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■ The Tipperary team who beat Galway in the 1st Hurling All-Ireland 100 years ago. This centenary was celebrated recently in Galway - see page 6.



THATCHER AND HAUGHEY HAND-IN-HAND

A HARD LESSON in the nature of British rule in the Occupied Six Counties has been learned in recent weeks: the lesson that the Dublin government's total collaboration with the terror regime north of the Border will not bring freedom, justice and peace.

Instead it will result in the increased oppression of Irish people in their own country and will shield Thatcher's colonial government from international outrage at her actions in Ireland.

That this is inescapable fact was shown to be true in the last week of August 1988. On Tuesday, August 23, Mr. Haughey's government in Dublin signalled its complete subservience to London by extraditing Gerry Harte, a political prisoner, into the hands of the Crown Forces. At the time of the alleged offences in 1979 he was just 15 years old.

A second Irish citizen was handed over on Saturday, August 27, when POW Robert Russell was transferred from Mountjoy Jail to a waiting British helicopter on the Border amid unprecedented scenes of decoy convoys and road blockades. It was the despicable, yet logical, outcome of accepting the right of Britain to rule in Ireland.

Three days later, on August 30, the British revealed their true face with the ruthless gunning down of three Tyrone men in their native place by imported SAS thugs with no right to be anywhere in Ireland. This is the British response to

Haughey's servility - they put the boot in on Irish nationalists secure in the knowledge that the Dublin government has to share the responsibility through the mechanism of the Hillsborough Security Pact of 1985.

HAUGHEY'S RESPONSIBILITY

A large part of the responsibility therefore for the deaths of Gerard and Martin Harte and Brian Mullin rests with Mr. Haughey.

SAOIRSE offers its deepest sympathy to the bereaved families. We send condolences to Pat Mullin, POW, Long Kesh, who wrote to this paper in January 1987 expressing his support and encouragement.

In a statement to SAOIRSE on the extradition of Gerry Harte and Robert Russell Ruairí O Brádaigh, Uachtarán, Shinn Féin Poblachtach said: "The logic of the Free State position is inescapable. If one sits in Leinster House, one accepts

the position of the 26-county State totally. This involves acceptance of the British-made Border in Ireland as an international frontier with all the obligations which that entails.

"Politicians from Michael Collins to de Valera to Tomás MacGiolla and CJ Haughey have at times attempted to escape the logic of that position. It is impossible to do so.

"The 26-county State was set up in Ireland by England to serve England's interests here. It has faithfully done so for 66 years. Those who accept that state must serve those interests also.

BRITAIN'S TOOLS

"That is why Republicans have refused to accept the Free State, have suffered and died rather than do so. That is why they still reject it - because they will not become Britain's tools in Ireland.

"Charlie Haughey and all others who accept and serve the 26-county State are actual or potential tools of England.

"Republican Sinn Féin alone upholds the Republic of 1916 and refuses to do England's dirty work here - which is among the obligations assumed when one goes into the 26-county parliament. England has demanded political extradition from the 26 counties and that State has fulfilled the duty it accepted at its formation in 1922."

(See also Bundoran Hunger-strike march report p.3)

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English Unions Back British Withdrawal

SPEAKERS at a public meeting in Baldock, Hertfordshire, England on July 18 last called for the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland.

The meeting, held at the Henderston Hall Community Centre, was organised by the local Trades Union ad hoc Committee on Ireland and over 150 people attended. A Republican Sinn Féin representative addressed the crowd at the invitation of the committee.

SOGAT member Ray Lee, addressing the meeting, reminded those present that the conflict in the North of Ireland was now into its twentieth year and a 'British victory' was as far away now as it was in 1969, when the Labour government sent over troops to put down the legitimate and peaceful demonstrations organised by the Civil Rights Movement in Derry and Belfast. More than 400 British soldiers had been killed and thousands injured since then.

ADMISSION

"It is clear", he said, "that a 'British Solution' is now not remotely possible, and many politicians here are admitting this privately and publicly."

"For years, progressive groups in England have been calling for the withdrawal of troops. These groups have, at various times, been branded 'loony leftists' and some had been arrested, detained illegally and even fined for distributing leaflets calling for a British withdrawal from Ireland.

"The Tory-controlled media has for twenty years turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to this, which effectively denied people in Britain the right to know what was being done by Britain in Ireland in their name," he said.

TGWU representative Gwen Bolt also called for a British withdrawal of troops saying that they are there to do what they were sent to do in 1969 — to prop up a bigoted, hard-pressed Orange administration and its armed wing, the UDR and RUC — and to maintain a British presence at whatever cost.

She said that the recent events in Gibraltar were part and parcel of a long-established shoot-to-kill policy of the British government in regard to Irish people.

DECLARE INTENTION

"It is the duty of right-thinking people in Britain to demand an end to this oppression and the withdrawal of troops from Ireland. This could be done first and



● British troops enter Derry in August 1969.

foremost by Britain declaring its intention to withdraw, followed by a ceasefire and a negotiated date for complete withdrawal — be it in three years, five years or whatever. We must work for it now to happen in Ireland."

Speaking on behalf of Republican Sinn Féin, Michael Holden said: "Successful British governments over the last two decades have tried every dirty trick in the book in an effort to discredit the Irish Freedom struggle and they have been ably supported by their Quisling allies in Dublin.

"The prisons are full in the occupied area and south of the Border, with those who oppose British rule in Ireland while here in England Irish people are still victimised by the so-called Prevention of Terrorism laws.

"Despite this whole apparatus of repression the struggle for real Independence continues and will continue until there is a withdrawal."

"The media here in England would have us believe that the Irish people are war-

weary, that all that is needed is one more last push to crush them. In fact, everything points to the contrary.

REAL 'BANDITS'

"The British media like to talk about 'bandit country' in South Armagh but the real bandits are the British Army as far as the local population is concerned. The fact that helicopters have to ferry them around gives the lie to official claims that 'Ulster' is a normal part of the 'United Kingdom'. We must continue to work to build a movement in England that will help bring down the whole apparatus of British colonial rule in the Six Counties."

Michael Holden told the audience that the Republican Movement was implacably opposed to any re-vamped or born-again Stormont. The old Stormont was imposed by force, murder and terror and any attempt to bring it back will be resisted by Irish democrats. The Republican Movement aims for a new and free Ireland with a social and economic programme based on Democratic Socialist principles.

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Pádraig Mac Piarais.

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Goss and Gaughran Honoured

REPUBLICAN SINN FEIN held the annual Goss and Gaughran Commemoration on Sunday, August 7 in Dundalk to pay tribute to two fallen comrades of the 'forties' period, Richard Goss and Liam Gaughran. The parade, seventy to eighty strong, assembled at the Adelphi Cinema at 2.15pm and marched through the town to Saint Patrick's Cemetery led by the National Flag and Colour Party.

Veteran Republican Paddy Murphy, a close friend of Richard Goss, carried the Tricolour and the Clonboney marching tunes en route.

At the graveside, Paddy Kerr, Cathaoirleach, Comhairle Chúige Laighean chaired the proceedings. Mrs Rosemary Doran, Richard Goss's sister attended and those present remembered also Mrs Christina Bennett,

Richard's other sister, who died on June 25 last. After a decade of the Rosary, as Gaeilge, by Sinn Féin Councillor for Newry and Mourne, Eamon Larkin, wreaths were laid by Mattie Casey, County

Longford; the Willie Stewart Cumann, Dundalk and by Martin Calligan, Kilmurry/McMahon, County Clare on behalf of the Martin Keane Cumann, County Clare.

The oration was delivered by An Chathaoirleach, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Dáithí Ó Conaill. He spoke of Richard Goss's love for Ireland and how much he wanted freedom from English rule. He went on to say "Richard Goss was 'on the run' when he was captured by Free State soldiers in 1941 at the Casey home in County Longford. During his attempt to escape in the ensuing battle a

Free State soldier was shot and wounded. For that incident Richard Goss was tried by De Valera's Military Tribunal and was executed in Portlaoise on August 9, 1941, by a Free State firing squad."

Liam Gaughran had been active in the 1939 bombing campaign in Britain but unfortunately was detected and arrested in the same year. Tried and sentenced to Wakefield Prison, Liam fell into ill-health during his incarceration and died shortly after his release in 1946. The Commemoration concluded with the Pipe Band playing Amhrán na bhFiann.

Small Nations Conference in Corsica: EC-1992 Rejected

THE INTERNATIONAL "Ghjurnate" of the Corsican nationalist movement Unita Naziunalista took place at Corti in the centre of the island-nation on August 12, 13 and 14.

Republican Sinn Féin was represented by Ruairí Ó Bráidigh, Uachtarán and other invitees were present on behalf of the following: Crida (Catalonia), Herri Batasuna (Basque Country - Euskadi), ENA (Asturian national movement), EMGANN and UDB (Brittany), Parit Occitan (Occitania), UPLG (Guadeloupe) and CNCP (Martinique).

The first six movements represent nations incorporated into the Spanish and/or French states while the latter two came from Caribbean islands whose people have recently been putting up a very active struggle against French rule.

Partida Independentista Sardu were there from Sardinia which is ruled by Italy and the **FLNKS** from Kanaky ('New Caledonia' the French call it) in the Pacific Ocean. The FLNKS are at present engaged in negotiations with the Paris government regarding self-determination for their people.

Corti was the capital of Corsica until the French occupied the island in 1769 thus ending its national independence. A statue of their President Pasquale Paoli who led the resistance to the French stands in the centre of the town.

3000 ATTEND

The conference was held in three large marquees located at the edge of the town and it was open to the public. About 3,000

people attended the proceedings on each of the three days.

A press conference of the visitors was chaired by Leo Battesti, well-known to Irish Republicans for his interventions at Ard Fheiseanna, the latest being at the Spa Hotel, Co. Dublin last October.

The international debate on the theme "Which Europe - Attitudes to 1992" was the high point for the visiting delegations. The chair was taken by Antone Acquaviva, a veteran Corsican fighter.

TWO TRENDS

Here two trends were noticeable. The representatives of far-left parties in France and Italy - The Green Alliance (Antoine Waechter), TMRI (Gilbert Marquis), FGA (Maurice Najman), PSU, LCR and Democrazia Proletaria (Sardinian branch) were not so worried at the prospect of 1992 and the Single European Act.

They felt it was possible to ameliorate the consequences of the SEA and looked forward to increased co-operation with the

various national liberation movements.

The representatives of the oppressed nationalities, whether within Europe or in the Third World, were at one. They expressed a unanimous view that the re-vamped EEC of 1992 would destroy their economies and their national cultures.

They could not afford to wait, to stand by without action, until the rampant capitalism of the EEC with the SEA came to its fullest development and the "seeds of its own destruction" flowered.

In such a context of "in the long-run" we shall have been decimated beyond recovery, they said.

CORSICAN COALITION

The debate on Sunday, August 14 was "What type of Society for the Corsica of the Future?" This was



● The cover of the brochure for the 'Ghjurnate' weekend in Corti.

confined to Corsicans themselves and the platform of the 'Unita Naziunalista Coalition' was most interesting.

It comprised the Conculta (political organisation), APC (Association of Corsican parents), FFC (the two-year-old Corsican trade union which now represents 35 per cent of all workers on the island), FCCA (organisation of small, self-employed trades and crafts people), CSC (Union of third-level students), ANC (Union of second-level students), CGNC (Corsican Youth Movement), SCI (teachers movement - language).

The contributions from these organisations favoured the fullest development of Corsican resources in a planned manner in order to provide a living for their own people at home. It was strongly anti-colonialist in content - against both the old and the new colonialism.

The debate from the floor involved a wide range of opinion from the Simeoni brothers of UPC (autonomists within the French system) to the lawyer Marie-Hélène Mattei who has so ably represented many of the Corsican patriots in prison.

FLNC

Each night the largest marquee was crowded for a concert of national and traditional Corsican music and singing. On the last night a dramatic interven-



● The national flag of Corsica.

tion was made by a party of five FLNC (military resistance movement) in battledress and balacavas.

The leader read a statement calling for a response from the new French government to their recent truce and condemning 1992 as a tightening of the grip of French colonialism on their people with destructive consequences.

On Sunday morning Mass was said in Corsican - a rare event in a population which is 70 per cent Corsican-speaking - by the Abbé Mondoloni, recently released from a French prison.

He and the Secretary-General of Unita Naziunalista, J.B. Rotily-Forcicoli ("Batti") served six months for their part in a demonstration against the visit of French Interior Minister Pasqua to Ajaccio, the island's capital, last year.

Throughout the conference a display was mounted and items were on sale by 'Risposta', (Response)

the organisation in support of the 38 Corsican political prisoners who are scattered in jails throughout the French state. This makes visits involving journeys of up to 1,000 miles by their relatives extremely difficult and costly.

JAMES DOHERTY

One recently released prisoner, Yves Stella spoke of meeting James Doherty of Cruit Island, Co. Donegal in La Santé prison in Paris where he is awaiting trial arising out of the capture of the Eskund arms-ship last year.

From the Pacific to the Caribbean to the Mediterranean to the Atlantic the representatives of the national liberation movements had a common analysis - against colonialism, the EEC and the SEA of 1992; for comradely co-operation in struggle towards national independence and the development of their own countries' resources for the benefit of their own peoples.

BUNDORAN 1988

A THOUSAND people gathered in the Co. Donegal town of Bundoran on Saturday, August 27, to honour the memory of the ten 1981 Hunger-strike Martyrs with a march and rally.

Led by a colour party and marching bands from the Glens of Antrim and Dungiven the crowd who came from every part of Ireland braved heavy showers of rain to hear the speeches and welcome relatives of Martin Hurson, Joe Mc Donnell and Kevin Lynch, who died on hunger-strike seven years ago.

Clr. Joe O'Neill, Cathaoirleach, told the crowd that Fianna Fáil and Charlie Haughey had betrayed the Irish people that morning by handing over Robert Russell to a foreign oppressor. He reminded them that a similar betrayal took place in

1981 when Fianna Fáil did nothing while men in Long Kesh starved for justice.

APPEASEMENT

Bob Loughman spoke on behalf of the New York Emerald Society Police Band and stated that Charlie Haughey was no better than Ronald Reagan in his appeasement of Margaret Thatcher.

Brendan Hurson from Tyrone, a brother of Hunger-Striker Martin Hurson had a simple message: "The struggle will have to go on. We can't lose. We have to win."

Mike Flannery, founder of Noraid and founder

member and trustee of Cumann na Saoirse, USA,

stated that the Gardaí had become part and parcel of the RUC: "If they are Irishmen why don't they stand up and tell the despicable wretch Haughey that they are not going to do his dirty work."

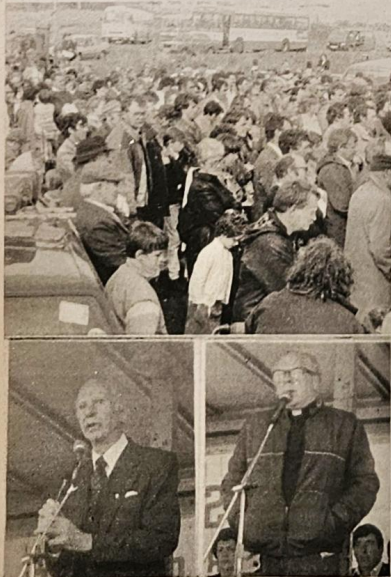
"Peace is only going to come when England gets out of Ireland, bag and baggage, when the war is over and Ireland will be one nation, free and indivisible."

Fr. Des Wilson of Belfast said that the British government was the last remaining tyrannical and vicious government in Europe. It must be chastised, it must be disciplined and it must be removed from Ireland once

and for all.

"When a minister for Justice transports one of our citizens into the hands of a vicious and immoral regime he has done a vicious and immoral thing." He suggested that at the next election he should be removed from office. "He has acted immorally and he must go. That is what democracy is about."

He concluded by stating: "Honour your minorities, your small band of great people who have stood up against the might of that vicious regime and not only will win but they have won. And by this time next year may we have half and more of our last chapter well written."





A RECENT issue of *Comhar*, the Irish language monthly, contained a highly controversial interview by Liam O Muirthile, an RTE Nuacht journalist and poet, with that other Cork-born controversialist in RTE, Mr. Eoghan Harris. Harris a senior producer with the station which he joined in 1966 has been recognised for years as one of the most influential moles within the Montrose goldfish bowl, if only because, for a good many years, he has been distinguishing himself more as a 'stimulating' trainer of young RTE producers than as the radical and hard-working current affairs producer on the ground who helped to build up *Féach* as well as *Seven Days* in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

In practice Harris's current affairs career in RTE ran into trouble as far back as 1972, when as one of the leading ideological gurus behind the Officials, later to become SFWP, and finally, the Workers' Party of today, he publicly opposed entry into the EEC.

Later Mr. Harris was one of the producers still in current affairs, in the mid-Seventies who is believed to have caused the new Minister responsible for RTE, Dr. Conor Cruise

O'Brien, to change his own publicly stated stand, and re-write the Section 31 directive in a manner and with a disregard for the results thrown up by electoral processes that is little without parallel in Western Europe.

But Dr. O'Brien was not the only person who was changing his mind. So was the ideological brass of the Officials and in ways that were as fundamental as the row within the militants of the Official IRA who finally broke ranks and estab-

lished the INLA in 1975.

The fact that the INLA was an offshoot of the Official IRA originally, was something which was hardly ever mentioned in RTE programming at a time when the full resources of some very powerful interests were brought together to suggest that the only real violence in the North was Provo violence, and that if this group which, by common consent, did not even exist in August 1969, left the arena, then everything

would be more or less all right.

The full horrors and extent in both geographic and numerical terms of the on-going Loyalist murder campaign against random individual Catholics whose selection as targets derived only from the fact that they belonged to the Northern Catholic community, is also a chapter of recent Irish History which was badly documented by our 'national broadcasting network'.

Yet not until the British General Election of 1979, when RTE Current Affairs programming treated most of the issues in the 12 Northern constituencies (as was the case then) as if there was no on-going national or constitutional problem, and the only real issues on the ground were economic decline and unemployment etc. to be treated in a general 'UK' context, did the ideological evolution of the

Workers' Party and the parallel reflection of this ideological trend within RTE begin to make headlines in Dublin.

MARXIST UNIONISTS

By then, the Workers' Party had effectively become a Marxist Unionist party in that it had accepted the constitutional position of the North and concentrated its political efforts now on promoting



a Marxist alternative to what it saw as the conservative consensus of most other groups. By now also the WP think-tank had dropped its opposition to the EEC and was beginning to chart its future

"in Europe" along lines broadly similar to the Euro-Communist/Socialist Groupings of France and Italy.

The radical break from traditionalist Sinn Féin thinking was so dramatic that the WP was now no longer very worried about multinational capitalist investment in Ireland.

Many saw these industries not only as a chance to introduce new modern technological benefits into Ireland, that had little prospect of home-growth, but also as arenas in which the new skilled work-force might prove fertile breeding ground for the next phase of what for the Workers' Party was still a graded, stage by stage progression to state Socialism.

The tough firm control of ideology in the WP was as marked as ever. Eoghan Harris's contribution to the changes and the way in which things were going was known to be important.

FREE STATERS — IRISH TRAITORS

Part 7 Le Gearóid Mac Cárthaigh



● Jackie Griffith.

ON JULY 4, 1943 Jackie Griffith of Dublin was riding a bicycle down Holles Street, Dublin. A squad car approached him from behind. No warning was given and he was shot dead, in cold blood, with a burst from a Thompson sub-machine gun. Jackie had escaped nine months previously from Mountjoy Jail.

John Hinchey died in Mountjoy Jail on December 28, 1942.

Charlie Kerins, Chief-of-Staff, IRA was executed on December 1, 1944. He was a native of Tralee, Co. Kerry. He was charged before the Military Tribunal with the murder of

Detective Sergeant Dennis O'Brien, a Broy Harrier in Dublin a few years before. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Despite the fact that Dennis O'Brien's widow appealed for his life, the British hangman, Pierre-point, was brought across from England and Charlie Kerins was hanged in Mountjoy. He was the last Republican to die on the scaffold in the Free State.

On the night before his execution a large gathering of sympathisers, men, women and children assembled outside the gate of Mountjoy. When they knelt in the road to recite the Rosary for the man who was about to die, a large force of Free State police baton-charged them.

BOYS FROM THE CURRAGH

The crowd, when they got back on their feet, formed a parade and marched to O'Connell Street to hold a meeting outside the GPO. This meeting was again baton-charged but people were on their feet this time and able to fight back. One

uniformed police officer directing his men like all good generals from well in the rear was heard that night instructing his men to be sure to get the 'boys from the Curragh'. A number of us present that night had been recently released from the Curragh Internment Camp. Well, the boys from the Curragh gave better than they got that night!

DEATH SENTENCE

On May 11, 1946 Seán McCaughey died on hunger and thirst strike in Portlaoise Prison. Seán had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of the late Stephen Hayes, the arch informer. His sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment as a result of a violent protest by the late Cardinal McRory, the then Catholic Primate of all Ireland. McCaughey had gone on hunger and thirst strike as a protest against vile conditions then existing in the prison.

At the inquest, the prison doctor was asked by the legal representatives of the relatives "If you had a dog at home would you treat it in the manner in which



● Charlie Kerins.

Seán McCaughey was treated in Portlaoise Prison?" The doctor answered "I would not".

As a result of the public outcry following the death of McCaughey conditions improved in the prison. The men were given back their own clothes, allowed to associate together and allowed to write letters.

In 1947 a new Free State party led by Seán McBride was formed. They copied Fianna Fáil in 1931 making great propaganda out of the prisoners in Portlaoise Prison and promised that if elected in the General Election which was due that year in the Free State they would release these prisoners. I had many arguments with people at the time who while claiming to be Re-

publicans said it would be worth voting for the new party, Clann na Poblachta, so as to get the prisoners out. My argument was that Fianna Fáil had let the prisoners out of Arbour Hill when they were elected in 1932 but had them back in again in 1934 and look what they had done in the years after.

1948 ELECTIONS

However in the 1948 election Fianna Fáil's power was broken for a short while. A coalition government consisting of Fine Gael, led by John A. Costello, Clann na Poblachta and other smaller parties was formed.



● Seán Mac Caughey.

BLACK COFFINS
At Easter 1939 two black coffins had been carried in the Easter Commemorat-

ion parade in Dublin, in memory of Barnes and McCormack who had been hanged in England earlier that year. In the Free State Dáil the following week Jerry Boland, the Free State Minister for Justice, referring to the black coffins made the following statement: "If the IRA want coffins, I will fill plenty of them for them, they need not carry empty ones". He further stated that "he would only have to intern 200 men and the ugly head of the IRA would be buried for all time".

He certainly carried out his promise to fill coffins, his interned nearly 2000 people but he is dead and buried himself now while the Republican Movement still lives on as it always shall until a 32 county government is functioning for the Irish people.

LOW KEY

The Coalition Government played a fairly low key part in their acts against Republicans, they could not afford to do otherwise of course with the kind of set-up they had. When the 1956 Campaign started they again started to arrest and imprison Republicans.

the articulate post-Nationalist rhetoric was so admired in RTE circles that the current affairs producer went on the *Late Late Show* to talk about it. Suggestions that this was inappropriate were broad-ly hinted in *Magill* magazine at the time, because of the part Eoghan, and, it was said, his wife Ann, Assistant Editor of the *Sunday Independent*

times, that the RTE decision to remove him from mainstream current affairs in 1979 was probably inevitable. There has been no attempt to explain the stark changes in ideological position, even though the Editor of *Cúrsaí* in his latest *Comhar* interview with O Muirthile stresses that the Workers' Party is by far the "most ideological" party on the scene, and

Griffin, Catherine McGuinness and Risteard O Glaisne (no less!) should be doing and how Republicans and "Catholic dissidents" should help them to express their 'real' feelings as Protestants!

INFILTRATION STRATEGY

Eoghan Harris is only one of a tight group of Workers' Party ideologists who were slipped into important operational and editorial decision-taking positions in RTE over the years. Apart from the planned infiltration strategy of the Marxist party itself — which targeted the trade unions, student bodies and some sections of the 26-county Civil Service like the Revenue Commissioners and Foreign Affairs, as well as RTE, as part of its long-term programme — the rise of WP influence in Montrose was aided by dedicated trade union activism and a curious management double-think that

they played the anti-Republican card, even to the extent of turning RTE into a virtual pro-Loyalist mouthpiece where Northern issues were involved.

The trick, when Fianna Fáil came back into Government, was to distance yourself from WP attitudes as soon as the final product became so outrageous that moderate Nationalist and SDLP people were asking the Dublin Government how it was that the Stickers, who were virtually without representation in any form in the Six Counties, always had their say, while whole areas of Northern Nationalist opinion were neglected or misrepresented. RTE was of course compelled by law to refrain from featuring the views of elected Sinn Féin members.

Harris opted for producer-training in the 1980s — one of the most interesting outcomes of which was the famous memo produced after Enniskillen. And though Montrose management has tried to get things improved somewhat (while retaining the anti-Republican Section 31 ban in a form that is much wider than the legal interpretation of the 26-county government directive — as per the memo by Brian Mac Aonghusa after Gay Byrne got into a spot of bother) the matter is still far from being resolved.

STICKIE IDEOLOGISTS
Some of the top half

dozen Stickey ideologists have been promoted in recent times. These include the former Gay Byrne Hour Producer who has now gone over to 'Morning Ireland' after the Jenny McGeever affair.

'CURSAI — THE WORKERS' PROGRAMME'

Mr. Harris, has been called back to edit *Cúrsaí* — effectively responsible for Irish language television programming — a full decade after he was withdrawn from Features programming which by his own admission he had been asked to undertake in the late 1970s after his Current Affairs involvement became too hot.



Irish language viewers must bear this in mind when they are told again this autumn that their Current Affairs needs are being met by *Cúrsaí*. They should ask themselves how much of *Cúrsaí* is genuinely concerned with serious political ideas or current affairs stories, and if they are happy that the person who gave the *Comhar* interview to Liam O Muirthile, should have such key editorial responsibility for tele-programming as Gaeilge.

They should also of course note the major gaps, the missing items, issues, voices and spokespersons for which *Cúrsaí* has become famous. It is almost as glaring as *Today Tonight* in the Joe Mulholland days, especially where the North is concerned. Thus nationally-minded people in West Belfast refuse to speak to *Cúrsaí* even when assured they will be allowed to 'explain' the Republican viewpoint banned by law from RTE.

It has also been noted that great care is taken by *Cúrsaí* when dealing with general community activities in Belfast lest some 'unclean' person might 'infiltrate' their own local community activities on film. No Harris programme will ever be caught making the same mistake as the Gay Byrne Hour. Republican wives who are separated from their husbands due to unemployment (never mind imprisonment!) will never appear on *Cúrsaí* — The Workers' Programme!

Meanwhile Brian Mac Aonghusa, who sought to justify the 'mistake' on the basis that Gay Byrne was talking about unemployment, not the North, was not only passed over for the post of Director of Radio. He has since taken early retirement! The Harris Roadshow goes on while Eoghan dreams of Hollywood money for his version of the 'real' Michael Collins.



● RTE censorship — News selection, news repetition.

had played in re-writing the Workers' Party policies especially about the role of the multinationals and EEC membership, were dismissed as a vendetta.

Yet Mr. Harris, who has just completed a year as Editor of RTE's *Cúrsaí* series, has admitted in recent

that his own conversion to Marxism more or less parallels the Goulding/Mac Giolla drift in that direction in the 1960s.

There are also references to what are described as "Uncle Tom Protestants" (people like Archbishop Donal Caird, Dean Victor



saw an alliance in many cases between the rabid anti-Republican rantings of the Stickers and pro-British and Blueshirt elements that came to power in RTE while Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien was Minister in the mid-1970s.

The more the Stickers felt the heat, the more

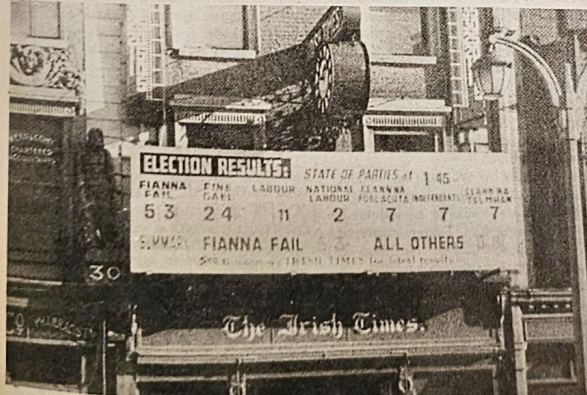
country. Internment was back again.

INTERMENT

Internment was again started in 'The Glasshouse' in the Curragh. After a few weeks the smaller of

the then Chairperson of the Irish Red Cross as his assistant. They were informed by our OC that no member of the Irish Red Cross would be received by us and the Inter-

In 1957 when Fianna Fáil got back into power, with Charlie Haughey as Minister for Justice things changed back to what they had been prior to 1948. The Military Tribunal was re-activated. In early May



● 1948 election results in the 26 Counties coming in. The final breakdown left Fianna Fáil with 67 seats, others with 79 seats.

of that year an RUC man was shot dead in an ambush near Jonesboro in Co. Armagh. The British Ambassador to Ireland called on De Valera the following day, it was a Friday. The following night the Ard Chomhairle of Sinn Féin was arrested at a meeting in their office in Middle Abbey Street, Dublin. Many more were arrested all over the

two camps which had been used in the 1940s was re-opened. An invitation was sent to the International Red Cross by the Republican Movement to come and inspect conditions there. The Irish Red Cross had refused to do so in the 1940s. A representative of the International Red Cross arrived one day to inspect the camp with Mrs. Tom Barry,

national representative was told of the attitude of the Irish body in the '40s. Mrs. Barry had to withdraw while the International representative carried out his inspection and listened to complaints from us. Some improvements in conditions followed.

Some men were to remain in prison until after the ceasefire in 1961.

(to be continued)

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 month 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

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 _____

THE OCEAN BAR

Main Street, Bundoran
Co. Donegal

Pros:
Joe and Mary O'Neill
Telephone: 072-41641

PETER CUNNINGHAM ELECTRICAL

36, Old Bawn Avenue
Tallaght, Dublin 24

PAT McCARRY

Motor Body Repair
Specialists

Grantham Place, SCR
Dublin 8
Telephone: 754811

GALWAY MARKS 1st ALL-IRELAND

SEVERAL THOUSAND people attended a day of celebration and remembrance on the banks of the Shannon in Meelick, Co. Galway on Sunday, July 31st last to mark the centenary of the first All-Ireland Hurling Final between Thurles Blues (Tipperary Champions) and Meelick (Galway Champions).

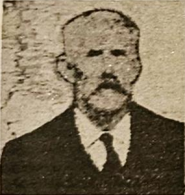
The 1887 final was played in Farrell's Field, Birr, Co. Offaly on Easter Sunday, April 1, 1888 and victory on the day went to the Tipperary team.

The captain of the Galway team, Pat Madden, was remembered in his native parish with the unveiling of a headstone over his grave beside the 500-year-old Meelick Church by the President of the GAA, Offalyman John Dowling.

Inside this former Franciscan Abbey is a plaque marking the final resting place of another Madden — Dr. Richard Robert Madden, the historian of the United Irishmen, who died in 1886 and was buried in his native Meelick.

HISTORIC 'REPLAY'

The day's events continued with a 'replay' of the first All-Ireland in Meelick Sportsfield that afternoon. The 21-a-side game was played in traditional style with the crooked hockey-stick type of hurleys and goal posts with point scoring posts on either side of them. The Meelick team, which included former Galway star



● Pat Madden.

Seán Silke, won the 'replay' by 2-9 to 2-7.

A minor camogie match between Galway and Offaly and a senior hurling challenge between the same counties were also played. Due to the meeting of the two counties in the All-Ireland semi-final on the following Sunday, August 7, the teams were mostly made up of under-21 players. In the event, Offaly triumphed in Meelick by 3-6 to 0-11.

An excellent souvenir brochure was produced for the occasion by Pádraig Rooney of Eyrecourt for the Meelick-Eyrecourt GAA Club. It contains a wealth of information on the social and political context of the 1887 final and the bitter aftermath in this part of East Galway in the 1880s.

The history of hurling is told in the brochure with reference to the importance of the game as "a bond of Irishness and a vehicle to freedom". Hurling matches were used to organise resistance to British rule and at no time was this more true than in the era of Pat Madden.

FENIANS AND LAND LEAGUERS

Most of the Meelick All-Ireland team were Fenians and active in the Land

League resistance to landlordism. For this they were to suffer and evictions and emigration decimated the team within a year of the historic final. In the Autumn of 1887 17 families were evicted in the Meelick-Eyrecourt area.

Pat Madden himself was evicted in October 1888

According to local tradition his attendance at a Land League/IRB meeting in Killimor was the immediate cause of his eviction. A fellow player, Paddy Cullen, who was also at the meeting, was tipped off and escaped to America.

More evictions followed. James Lynam a retired US

army officer and the non-playing captain (or coach) of the All-Ireland team was evicted from 300 acres at Feaghmore for his well-known IRB affiliations.

By the end of 1888 Patrick Larkin of Killimor had been imprisoned for selling an evicted widow's hay in order to support her — he was also a well-known Fenian at national level and played in the backs for the All-Ireland team.

In 1889 Meelick was unable to enter a team in the first Galway county championships. Evictions and emigration had destroyed the team.

FIRST SLIOTAR

The historic final in Birr on Easter Sunday 1888 also saw the introduction of the first modern day sliotar, invented by another member of the Galway panel, Johnny Callinan of Ballycahill between Tynagh and Killimor. Callinan was unable to take the field in the match due to a broken collar bone.

Though an Chomórach le Aifreann sa Gaeltacht leigh an tAthair Page, sa Teach Phobail i Mílíc,



● John Dowling unveils the headstone to Pat Madden.

from his 65-acre farm in Meelick by the emergency eviction squad. His invalided mother was carried out on a mattress and left on the side of the road. A group of Fenians from Borrisokane who arrived shortly afterwards were dissuaded by the old woman from shooting the new tenant, Ned Horseman.

Pat Madden found work as a casual labourer but never got his farm back and he died in Loughrea Workhouse on November 20, 1945 aged 86.

TIPPERARY (Thurles): All-Ireland Champions 1887 (photographed 1910).

Back Row: D. Maher (Killinan), J. Sullivan (Thurles), E. Murphy (Thurles), J. Ryan (Drumbane), J. Mockler (Two Mile Borris), E. Lambes (Drumbane), T. Burke (Boheonamona), C. Callanan (Killinan), — Davern (Killinan), M. Maher (Killinan); Second Row: P. Ryan (Mullunbrack), D. Maher (Killinan), J. Stapleton (Boheonamona), T. Maher (Killinan), J. Ryan (Two Mile Borris), D. Ryan (Two Mile Borris), J. Dwyer (Two Mile Borris);

Front Row: M. Carrol (Drumbane), M. McNamara (Thurles), J. Butler (Thurles). Tom Healy (Cooleroo) who scored the goal is not included in the photograph.

GALWAY (Meelick): Patrick Larkin (Killimor), John Mannion (Hearsbrook), Owen Griffen (Killimor), John Saunders (Killimor), Thomas Foley (Clonacusha), Michael Conway, Michael Kelly (Fahy), John Coulahan (Kealogue Island), Patrick Haverty (Clonacusha), James Haverty (Clonacusha), Martin Griffen (Killimor), Jack Lowery (Ramore), Darby Mannion (Hearsbrook), Michael Mannion (Meelick), Michael John Cosgrove (Quansboro), Arthur Cosgrove (Quansboro), Pat Madden (Captain, Meelick), Pat Mannion (Maugheneerla), Patrick Cullen (Meelick), Thomas Hanly (Fahy), Michael Foley (Clonacusha).

fleadh cheoil na hÉireann

MAR BHUILLE faoi thuairim mealladh timpeall céad 'is caoga míle daoine ó chéin is ó chongar chuig Cathair Chill Chainnigh ar an deireadh seachtaine deireanach de Mí Lúnasa le haghaidh an príomh comórtais cultúrtha sa tír atá faoi scáth Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann 'se sin Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann.

Ba é seo an tríú uair an chathair ársa chlocha seo a bheith mar óstach don chomórtais coitianta bliantúil agus de réir urlabhraí na heagrafocht d'éirigh léi thar barr.

Ghlac dhá mhíle seinteoír páirt sna comórthas eagsúla ar thóir ar an nduais sin 'Curadh na hÉireann' éacht mór na linne seo de bharr caighdeán na ceoltóirí. Gabh mo léithscéal, de dheasca easpa spáis ní féidir na torthaí iomlána a thabhairt, ach seo cuid dona seinteoír ar éirigh leo san eárnáil (ós

cionn 18): Bríd Harper, an Fhídhil; Elaine Ní Raghallaigh, Coventry, an Concertina; Kim Ní Phléimeann, Ros Comáin, an Chláirseach; Brian Mc Namara, Contae Liatroma, an Pib Uilleann; Pat Bass, Loch Garman, Banjo; Willie Slattery, Tíobraid Arann, Portaireacht; Burren Set, Inis, Contae an Chláir, Seiteanna; Risteard O hEidin, Contae na Gaillimhe agus Mháradáic; Oistín, Baile Átha Cliath, Amhránaíocht; Méabh Boylan, Doire, Piano.

Lasmuigh ar sráideanna na cathrach agus an t-ádh leis an aimsir go ginearálta, chualathas na seisiún 'gan ullmhú' mar a déarfá. Anseo agus ansíúid i ndoirse na siopaí bhí neart ceoil le cloistéid.

I mBARR A REIME

Shíúid mé timpeall na cathrach maidin Dé Domhnaigh agus bhaineas lán taitneamh as, ach go háirithe na damhsóirí ag déanamh seiteanna. Bhí sídsán i mbarr a réime agus chomh luath sin sa lál.

Chas mé ar Phaddy Tunney ('The Stone Fiddle'). Eisean an fear a bhíuil bua na cainte aige. Is cosúil go mbeid leabhar nua uaidh ar ball.

Rud speisialta a rá faoi na bannaí máirseála, go háirithe na páistí óige. Tá comghairdeas tuille ag gach duine a raibh baint acu leo. Tugtar miseach chroí duit máirseáil faoi lán seo a fheiceáil, na gasúir gléasta i gceoltaí éide álainn agus iad ag baint taitneamh as cuimse as an geomórtais. Taispeántas a bhí i mbéal na ndaoine i rith na deireadh seachtaine ar fad.

Istigh sna títhe tábhairní bhí an chraic agus an cheol go fhíochtach ar fad. O maidin go hoíche bhí an chuid is mó

díobh lán go doras agus na seisiúin faoi lán seoil acu. Is ann a bhí na carachtair, iad gléasta i ngach saghas éadaigh ildaite.

Seinteoírí bodhráin agus an chuid is mó díobh ag iarraidh níos mó ar ón tslua ina thimpeall, dar liomsa. A leithéid ól a bhí caite stair ní fhaca mé riamh. Ní raibh teorann ar bith le feiceáil ar an meáid airgead a bhí á chaitheamh ar nós go raibh sé ag dul sa faisean agus cár go cluais orthu ag gáire, na tábhairneoirí!

Cúig mhíliún punt bónas a bhí ag lucht gnó sa chathair agus a timpeallacht agus má thógar san áireamh go raibh an t-ádh leat leaba a fháil i gCeatharlach fuair siad é!

Ar an iomlán bhí lucht eagraithe imeachtaí na deireadh seachtaine lán sásta leis a gceol oibre agus mar sin ba chóir duinn mar Éireannaigh comghairdeas a dhéanamh leo. 'Sé ceol ár dtíre, croí ár dtíre ar nós ár dtéanga a bhíuil clú agus cáil aici ar fud an domhain.

Comghairdeas freisin le gach duine a ghlac páirt sna comórtais, na buaiteoirí agus na caillúnaite. Ach ní dóigh liom go raibh aon caillúnaí i gCill Chainnigh le haghaidh Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann. Idir óg 'is aosta ba léir go raibh ann na geodáta bliain acu ann. Go maire an comórtais cultúrtha seo i bhfad. Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann, mo cheol thú!



Eibhlin Ní Chrualaí

EIBHLIN NÍ CHRUALAÍ, of Maryville, Ballintemple, Cork — known to many in her earlier days of social campaigning as Ellen Crowley of Belrose, Upton, Co. Cork — died on Sunday 12 June, 1988.

Críostóir de Baróid had been asked by the family, at Eibhlin's own request, to speak the final words of parting at the obsequies of the woman whom he described as a life-long campaigner "who strove to give life to a dream that was dreamt in the heart and that only the heart can hold".

He mourned with her relatives in their loss but also for himself and her many close friends and for the deprived of the human race, who were the poorer for the passing of a woman of the stature, compassion and social commitment of Eibhlin Ní Chrualaí.

She was, he reminded the mourners, a life-long

Irish Republican and Socialist "who squandered the splendid years attempting impossible things, deeming them alone worth the toil" and no more splendid epitaph could be written for any human being.

SOCIAL VISION

Her Republicanism and Socialism were based on a commitment to all humanity, the Republicanism of a Michael Davitt, with a range of social vision which extended far beyond the shores of her beloved Ireland, to embrace all deprived and suffering mankind, even to the shores of the African continent where the greater part of her life as a teacher

had been spent in the service of its people: "Her heart has been heavy with the grief of mothers, her eyes have been wet with the tears of children, her shame has been their shame".

Her childhood in Belrose, Upton, in the West Cork of the 1920s had seen the renaissance of a nation which the wise men had deemed to be beyond redemption. The years between were those of a woman who never grew old and never grew tired of tilting the lance in defence of defenceless people.

She retained to the end the enthusiasm of her youth, sparked to life in the early hopeful heroic climate of a nation reborn for great things but stifled by the disillusionment of civil war. Her greying years were clouded by the sadness of the Northern conflict and particularly by the baseness of fellow Irishmen and women who consented and connived to extradite young Irish people to the barbarism of

their persecutors.

She was a woman of intense generosity whose heart, whose home and whose purse were ever open to those who suffered for justice sake "for this she had heard in her heart, that a man shall scatter, not hoard". Nowhere was this generosity more evident than in her support for our defenceless Northern people and in the cause of alleviating human suffering she made no distinction of religious or political convictions, as became a true Irish Republican and Socialist.

Críostóir de Baróid concluded with the very appropriate verse:

*Then toll for the brave
but shed no tear,
Unflinchingly from birth
to bier,
She battled on her long
career,
To break oppression's
rod,
And such as she need
have no fear,
To meet the freeman's
God.*

South Down Martyrs Honoured

TWO SEPARATE ceremonies in Co. Down during August saw large crowds in attendance to honour the sacrifice of Volunteers James Carlin, Martin Curran and Paul Magorrian who gave their lives for Ireland in the early 1970s.

The first commemoration took place on Sunday August 14 at the grave of Vol. Paul Magorrian in Aughinsafin, Castlewellaan. He was killed in action in August, 1974 while engag-

ing British Crown Forces in his native South Down.

The simple ceremony at the graveside was attended by the Magorrian family and chaired by Danny Fitzpatrick. A decade of

the Rosary in Irish was recited by Séamas O Caoil and Séamas McCrickard laid a wreath on behalf of South Down Republican Sinn Féin. Councillor Frank McCarry from the Glens of Antrim gave the oration. The ceremony finished with a lament from the lone piper, Pádraic Rooney.

On the following Sun-

day, August 21 the second commemoration took place at the graves of Vols. James Carlin and Martin Curran at Downpatrick. They were killed on active service on August 26, 1974.

Séamas O Caoil was the chairman at the graveside and called on Joseph McCrickard to say a decade of the Rosary. Marie Carlin then laid a wreath. Cllr. Frank McCarry gave the oration at the graveside.

ROGER CASEMENT REMEMBERED

ON SUNDAY July 31 last Republicans in the Glens of Antrim held a commemoration in Murlough Bay, outside Ballycastle, to honour the executed 1916 leader and Antrim man Roger Casement.

Murlough was the place where Casement wished to be buried but this wish was denied to him, firstly by the British government after his execution on August 3, 1916 when he was interred in the prison yard in Pentonville in England.

Vice-President of Republican Sinn Féin.

EXPLOITED PEOPLES

In his oration, Tony Ruane recalled the events of Casement's life from his humanitarian work for the exploited peoples of the Congo and the Amazon to his death on a British scaffold as a brave and dedicated Irish Republican. He continued:

"In the USA and in Germany Roger Casement devoted all his time and energy in preparation for a supreme effort to drive England's occupation forces from our country. 1916 gave the people of Ireland an opportunity to get off their knees and with arms in their hands to demand their freedom. That was Casement's desire and wish.

"O'Dwyer of Limerick said in answer to the

Butcher Maxwell in 1916: "God made Ireland a nation and while grass grows and water runs there will always be men willing to dare and die for her".

"The young freedom fighters of our own day possess the same version of patriotism and unselfish love of country as the Fenians, as the men of 1916, as Casement, MacSwiney, MacCurran, McKelvey, McCaughey and Sands, and all their noble comrades of the distant and recent past."

"To those who would tell us that the cause of Republicanism can best be served through Leinster House, Stormont or Westminster we answer that Republicans know to their great cost that this is a lie. Stepping-stones and compromisers will never bring about the freedom of Ireland."

In conclusion Tony Ruane said: "The spirit of Casement shines like a guiding star, fills young hearts with courage and determination and patriotism and keeps the flag

of the Republic of Ireland free from the stain of dishonour so that one day all true hearts will again bear it proudly to victory, unity and peace."

TOM FALVEY

AS WE go to press we have learned of the tragic death in New York of Tom Falvey, a native of Kilflynny, Co. Kerry, who was a life-long Republican.

Tom was one of the first to support the stand of Republican Sinn Féin in November 1986. His remains are being brought back to his native Kerry for burial. Obituary in October issue.

COMHBHRÓN

DELANEY, Sincere sympathy is extended to Peggy and Maureen Delaney, Dublin, on the death of their aunt who died on August 5th. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a hanam.

FALVEY, The Ard Chomhairle of Republican Sinn Féin extends its deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Tom Falvey, New York (and Kilflynny, Co. Kerry) who was tragically killed in an accident on August 25. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a hanam.

MALONE, At its meeting on Sunday, 21 August, Comhairle na Mumhan passed a vote of sympathy with Tomás Malone, Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare on

the death last month of his wife.

MORRIS, Sincere sympathy is extended to Michael Morris, St. Theresa's Road, Roscommon on the death of his wife Aine (Nan) on August 29. Sympathy is also extended to daughters Mary and Brid and sons Jerome, Noel and Michael. From the staff of SAOIRSE, Dublin. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá hanam.

MURPHY, Republican Sinn Féin in Cork extends sincere sympathy to the Murphy family, Cork on the death of their mother Catherine who died on August 17. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a hanam.

I gCUIMHNE

CARLIN, Vol. James; **CURRAN**, Vol. Martin — 16th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Vols. James Carlin and Martin Curran, killed on active service on August 26, 1972. Remembered with pride by the Carlin family, Downpatrick.

CARLIN, Vol. James; **CURRAN**, Vol. Martin — 16th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Vols. James Carlin and Martin Curran who were killed on active service on August 26, 1972. Always remembered by the Peter McNulty Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Killoco, Co. Down.

CARLIN, Vol. James; **CURRAN**, Vol. Martin — 16th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Vols. James Carlin and Martin Curran who were killed on active service on August 26, 1972. Always remembered by the Peter McNulty Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Killoco, Co. Down.

CARLIN, Vol. James; **CURRAN**, Vol. Martin — 16th Anniversary. In proud and loving memory of Vols. James Carlin and Martin Curran who were killed on active service on August 26, 1972. Always remembered by the Peter McNulty Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Killoco, Co. Down.

August 26, 1972. Remembered with pride by South Down Martyrs Cumann, RSF, Castlewellaan, Co. Down.

MAGORRIAN, Vol. Paul — 14th Anniversary. In loving memory of Vol. Paul Magorrian, Castlewellaan, Co. Down, killed in action by British Crown Forces on August 14, 1974. Always remembered by the Peter McNulty Cumann, RSF, Killoco, Co. Down.

MAGORRIAN, Vol. Paul — 14th Anniversary. In proud memory of Vol. Paul Magorrian, Castlewellaan, Co. Down who was killed in action on August 14, 1974. Always remembered by South Down Martyrs Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Castlewellaan, Co. Down.

BEANNACTAI

DELANEY/GALLIGAN Republican Sinn Féin extends best wishes and con-

gratulations to Peggy Delaney, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin and Larry Galligan on the occasion of their wedding on 2nd September.

Emmet Trainor

ARMAGH CITY Republicans turned out in large numbers on June 28 last for the funeral of Emmet Pearse Trainor who died suddenly in tragic circumstances.

A well-known musician, Emmet is survived by his wife Kathleen, son Dermot, father Hughie, mother Jean and brother and sisters.

Emmet Trainor was seriously injured, along with his son Dermot and another man, by a Loyalist car bomb in Edward Street, Armagh in 1983. A UDR soldier is currently serving life for the attack, which was claimed by the

'Protestant Action Force'. Hughie Trainor is a well-known veteran Republican who played the Last Post at Republican Easter Commemorations in Armagh and district for many years.

SAOIRSE offers its deepest sympathy to the family, relatives and friends of Emmet Trainor. Go ndéana Dia na Glóire trócaire ar a hanam.



● Left to right: Séan Keenan, Cllr. Frank McCarry and Tony Ruane at Murlough Bay.

'National Security' Irish Style

TALK of "National Security" policies is mostly confined to oppressive regimes in the Third World such as Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala etc.

These regimes, in order to hold their grip on power when faced with economic bankruptcy and popular unrest, spend more and more money (or 'aid') on "National Security" i.e. the Army, Police and Political Police who in varying degrees harass and intimidate the citizens.

As the economic and social cut-backs (usually on the orders of the international banks) grow more severe the state becomes

more repressive, employing more and more force to control the people.

The political clout of the 'security forces' increases with their numbers and they increasingly dictate policy.

We are familiar with this in the occupied Six Counties of Ireland. Could it happen in the 26 Counties also? It already is. The huge new Garda Barracks being erected around the country are the most visible signs of this as the photos above show.

Other recent edifices have been built in Ennis, Co. Clare and in Mill Street, Galway City (known locally as 'Mill Street Blues'). SAOIRSE welcomes any other information from around the country on this recent 'growth industry'.



● Above: Newly-built Naas Garda Barracks. Below: Tallaght Barracks, Co. Dublin.



IMEACHTAI

National Graves Association
Sligo Branch

NOBLE SIX
COMMEMORATION

Sunday, September 11
Speaker: Brendan Magill
Assemble:
Rathormack 3pm

VOLUNTEER
PATRICK GILL
COMMEMORATION

Unveiling of Memorial
Sunday afternoon
September 25

Jamestown Cemetery
Carrick-On-Shannon
over the grave of Vol.
Patrick Gill, shot dead by
British Crown Forces in
Drumsna Village,
September 1920

Speakers: Sean Keenan,
Derry
Ruairí O Brádaigh,
Uachtarán Shinn
Féin Poblachta

County Roscommon
IRA Commemoration
Committee.

KERRY

No. 3

MEMORIAL RESTORED

Despite inclement weather a large group of people attended a ceremony to mark the restoration of a memorial to Kerry No. 3 Brigade, IRA in Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry on Sunday, August 14 last.

The memorial, situated in the main street of Cahirciveen, had fallen into disrepair over the years but a local energetic committee raised sufficient finance to ensure a good and artistic job of restoration.

Dáithí Ó Conaill gave the oration which was presided over by Derrick McKenna. Veterans Michael O'Neill, Gene Mac Gillcuddy, Jack Foley and Michael O'Sullivan were in attendance. A colour party of Tralee Republican Sinn Féin rendered honours and a lone piper played a lament.

SDLP ~ RUC MEETINGS

Siopa na Poblachta

21 Sraid Seá, Baile Atha Cliath 2.

Our bookshop at 21 Shaw Street, Dublin 2 is now open.

Amongst books available are:

- Stalker - John Stalker (€14.58)
- Frongoch - Sean O'Mahony (€5.95)
- The Connolly Column - Michael O'Hiordan (€7.00)
- Skyrark Sing Your Lonely Song - Bobby Sands (€4.95)
- The I.R.A. - Tim Pat Coogan (€5.69)
- The Singing Flame - Ernie O'Malley (€3.50)
- Raid and Rallies - Ernie O'Malley (€3.50)
- The Centre Cannot Hold - Tom Collins (€7.95)
- My Fight For Irish Freedom - Dan Breen (€3.50)
- No Other Law - Florence O'Donoghue (€5.95)
- Tone and His Times - Frank McDermot (€4.95)
- Ten Men Dead - David Beresford (€4.38)
- Kevin Barry - Seán Cronin (€1.30)
- Labour in Irish History - James Connolly (€1.35)
- The Re-Conquest of Ireland - James Connolly (80p)
- Labour, Nationality and Religion - James Connolly (50p)
- Socialism Made Easy - James Connolly (30p)
- The Ragged Trousered Philanthropist - Robert Tressell (€4.40)
- Foclóir Gaeilge/Béarla (Gearrthoclóir) (€4.00)
- The Faber Book of Irish Verse (€4.95)
- Borstal Boy - Brendan Behan (€4.35)
- Confessions of an Irish Rebel - Brendan Behan (€3.25)
- Prison Letters - Countess Markievicz (€5.69)
- Songs of 1798 - The year of the French (€1.50)
- Songs and Recitations of Ireland Books 1 - 5 (€1.20 each)
- Spycatcher - Peter Wright (€14.58)

Available by post - Cash with orders, postage extra.

A wide range of books, pamphlets, tapes, posters, badges including James Connolly badges

@ €1.20 each, available. Opening hours: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

EDUCATE THAT YOU MAY BE FREE: THOMAS DAVIS

READERS OF SAOIRSE will be aware of the secret meetings taking place regularly between the RUC and Moyle District Councillors (féach Uimh. 4 agus 5, 1987) and the sensitivity of SDLP Cllr. Malachy McSparran in particular to any reference to his attendance at these get-togethers.

At the request of SAOIRSE our 'mole' in the area attended the latest of these meetings on August 8 last and reported back to us what went on.

In attendance were Sergeants Barnett and Long of the RUC together with their Chief Inspector.

The Unionist chairman, R.A. McIlroy extended a heartfelt welcome to the members of the Crown Forces and the District Clerk began by informing them that it was his opinion that locals, not strangers, had been responsible for vandalising the tennis courts in Ballycastle.

DIGNITY

Councillor McSparran (SDLP), with profound dignity, extended heartfelt thanks to the RUC for keeping the street traders off the streets of Cushendall village on July 12.

After this the real business (or at least some of what goes on) commenced. Mr. P. McBride (SDLP) informed on a juvenile for riding a motorcycle at Ramoan, Ballycastle.

Mr. M. O'Cleary (SDLP) informed on another juvenile for riding a motorcycle at the Harbour, Ballycastle. As usual no minutes of the meeting were taken.

This kind of behaviour is the reason the SDLP is deservedly tagged the 'Stoop Down Low Party' throughout the Six Counties.

Cabhair

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

First Prize, £100: No. 108
Second Prize, £50: No. 25
Third Prize, £25: No. 199
5 prizes of £5: Nos. 49, 109, 276, 10 and 81.

Next draw on Sunday, September 11.

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:

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