresh from several by-election victories, determined to fight a vigorous contest which would prove to the world that the majority of the Irish people wanted immediate independence. Cumann na mBan urged Sinn Féin to put forward women candidates. Although this was the policy of Sinn Féin since the 1917 Ard-Fheis, they hedged and finally only two women were nominated - Winifred Carney for the Victoria Division in Belfast and Constance Markievicz for St. Patrick's Division in Dublin.

WORKERS' REPUBLIC

Winifred Carney, a committed socialist, disliked the lack of class perspective in the Sinn Féin programme and issued her own, calling for a Workers' Republic. The ward she stood in was

part of a loyalist-dominated area and few people wanted to work for her. She received 395 votes and afterwards confined her energies to working for the Transport Union in Belfast, later joining the Northern Ireland Labour Party.

Constance Markievicz was still in Holloway Jail and sent the Irishwomen's Franchise League an enthusiastic message following her nomination. The IWFL were not only able to vote, but had a woman to vote for, someone, who despite differences on national issues, had always come to their defence when they most needed it. The IWFL and Cumann na mBan united in sisterhood and threw themselves into the task of getting the first woman elected.

The women provided all the background work - clerical assistance, delivering leaflets, poster, canvassing, providing meals for polling booth workers on election day. Women like Hanna Sheehy Skeffington addressed public meetings. Similar work was done for the other Sinn Féin candidates throughout the country.

The result was a landslide for Sinn Féin, which



● Two uniformed members of Cumann na mBan, from Clare.

won 73 of the 105 seats. In Dublin Markievicz became the first woman to be elected to parliament in Ireland. Cumann na mBan, the IWFL and the Irish Women Workers Union all rejoiced in this victory.

NO INTENTION

Sinn Féin had no intention of entering the British parliament nor did they intend to abstain in protest. The majority of the Irish people had endorsed the call for national freedom and sovereignty and so on 21 January, 1919, presided over by Cathal Brugha, the First Dáil Eireann met in the Mansion House in Dublin. When the roll was called,

which all Sinn Féin deputies attended. A cabinet was selected and Constance Markievicz became Minister for Labour, apart from Alexandra Kollontai of the Soviet Union, the first woman to enter government.

Coinciding with the meeting of Dáil Eireann on 21 January, 1919, Volunteers from Tipperary carried out an ambush at Soloheadbeg in which two armed policemen were shot dead. The stage was now set for the War of Independence against Britain.

- Eimear Ní Bhriain (Ref. *Unmanageable Revolutionaries* by Margaret Ward)

LIAM LYNCH COMMEMORATION

Liam Lynch, Chief-of-Staff, IRA, was mortally wounded by Free State forces in the Knockmealdown Mountains, Co. Tipperary in April 1923. He ordered the small group of officers accompanying him to leave him so that the important despatches they carried would not be captured. He died on April 10.

On September 23 last Republicans in Munster paid their annual tribute to his memory. Assembling in the mountain car-park at Goatenbridge the crowd paraded to the 50-foot Round Tower memorial which marks the spot where Liam Lynch fell. It was unveiled in 1935.

Wreaths were laid at



Liam Lynch the memorial on behalf of Sinn Féin Poblachtach. Des Long, Limerick, of the Ard Chomhairle, presided and Brian Smullen, Kerry, gave the oration. He reminded those present of Liam Lynch's words: "We have declared for an Irish Republic and will not live under any other law".

FREEDOM MEDALS AWARDED

ON FRIDAY, September 14, 1990 at the Fairfield Sheraton Hotel in Fairfield, New Jersey, USA, Cumann na Saoirse of New Jersey awarded the first annual "Michael Flannery Freedom Medals" to two members of the Irish-American community who have set worthy examples of support and belief in the cause for freedom in Ireland.

Presenting the awards in place of Michael Flannery, who was unavoidably called to Ireland, was Cathleen Knowles, General Secretary of Sinn Féin Poblachtach. Cathleen Knowles read some of the many telegrams which were sent to congratulate the honorees. She also took the opportunity to thank all attending for

their continued support of the Republican fight for freedom in Ireland.

Honorees, Maura McGovern Scully and George Harrison each have devoted their lives to furthering the cause of justice in Ireland. Maura Scully was born in Kinawly, Fermanagh and came to the United States in 1955. After spending a year in San Francisco, Maura mov-



ed to Newark, New Jersey and lived with her late uncle, the famed tavern owner and patron of many Irish charities, Frank McGovern.

BACKBONE

Maura, along with her husband Bill, over the years has become the backbone of the Irish Children's Fund which supplies Christmas gifts to the children of the war-torn Six Counties. She has worked diligently and faithfully to help improve conditions of life for children in the Six Counties.

George Harrison, who

hails from East Mayo has been a lifelong supporter of the Republican cause. As a member of the East Mayo Brigade of the IRA, George backed up his beliefs with action. In his book *The American Connection* Jack Holland devotes an entire chapter to George's efforts through the years in the fight for Irish unity and independence.

In the 1970's George was put on trial, along with Michael Flannery and several others, by the United States government for running munitions to the IRA. Acquitted on all

charges George never faltered in his Republican beliefs and continues to devote his life to the movement.

The evening also featured the songs and stylings of Bobby Byrne, who gave a rousing and inspiring performance to a crowd of over 200 supporters of the Republican cause.

Cumann na Saoirse in New Jersey was pleased by the expression of faith in the fight for freedom and justice from the many people attending and is planning many more activities for the coming months.

IN MEMORY OF AIDAN

*It's a well known fact that we all must die
And those we leave will mourn and cry
But when death comes at an early age
Our sorrow turns to bitter rage*

*That's how it was at Aughnacloy
When the British army shot dead a boy
His only crime was the game he played
Now in Clara's Graveyard his body's laid*

*Young Aidan McAnespie was a Gaelic star
His skills were known for near and far
He played the games of the Thirty Two
To the sport and freedom he was loyal and true*

*'Twas the month of February the twenty-first
When a peaceful man heard a gunshot burst
He left a troubled land for eternal peace
Now he prays that soon the war will cease*

*The Anglo-Irish Agreement failed
No justice done for those betrayed
The murderer he was punished not
For the life he claimed with that single shot*

*But we pray to God that the day'll come soon
While shines the sun or shines the moon
That the occupier turns on their heels
And returns to us our six green fields*

- PADDY O'GRADY

● This ballad in memory of Aidan McAnespie won first prize at the 1990 Fleadh Ceoil na h-Eireann in Sligo, 24-26 August last year. A victim of intense harassment on both sides of the Border, Aidan (23) was shot dead while walking to a football match. The late Cardinal O Fiach, speaking at the young man's funeral described the shooting as "murder".

WHAT THEY SAID

"On his visit to Ireland, Nelson Mandela called on Great Britain to stop the "mutual slaughter" and sit down and talk with the Irish Republican Army. This does not seem to be an outrageous idea.

"It was to Margaret Thatcher, however, who

reached full harrumph in seconds. "Britain does not talk to terrorists or their front organisations," she harrumphed with pomposity unheard of since the days of the raj. "Before such negotiations could be considered, they have to renounce the use of force or violence."

"After all, the IRA is outlawed.

"But so was the African National Congress. Mandela spent more than 27 years in jail. That great man stood up to George Bush when he spouted similar mush about "renouncing violence." Yesterday's terrorist is tomorrow's statesman. Yitzhak Shamir might come to mind.

"People in office should be barred from making pious-sounding demands that other people renounce violence until they are willing to do so themselves. Neither South Africa nor Britain has shown any such willingness. They are in danger of reaping some of what they have sown.

"Mandela and the world know that the Free State of Ireland is free only because it used violence against the British.

"It's awfully late in the game for Maggie to pretend she doesn't understand how these things happen."

- the Philadelphia Daily News, July 5, 1990

LOOK WHAT I FOUND!

THE latest tale (but true!) that is circulating in Co. Clare concerns the adventures of an apprentice Special Branchman taking part in their habitual activity i.e. raiding people's homes.

On this recent occasion they were searching a house in Ennis, paying particular attention to the garage and workshop. The enthusiastic new recruit picked up a handful of a suspicious looking compound, covered in a kind of fur, from the floor, and ran to his superior for confirmation of his find.

All he got for his trouble was a growl from his boss however for presenting him with a handful of month-old dog turd!

Imeachtaí

JIMMY KEENEY COMMEMORATION

Sunday, October 21
Assemble 12 noon
Saggart Bridge
Organised by:
Sinn Féin Poblachtach

DRUMBOE ANNUAL DRAW RESULTS

WINNERS in the annual Drumboe Commemoration Committee Grand Draw held in Bundoran on August 31 last were as follows: £1000 Christine Murtagh, Dublin; £150 Martin McGuinness, Tyrone; Donegal China A.N. Other, Wexford.

The organisers wish to express their gratitude to the 1st prize winner who handed back a substantial donation and to thank all those who sold tickets and supported the draw.

SEPTEMBER DRAW RESULTS

Comhairle Geantair Atha Cliath September draw results: £100, no. 373; £50, no. 228; £30, no. 344; £20, no. 70; five prizes of £10, nos. 311, 349, 194, 46, 308. Next draw for CABHAIR (Irish Republican Prisoners Dependents Fund) on Sunday, October 14.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF BRITISH INJUSTICE



JUDITH
WARD

16 years and eight months in jail

BIRMINGHAM
SIX

15 years and ten months in jail

GUILDFORD
FOUR
AND
MAGUIRE
SEVEN

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

SAOIRSE IRISH FREEDOM

Official Organ of Sinn Féin Poblachtach - published monthly. At home or abroad make sure of your copy by taking out a subscription.

Subscription rates per year:	
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US Edition \$22.00
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