

SAOIRSE

IRISH FREEDOM

UIMH, 54 DEIREADH FOMHAIR — OCTOBER 1991 40p (USA \$24 per year)

10th Anniversary of 1981 Hunger Strike

This month's SAOIRSE is a 12-page paper with the extra pages devoted to a record of the historic 1981 Hunger Strike. We have increased our price to 40p to cover the costs. See pages 6-9.



● Pat Finucane — victim of the RUC Inner Force assassination campaign.

RUC 'INNER FORCE' ASSASSINS

EVIDENCE THAT the RUC and UDR co-operates in an assassination campaign against Republicans and Catholics, providing intelligence and deciding when it is time to "remove" people was presented in a *Dispatches* special documentary on British television on Wednesday night, October 2.

The Channel Four investigation stated that collusion was widespread by means of close and unofficial co-operation between British Crown Forces and loyalist death squads. The channel for this collusion is through the Inner Force, composed of serving members of the RUC and UDR, which provides the means for the campaign of assassination. The Inner Force has members in every division of the RUC, it indicates potential targets to the loyalist death squads, gives them official files and provides surveillance and logistical support in the carrying out of killings. The declared aim of this group is for an Independent Six Counties arising out of loyalist demoralisation and their failure to defeat the 1985 Hillsborough Deal.

Dispatches also revealed that the two-year-old Ulster Central Co-ordinating Committee has now decided to go public (they called the loyalist 'truce' in May of this year) and an unseen spokesman explained that they were made up of about 60 members including "unofficial" representatives of the RUC and UDR, the UVF, UFF, Protestant Action Force, Orange Order and prominent business people, solicitors and politicians.

A hooded 'liaison officer' said that the Inner Force would normally come to the Central Co-ordinating Committee at its meetings and "advise that the time is now right for a certain

Republican to be eliminated". After discussion the attack would usually be left to the local Inner Force group who would provide safe passage for a loyalist death squad and guarantee them 15 minutes to leave the area after striking.

CONSISTENT

These details will strike many nationalists in the Six Counties as being consistent with innumerable attacks on their communities. The programme examined in detail four attacks since February 1989:

● the attack by the UVF which killed Lurgan man SAM MARSHALL in March 1990. He

was returning from signing on for bail at the nearby RUC station with two companions when he was shot.

The attack was planned in an East Tyrone hotel where the 'Jackal' and his UVF squad were briefed by RUC members about the men's movements. British army surveillance equipment was discovered trained on one of Sam Marshall's companion's house the day after the shooting. Two cars were used in the attack, both containing RUC men who tracked the three men and led the gang out of the nationalist Kilwilkie estate afterwards. Locals said no checkpoints were set up for over an hour afterwards;

● the UVF killing of lawyer PAT FINUCANE at his Belfast home in February 1989. This was planned at Finaghy Orange Hall two weeks before when the Inner Force proposed his assassination to the committee;

● the killings of four men — JOHN QUINN, DWAYNE O'DONNELL, MALCOLM NUGENT and THOMAS ARMSTRONG — at Cappagh, Co. Tyrone on March 3, 1991 by the UVF. Loyalist death squad leader 'King Rat' was chosen by the Central Co-ordinating Committee to carry out the attack. The killers were led to the area by Inner Force members who escorted them from Cappagh

afterwards. There was intensive British Crown Forces activity before the attack and following it the RUC openly boasted about the killings and named two men who were involved at road-blocks around Cappagh. Portadown loyalist Billy Wright admitted on the programme he was questioned about the attack by the RUC but denied he was 'King Rat';

● the killing of DENIS CARVILLE, claimed by the Protestant Action Force, on the shores of Lough Neagh in October 1990. The Central Co-ordinating Committee decided a direct and similar retaliation would be carried out for the killing at the lough shore two weeks earlier of a UDR soldier. The Inner Force patrolled the area to locate a Catholic in a car with his girlfriend and 'King Rat' shot the 19-year-old man. The killer was carried out of the area and left home and the Inner Force members went back on RUC duty.

A total of 24 loyalist killings this year and 50 over the past three years, including those above, are all 'unsolved'.

1000 FILES

In relation to the Stevens Inquiry the programme stated that although 1000 Republican suspects files had been leaked to loyalist death squads not one RUC officer was charged. Inner Force members in every RUC division ensured that they had a week's notice of the movements of the Stevens Inquiry team and protected themselves.

The revelations of the *Dispatches* investigation come on the same day that the RUC were trying to explain away the latest shoot-to-kill incident in Cookstown, Co. Tyrone on Sunday, September 29, in which a 19-year-old student, Kevin McGov-

ern, was shot dead on his way to a disco with two friends. Eyewitnesses said that no warning was given before the camouflaged RUC undercover unit opened fire.

ELLIS

The documentary was broadcast on the same day also that extradited Dublin man Dessie Ellis appeared in court in Britain, with his lawyer arguing that he could not possibly get a fair trial on 'conspiracy' charges and the Crown introducing new evidence as the trial opened in a similar manner to the Gilbert McNamee frame-up. The same day as British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd gave evidence at the May Inquiry into the frame-ups of the Guildford Four and the Maguires.

Collusion was also highlighted in recent weeks by the case of South African-born Queen's University lecturer Adrian Guelke, who the UVF attempted to murder in his bed on September 5. The UVF statement of responsibility quoted facts from the intelligence file of another person and the RUC admitted Guelke was mistaken for that man.

In the light of this further exposed of the widespread collusion between British Crown Forces and loyalist death squads pressure should be intensified on the 26-county administration of Charlie Haughey to stop handing over photographs and intelligence files on Irish people to those who would set them up for assassination. And end the shameful extradition of Irish citizens into the hands of these assassins.

Collaboration with British Crown Forces means nothing less than complicity in the deaths of fellow Irishmen and women.

STOP IT NOW!

Sinn Féin Poblachtach

87ú ARDFHEIS

9~10 November 1991

Spa Hotel, Lucan, Co. Dublin

FREE STATE'S 78th VICTIM

PEOPLE from all over Co. Leitrim as well as Roscommon, Sligo and South Donegal gathered in Drumshanbo on Sunday, September 22 for the unveiling of a memorial over the grave of Captain Jim Vaugh, IRA who died of ill-treatment as a prisoner of 26-county forces in 1931.

The parade formed up under Tommy Cull, Arigna, at Station Road and led by a colour party of twelve young men in white shirts, dark trousers and black berets followed by St. Brigid's Pipe Band, Kiltubrid, marched to the local cemetery.

Flags carried at the head of the parade were those of 1916, the National Flag, the Sunburst flag of Na Fianna Eireann and the Starry Plough of the Irish Citizen Army.

At the graveside Peadar O'Gríofa, Drumshanbo, officiated on behalf of the organisers, the Co. Leitrim IRA Commemoration Committee which erected the memorial.

He said that Capt. Vaugh had given his young life for Ireland at the age of 26 and paid tribute to Vaugh's old comrades of 60 years ago who were present at the ceremony, PJ Dolan, Berny Meehan and Jim Kane, all of Drumshanbo and Sylvester Fitzsimons of Corlara, Kilmore, Carrick-on-Shannon.

The Chairman then called on Sylvester Fitzsimons who unveiled the headstone marking Capt. Vaugh's grave to the applause of the crowd. He then read out a short statement of the events leading to the tragic death of the young Leitrim man on December 25, 1931 which was compiled by Syl Fitzsimons.

"John Joe Hoey, also of Kilmore, now in New York, had written to say: 'I knew Jim Vaugh and met him on a few occasions. He was a powerful strong man and very brave."

"But strength and bravery were of little use against the mob who murdered him in Balinamore barracks. After the 77 executions by the Free State in 1922-23, Jim was the 78th victim."

The Chairman then introduced Joe O'Neill, Republican Sinn Féin Councillor, Bundoran, who gave the oration.

He said that Jim Vaugh died from beatings received while in the custody of the state. He expired within days of his release from Ballinamore barracks and the subsequent inquest revealed the facts of the case to the public.

DREAM

The Baltic States had recently emerged into national independence. Such was the dream for All-Ireland of Jim Vaugh who died 10 years to the month after the disastrous Treaty of Surrender which divided our country and maintained British rule in the Six Counties in 1921.

The division and occupation of our country by England was responsible for all political deaths in

Ireland since 1921, he said. The hypocrisy of the Leinster House politicians in recognising the Baltic Republics and turning their backs on the Nationalist people of the Six Counties was blatant.

He called for all present to work and use their influence to end Section 31 censorship, political extradition to the British Occupation Forces in Ireland and all collaboration with them.

CORRUPTION

The corruption in high places in the 26-county state in recent weeks which involved millions of pounds was in strange contrast to those who lived at or below the poverty line, he continued.

Clr. O'Neill then appealed to Unionist people to join in a new All-Ireland federation of the four provinces which would give power and equal opportunity to all sections in the 32 Counties. A programme such as EIRE NUA would, if implemented, bring about the dream of Jim Vaugh and the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation, he concluded.

Among the attendance were Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President of Republican Sinn Féin, Jim McCormack, Aughacashel, nephew and Nancy McCormack, niece, of Jim Vaugh, and sisters Mrs Mary Magill and Kathleen Moffatt, Dromod, nieces of Michael Freyne, Kilglass at whose home Jim Vaugh was arrested.

"Jim Vaugh and Seán O'Farrell, former Sinn Féin TD for Sligo-Leitrim and then OC Leitrim Battalion, IRA, came to Corlara, Kilmore, Co. Roscommon on December 2 or 3, 1931. They were met by Terry McLoughlin and Sylvester Fitzsimons.

"Both men accompanied them to the Shannon bridge from which they went to a safe house in Annaduff belonging to Michael Farrell. They stayed there for a few nights.

ARRESTED

"From there they went to Michael Freyne's house in Kilglass, Co. Roscommon. They were arrested next morning. Jim Vaugh was brought to Ballinamore barracks and Seán O'Farrell to the Military Tribunal in Collins Barracks, Dublin and then to Arbour Hill Prison.

BANANA REPUBLIC GOING DOWN THE TUBE

IT was left to a prominent churchman to condemn the blatant greed and robbery of taxpayers money that the scandals of the past month in the 26 Counties have exposed to the hard-pressed citizens of that part of Ireland.

The church of Ireland Archdeacon of Dublin, Gordon Linney, attacked the "vulgar affluence and greed" brought to light by the Greenore affair. There was no way "the moral law could approve a system which allowed a few to practice a vulgar

affluence and greed and deal in millions while at the same time, the State protests there is not enough money to help a rape crisis centre, compensate haemophiliacs, provide adequate accommodation for children at risk or run a proper health service."

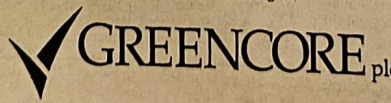
In the same week it was revealed that 15,000 people are on the waiting list for the main Dublin hospitals while only 5,100 of the 26 Counties 131,000 self-employed pay tax (by self-assessment) on incomes of more than £25,000 per year. And the unemployment figures in the 26 Counties have risen to an all-time high of over 260,000, with another 106,000 out of work in the Six Counties. Such a failure to provide jobs for its citizens condemns the two partition states as failed entities.

NO SOLUTIONS None of the Leinster

House political parties have any solutions within the present system, and it makes no difference who is in or out of power. The alternative has to be based on a comprehensive political, social and economic democracy based on co-operation rather than free market capitalist greed and exploitation.

The 26-county administration has, through its own economic bankruptcy and corruption in high places lost any authority it ever had to preach to the less well-off about sacrifices.

We must change the system not the personnel running it!



Play Your Part!

Republican Sinn Féin

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 . . .

If you would like more information on Republican Sinn Féin or would like to obtain a copy of our paper "SAOIRSE" please phone or write to:
Republican Sinn Féin Poblachtach, 12 Aston Place (beside Virgin Megastore), Dublin 2.
Tel: 6789120

GEARR-SCÉALTA

BUN SCOIL GAELACH

AR AN LUAN, 2ú Meán Fómhair seo caite d'oscail Gaeilcoil Adhamhain, bunscóil lánGhaeilach ina bhfuil 25 daltaí óga ar an rolla i Leitir Ceanaimn, Tír Conaill. Is í seo an chéad scóil lánGhaeilach sa chontae atá suite taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht.

Cé nach bhfuil ach seomraí scoile sealadacha acu fós sna h-Ofisí VEC ag Ard Uí Dhomhnaill tá gach muinín ag an gCoiste Bainisteoireachta go n-éireoidh leis an scéim seo agus tá siad dóchasach go mbeadh 200 daltaí sa scoil nuair a mbeadh sí faoi bliain seoi i gceann cúpla bliain nó mar sin. B'é an cathaoirleach, Seán Ó Maolchallain príomh-údar an sár-iarracht seo agus is é a ndearna an bun oibre ag gabháil soir agus anoir go Baile Atha Cliath chun aitheantas oifigiúil a fháil.

Ansín bhunaigh sé an Coiste Bainisteoireachta. Togadh Alma Ní Ghoramáin, Anna Ní Chuinn-eagáin, Seán Mac Flannachadha, Rosaleen O'Docherty agus Aine Ní Ainleigle (Príomh-Oide) mar bhaill. Is é an t-Easpas Séamus Hegarty, Raphose, Patrún na Scoile.

ARMHOLADH
Thug Seán Ó Maolchallain ard-mholadh don choiste nár tháinig le chéile ach tamall beag ó shin nuair a dúirt sé "Táime siad obair na gcarrall agus iad ag eagrú seomraí scoile, clárú scoilairí agus gach rud eile chomh fada is féidir leo".

Tá an scoil suite in áite an Bunscóil Béarla agus siltéar gur mór an áis seo dosna tuismitheoirí. Beir bua.

CAHERSIVEEN SAYS NO EXTRADITION!

FOLLOWING THE Fenian Rising in Iveragh the British authorities erected a fortress-like RIC barracks in Cahersiveen. Rather than let it be occupied by troops of the first generation of 'Free Staters' it was set on fire by Republicans in August 1922. Until recent months the gutted ruins stood as a memorial to that period.

A development company are presently renovating the structure to be a 'heritage centre'. For some reason their effort has been politicised, and Charles J. Haughey was invited to Cahersiveen on Saturday, September 21 to unveil a plaque on the barrack wall.

Members of Cumann Maurice O'Neill, Republican Sinn Féin, joined with local representatives of the Anti-Extradition Committee to mount a welcoming anti-extradition picket. Large 'No Extradition' banners were prominently displayed and leaflets were distributed. The picket was shown on the main RTE television news that evening.

FORTUNATE

Mr Haughey can consider himself fortunate — his Fianna Fáil predecessor Eamon de Valera was forced to beat a hasty retreat from Cahersiveen when he arrived there campaigning in the run-up to the 1951 general election. Maurice O'Neill of Cahersiveen and Charlie Kerins of Tralee had both been executed by the de Valera regime in the 1940s, under the cloak of wartime censorship. De Valera never returned to Kerry after 1951.

While willing to imprison, torture and execute Republicans however, de Valera's Fianna Fáil never handed over Irish citizens to British injustice. That 'distinctive' goes to the organisation led by Charles Haughey.

SAS ASSAULT IN MEIGH

TWO young men were badly beaten in an unprovoked assault in Meigh, South Armagh on Wednesday, September 15 by four plain clothes British soldiers, thought to be members of the SAS. The two youths were dragged from a van, beaten up and then tied up. One of the Brits then shouted at the others "You f. . . . idiots, it's PIB we want, not OIB". They then jumped into two cars and sped off.

DUBLIN MONTHLY DRAW

WINNERS in the Comhairle Atha Cliath, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, 400 Draw on September 8 last were as follows: £100, no. 013; £50, no. 183; £30, no. 264; £20, no. 011; five prizes of £10, nos. 067, 281, 173, 221 and 213. Next draw for CABHAIR (Republican Prisoners Dependents Fund) on Sunday, October 13.

Brits Rebuild Border Posts as Dublin Provides Cover

Le Máirtín O Stiochtaí

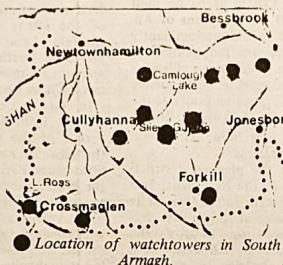
IN A two-month-long operation the British Occupation Forces have set about dismantling and replacing their 18 watchtower posts along the Border with even more imposing structures. 1000 British Royal Engineers have been temporarily sent to the Six Counties to undertake the work on the 100-foot high spy posts, transporting the men, machines, and materials (all brought from Britain) by helicopter. Meanwhile the 26-county administration is taking part in this 'border-reinforcing' exercise by sending extra soldiers to the area during the past weeks to provide 'cover' for the British army. The 26-county police and soldiers are operating constant checkpoints and patrols on all roads on the southern side, while the British build bigger posts and continue to blow up Border roads and bridges.

In the South Armagh area the British Crown Forces activity in recent weeks has been intense. Watchtowers at Drumuckawall and Crievekieran have been supplied by helicopters from Bessbrook, which now contains the busiest helicopter base in Europe, if not in the world. Each large helicopter carrying troops or materials is accompanied by other smaller looking helicopters during take-off and landing and en route.

From mid-July the din from the Chirooks and Wessexes has been nerve-racking for the local people, causing houses to vibrate and damaging livestock who stampede in the fields.

DISRUPTION

The disruption and harassment suffered by local people on the roads all along the Border has been greatly increased. One motorist was stopped six times recently between Ford's Cross and Crossmaglen, a distance of four miles as British troops are dug in every few hundred yards. An-



● Location of watchtowers in South Armagh.

other local person was stopped seven times between Silverbridge and Crossmaglen (six miles) while there are three checkpoints on the one-mile stretch of road between Crossmaglen and Cullville. Each stop involves sitting in your vehicle for a long period in the tail-back for each checkpoint. And enduring the accompanying jeering and taunting, if not worse, from the British troops.



● British army spy-post in South Armagh.

The situation in Bessbrook has provoked Cllr Danny Kennedy (Unionist) into a strong protest. The actions of the helicopters are "alienating a large section of the population" who are "at the end of their tether", he said. The helicopters were now travelling in groups of four or more and were flying dangerously low over homes in the village. The British Ministry of Defence has also dragged its heels over allowing proper noise insulation grant aid to the local residents, according to Cllr Kennedy.

'BUILDING PROJECT'

The almost non-existent coverage of this huge military operation along the Border in the Dublin media is in line with the 'hear-no-evil, see-no-evil' treatment of British Occupation Forces. The only reference to the sending of 26-county troops to the Border was in the *Evening Press* (September 17), who described the operation as a "building project".

At Crossmaglen the existing British army base on the grounds of the local GAA Rangers club has been expanded. A

requisition order was served on the Crossmaglen GAA authorities which gives the British power to take a further section of St Oliver Plunkett Park without compensation. The helicopter base has been imposed on the club for the past twenty years and in this recent move, walls at the entrance have been knocked down.

PHRASES

Appeals from the GAA to the Dublin administration have drawn meaningless phrases from ministers after every "Anglo-Irish" conference meeting - on Friday, September 13 last Gerry Collins said that the issue "deserves our best attention". "We will keep in touch with the matter", he said.

GAA members throughout the Six Counties regularly suffer harassment and beatings at the hands of the British on their way to and from matches and training sessions. In these circumstances the victory by the Down Gaelic football team in this year's All-Ireland final is all the sweeter and a great source of pride and consolation to them in difficult times.

See also *What They Said*, page 12.

COX CASE: UNDERTAKINGS OF NO AVAIL

AS reported in September SAOIRSE the case of Joe Cox in the Dublin High Court was adjourned to September 18. It was further adjourned to September 27 at the request of the 26-county Department of Education.

Having successfully had Section 34 of the Offences Against the State Act struck down he was asking for a High Court order to be reinstated immediately as a teacher in Moyne Community School in Co. Longford. Following this fourth adjournment a curious move was initiated at ground level in the school's

catchment area. A ballot paper - reproduced above - was circulated to parents of the pupils at the school.

As can be seen no names were appended to it, no committee or such body was quoted as authorising the ballot and the voting papers were not number-

ed, i.e. they could easily be reproduced in order to falsify the outcome.

However, three weeks later no result has been announced, even though a solicitor in Longford Town is said to be in charge of the count! Apparently a set-up similar to that inflicted on Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill in Recess, Conamara for five years, now was contemplated.

Meanwhile at the High Court on September 27 the barrister for Joe Cox, as reported in *The Irish Times*, said that the teacher "would give undertakings that he was not engaged and would not engage in any illegal activity, nor imbue pupils with any improper ideas".

The barrister for the board of management said

MOYNE COMMUNITY SCHOOL - PARENTS' ASSOCIATION

The School Board of Management has now to decide whether or not to approve the re-appointment of Joe Cox as Physical Education Instructor. The Parents' Association considers that the Board should be guided by the views of all parents of students attending the School.

Please tick in one of the boxes below and return this sheet **immediately** to:

YES

The Parents' Association,
Moyne Community School,
Moyne,
Co. Longford.

NO

● 'Ballot' paper in Joe Cox case - a set-up similar to Bríd Nic Dhomhnaill?

"It could see no reason why he (Cox) would be unsuitable, subject to the undertakings." In the meantime a substitute teacher has been engaged on a week-to-week basis on the suggestion of and with the sanction of the Department.

Despite the offer of undertakings, the court ruled against Joe Cox, saying that it was "an inappropriate case in which to intervene". It upheld the contention of counsel for the Department that it should not "cut across the department's decision-

making process and intervene in the Minister's discretion."

A remedy in damages could be pursued if it was proved that there was a wrongful failure to reinstate him, the court announced. Other proceedings are in train.

SPECIAL BRANCH DESTROY MEDICINE IN LIMERICK RAIDS

REPUBLICAN Sinn Féin Vice-President Des Long's home was subjected to a three hour search by Limerick's Special Branch, on Friday, September 20. The raiding party took a special interest in reading personal documents and correspondence.

Earlier that week Re-

publican Sinn Féin member Ber Brew had his front door kicked in and his elderly sister's low blood pressure tablets walked into the ground by Special Branchmen during a raid on his Limerick home.

This followed the arrest of another Republican Sinn Féin member John Carroll at his workplace, under the Offences Against the

State Act. He was later released without charge.

The neighbours of a Republican family on the city's northside were also subjected to an intensive search during the same period. These raids and arrests have also been extended to those who have not been active in, or associated with, the Republican Movement since the 1950s.

Limerick Comhairle Ceantair, Republican Sinn Féin, in a statement on recent events point out that: "This harassment is solely designed to intimidate our members and supporters and to try to prevent the movement from putting forward its democratic and legitimate Republican viewpoint. This heavy-handed Special Branch activity is basically an assault on free speech

and freedom of political expression".

Last month's edition of SAOIRSE detailed other activities of Limerick's Special Branch which included covert surveillance involving both male and female Branch members, phone tapping, offering of large sums of money to potential informers, house raids and searching of cars of Republicans, supporters and their

personal friends. As well as this letters are being opened in the post prior to delivery.

WEXFORD

The home of the Kavanagh family in Wexford town was raided by the political police on Monday morning, September 16. The Branch spent two hours in the house and broke some articles of furniture during the raid.

GLENS - GERRYMANDER ONCE AGAIN ?

WITH the reconstruction of the Six-county Local Government Districts in 1972 Ballycastle UDC and RDC, both of which were predominantly Catholic or Nationalist controlled, were amalgamated and a piece of gerrymandering thrown in, in the form of the inclusion of Bushmills and District. This was an attempt to give Unionists an overall majority to form what was renamed Moyle District Council. The Bushmills Unionists demanded a guarantee of preferential treatment for their area before they agreed to join in the new district of Moyle. The stage was set for final carving up and gerrymandering of the indigenous area of the Glens of Antrim.

In 1944 Ballycastle Urban Council commissioned a development plan for the improvement of the business and social life in the town. The plan (known as the O'Toole plan) showed housing development in a bell shape from Glenties in the east to the White Cliffs in the west. One of the main features was a new road from the Hillhead on the Coleraine Road, down through Mill Street with a new stretch pushing through to the old Railway Station and down the Tow Valley to Mary Street, close to Margy Bridge.

With the formation of Moyle, this plan was quietly shelved and in its place we have, not a development plan but a conservation plan which is designed

to frustrate any future development of the Ballycastle area. Add to this the 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty', which is a very convenient article for stopping any rural development, housing or industrial; the 'Area of Special Scientific Interest', another no-go area, and the influence of the so-called National Trust and we have the situation which exists in Ballycastle today.

A through-way which is kept open only by constant patrolling of traffic wardens and parking tickets, with absolutely no accommodation for touring buses. A very useful street, Station Street, leading from the Diamond to the Old Railway Station has been closed down and presented to a local timber



Map taken from EIRE NUA (1990).

merchant to enhance his business, a situation which did not come about by chance but was very carefully planned in County Hall, Coleraine.

MULTI-MILLION

Coleraine, of course, is in Co. Derry, not in Antrim; it has the New University, all the Industrial Development and is soon to have all the hospital facilities for the entire North Antrim area with the building of a new multi-million pound complex which will eclipse all existing hospital facilities in the area.

Coleraine which has been recently branded by the Fair Employment Agency as one of the worst areas for discrimination against Catholics in the entire Six Counties. Whenever the DOE is asked for unemployment figures for the Moyle area they are not forthcoming. All you get are the figures for what they call the 'Triangle Area', Moyle, Ballymoney and Coleraine.

NOISES

Already we hear gleeful noises from the Bally-

castle Paisleyites welcoming the mutilation of the Glens. It is worth pointing out that the Causeway centre on which one million pounds plus was spent is situated west of Ballycastle near Bushmills which is the Protestant side of Moyle and not in the Glens area. The new proposed Glens Interpretive Centre is to be built west of the Glens of Antrim in the predominantly Protestant red, white and blue paving stone village of Broughshane just outside Ballymena and outside the Glens of Antrim. Hence the new term "The Glens of Ballymena".

If the planned destruction of the Nationalist area of North Antrim was to be successful it was first necessary to destroy the image of Ballycastle as a Co. Antrim town in its own right. When Ballycastle urban and rural councils were abolished the town name had to go with them. The new name 'Moyle' was taken from Irish mythological history and refers to the Children of Lir, and the Sea of Moyle which lies between

Fair Head and the Mull of Kintyre. It has absolutely no relevance to present day North Antrim.

FURTHER

Today the destruction of the Nationalist area of the Glens of Antrim is to be taken one step further. The Glens area is to be divided in two halves according to the plan drawn up by Maurice Hayes, Local Government Boundaries Commissioner in the Six Counties. One to be submerged into predominantly-loyalist Ballymena, and the other into predominantly-loyalist Ballymoney. In order to destroy its identity another name from history is to be used - Dalriada. With the completion of this final state of manipulation of the Glens of Antrim the fate of the Nationalist people of North Antrim as second- or third-class citizens will be finally sealed.

In order to correct the wrongs inflicted on the people of the Glens over the past 70 years by the 'Protestant Parliament for the Protestant people' it is necessary to set up a Glens of Antrim Authority which would take in all of the Antrim Glens, including Loughguile, Glenravel and Dunloy, which are not at present included in Moyle. An authority which would put into practice the MacBride Principles until such time as all the wrongs done to this area and the people of this area has been rectified.

Imeachtaí

Cont. from page 12

DE SATHAIRN, 5 D FOMH: 3.30in 'Domhain Bhreandán Uí Eithne seiminear oscailte. Cath-airleair: Liam Mac an Iomaire. 8.30in 'An Scriobhóir, Beatha agus Scéin sa Doirealt - Léargas ar shéal an scríbhneora', le Ré O Laighléis. 10in Oíche cheoil agus amhrán, Fear an TT Máirtín Tom Sheáinín Mac Donnchadha.

DE DOMHNAIGH, 6 D FOMH: Seisín ceoil i gClub Arus na nGael. Eolas: 091-67824/61453

CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNITED IRISHMEN'S CLUB IN BELFAST 1791 - 1991 11 - 13 OCTOBER BELFAST

FRIDAY, 11 OCTOBER: 8pm. 'The Life of Mary Ann McCracken in Song', Jane Cassidy and Maurice Leyden. The Unemployed Centre, 45-47 Lower Donegall Street.

SATURDAY, 12 OCTOBER: 10am-5pm. 'The Origins of the United Irishman', Kevin Whelan. 'United Irishwomen' Frankie Watson. Richardson's Social Club, 7 Victoria Street. Social 8pm.

SUNDAY, 13 OCTOBER: 10.30am 'The Belfast Debates 1793-95', John Gray, Richardson's. 12 noon. Unveiling of plaque in Clifton Street Cemetery. oration Terence McCaughey. 2.15pm 'The Relevance of the ideas of the United Irishmen today', Luke Gibbons, followed by open discussion, Richardson's.

JIMMY KEENEY COMMEMORATION SUNDAY OCTOBER 20 Assemble Saagart Bridge Co, Dublin 1pm

EDENTUBBER MARTYRS COMMEMORATION SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3 EDENTUBBER CO. LOUTH Assemble at Ravensdale House (Border Inn) 3pm

FRANK DRIVER COMMEMORATION SUNDAY NOVEMBER 17 BALLYMORE EUSTACE CO. KILDARE Assemble at the Square 3pm

PLANNING SCANDAL IN KILDARE

A CO. KILDARE woman has been conducting a lone protest for over four years at Kildare County Council offices and Leinster House as a result of grossly unfair planning restrictions imposed on a family site which have made it impossible to sell.

Madeleine Darlington has picketed in protest, collecting 10,000 signatures to a petition in the process, on behalf of her husband, an old-age pensioner, who is the registered owner of a one-and-a-half acre site at Ballymakealy Upper, Celbridge, Co. Kildare. The Darlingtons applied for outline planning permission for the site, which has been in the family for 500 years, in 1987.

The County Council refused, citing the proposal as

a traffic hazard. An Bord Pleanála then upheld the Council's decision on appeal. Mrs Darlington points out that the site is on a side road with only one car passing it every two hours. In addition, Mr Carrick of the planning department in Naas told the family that the sale of the land must be confined to a local person.

CONDITIONS

On applying for a second time they were granted

ed planning permission with 14 conditions attached. This time the traffic hazard objection was lifted but the Council wanted Joe Darlington to sign over five acres of road frontage (known as "sterilization") on a separate piece of land half a mile away. Mrs Darlington alleges that once the Council discovered that her husband owned another piece of land they no longer considered the original site a traffic hazard.

A third application resulted in two more conditions being attached, which makes the site almost impossible to sell. The sterilisation condition can be lifted if the land is sold to

a different person and this appears to be the crux of the matter. The Darlingtons have no family and it appears that a wealthy neighbouring family are putting pressure on them to sell at a greatly reduced price while other potential buyers are dissuaded by a long list of restrictions. The son of this family is reported to have remarked that there "would be no more houses on this road only the ones that my mother and father will build".

NOT ISOLATED

The Darlingtons are not an isolated case. In another instance a Mr Walsh was told by Kildare County

Council that planning permission was refused on his site because it was a traffic hazard. Having sold his land, the new owner was given permission for 19 5-bedroomed houses at Killadoon Park, Clane Road. No land was sterilised.

After four years Madeleine Darlington has spent a great deal of energy and over £5,000 fighting the case. During that time she has met many people who have suffered similar planning injustices. On Tuesday, October 1 she resumed her picket, this time at the Department of Justice in St Stephen's Green. She is determined to stay there until justice is done.

NA MAIRBH A FHILLEANN

Dúirt Ardeaspag Átha Cliath, an Dr O Conaill, le déanaí, go mbíonn ionadh ar a chomheaspag sa Róimh nuair a luann sé leo go bhfuil dúla difhostaíochta 70% in áiteanna ina dhéise. Ceapann siad go bhfuil dul amú air agus go mbíonn ráta 7% i gceist aige. Tá tuiscint ar an difhostaíocht i dtíortha eile ar ndóig. Tá amhrán scríofa i bhFraincis ag Félix Leclerc ina bhfraincis céard é an bealach is cinnte le duine a mharú.

Is féidir é a dhéanamh le raidhfil, le canóin nó le rópa. Ach i ndeireadh na dála, c'est de le payer pour etre chomeur. Séard atá á rá aige go mbuann modh na difhostaíochta ar gach modh eile le duine a mharú. Má bhacann tú ar dhuine obair a dhéanamh agus airgead a thabhairt dó ar thada a dhéanamh, lagáilonn tú a fhéin-nheas agus briseann tú a mhuintinn an féin agus i ndaoine eile. Is uafásach ar fad é caithreamh le daoine óga ar an mbealach seo, mar milleann sé

seo a saol. Tá an ceart ag gach duine páirt Bítear ag caint ar cheart ar fórsa pá agus is maith an smaoineamh é. Tá sé in am, áfach, tosú ar labhairt ar cheart an duine ar mhéid áiríthe oibre, obair bhisúil tháirgíúil, a bheith aige nó aici. Mar atá cúlraí, fillleann cuid de na mairbh, go minic i lár na hóiche, chun a geomhádhaoina a roibíl, a dtithe a reabhadh agus a maoin a ghoid. Ná bíodh ionadh orainn. Sin toradh an mharaithe.

a ghlacadh sa saol sóisialta, agus a chion a dhéanamh chun cur le feidhmíú na sochaí. Mar mhalaírt airsin faghann sé teacht isteach nó ioncam. Sin mar ba cheart é a bheith. Ach, na fir agus na mná atá gan obair, tá an ceart bunúsach seo bainte díobh. Seo é an bealach is sídíálte len iad a mharú, a deir Leclerc, agus tá in ár mbaile móra mar sin des morts qui marchent. Is é sin le rá, tá againt timpeall orainn, na mílte de na mairbh a shíúllann thart orainn gach uile lá.

- Cóilín

EVE OF ALL-IRELAND RALLY

AT Republican Sinn Féin's Eve of All-Ireland rally in Dublin's O'Connell Street on Saturday, September 14, Councillor Joe O'Neill, Bundoran, Co. Donegal said that a federation of the four provinces following British withdrawal was the only resolution to the ongoing conflict that would make economic, cultural or political sense.

Addressing a crowd of several hundred people gathered at the GPO he said: "The Irish people's allegiance to their province can be seen on this All-Ireland weekend when people from all the nine counties of Ulster have travelled to Dublin to support their champions, Down. Building on this historic and cultural identity it is possible to build a New Ireland with real local democracy for all the traditions on the island", he said.

"The continuance of British rule in the Six Counties means more deaths, more jails and more division. The Brooke talks will not produce peace because they are aimed at preserving a failed political entity at the minimum cost in British lives. The only real peace will be when the Irish people decide their own future without foreign occupation or aggression."

the GAA was moved to make a public statement on the matter, after visiting an occupied clubhouse and pitch in South Armagh.

McANESPIE

"Let us not forget the case of Aiden McAnespie, savagely murdered at a British Army checkpoint in 1988 as he went to a match, shot in the back of the head by a soldier who the British army is still

Republican supporters have been arrested so far this year, yet not one of them has been charged with any offence. Presumably the information gathered will be passed on to the British in the Six Counties who have no hesitation in supplying their files to loyalist death squads," she said.

"What can you do? What can anybody do? The answer is to study the Republican position, read our paper SAOIRSE and to join Republican Sinn Féin. Ireland is at a crossroads, unemployment is rising, jobs are disappearing, our emigrants are returning home to a future on the dole. The present partition administrations, like all the rest before, have failed us.

ANSWER

"The answer lies in a united and free Ireland. United in its people and free from British imperialist interference. Only then, will we be free to develop our people and our resources. The answer is in a completely new Ireland - join us in Republican Sinn Féin in our fight for an Eire Nua".

Michael Flannery, founder of Cumann na Saoirse in the USA, was the next speaker. He said the message he brought from America was one of support for breaking the connection with England, and adherence to the principles of the 1916 Proclamation. Their support was for those people in Ireland who stood by the principles of that Proclamation. He said that the clergy in Ireland who ignore British violence and condemn the people's resistance are just as much traitors as the politicians in Leinster House.

"The world is changing, don't despair," he said "if the Baltic States can achieve freedom, so can we in Ireland, if we have unity. We must stand up and give challenge and we have to endure, we will endure and we will win."

HIDDEN AGENDA

Representing Connacht at the public meeting was Caoimhín Mac Cathmhaoil from Galway who referred to the hidden agenda of the Brooke talks. "Does



• Part of the large attendance at the G.P.O. Eve of All-Ireland Rally.

anyone know what went on at the talks?" he asked, "Nobody does, the public doesn't."

He went on to quote the famous English historian AJP Taylor who said "there is no Irish problem incapable of solution. The problem is the British presence."

BERLIN WALL

"We have a Berlin Wall along the Border and the people who constructed it are now trying to say they will solve the problem. Republican Sinn Féin's proposal is for a Constituent Assembly elected by the people of All-Ireland, where a democratic solution can be arrived at.

Proper democracy and people power would not

tolerate unemployment of 267,000 in the 26 Counties and 106,000 in the Six Counties. Leinster House is blaming returned emigrants for this, he said. The people in Conamara are demanding an Irish language television station but Dublin is not interested. Proper democracy we believe would see four provincial parliaments in Ireland with control over their areas, to live as their people see fit."

In conclusion Cllr. Joe O'Neill spoke of the contrast between the corrupt business elite who are making hundreds of thousands of pounds per year while a man on the dole faces a jail sentence for trying to add to his income.

On the international scene the 26-county administration had failed to raise the question of the right to self-determination of the Irish people even once. Then they fell into the trap of signing the 'Anglo-Irish' agreement which forbids them from ever raising Irish unity in the United Nations or at international conferences.

M15 and M16 are the brains behind the loyalist death squads today just as they were behind the Dublin bombings in 1974. He called on all Irish people to join Sinn Féin Poblachtach to tell the British to leave our country. Every man and woman has the right to defend their own country, he stated.



• Emer Quinlivan addressing the crowd

Emer Quinlivan (Limerick) was the next speaker and she drew attention to the heavy price paid by Six-county Nationalists for their love of Irish sport and culture: "To be a GAA supporter in the Six Counties means you will be singled out for harassment by the British army, the RUC and UDR. Football pitches, which communities have saved hard to build, have been taken over for helicopter landing pads. Dressing rooms and club houses have been taken over to billet soldiers. Facilities have been mindlessly vandalised and covered with the most obscene and racist anti-Irish graffiti.

In the past two weeks the current president of

NEW LOW

Collaboration by the Dublin administration reached a new low point with the systematic harassment of Birmingham Six supporters by the Special Branch, even since the men themselves have been released.

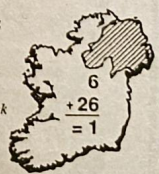
"This comes as no surprise to Republicans. In Limerick alone over 50

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10th Anniversary of 1981

TO MARK the 10th Anniversary of the ending of the 1981 hunger strike on October 3, SAOIRSE publishes a record of the momentous prison struggle against British criminalisation attempts. We recall also 10 years of the annual commemorations in Bundoran, Co. Donegal and in particular the strong and distinctive Irish-American connection with the event which has helped to establish it firmly on the Republican calendar.

MOST of all we remember the men who paid the ultimate price and alerted the world to what Britain was doing in her last colony. Thugadar a raibh acu ar son a muintir...

Hunger for Justice

Le Pádraig MacSeán

THE hunger strikes of 1980-81 came as a direct result of the decision of the British government in November 1975 to end the policy of granting Special Category Status to Republican and Loyalist prisoners.

The granting of Special Category Status followed the hunger strike in May 1972 of 100 Republican prisoners in Belfast's Crumlin Road Gaol, led by the famous Belfast Republicans, Billy McKee and Proinsias Mac Airt.

Special Category Status in effect meant that Republican prisoners were allowed to wear their own clothes, could receive extra visits and were segregated

according to the organisation to which they belonged. They also responded only to commands from their own elected officers. In short they were treated as pris-

oners of war which they were and still are.

In 1975 the then British Labour government acting on the advice of the Gardiner report, which had been commissioned the previous year to examine ways and means to contain the liberation struggle in the Six Counties, decided to end the practice of granting Special Category Status to political prisoners.

This decision was announced to the British House of Commons in November of that year by the then British Secretary of State for the Six Counties Merlyn Rees who stated that it would take effect from March 1, 1976. Existing prisoners, he stated, would maintain their status.

CONVEYOR BELT

Running parallel with this decision was the establishment of the now infamous 'Conveyor Belt' system of judicial internment. This involved the arrest and torture of suspects at such interrogation centres as Castle-reagh where confessions could be extracted and used in the Diplock non-jury courts, where such confessions were deemed admissible. This system replaced

Cont. on page 7.



• New York Emerald Society Police Band who have travelled to Belfast for the 10th Hunger Strike Commemoration every year.

13 a fuair bás ar son na h-Éireann



BOBBY SANDS



FRANCIS HUGHES



RAYMOND McCREECH



PATSY O'HARA



JOE McDONNELL

• **BOBBY SANDS** TD: Born 1954, Rathcoole, Belfast. Joined Republican Movement 1972. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on May 5, 1981 on the 66th day of his hunger strike.

• **FRANCIS HUGHES**: Born 1956, Bellaghy, South Derry. Joined Republican Movement 1974. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on May 12, 1981 on the 59th day of his hunger strike.

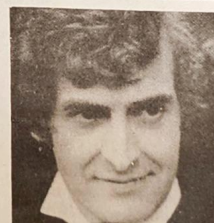
• **RAYMOND McCREECH**: Born 1957, Camlough, South Armagh. Joined Republican Movement 1973. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on May 21, 1981 on the 61st day of his hunger strike.



MICHAEL GAUGHAN



FRANK STAGG



PAT WARD

• **PATSY O'HARA**: Born 1957, Derry City. Member of INLA. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on May 21, 1981 on the 61st day of his hunger strike.

• **JOE McDONNELL**: Born 1951, Lendadoon, Belfast. Member of Republican Movement. Died in H-Blocks of Long Kesh on July 8, 1981 on the 61st day of his hunger strike.

• **MARTIN HURSON**: Born 1956, Aughnaskea, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone. Member of Republican Movement. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on July 13, 1981 on the 46th day of his hunger strike.

• **KEVIN LYNCH**: Born 1956, Park, Dungivin, Co. Derry. Member of INLA. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on

• **KIERAN DOHERTY** TD: Born 1955, Andersonstown, Belfast. Joined Republican Movement 1971. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on August 2, 1981 on the 73rd day of his hunger strike.

• **THOMAS McELWEE**: Born 1957, Bellaghy, South Derry. Member of Republican Movement. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on August 8, 1981 on the 62nd day of his hunger strike.

• **MICKY DEVINE**: Born 1954, Springtown, Derry City. Member of INLA. Died in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh on August 20, 1981 on the 60th day of his hunger strike.



MARTIN HURSON



KEVIN LYNCH



KIERAN DOHERTY



THOMAS McELWEE



MICHAEL DEVINE

August 1, 1981 on the 71st day of his hunger strike.

• **MICHAEL GAUGHAN**: Born Ballina, Co. Mayo. Died in Parkhurst Prison, England on June 3, 1974 on the 68th day of his hunger strike.

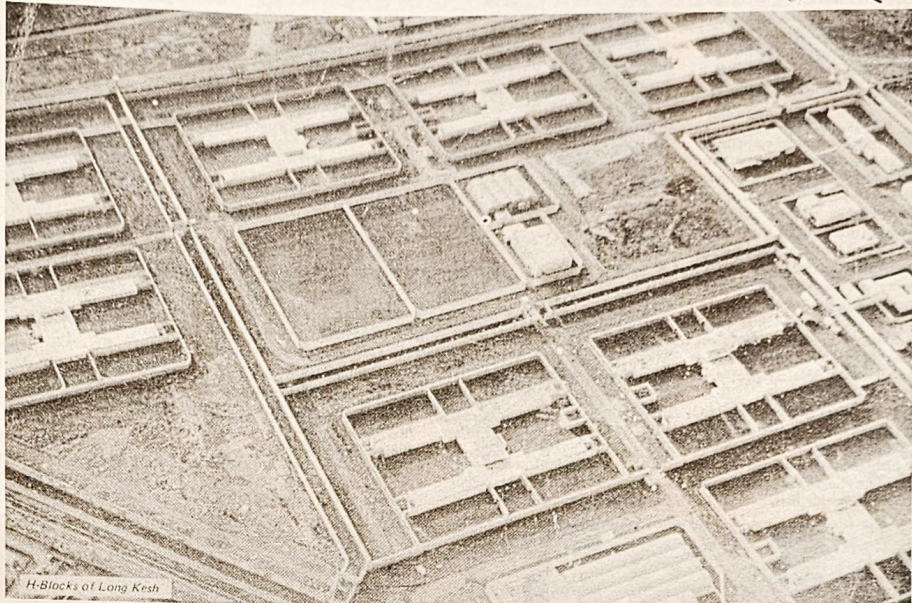
• **FRANK STAGG**: Born Hollymount, Co. Mayo. Died on hunger strike in Wakefield Prison, England on February 12, 1976.

• **PAT WARD**: Born 1944, Glenahilt, Burtonport, Co. Donegal. Joined Republican Movement in 1969. Endured three hunger strikes and one hunger and thirst strike during the 1970s. Member of Sinn Féin Poblachtach Ard Chomhairle. Died on March 7, 1988 as a result of prolonged hunger strikes.

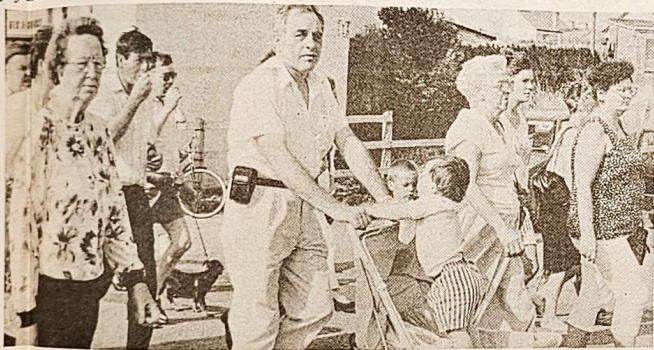
1981 Hunger Strike



Travelled to Bundoran for the annual August commemoration every year since 1983.



H-Blocks of Long Kesh



• (Left) Hunger Strikers' relatives l. to r.: Mrs Bridie Lynch, Brendan Hurson, Michael Hughes, Mrs Eileen McDonnell and Margaret Devine at Bundoran, 1991. (Above) Dr Arthurs Memorial Accordion Band, Glens of Antrim, who have played every year at the Hunger Strike Commemoration.

Cont. from page 6.

the discredited non-judicial internment introduced in August 1971 and was just as effective if not more so.

As part of this whole process the Long Kesh internment camp was phased out, being replaced by a new cellular H-Block prison, renamed 'The Maze'. All of this in effect meant that political prisoners interrogated in special interrogation centres and tried in special courts would not be given Special Category Status and thus they and the struggle in which they were involved would be dubbed criminal. In such an atmosphere the Republican Movement braced itself for a prolonged and intense prison struggle.

On September 14, 1976 a young Republican, 18-year-old Ciaran Nugent, became the first political prisoner to be denied Special Category Status. When offered a prison uniform he refused saying they would have to nail it to his back if they wanted him to wear it. He was then stripped, given a blanket and placed in a bare cell. And so began the years of self-sacrifice, heroism and brutality which

have since passed into Republican folklore as the 'blanket issue'.

INCREASED

As the number of prisoners joining the protest increased so too did the brutality of the warders (screws): this included regular beatings for little or no reason and long spells in the infamous punishment block which entailed being totally isolated in a cold cell on a starvation diet.

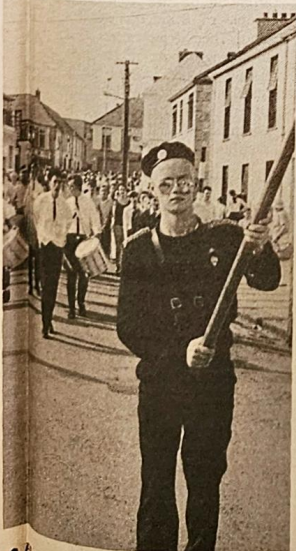
The prisoners were also denied the following: clothes, association or recreation, exercise, proper food, cigarettes, newspapers, books, TV, radio and proper medical treatment. Truly the H-Blocks had become Britain's "concrete monument of shame".

In March 1978 the prisoners were forced to step up their struggle. Having suffered beatings and harassment on the few occasions they left their cells to

shower or use the toilet the prisoners decided not to leave their cells under any circumstances. And so began what was later termed the 'dirty protest' when the prisoners were forced to smear the walls of their cells with excrement.

Following this, conditions for the prisoners worsened leading the late Cardinal O Fiaich to compare the conditions under

Cont. on page 8



• Bearer leads the Kevin Lynch Memorial Band (Dungiven, Co. Derry) through Bundoran.



• Pictured at Bundoran 1991: (left to right) Katie B. Keaney, niece of 1916 leader Seán Mac Diarmada, Michael Flannery, founder of Cumann na Saoirse, USA and Chris Fogarty, Friends of Irish Freedom, Chicago.

10th Anniversary of 1981 Hunger Strike

Cont. from page 7

which the men were living to the conditions of the homeless of Calcutta who were forced to live in sewer pipes. Someone who has not experienced such conditions at first hand would find it almost impossible to describe them. To properly comprehend these conditions read *One Day In My Life* by Bobby Sands.

SUPPORT

Outside the prison active resistance and support for the prisoners began with the formation of Relatives Action Committees at Easter 1976. During the first years of the struggle they staged pickets of courts, embassies, government buildings and British army installations. They also occupied newspaper offices, blocked roads, held rallies, street meetings and marches. In short they brought the prisoners case to the working class people of the Six Counties.

In October 1979 the RAC were replaced by a National 'Smash H-Blocks' Committee which organised marches, protests, meetings and conferences on a nationwide basis.

And so on October 27, 1980 seven began refusing food. At its height 33 POWs were on hunger strike, including three women from Armagh Jail. Outside a massive campaign of protest was organised to highlight the plight of the prisoners. By December

The right not to do prison work; 3. Freedom of association with political prisoners; 4. The right to organise recreational and educational facilities, to have weekly visits, letters and parcels; 5. The entitlement to full remission of sentences. With their

promises and so the prisoners under their O/C Bobby Sands prepared themselves for a second hunger strike.

The second hunger strike began on March 1, 1981, five years to the day since Special Category Status had been withdrawn.

A week later on March 22 Raymond McCreech and Patsy O'Hara (INLA) joined, and so on.

Again to support the prisoners in their struggle a campaign of protests, rallies and pickets was set in train. As part of this it was decided that Bobby Sands would contest the Fermanagh/South Tyrone by-election. His only opponent being the Official Unionist Harry West. Sands polled 30,492 to West's 29,046, thus securing massive worldwide publicity for the prisoners in the H-Blocks and in Armagh women's prison.

NINE CANDIDATES

This was followed in the June 26-county election when nine H-Block/Armagh prisoner candidates were fielded. These included Martin Hurson who stood in Longford/Westmeath. The result was the election of two prisoners, Paddy Agnew in Louth and hunger striker Kieran Doherty in Cavan/Monaghan. All nine candidates amassed 42,798 first preference votes, an indication of the support the hunger strikers enjoyed in the 26 Counties.

On May 5, 1981 Bobby Sands, having endured 66 days on hunger strike, died. His death had an enormous impact nationally and internationally with 100,000 people attending his funeral on May 7.

His death was followed by those of Francis Hughes on May 12 and Patsy O'Hara and Raymond McCreech on May 21. As each hunger striker died his place was taken by another prisoner. The tenth and last hunger striker to die was Micky Devine on August 20. Finally on October 3 the hunger strike was ended having lasted 217 days.

LANDMARK

The 1980-81 hunger strikes were as important a landmark in Irish revolutionary history as the 1916 Rising in that they politicised and awakened an entire generation of young Irish people. They also focused international attention on the plight of the people of British-occupied Ireland. These achievements stand in fitting tribute to ten brave Irishmen who remained true to MacSwiney's dictum "In matters of principle there can be no compromise" and thus willingly sacrificed their lives.



• St Patrick's Accordion Band, Portadown, en route.



• New York drummer.



• Pride of Eireann Accordion Band, Portadown, to the fore.

By the Autumn of 1980 the prisoners, having exhausted all channels, had only one weapon left open to them, a weapon of defiance which since 1917 and the death of Thomas Ashe many Republicans had used: hunger strike.

16 one of the hunger strikers, Seán McKenna, after 51 days without food was nearing death.

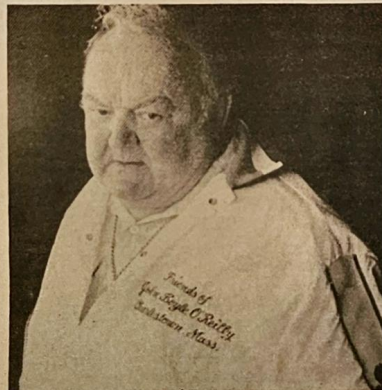
The British issued a policy document which seemed to meet in substance their five demands which were: 1. The right to wear their own clothes at all times; 2.

demands seemingly being met the POWs decided on December 18 to call the strike off.

REALISED

Very quickly the prisoners realised that the British were not going to honour their veiled

It was decided this time to stagger the hunger strike with men going on strike with intervals between them, so as to maximise the overall effect of the protest. Bobby Sands as O/C led off on March 1. He was followed on March 15 by Francis Hughes.



• John Hurley, Friends of Irish Freedom, Boston, 1991.



• Small section of the parade as it makes its way through Bundoran.



1916 ~ Comóradh 75 Bliain



AN PIARSACH, MACHIAVELLI AGUS NA NUASTÁIRÍ

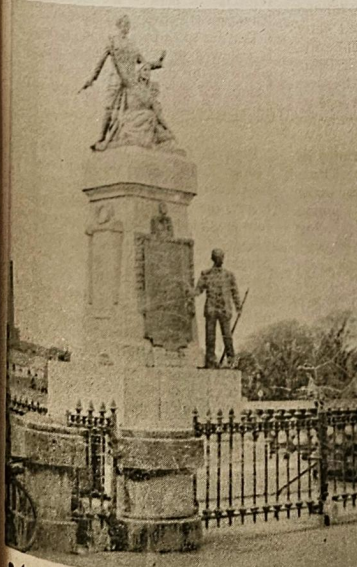
Bhí an Piarasach, Machiavelli agus na 'Nuastáirí' ar go léir faoi chaibidil i mblíana an tréimhe Feis na Poblachta, a tionóladh san Óstán West County ar an Satharn, 7ú Meán Fómhair. B'é 1916 - Comóradh 75 Bliain téama na Feise i mblíana agus chun tus a chur leis an dá bhfíor Nóra de hOir i léithreach chun cur síos a thabhairt ar an phairt a léigh ar a huncail, Eamon Ó Dálaigh agus Tomás Ó Cléirigh, fear chéile a haintín, Caitlín, in Eirí Amach Seachtain na Cásca.

I Luimneach a rugadh agus a tógadh Nóra, agus rinne sí an-chuntas ar Uí Dhálaigh Luimní "a sheas go dána agus go dtús riamh le muintir na h-Eireann agus leis an náisiúnachas." Bhí a seanathair Seán Ó Dálaigh agus Eamon Ó Dálaigh, athair an Ceannfort Eamon Ó Dálaigh, sna Fíniú. D'fhís sí conas a chuir Seán Ó Dálaigh aithne ar chúis ar a chara Tomás Ó Cléirigh nuair a thaisil sé go Dún Geanainn i 1878 agus é ag athscrúduithe Bráithreachas an Poblachta.

D'fhulaing an bheirt acu níos déanaí i bpríosúin Shasana ach sheas muintir Luimní le Seán Ó Dálaigh i gcomair agus toghadh é mar teachta parlaiminte in 1893 don chathair agus é fós faoi ghlas ag Gallaibh. D'fhéadfaidís é tar éis, dar ndóigh.

PRÍOMH-THREORÁÍ

B'é Tomás Ó Cléirigh príomh-threoraí an Phoblachtachais in Eirinn ó 1908 i léith. Níor ghnách leis áfach, son chinneadh a dhéanamh ná beartas a chur i gcrích gan dul i gcomhairle i dtosach lena chara i Luimneach, Seán Ó Dálaigh, a dúirt Nóra.



An leacht ar Dhroichead an tSáirséaligh in onóir do Laochra na Cásca.

"L'eminence" grise b'fhéidir go bhféadfaí a thabhairt air mar ba mhór é a thionchar ar náisiúntóirí na linne."

Nuair a thug muintir Uí Dhálaigh nach raibh Óglaigh Chathar Luimní ag dul i mbun airm ar an Máirt Cásca 1916, chinn Laura agus Nóra Ní Dhálaigh go rachaidís go mBaile Átha Cliath, féachaint a bhféadfaidís cabhair ar bith a thabhairt dar deartháir Eamon, a bhí ina cheannfort sna Ceithre Cúirteanna. Sa traen dóibh chasadh Eamon de hOir orthu agus é ag triall ar Bhaile Átha Cliath freisin. Phós Eamon agus Nóra Ní Dhálaigh (máthair agus athair na cainteora) níos déanaí.

DEIREADH

Le deireadh an t-Eirí Amach tharla na básuithe. Lámhachadh Tomás Ó Cléirigh ar an 3 Bealtaine in éineacht le Pádraig Mac Piarais agus Tomás Mac Donnacha; agus chuaigh Eamon Ó Dálaigh os comhair an meitheall lámhaigh ar an 5 Bealtaine. I litir a scríobh Seán MacDiarmada chuig Seán Ó Dálaigh i Luimneach agus



Nóra de hOir, Dáithí Seoighe agus Seosamh O Maoileoin.

é ag fógaíl slán ag an seana-laoch dúirt sé: "Táimid ag fáil bhais chun go mairfidh an náisiún. Lochtaíodh postacháin an lae inniu sinn más mian leo. An muintir a thiofais inár ndiaidh tabharfaidh siad súid breith chóir orainn."

Ar an 30 Meitheamh, 1916 d'éag Seán Ó Dálaigh i Luimneach. Thug muintir na cathrach ómós dó ansin agus níos déanaí ardaíodh leacht ar Dhroichead an tSáirséaligh in onóir do laochra na Cásca. Tá dealbh do Thomás Ó Cléirigh "agus a méar á sinú aige i dtreo an Fhorógra agus a bharr tá an Ceannfort Eamon Ó Dálaigh féin chomh péacach céanna agus a bhí sé an lá úd i Sráid Uí Chonaill agus slabhra na daoire á scaoil-deadh aige," a dúirt Nóra de hOir.

Ag freagrú ceisteanna tar éis cheap Nóra go raibh an ceart ag scéal in eagrán ANOIS an lá sin go raibh bunchóip den Fhorógra ann agus gur siníodh é cupla lá roimh ré.

SNASTA

Thréaslaigh Seán Ó Brádaigh le Nóra as a chaint snasta, fhileata, agus dúirt sé go raibh stair na troda ar son na saoirse á cheilt ar mhuintir óg na h-Eireann le tamail de bhlianta anuas, de bharr polasaf stáit agus daoine eile a bháineann leis an establishment. Ceann dena bealaí is fearr le teacht timpeall ar sin, dar leis, ná dul i muintir na staire áitiúla. Lean sé leis:

"Ba bhreá an rud dá mbeadh caint Nóra de hOir curtha i gcló le léaráidí agus pictiúirí le cur i lámha daoine óga, go háirithe thart ar cheantar Luimní, i dtreo agus go dtuigfeadh siad cén chiall atá leis an dealbh bhreá sin atá ar Dhroichead an tSáirséaligh."

Tar éis sós ansin ghabh Seosamh Ó Maoileoin, stiúrthóir na Feise, leithscéal toisc nach raibh Bernadette McAliskey ábalta beith i léithreach chun caint a dhéanamh ar 'Mná i nGluaiseacht na Saoirse'. Fuair a nia bás agus ní raibh sí in ann taisil dá bharr. Ina áit taispeánadh físeán den chláir *Cúrsaí* a rinneadh cupla mí ó shin faoi 1916 agus athbhreithniú na staire ina raibh agallaimh le Bernadette McAliskey agus eile.

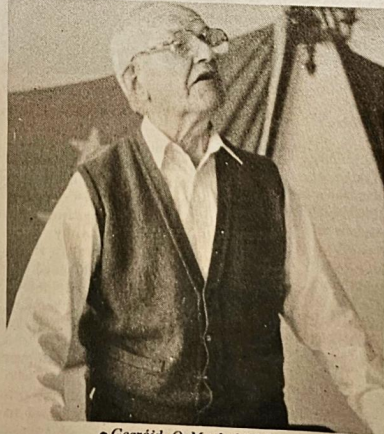
LEIRMHEAS

B'é Gearóid Ó Maolmhichil, as Gaillimh agus Baile Átha Cliath, an dara aoi chainteoir a bhí i léithreach ar bhFeis. Rinne sé léirmheas ar leabhar nua Brian P. Murphy *Patrick Pearse and the Lost Republican Ideal* atá tar éis athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar na hathbhreithnitheoirí, go háirithe i gcomhthéacs

leor dochar do Ghluaiseacht na Poblachta agus tá cuid mhór den scéal seo ar fáil i leabhair Uí Mhurchú. Níor tada an dochar a rinne sé, áfach, i gcomparáid le de Valera, a chuir as a riocht ar fad é.

"Machiavelliach" a bhaist Gearóid Ó Maolmhichil ar de Valera.

Mhol sé don Mhaolcáithach óg go mba ceart dó eacnamaíocht agus *An Prince* a léamh. An t-aon duine amháin a bhí an chumas inti seasamh ina aghaidh ná Máire Nic Shuibhne, agus bhí sí cónaí i gCorcaigh. Bhí sí ag moladh Art Ó Conchúir mar Uachtarán ar Sinn Féin i leaba de Valera. Bhí an t-ard-mhíneach aici i 1932 cáineadh a dhéanamh ar de Valera agus na "Nuastáirí" a bhí tar éis an "old murder-gang" a bhuaicint i dtoghchán Mí Feabhra na bliana sin.



Gearóid Ó Maolmhichil

Pádraig Mac Piarais agus na for-Phoblachtach a lean é nach bhfuil eolas ceart ag muintir na h-Eireann i gcoitinne orthu anois. Creideann Gearóid gur rinne an Coileánach go

DLISTEANACH

"Dhearbhagh sí do chruinniú i nGaillimh ag an am gurb é Rialtas na Poblachta Uile-Eireannaigh rialtas dlísteanach na h-Eirí

eann, cuma cad a déarfadh Fianna Fáil nó Dev san am," a dúirt sé. Ní fhaigh-eann Máire Nic Shuibhne dóthain aitheantas sa leabhar, dar le Gearóid Ó Maolmhichil.

Thaispeán Gearóid le bailéad comhaimseartha *Up de Valera* ("we'll crown de Valera King of Ireland") go raibh éiginnteacht in intinn na ndaoine i dtaobh an Phoblachtachas tar éis 1916 agus gur fheil sé sin do de Valera, nach raibh ina Poblachtach ceart creidimheach ariamh. Níor ghlac sé Móid na Poblachta riamh ach oiread. Daingníodh bailéad mar sin an míotas de Valera agus chuir sé mearbhall intinne ar na daoine. Thug Gearóid ard-mholadh iomlán do leabhair Uí Mhurchú.

Ag tagairt dó donathbheithnitheoirí, sa phlé a lean caint Uí Mhaolmhichil, dúirt Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, Uachtarán, Sinn Féin Poblachtach gurb é an áit is mó ina dtiteann siadsan síos na caint dtagann an leagan amach atá acu dúirt le taithí na ngnáth-daoine ina gceantair féin. "B'bhí an áit a bhaintear tuisle astu agus cuireann sé sin arís le tábacht na staire áitiúla," a dúirt sé.

LEAGAN GAELIGE

Dúirt Seosamh Ó Maoileoin go raibh leagan Gaelige de pholasaf Shinn Féin Poblachtach Chuig Eire Fá Shíocháin (Tow ards a Peaceful Ireland) curtha ar fáil anois ag an eagraíocht.

Sa díospóireacht tar éis tharraing Risteárd Ó Glaisne anuas ceist dhílseacht Poblachtaigh don Ghaeilge. "Ná bí ag cur dalladh-mullóg oraibh," a dúirt sé, "ní bheidh saoirse ar bith ann muna bhfuil an Ghaeilge ann." Chuir sé an cheiste éen fáth nach bhfuil Gaeilge ag go leor Poblachtaigh?

Mar fhocal scoir dúirt an t-Uachtarán, Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, gur cheart don Ghluaiseacht atmasféar Ghaelach a chothú sa bhliain atá romhainn agus go háirithe féachaint chuige nach ngabhann aon phíosú poiblíochta amach gan Ghaeilge a bheith ann. "Muna bhfuil áit lámach ag an nGaeilge sa Ghluaiseacht ní fuí é agus muna bhfuil áit lámach ag an nGaeilge i saoirse na tíre amach anseo, ní fuí. Ní réabhlóid go réabhlóid chultúrtha."

Chríochnaigh an Fheis le seirbhís eaglasta ar son Dáithí Ó Conaill agus gach Poblachtach a fuair bás i rith na bliana.

KEVIN BARRY REMEMBERED AT RATHVILLY

REPUBLICANS in Counties Carlow, Kildare and surrounding areas held a commemoration in Rathvilly on Sunday, September 22 to honour Kevin Barry, marking the 71st Anniversary of the raid on Monks' bakery in North King Street, Dublin, in which the 18-year-old IRA Volunteer was captured by British Crown Forces. He was court-martialled on October 20, 1920 in Marlborough (now McKee) Barracks and sentenced to death. On the morning of November 1 he faced the gallows in Mountjoy jail where his remains were later buried. They remain there to this day along with nine of his comrades. Attempts by the 26-county administration to reinter them were rebuffed by the families who said that until the all-Ireland Republic has been established they should be left to rest in peace.

The commemoration on September 22 began with a short parade to the Kevin Barry Memorial, erected in 1958, which is the focal point of Rathvilly's village square. A tribute can be paid to the people of Rathvilly who have maintained the memorial amid flowers and neatly-cut grass in a manner that stands out as an example to many other commemorative sites throughout the country.

Although Kevin Barry was born in Fleet Street, Dublin in 1902 where his family ran a dairy they also owned land in Tombeagh, Co. Carlow. Following his father's death in 1908, Kevin and his mother lived in Tombeagh and he attended Rathvilly national school along with his brother Michael. In 1915 he was sent back to Dublin to continue his education. The Barry



• **Mary Ward**
family had farmed in Tombeagh since the 1750s, having been driven from Co. Cork during the penal times.

CUMANN

The parade was led by a flag-bearer carrying the National Flag, a lone piper, and the banner of the local Cumann Kevin Barry, Republican Sinn Féin.

Deasún O Daltuin chaired the ceremony at the Memorial and welcomed all those in attendance. Con Horgan laid a wreath



• **Rathvilly Commemoration**

on behalf of Sinn Féin Poblachtach and Kitty Hawkins recited a decade of the Rosary in Irish. Mary Ward (Donegal) of the Ard Chomhairle of Sinn Féin Poblachtach gave the oration. She was delighted to speak in Rathvilly, she said, because her own father was born in the area and attended the same national school as Kevin Barry. She continued:

"From the moment of his death on November 1, 1920 at the hands of a British hangman Kevin's name joined the illustrious list of Ireland's immortals. The achievements of his young life could not possibly be great ones but his splendid character, his unselfish service with the Irish Republican Army, his great courage, and the manner in which he died became an inspiration to his comrades who were still fighting the terrorist forces of British occupation.

ALONE

"To face death in the heat of battle surrounded by one's com-

rades is an heroic thing, but to face death alone in a prison cell surrounded only by one's jailers and tormentors takes a supreme courage. That Kevin possessed that courage we know not only from his arrest, interrogation and death but from his final words to Fr Albert the Capuchin chaplain — "the only message I have for anybody is 'hold on and stick to the Republic'".

Mary Ward said that Kevin Barry came to nationalism at an early age, having grown up in North-East Carlow, an area rich in folk memories of the United Irishmen and the renowned Co. Wicklow guerrilla chief Michael Dwyer. Members of his own family had been active during the 1798 Rising. "He, in turn, remains an inspiration to all who fight British occupation until the day when this island of ours will be a free and united nation", she said.

"The use of physical force is the result of Britain's unwillingness to accept the democratic process in Ireland. This unwill-

ingness is morally wrong. The Republican hallmark has always been, despite the detractors, the lies and the clever propaganda, in pursuit of a genuine democratic system based on national sovereignty and respect for the rights of all members of the family of nations."

Turning to the recent upsurge in loyalist death squad activity in the Six Counties Mary Ward recalled the loyalist terror gangs' statement of May 12 last in which they promised to renew their attacks on Catholics and Nationalists if the Brooke talks failed. "This illustrates just how these killer gangs work in tandem with the Unionist parties. The Unionist parties make their demands officially while the loyalist death squads put on the pressure," she said.

DISMANTLE

"It is up to Republicans to dismantle the Dublin administration and SDLP scenarios of a reformable RUC and reformable Six-County state. Their and Mr Brooke's attempts to construct such a scenario are doomed but the longer they persist in this delusion the more they contribute to the toll of suffering and death. The alternative is the Eire Nua programme, a federation of the four historic provinces of Ireland with maximum devolution of power and decision-making to regional, district and community levels. This would give majorities and minorities alike the essential control of their own affairs in a completely New Ireland," she concluded.

The lone piper played a lament and Amhrán na bhFiann to conclude the ceremony.

THE PRESSURE MOUNTS

50
YEARS
AGO:

IN DUBLIN in October 1941, says Bowyer Bell, no one in the IRA had any time to spare for the Hayes affair. Somehow the centre had to be restored, morale lifted and the Army given a new life and a new direction.

As quickly as possible after Sean McCaughey's arrest, a meeting had been held to appoint a successor as Chief of Staff. Among those present were two veterans who had disapproved of the English Campaign.

They were the great Kerry All-Ireland footballer of earlier years, John Joe Sheehy of Tralee who had been quietly on the run and Pádraig Mac Lógáin of Portlaoise who had been abstentionist MP for South Armagh 1933-38 and would some years later become President of Sinn Féin.

Mac Lógáin, a Volunteer since 1913, had been unconditionally released from the Curragh Concentration Camp on health grounds a few months earlier. All the Northern Command people, McGlade, Kelly and Rice were present as well as one or two who happened to be in Dublin.

Sheehy nominated Pearse Kelly of Dunganon as C/S in spite of his relative youth. This was accepted and McGlade became A/G with Rice a third member of the staff.

McNAMEE

Eoin McNamee of Brobh Dearg, Co. Tyrone who had taken over as OC Northern Command when Kelly came to Dub-



• **Charlie McGlade and Seán McCaughey** lin would remain on in Belfast in that capacity.

It should be realised that during 1939-41 the Army Executive had become defunct and no one had even been co-opted to fill vacancies on the Army Council. A cut-down GHQ Staff living from day to day had been running the Army.

Days after Kelly's appointment Hayes had escaped and Rice was wounded severely and arrested. Later in September, Tom Cullimore, formerly OC Wexford and later Divisional OC of the South-East (Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford and Wicklow) was arrested by a Branch man named Morris, a native of Wexford, who was going to the pictures with his girlfriend. Cullimore had been attached to GHQ for several months.

HAEMORRHAGE

The haemorrhage continued. In October McGlade was walking down Clanbrassill Street when he was confronted by a Special Branch man on a bicycle with a drawn revolver. McGlade grabbed the weapon over his shoulder and another

Branch man appeared pedalling wildly and shouting.

McGlade ran off with both police firing at him. He was lucky. A bullet in the calf of the leg brought him down. Dinny O'Brien, who had been in charge of the mobile bicycle squad, had scored again.

Charlie McGlade had been unarmed so he was interned at the Curragh for the duration. Later in the '40s and early '50s he suffered a lot from ill-health, but his home at 60, Mourne Road, Drimnagh was always open to the freedom fighters of 1956-62. His wife was interned in Armagh Womens' Prison in the 1940s.

A native of Belfast and a printer by trade — he worked with Cahill's of Parkgate Street, Dublin — he was very active with the Loughnane Brothers Cumann and on the Ard Chomhairle of Sinn Féin right up to his death in 1982. His old comrade Liam Rice of Belfast spoke at his graveside then.

OUTSPOKEN

Charlie was a determined and outspoken opponent of those who made the Workers' Party breakaway in 1969-70. He confronted them at the Ard-Fheis of January 1970 and challenged their right to speak for Belfast.

His physical courage was shown 50 years ago but his moral courage shone brightly in the years from 1965 (when the WP people first came out in the open) right through the '70s and until the day of his death.

Faithful Republicans sadly missed his steely courage and quiet determination in 1985-86 when the All-Ireland Republic to which he had dedicated his life was

again let down in favour of a 26-County parliamentary venture which collapsed on those who sold it to many young people as a "cure-all".

No matter how unpopular his viewpoint, the ever-active McGlade always insisted on his right to voice it. He was no respecter of persons and made his contributions effectively and concisely.

That his spirit lives on and his example is followed in Belfast, Dublin and elsewhere to this day is proof that his Cause cannot fail in the long-term. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam dilis cróga.

REFUGE

Back in October 1941, the new C/S Pearse Kelly under the nom-de-guerre Paul Kelsso moved into the refuge of last resort, the house of Mrs Caitlín Brughá, former Sinn Féin TD and widow of the valiant Cathal Brughá. She and her daughters Nóimín and Neasa operated a private network of couriers and intelligence sources from their home in Rathmines.

ON HIS OWN

But Pearse Kelly, energetic and imaginative though he was, was very much on his own in a city he did not know well. The era of the IRA as a mass movement was gone. Instead says Bowyer Bell, that of the fugitive gunman had begun.

Both Leinster House and Stormont kept up the pressure to eliminate Republicanism altogether. The British and serious Republican mistakes were contributing too.

(More next month. Refs. *The Secret Army* by J.Bowyer Bell, *The IRA* by T.P. Coogan, *Harry* by Harry White).

Driving The Catholics Out

A chara,
John A Staunton's letter in *The Irish Times* (September 16) requires an answer. In the early 1960s the IRA was moribund. "IRA Ran Away" appeared on the gables in West Belfast. Three young Catholics decided to have a quiet drink in Malvern Street in Belfast. The fact that they chose to drink in a strongly Unionist street is evidence that they did not expect trouble. Gustly Spence decided that they were members of the IRA and shot them, killing one, for which he served a term in prison.

Two electrical installations were blown up, allegedly by the IRA. It was subsequently proved that a Protestant paramilitary group was guilty. Bombay Street was burned to the ground to prevent Catholic occupation. Civil Rights' groups held peaceful protests, agitating for fair play in public housing, employment and one man, one vote. These peaceful marches were harassed by Rev. Paisley, Major Bunting and their followers, culminating in the bloody attack on these peaceful people at Burntoli, where the Reverend gentleman kept discreetly away. On Bloody Sunday the British Army, without warning, killed 14 people taking part in a peaceful parade.

This was not "mindless violence". The one thing that the Unionists continually maintain is that they hold the majority in the Six Counties, 1,000,000 against 600,000 Catholics/Nationalists, a majority that was an artificial creation at the foundation of the State. We are continually reminded that "you can't bomb a million Protestants", but apparently it is in order to deprive the Nationalist people of ever

hoping to improve their lot.

This whole policy aims to so terrify the Catholic population that they will leave the State. The plan is succeeding. There are now fewer Catholics in the Six Counties than twenty years ago. The birth-rate in the Catholic population is always greater than in the other denominations (a cause of frequent disparaging comment). If the Six Counties had been a natural State there would now, after 70 years, be more Catholics than Protestants there. But the continual terror has driven many out which was, and is, the aim.

For years the British Army has been forwarding that aim. It is deliberately carrying out a policy of intimidation. Its members insult people in the street in the hope of instigating a response. When they raid a house they wreck it, tearing up floorboards, breaking down walls, destroying furniture and pictures.

P. CAOMHÁNACH
Sráid Fheachair
BAC

'Kettle Calling The Pot Black'

A chara,

I can't help noticing that hardly a day passes without the British media lashing out at other nations, because of their alleged denial of human rights. Sadly enough the same can be said of the Republic of Ireland media. This, in my opinion, is a clear case of 'the kettle calling the pot black'.

However, there is a motive — or should I have said motives — for this continued propaganda. It has in fact reached a stage where those responsible for this type of brain-washing have even washed their own brains. But it does help to



impress upon the unthinking minds of the masses what a freedom loving and democratic people we are, both sides of the fishpond.

For many years I'd been carried away by this astute method myself; until one fine day the dawn commenced to filter through the dark hour of my mind. It then began to dawn on me, just how democratic and freedom loving are we? And as the picture commenced to develop, it became crystal clear to me that every woman, man, boy and girl in our islands is denied a basic right.

We have a section of our communities, particularly in Ireland, both north and south ostracised by both governments on the grounds that they are violent; while the voices of other violent organisations are free to express their opinions through the muzzled media. What the people responsible for this denial of human rights fail to realise is that it is a form of violence; and that such a narrow-minded policy only feeds violence.

What our legislators have failed to understand is that when a section of our people are denied a basic human right, it affects all of us; the media is denied the right to publish the views of that victimised section, and believe me it does not like it. Worst of all, we the general masses are denied the right to hear the views of those people. Just imagine somebody accused of an offence not being permitted to speak on his or her behalf.

Everybody is fully aware of what happens when the engine of a car is suddenly silenced, in a long, dense line of traffic. That gives

some picture of what happens when a section of our people are muzzled. For the past two decades the Republican Movement has been denied access to our media. If the problems of the historic island of Ireland is ever to be solved, it will only be done by throwing the doors of democracy open to everybody.

BERNARD DWYER
Leeds
England



• Judith Ward

World Pressure Won Releases

A chara,

Now that Judith Ward, an innocent woman in prison in England since 1974 is to get an appeal soon, I appeal to your readers to support the Judith Ward Support Groups around the country. And if there is no group in your area try to start one.

Anyone you know who were members of the Birmingham Six Support Group I am sure will be

only too pleased to help you. We need more public pressure on the Brits and the 26-county Free State government in the months ahead, as appeals in England in the Birmingham Six case failed so many times and the release of the six men came in the end by world pressure on the Brits.

If I can help in any way I would be happy to do so. We need all the support we can get for Judith Ward in the months ahead.

JOHN HOULIHAN
Droumroe
Currow
Killarney, Co. Kerry

They Only Changed The Names

A chara,

In 1931 Cumann na nGaedheal, now Fine Gael, passed a Coercion Bill called the 'Public Safety Act' and set up a Military Court to deal with subversives, now changed to terrorists. Fianna Fáil opposed the Bill. De Valera said if he ever had to put one Irishman to jail for his political belief he would resign from politics.

Fianna Fáil in power changed the name of the Act to the 'Offences Against the State Act' and used the Military Court — the same three officers that sentenced Republicans to death in 1922 and '23. The Military Court in 1940 sentenced Paddy McGrath to death, Paddy fought in 1916 and was seriously wounded by the Black and Tans. A number of others were sentenced to death for as little as resisting arrest. All executed by Firing Squad within 48 hours — with no right of appeal. When this Military Tribunal smelled too much innocent blood they chan-

ged the name to the Special Criminal Court.

ged the name to the Special Criminal Court.

60 years ago this October I happened to be in the first batch to appear before that Tribunal. I was transferred from Limerick prison to Arbour Hill Military prison where there was a strict silence rule. I joined prisoners there whose names are gone down in history, Frank Ryan, the Gilmore brothers — men who never compromised. We were locked up in our dog-boxes for 24 hours a day — we could have one hour exercise if we marched five yards apart and observed the silence rule. This was not acceptable to us. Things were no better under the de Valera regime, men spent months in solitary confinement, and some spent years NAKED in their cells. They refused to wear the convict garb.

The British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, told those who accepted what he called "a damn good bargain" — the Treaty — that they need not call the 26 Counties the Free State if the people did not like the name, and that they could use the Republican Flag which they did. Names meant nothing to Lloyd George, so long as British interests were secure. Fianna Fáil took Lloyd George's advice in 1937 and changed the name of the state to Eire. Fine Gael opposed this. In 1948 Fine Gael and partners again changed the name to 'The Republic of 26 Counties' and Fianna Fáil opposed this. Also they changed the name of Governor-General to President of the 26 Counties, which they call Ireland.

So we get old wine in new bottles, is it any wonder that the country is in the mess it is in today? With all the juggling, thousands living below the poverty line, thousands emigrating, thousands on the Dole, while the elite few swindle and squander millions.

MARTIN CALLIGAN
Kilmurray McKMahon
Co. Clare

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 10 November 1991

Táille: £1

• NB. All prizes will be paid in Irish punts.

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.

Comhbhrón

BENNETT, Deepest sympathy is extended to the Bennett family, Laytown and Dundalk, on the recent death of their father Daniel (a brother-in-law of Richard Goss). Go ndéana Dia trocaire ar ananam. From Willie Stewart Cumann, Republican Sinn Féin, Dundalk.

McKERR, Sincere sympathy is extended to the McKerr, Moore and Laverty families, Lurgan and Dundalk on the death of Mrs. Kathleen McKerr. From Comhairle Uladh,

Sinn Féin Poblachtach. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá hanam.

McKERR, Deepest sympathy is extended to the McKerr family, Lurgan and Dundalk, on the recent death of Mrs Kathleen McKerr. Go ndéana Dia trocaire ar ananam. From Cumann Willie Stewart, Republican Sinn Féin, Dundalk.

WITHERS, Deepest sympathy is extended to our good friend Danny Withers, Rockland County, New York, USA on the tragic death of his daughter. From the Bundoran H-Block Committee.

I gCuimhne

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

KEENEY, In loving memory of Jimmy Keeney, who died on October 18, 1984. Always remembered by Lita. Go raibh suaimhneas síoraí dá anam uasal. Máirfidh sé go deo i measc grotithe na nGael.

His master's voice?

TELEPHONES were ringing in the *Morning Ireland* studio on Tuesday morning, September 17, last when at 8.56am one of their presenters referred to "County Londonderry" in a report on the assassination of Councillor Bernard O'Hagan in Magherafelt the day before. When SAOIRSE got through to one of the programme's reporters we were told that "Londonderry" was used in error as a result of the reading (without any editing) of a British Press Association report. There was no change of policy in regard to the use of the colonial term, the *Morning Ireland* man said.

Would the error be corrected on air the next day to reassure listeners? Well, we were told, the matter will be "raised". Needless to say there was no correction or apology on the next morning's programme. Apart from being insulting to Irish people, have RTE now no Irish source of news for Co. Derry?

Putting the clergy in jail

DUBLIN Corporation are still pursuing Fr FX Martin for £80,000 in legal costs awarded to them in a 26-county Supreme Court judgement in 1984. According to the Corporation, Fr Martin has a moral obligation to pay the money, incurred in the fight by the Corporation over the building of the Civic Offices at Wood Quay which raged throughout the 1970s.

They have given up pursuing Fr Martin through the courts however which is a cause of some regret to the Augustinian campaigner. "In a way it's a pity", he said, "Nobody in Ireland is ever famous until they spend some time in jail, and it is high time some of the clergy were put in jail anyway."

Petrol price control gone

THE 26-county administration's war on rural Ireland continues. Dessie O'Malley, Leinster House Minister for Industry and Commerce has removed price controls on petrol from October 1. As well as leading to an increase in petrol prices this means petrol in rural areas will become steadily dearer as suppliers add on a surcharge for delivery to the country areas. People will have to travel to the larger towns for supplies as economies of scale come into play. Maybe this is the PD's solution to the pot-holes - let them all move to Dublin, except if you are living around Shannon, of course.

WHAT THEY SAID

"For teams from across the Border, winning the Sam Maguire is not just the mere winning of an All-Ireland title: it is a confirmation that they are officially part of Gaeldom.

This was obvious yesterday as fans wept openly."
- Seán MacConnell, *The Irish Times*, September 16, 1991.

"9.15pm Killeavy... Passing the bewildered British army unit, the multitudes break into a chorus of 'we are reds, we are reds'. DJ Kane is perplexed 'Why are we singing an English soccer song. Sing something Irish for God's sake'. The Mountains of Mourne is given a string and fitting rendition as we cross what is termed the 'Ancient

border between Leinster and Ulster'.
-Tom Humphries, *The Irish Times*, September 21, with the Down All-Ireland champions on the trip home.

"We are free for one day."
- Down GAA supporter on what coming to Croke Park for the All-Ireland final means, *Guy Byrne Show*, RTE Radio 1, Friday, September 13.

"It'll only sink in when we cross the Border past the army checkpoint."

-Paddy O'Rourke, the victorious Down captain on RTE Radio 1, Sunday, September 15.

"Four civilians died in the night. But not in vain. Their sacrifice kept the flame of freedom burning."

-Mark Dowdney, *Daily Mirror*, August 22, 1991, on the people's resistance in Moscow to the short-lived right-wing coup. What about resistance to British rule in Ireland?

"I don't see that her politics have been partic-

ularly concerned with service to humanity. She cut funding for health care, education and aid to the poor."

- New York Professor William Atwell objecting to the granting of the Elizabeth Blackwell Award to Margaret Thatcher by the Hobart and William Smith colleges trustees. Many other staff at the college have objected to the award, made to honour female humanitarians (!) and named after the United States first woman doctor.

Anonn is Anall

Abuse of taxpayers' money (again)

REPUBLICANS from Cork City attended the 68th annual Liam Lynch Commemoration on Sunday, September 22, held in Crochan West in the Knockmealdown Mountains. Michael Cunningham, Cork City PRO, gave the oration at the Round Tower Memorial, where the IRA Chief-of-Staff was mortally wounded in 1923. The event attracted the attentions of no less than 15 members of the 26-county Special Branch and one Bean-Gharda in eight unmarked Garda cars.



• IRA Chief-of-Staff Liam Lynch.

Michael Cunningham commented afterwards that "In view of the fact that on Saturday last Cork people were once again engaged in collecting funds for the provision of proper cancer treatment in the Regional Hospital, Republican Sinn Féin condemns this latest abuse of taxpayers' money and questions the sincerity and ability of the Leinster House administration to order its priorities."

Toxic plant gets new licence

GREENPEACE has expressed outrage at the decision by An Bord Pleanála in the 26 Counties to uphold a new licence given to the Merck, Sharp and Dohme (MSD) factory by Tipperary County Council (South Riding) to continue to operate its plant and incinerator at Ballydine, Co. Tipperary.

The appeal against the new licence was taken by local farmer John Hanrahan and his family



who only last November received undisclosed damages in the 26-county High Court from the US-owned MSD pharmaceutical company. They were liable because of damage to Mr Hanrahan's health and the health of his livestock caused by toxic emissions from the factory between 1978 and 1983.

With another planned toxic incinerator being proposed near Derry the fact that MSD can continue to operate without pollution control equipment for another two years indicates the non-existent protection available for Irish people living near these dirty industries. It couldn't happen anywhere else.

Major fund-raises in China

BRITISH Prime Minister John Major went to the international pariah, China, recently for the first time since Tianmen Square and gave due recognition to Beijing in return for permission to build an airport in Hong Kong. The British Conservative party got £500,000 from the builder as a 'thank you' - don't mention the words bribe and blackmail, polite society is not as Bolshie as that! Major then preached a bit to the Chinese about better treatment for their own people, shoot-to-kill policies, human rights violations etc. Which is all about par for the course as far as British hypocrisy goes.

Prison wedding

CONGRATULATION to Ella O'Dwyer and John McMullen who were married recently in Durham prison in Britain. Both are in jail for their Republican beliefs: Ella O'Dwyer (32) has been imprisoned in England since 1986 while John McMullen has spent 15 years of a life sentence in Long Kesh. No guests were allowed at the ceremony, but a cake and flowers were permitted.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF BRITISH INJUSTICE



JUDITH WARD

17 years and eight months in jail

GUILDFORD FOUR AND MAGUIRE SEVEN

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

Imeachtaí

CUIRT UI CHADHAIN
4-6 DEIREADH FOMHAIR
ARAS NA GAEL
45 SR. DOIMNICH
GAILLIMH



"Comóradh ar Bheandán Ó hÉithir 1930-1990"

DE HAoine, 4 D. FOMH.: 7.30in Fáiltiú. 8.15 Oiscailt Oifigiúil. 8.30in 'Breandán Ó hÉithir - Aigne Shaor, Cultúr Truaillethe', le Aindreas Ó Gallechóir. 10in Oíche cheoil agus amhrán. Fear an TT, Máirtín Jamsie Ó Flatharta.

Cont. on page 4.

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