

# SAOIRSE

## IRISH FREEDOM

UIMH.66 DEIREADHFOMHAIR - SEPTEMBER 1992 40p (USA \$24 per year)



# 406,290

# UNEMPLOYED

406,290 people are now out of work in the 32 Counties. In the 26 Counties the total rose by 2,200 to reach 292,900 and in the Six Counties the increase was 1,271 to a total of 113,390. The sterling crisis and interest rate increases will worsen the employment crisis.

# No backward steps



• Graffiti in Tigers Bay area - 'Soggy' was Gerard O'Hara's nickname.

## UDA/UFF kill two, threaten brother

LOYALIST death squads killed two nationalists in North and East Belfast at the end of September and have daubed death threats to the brother of one of their victims on the walls of the loyalist Tigers Bay area.

Teenager Gerard O'Hara was shot dead in his home in North Queen Street on Sunday afternoon, September 27 after he arrived home from swimming. Two masked UFF/UDA gunmen pushed open the door of the house at around 5pm and shot the 18-year-old youth in the head and body. His mother Bridie pleaded with the killers to shoot her instead. The grey Nissan car used in the attack was later found at Mackey Street, near Duncairn Gardens in the loyalist Tigers Bay area. Residents asked how the UFF/UDA gang could escape the frequent RUC patrols and checkpoints in operation in the area, one less than 100 yards away.

### ANGUISH

There was more anguish for the O'Hara family on Tuesday when death threats were daubed on a wall in the Tigers Bay area. The painted message read: "Soggy RIP Morris is next". Maurice O'Hara (26), a brother of Gerard, said that he was taking the threat very seriously as he had been frequently

harassed on the streets by British Crown Forces who told him he would be killed.

The RUC added their own torture for the O'Hara family to endure when the forensic team which spent two hours 'searching' in the livingroom where the killing took place left behind four bullets including one bloodstained round, lodged in the carpet. The bullets were photographed by journalists before the RUC arrived to collect them. The O'Haras said that the incident undermined their confidence in the investigation.

In another UDA/UFF attempted assassination the same day, two armed men kicked open the door of a house in Leven Street, Ligoniel which was occupied by two nuns. The intruders searched the house and left without harming the two women.

### WORKMAN

The UDA/UFF also claimed responsibility for the killing of a nationalist workman, Leonard Fox (40), on Thursday morning, September 24 last, as he was renovating a house

on the loyalist Ballybean estate in Dundonald, East Belfast.

He was installing a fireplace in the house on Kilmuir Avenue with his son and another worker at about 11.30am when two members of the loyalist death squad entered the house and shot him dead. They escaped on foot towards Grahams-bridge Road.

A native of the Taghnevan area of Lurgan, Co Armagh Leonard Fox had five children, the youngest an eight-month-old baby. The fact that he had served a prison sentence for possession of explosives some years ago was quoted by the UFF as justification for his murder. After the killing his fellow workers downed tools for the rest of the day in protest. Leonard Fox was employed by a firm who were sub-contracted by British Coal Corporation on behalf of the Housing Executive.

### 'JUSTIFICATION'

DUP deputy leader Peter Robinson MP provided 'justification' for the killers afterwards when he said that it was a matter for disquiet that Mr Fox was carrying out work on the loyalist Ballybean estate. He said: "Residents would be very concerned if they knew people like that are coming into their homes."

In a paper presented to the current "talks" at Stormont on Friday, September 18, by Dublin minister David Andrews the 26-County administration offered to hold a referendum to change Articles 2 & 3 of the 1937 Constitution in advance of any overall agreement. Up to this Dublin was making movement on Articles 2 & 3 conditional on final agreement at the talks.

It is obvious that the Dublin administration will go to any lengths to keep the Unionists at the "talks", which have now been extended with the postponement of the next 'Anglo-Irish' conference meeting until November 16. Any lengths includes agreeing with the British and the Unionists that the 26-County electorate should solemnly declare in a referendum that the people of the Six Counties are not Irish at all.

And this to be done in return for the likelihood of an agreement which would in any case still leave the Six Counties under British rule.

Setting up a new Stormont will only turn the clock back 20 years to a failed political entity that relied on internment without trial, shoot-to-kill, show trials, discrimination, pogroms and gerrymandering to remain in power. It was the former South African premier Vorster who said that he would exchange all his apartheid emergency laws for just one paragraph of the Stormont Special Powers Act.

If the Mayhew talks are judged on whether their outcome will contribute to a peaceful Ireland what peace can emerge from a return to that?

### FURTHER

The removal of Articles 2 & 3 would bring the 26 Counties back even further to the 1925 Boundary Agreement when the Free State agreed to the Border as permanent and immutable. That "damned good bargain" certainly did not bring peace but abandoned the nationalist people of the Six Counties to the tender mercies of the Stormont regime.

There can be no return to Stormont and that collaboration with British rule which amounts to blaming the oppressed people of the Six Counties for the conflict there, thus ensuring its continuation. It is not the Irish presence that is the problem but the British presence. A British withdrawal will be the beginning of the solution to that problem.

Britain's only role is to allow the Irish people decide their future and withdraw her forces to enable it to happen. Republican Sinn Féin calls for 32-County elections to a Constituent Assembly in order to draw up a new Constitution for a new Ireland free from British interference.

In the words of Máire Drumm, Vice-President of Sinn Féin who was assassinated in 1976: "We must take no steps backward, our steps must be onward..."

### NEW HEAD OFFICES

Readers please note change of address of Sinn Féin Poblachtach, SAOIRSE and CABHAIR:  
Oifig EIRE NUA  
41 Arran Quay  
Dublin-7  
Phone and FAX numbers in next issue



All cumainn please return immediately Resolution/Nomination/delegates forms to Ard-Oifig, 41 Arran Quay, Dublin 7

## SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST 17 FRAMED

DURING September there have been renewed attempts by the British establishment to re-implicate the innocent Irish victims of frame-ups in the mid-1970s. The British Director of Public Prosecutions was instrumental in a leak to the press involving the Guildford Four and the prosecution of three Guildford police officers charged with conspiracy to pervert the course of justice. A letter detailing the defence proposed by the three policemen's lawyer was lodged with the May Inquiry on Wednesday, September 23 and distributed to the press by the British DPP, Barbara Mills.

Journalists were asked by representatives of Sir John May, who is chairing the inquiry into the frame-ups of the Guildford Four and the Maguires, not to publish details of the letter. Such publication could lead to the abandonment of the case against the three policemen. Guildford Four lawyer Alistair Logan protested strongly saying the decision to exhibit the letter "calls into question the judgement of the person who took that decision" (ie Barbara Mills). The letter calls into question the innocence of one of the Guildford Four.

A "whispering campaign" has been going on against the Guildford Four and the Maguire Seven also for some time. On September 14 it was revealed that a "scientific report" to the May Inquiry into the 1974 bombings had found that the forensic evidence which led to the conviction of the Maguire fam-

ily was "inconclusive" and said that it was "improbable" the Maguires' fingerprints were innocently contaminated by explosives. The tests did not prove their guilt either, according to the report.

This has angered the Maguire family and Annie Maguire said that "they can cast doubt and cast doubt, but we know the truth and we can live with that". This smear revolves around a fictional towel contaminated by nitroglycerine by some other person which was then transferred to the hands of the Maguires. No such towel was ever found and the truth most probably was that the samples taken from the Maguires were tampered with by the British authorities to frame the Maguire seven.

The May Inquiry finished its public examinations on September 23 and is due to publish a report on the Maguire Seven con-



• **Barbara Mills** victims during October. Investigations by the inquiry into the Guildford Four frame-ups have been abandoned for this year due to the delays in bringing the three Guildford policemen to trial.

### WEST MIDLANDS

The West Midlands police force in England leaked so-called evidence to the British press over the weekend of September 12-13, alleging that scientific evidence could re-implicate some of the Birmingham

Six, who were released from prison in 1991 after their convictions were quashed by the British Court of Appeal. The first interim report of the new police inquiry into the Birmingham bombings in 1974 has now been passed to the British Director of

Public Prosecutions.

It is evident that the West Midlands police see a smear of the six men as being the best way to clear their own reputations as three of the policemen involved in the Birmingham Six case go on trial in the Old Bailey, London on charges of perjury and conspiracy. The Birmingham Six lawyer Gareth Pierce dismissed the leaked

accusations as "the last resort of the desperate", and two of the men, Paddy Hill and Gerry Hunter dismissed them as "disgusting". "They leak what they want. They will say nothing officially so they cannot be sued, but they will say it to everyone off the record. It's just a dirty tricks campaign to blacken our names," Gerry Hunter said.

antly less likely than Protestants to hold professional, managerial or other non-manual positions

- more Catholics than Protestants leave school without educational qualifications
- there is a greater provision of grammar school places for Protestant rather than Catholic children
- significantly more Catholics than Protestants live in public sector housing and experience overcrowding
- Catholic households have a lower gross household income than Protestant households and almost double the proportion of Catholic households are dependent on social security than are Protestant households

• Catholics suffer from higher levels of disability and ill-health than their Protestant neighbours.

### CENTRE

Meanwhile in a ceremony on Wednesday, September 2 a revitalised industrial estate and education centre in Belfast was named after Seán MacBride, the Nobel and Lenin Peace prize winner. Seán MacBride's son, Tieren, was present to see the plaque unveiled at the centre, formerly the Conway Mill, in the Lower Falls area of Belfast.

Seán MacBride gave his name to the MacBride Principles of fair employment which have made a major impact on the British government's attempts to cover-up job discrimination in the Six Counties.

### OUR AIMS

For a full British withdrawal from Ireland . . . The establishment of a true 32-County **FEDERAL 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 the Six and 26 Counties in existence since the British partitioned our country . . .

## LEAKED BRITISH REPORT ADMITS JOBS BIAS

THE British economic department in the Six Counties has told its minister Robert Atkins that the Catholic rate of unemployment is twice that of Protestants and is unlikely to improve significantly over the next decade despite the British fair employment legislation recently introduced.

Marked "confidential" the document, leaked to a British press agency on Monday, September 15, admits that present policies to redress job discrimination in the Six Counties are not working. The document says that even the loyalist stronghold of the Belfast shipyard may have to adopt the MacBride Principles in order to survive an international campaign.

The report says that:

- on all the major social

and economic indicators, Catholics are worse off than Protestants

- Catholics are more likely to be unemployed (23 per cent of Catholic males are unemployed as against 9 per cent of Protestant males)
- Catholics are more likely to experience long-term unemployment (67 per cent of the long-term male unemployed are Catholic)
- Catholics are significantly

## GEARR-SCÉALTA

### 'On the blanket' for two months

A YOUNG Irish remand prisoner being held at Wakefield jail in England is being treated like a convicted criminal and being subjected to brutal internal strip searches at his remand hearings at Leeds Metropolitan Court. Eamon O'Donnell from Derry, a recently-qualified graduate at Ilkley and Bradford College had been wearing only a blanket since July 27 in protest at being denied the rights of remand prisoners such as the right to wear his own clothes (prison rule 20.1), to associate with other prisoners, to use prison education facilities and to use his exercise entitlement.

At a court hearing in Leeds on September 2 Eamon appeared wearing only a green blanket and shouted to supporters in the public gallery "we are being attacked, abused and tortured down here in the cells". Task force police armed with sub-machineguns brutally strip-searched him in the court building, despite the fact that he had been held in solitary confinement for over two months with no human contact except for his lawyer and one visit from a family member. This treatment is designed to break his will and prevent him from preparing his defence.

In Wakefield prison he is being consistently deprived of sleep by the prison officers who continually switch on and off his cell light at irregular intervals throughout the night. Supporters have called for people to complain to the governor in writing at Wakefield Prison, 5, Love Lane, Wakefield, England. Eamon O'Donnell can be contacted there by post, providing his prison number - CX1344 - is written after his name on the envelope.

## It depends who did it

WHEN houses were severely damaged in the Castlereagh area of Belfast as a result of an explosion which wrecked the RUC's forensic science laboratory on September 24, the Unionist mayor of the area was voluble in her condemnations.

"The (British) government had been pussy-footing around with this kind of thing for 22 years," she said. "They should bring in selective internment for those who did such things. Such people (presumed to be nationalists) are animals."

Later that day, a national

ist Leonard Fox from Lurgan was shot dead by the UDA while working in the Ballybean estate in Belfast. The same lady politician was again interviewed. "Murder is murder and must be condemned," she said tersely. No call for internment this time, no stigmatising the perpetrators as animals.

## Three shot in UFF-UDA attack on club

A loyalist death squad attack on a north Belfast club packed with over 400 people on Sunday night, September 13 left three men wounded. Two doormen managed to shut the door of the premises as the UFF/UDA squad approached at about 9pm but they were shot and injured through a small window in the door, along with a guest who was making a telephone call in the foyer. The Dock Workers' Social Club was full to capacity with members of the Fort William Golf Club who had organised a charity function in aid of a hospice for the Six Counties.

The three men were seriously wounded and brought for emergency surgery to the Mater Hospital in Belfast. One man is said to be in a critical condition. Fr Liam MacCarthy, a Dublin priest attached to the nearby St Joseph's Church said that but for the doormen there could have been a potential "massacre" if the gunman had got into the club proper. In a statement the UFF loyalist death squad said it had targeted one of the injured men. There was praise from all those attending the function for the courage of the doormen in preventing the UFF from getting inside the club.

Loyalist death squads were also believed to be responsible for a shooting attack on a man in the town of Antrim on the following night, September 14. A number of armed men went to the front door of a house in the Rathenraw estate on the outskirts of the town at about 10.40pm and fired a number of shots. The man was taken to hospital for emergency surgery and his condition is said to be stable.

I would like to join Republican  
Sinn Féin  
Ba mhaith liom bheith i mo ball  
de Sinn Féin Poblachtach

Ainm . . . . .  
Seoladh . . . . .

## Play Your Part!



Send to: Oifig EIRE NUA  
41 Arran Quay, Dublin 7  
For contact your local paper seller 6  
for details.  
for details.

# BRITS 30th VICTIM IN NORTH BELFAST

THE SHOOTING dead by the British army of 18-year-old Belfast father-of-two Peter McBride on the morning of September 4 last brings to 30 the number of unarmed civilians (almost all nationalists) killed by the British Crown Forces in North Belfast since 1969, the start of the present troubles.

A father of two young children, Peter McBride was shot in the back four times by a patrol of Scots Guards after being stopped and searched in the nationalist area of the city. His father, also called Peter, said that his son had been shot dead by the very people with whom the SDLP said local people should be co-operating. The family would take a private prosecution if the British soldiers were not brought to trial, he said.

According to eye-witnesses at the scene Peter McBride ran away from the soldiers out of fear that he was going to be harassed further. He was always being hassled by the RUC and British army, according to Margaret Reeves, who was an eye-witness to what happened. She saw Peter running down a street with the soldiers following.

"I shouted: 'Peter, stop, they'll shoot, stop'. I ran behind the army with the child in the pram. And then I heard two shots, just before I turned the corner. There was like a space, and then there was another two shots, and then there was a third shot. I just got hysterical, and I couldn't run towards Peter because I know him well — he was on the ground and I didn't know what to expect."

A second eye-witness told the *Irish Press* what she saw: "I heard the shouting and looked out of the window. I saw two soldiers down on their hunkers with their guns cocked. One said: 'Halt or I'll fucking shoot'. The second said: 'Don't shoot, don't shoot'. The first soldier said: 'I'm going to shoot the fucking bastard'. Then

the shots rang out. The people in the area are disgusted. It was sheer cold-blooded murder."

## CHILDREN STOPPED

Another woman in the area claimed that soldiers were routinely harassing young people in the New Lodge Road. "Children are being stopped in the streets on their way to school. They are told to take their shoes and coats off during searches. The soldiers run their hands through the children's hair and even look in their ears. Our children are called 'Irish scum' on their way to school in the mornings. We want the army off our streets!"

The dead man's sister, Kelly, was in bed when the shooting took place. She saw there was blood on her kitchen door and realised after he was killed that he must have been seeking sanctuary in her house. She recognised him when she saw him dead in the street. Speaking about the soldiers responsible she said "I hate them. How can you forgive them when they do that to you." At McBride's wake in his sister's house in Hillman Street British



• Scene of the shooting of Peter McBride in Belfast on September 4.

soldiers drove past at intervals shouting "one — nil" as they passed the house.

The priest at Peter McBride's funeral on Monday, September 7, demanded that there should be no "whitewash" in the case following the charging of two Scots Guards soldiers Mark Douglas Wright (19) and James Fisher (24) on Saturday with the Belfast man's murder. They were remanded on £2,000 bail into military custody.

Fr Martin Kelly said at the funeral Mass on September 7 that the people of the New Lodge Road area of North Belfast did not want the killing to be seen as an isolated incident.

"They see the killing against the background of harassment, bullying and degradation of the people of this area, and especially of the young men, by members of the British army." Many other areas in the North suffered similar experiences, he said.

# CLOSE CALL FOR MAASTRICHT IN FRANCE

JACQUES Delors and his Brussels bureaucrats had a very close call when the French state electorate voted by a marginal two per cent (51—49) to accept the Maastricht Treaty on September 20.

Unlike the 26 Counties, all voters received the full text of the Treaty through the post. In addition to that 64-page document, a further eight-page non-partisan explanation with sample "Yes" and "No" ballot papers was included.

While Elizabeth Guigou, a fluent English-speaking Minister for European Affairs, led the "Oui" campaign, the "Non" voters were most influenced by Pasqua, Seguin and de Villiers.

Charles Pasqua was a Minister for the Interior (very unpopular in Corsica) and Philippe Seguin Minister for Labour under Prime Minister Chirac in 1986—88. They both belong to the Centre-Right RPR (Rassemblement Pour la République) which is more or less Gaullist

and gave a free choice in the matter to its members. The leader Chirac, said "Yes" reluctantly to use his own words.

Philippe de Villiers is from the Vendée (just South of Brittany) and a dissident UDF member which is liberal Centre-Right, ie to the left of the RPR. The Union Pour la Démocratie Française is led by former Premier Giscard d'Estaing. De Villiers became a national figure this year when he published a book *How to Create Europe without*

*Maastricht* (Comment Faire l'Europe Sans Maastricht).

The oldest Green Party opposed under the leadership of Brice Lalonde who was Minister for the Environment under Michel Rocard and Edith Cresson. He broke with the government after the Regional local elections in March last.

Antoine Waechter ("Veshter") who visited Ireland in support of the "No" campaign led the dissident Green Party while Georges Marchais headed the Communist Party on the left and Jean Marie Le Pen the extreme right National Front, all in favour of "No".

More importantly the CGT trade union confederation as well as the farmers, the working class and the unemployed were largely opposed to Maastricht.

All in all it was a most impressive line-up against the Treaty when compared with the solid Establishment phalanx which joined together for "Yes" in the 26 Counties. The wonder was that 31 per cent was organised against it here.

As in Denmark women were more against — in France than were men. Class-wise, farmers and manual workers were 60 per cent against while middle managers were 65 per cent for and higher executives and the liberal professions were 68 per cent for. It is easy to see who expects to gain from Maastricht.

## SOVEREIGNTY

Motivations among the "No" voters were fear of loss of sovereignty for France 58 per cent; rejection of technocrats in Bruss-

els 57 per cent; fear of Germany 41 per cent and hostile to current President Mitterand 40 per cent. The latter point was much used by the media to explain away the bare 51 per cent majority.

The fall-out continues. A German opinion poll carried in *Stern* magazine showed a turn-about since the French result. Only one in three were for Maastricht whereas the previous week (before France voted) two out of three were for it. For retaining the Deutsch Mark instead of a Euro-currency were 72 per cent while 83 per cent wanted a referendum on Maastricht in Germany.

Meanwhile the speculators attack the national currencies freed of controls in preparation for the single Euro-currency. Interesting times . . .

# UVF MURDER ELDERLY TYRONE COUPLE

TWO nationalist families in East Tyrone suffered a second double murder in eight months at the hands of loyalist death squads on Sunday, September 6 when the UVF broke into the house of Charles and Teresa Fox and shot them both dead. Charles (63) and his wife Teresa (53) were found by their two daughters early on Monday morning in their farmhouse on the Listanlet Road, about two miles from the village of Moy.

On January 3 this year, the same UVF death squad went into a butcher's shop in Moy owned by the Fox couple's son-in-law Kevin McKearney and shot both him and his uncle Jack — Kevin died at the scene and his uncle died of his injuries on April 4.

Kevin's widow, Bernadette went with her sister Teresa to the Fox farmhouse early on Monday, September 7 when their father did not turn up to give them a lift to work. The McKearney family have lost three sons and their uncle in the resistance struggle over the past 20 years. Their only surviving son Tommy is imprisoned in Magheraberry jail, Co Derry.

Loyalist death squads have now killed four elderly nationalist couples in the Moy area in the past 17 years.

In a statement issued to the BBC on Tuesday, September 8 the children of the murdered couple said that there was British Crown Forces collusion in the killings. Over the past

number of years Charles and Teresa Fox and their children had been subjected to continued harassment from the RUC and the UDR, and several threats had been issued against their lives, the Fox family statement said.

## TARGETED

Two sons had been told by the RUC Special Branch that "if they could not get them" then the entire family would be targeted. There was a heavy British Crown Forces presence in the vicinity of their home for the past week and the family's dog had to be put down after receiving what the vet said was a severe blow to the head. This is the recurring pattern in killings by loyalist death squads where collusion by the British Crown Forces is involved.

Republican Sinn Féin President Ruairí Ó Brádaigh expressed heartfelt sympathy to the family and linked the killings to the previous attacks on the McKearney family.

# Dispatches journalist arrested

CHANNEL 4 television has described as "wholly unwarranted and oppressive" the early morning arrest on September 29 of programme researcher Ben Hamilton (25) for not revealing the identity of a source who supplied evidence of collusion between the RUC and loyalist death squads in 'The Committee', broadcast on October 2, 1991 as part of the *Dispatches* series.

The journalist was arrested at his home in north-west London and charged the following morning with perjury. Channel 4 in a statement said that it seems "dawn raids against journalists are back in fashion" and pledged to stand by Ben Hamilton and the *Dispatches* programme.

The television company and the independent Box Productions, for whom Hamilton works, were jointly fined £75,000 at a contempt hearing on July 31 for not disclosing the name of their source, known as "A" in the programme, after an order

was issued under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The Companies also faced an estimated £300,000 bill for legal costs.

This harassment of the programme makers is designed to warn off other journalists and media companies from making investigative programmes about the activities of British Crown Forces in Ireland.

Lord Justice Woolf said at the earlier contempt hearing in London's High Court that "further proceedings against individuals . . . should not be necessary". The British "security" establishment obviously do not agree.

## DÁITHÍ Ó CONAILL MEMORIAL FUND

FOLLOWING the death on January 1, 1991 of Sinn Féin Poblachtach Vice-President, Dáithí Ó Conaill, the Ard Chomhairle established a National Dáithí Ó Conaill Memorial Fund and appointed a Committee. Those elected to the Committee are: Joe O'Neill, Cathleen Knowles, Michael McManus and Tom Malone.

The Fund is ongoing and we are appealing for donations to this worthy cause. All contributions, large or small will be gratefully acknowledged. Please send your donation to the Dáithí Ó Conaill Memorial Fund, ÉIRE NUA office, 41 Arran Quay, Dublin 7.

# I meachtaí

**JIMMY KEENEY  
COMMEMORATION**  
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18  
SAGGART, CO DUBLIN  
*Assemble:*  
Saggart Bridge, 12.30pm

★★★

**JACK LAWLOR  
70th ANNIVERSARY  
COMMEMORATION**  
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1  
BALLYHEIGUE  
CO KERRY  
*Assemble:*  
White Sands Hotel  
2.30pm

★★★

**EDENTUBBER  
MARTYRS  
COMMEMORATION**  
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1  
EDENTUBBER  
CO LOUTH  
*Assemble:*  
Ravensdale House  
(Border Inn)  
3pm

★★★

**MANCHESTER  
MARTYRS**  
125th  
ANNIVERSARY  
NOVEMBER 21  
PLATT FIELDS PARK  
RUSHOLME  
MANCHESTER

★★★

**UNVEILING  
CEREMONY  
TO  
DAITHI O CONAILL  
AND  
GEAROID MAC  
CARTHAIGH**  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12  
REPUBLICAN PLOT  
ST FINBARR'S  
CEMETERY, CORK  
*Assemble:*  
Roundabout, Cork  
Regional Hospital  
2pm



## GALWAY PROTESTS AT UNION JACK

A STRONG protest was made by Galway Comhairle Ceantair of Sinn Féin Poblachtach at the public parading of the Union Jack through the principal streets of the city on September 23.

A parade with bands to open the annual Oyster Festival was headed by a colour-party carrying about ten flags, including the Union Jack. Half a dozen Republican Sinn Féin members marched on either side of the flag-bearers carrying placards protesting at the British flag.

The procession left from Eyre Square and proceeded through Shop St and Dominic St to the festival venue at the Spanish Arch, accompanied by the protestors. Near the venue a uniformed Garda accosted John Joe Ruane and Seán Mac an Iomairé and told them "in the interests of public order to get out of the march".

They carried on with the protest and no police reference was made to the public

display of the flag of repression and torture in the Six Counties being a danger to public order. Public reaction was favourable with one exception - a man who said "we got a lot of money from England" over the years.

The public display of the Union Jack in Galway city, which pretends that relations between the British Establishment and the Irish people are normal while Britain occupies the Six Counties, has become quite an issue locally.

"If this question of the Union Jack is uncontested in the 26 Counties, the next step may be to spring a British Royal visit on us," states Séamas O Náirigh, a spokesperson for the Comhairle Ceantair.

## BRITISH EXPLOSIVES DUMPING INCREASES

IN 1946, three British ships dumped their cargo of German gas bombs 80 miles off Bloody Foreland at the North-West tip of Donegal; this county now has an incidence of Downs Syndrome which is higher than the national average.

In 1954, the US carried out a nuclear test in the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean, warning American ships in the area to stay away from the contaminated site. The islanders themselves received no warning or advice from those responsible, and their children were allowed play with the two inches of radioactive fallout as if it were snow, with disastrous consequences.

The dumping continues to this day, with Britain intending to increase its 'dump load' by almost 1,000 tonnes to 8,500 tonnes, comprising various munitions, from grenades, up to 500lb bombs. Depending on tide strength and 'drift potential', operations are mounted on a fairly regular basis to 'seal off and clean up' the site, as dumped munitions and chemical weapons (most dating from the early fifties) tend to 'migrate' over the adjacent sea bed.

### TRAWLED UP

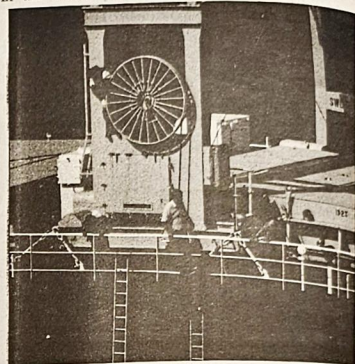
Another danger is one which occurs also on a regular basis - the dumped material has been 'trawled up' by fishing vessels and on many occasions been deposited on shorelines adjacent to coasts. The most disturbing series of incidents has occurred over recent years on the Antrim coast where munitions of 1950s origins have come ashore in significant quantities causing at least one injury.

The present dump site is to the South-West of Ireland and the additional tonnage added this year

will rest on top of the literally hundreds of thousands of tonnes dumped in areas ranging from the massive shallow water site in the North Channel off

Antrim to deep water sites off the Hebrides and Donegal.

Although dumping of this nature has been banned by international conventions, Britain continues with this practice, exhibiting a scant regard for the sovereignty and safety of Irish coastal waters, not to mention their complete disregard for the marine environment. A definite case of Britain once again 'waving the red flag'.



• Sea dumping of radioactive material.

## SAOIRSE

Irish Freedom News, P.O. Box 1055, South Orange, NJ 07073

Presents

### Irish Freedom Medal Dinner

Featuring

**Bobby Byrne's New Cabaret Show**

Sunday, October 25th, 1992

at

**Cryans Banquet Hall**

1350 W. Blancke Street, Linden, N.J.

Open Bar 4-5 p.m. Prime Rib Dinner 6-7 p.m.

1992 Recipients

**Molly Murphy Pat O'Connell**  
New Jersey New York

Presentation By - Mike Flannery  
Master of Ceremonies - Frank Uiríarán  
Chairman - Peter Farley

Donation - \$40.00 per person

For Further Information Call:

Peter Farley - 908-295-0446

Kathleen Montague - 212-894-3085

## FOR THE RECORD

**MON. AUGUST 31:** Firebombs planted by the UFF loyalist death squad were found in two shops in Dublin's city centre.  
**TUES. SEPTEMBER 1:** A British army intelligence document bearing the names of 20 Republicans from Antrim, Tyrone and Derry, including Kilrea man, Danny Cassidy who was shot dead by the UFF last April, was leaked to the UFF and published in the *Antrim Guardian* newspaper.

**WED. SEPTEMBER 2:** The Mayhew "talks" resumed at Stormont.

**THURS. SEPTEMBER 3:** Loyalists fired at point blank range through the kitchen window of a house in Moyard Crescent, off the Upper Springfield Road in Belfast where four teenage boys were studying. 15-year-old Patrick Brady was shot in the lower back.

In another incident a Catholic community worker was attacked at a function at Knocknagoney in East Belfast and dragged through the hall as groups of thugs shouted UDA slogans.

**FRI. SEPTEMBER 4:** An 18-year-old youth, Peter McBride, was shot dead by British soldiers of the Scots Guards regiment on the New Lodge Road, Belfast.

The number unemployed in the 26 Counties rose to 292,881.

**SAT. SEPTEMBER 5:** Six nationalist youths were badly beaten and three



• Charlie and Teresa Fox's home where they were shot on September 6.

received head stitches following an attack by 30 RUC and RIR personnel in Armagh city.

**SUN. SEPTEMBER 6:** Charlie and Teresa Fox of Moy, Co Tyrone, were shot dead in their home by a loyalist death squad, the UFF.

**MON. SEPTEMBER 7:** Two neighbouring nationalist homes on the Crumlin Road in Belfast were strafed with gunfire from a car. Two people were injured in the attack.

**WED. SEPTEMBER 9:** The leader of the DUP, Ian Paisley, walked out of the Stormont talks, stating that they had no future unless Articles 2 and 3 of the 26-County constitution are amended.

**SUN. SEPTEMBER 13:** Three men were

wounded in an attack by the UFF loyalist death squad on the Dock Workers' Club in North Belfast.

It was revealed that up to a dozen Catholic homes in Glengormley, near Belfast have been subjected to attacks and intimidation by loyalists in the recent past.

**MON. SEPTEMBER 14:** A man was injured in the Rathenraw estate in Antrim town in an attack by a loyalist death squad.

**TUES. SEPTEMBER 15:** Five members of staff at Queens University, Belfast have been disciplined after a complaint about anti-Catholic remarks.

A confidential report by civil servants at Stormont, leaked to the press, re-

vealed that measures taken by the British authorities to get more Catholics in jobs in the Six Counties are not working.

**WED. SEPTEMBER 16:** A spokesman for the UDA's political front admitted that they had talks with the SDLP in November 1991.

The British currency, the £ sterling, collapsed and was suspended from the European Monetary System (EMS).

**FRI. SEPTEMBER 18:** The number of unemployed in the Six Counties increased to 108,600.

**SUN. SEPTEMBER 20:** A temporary building in use as a Catholic church was damaged by fire in an arson attack at Dundonald, near Belfast.

The referendum in France on the Maastricht Treaty was passed by 51.05 per cent to 48.95 per cent.

**MON. SEPTEMBER 21:** Strand Three of the Stormont talks began in Dublin.

Once again, a nationalist house in the Crumlin Road area of Belfast was attacked by a loyalist gang who tried to batter their way through a reinforced glass window.

**THURS. SEPTEMBER 24:** Leonard Fox (40) from Lurgan, Co Armagh was attacked by the UFF while working at a house in the Baillybawn housing estate in East Belfast.

**SUN. SEPTEMBER 28:** Eighteen-year-old Gerard O'Hara was shot dead at his home in North Queen Street in North Belfast by the UFF.

**MON. SEPTEMBER 29:** A new loyalist death squad, called the Red Branch Knights (sic) attempted to bomb a shopping centre at Newtownabbey, near Belfast.





• Picket at Dublin City Council meeting by Kill residents.

## KILL SAYS NO DUMP

AS part of a new strategy for the disposal and dumping of the domestic and commercial waste of the greater Dublin area - 820,000 tonnes per year - Dublin County Council purchased from Roadstone for £1 million a 126-acre site in Arthurstown, Kill, Co Kildare. The site adjoins an existing illegal toxic dump, closed by court order in 1983.

The plan involves the construction of three waste transfer stations at a cost of £10 million, at Ballymun/Santry, Ballymount/Greenhills and Ballyogan. Municipal waste from city and county would be brought to these stations, compressed and baled and transported from there to the landfill site at Arthurstown, Kill.

Three people would be employed at the Kill site and nine at each of the baled wastestations. There would be 21,000 round trips per year, one every three or four minutes of each working day. The site at Kill would take up to three years to be ready for use.

However, the proposed site at Kill poses a serious threat to both the environment and development of Kill and to Dublin's main water supply line, the Liffey aquaduct duplication scheme which pumps 23 million gallons of water into Dublin daily. All of this is pointed out by the Kill Anti-Dump Group in an information booklet published this summer. The group was formed in January 1991 following the announcement of the proposed siting.

The group points out that Kill is an unsafe and totally unsuitable location for such a site. During the 1970s and early 1980s illegal and uncontrolled dumping of toxic industrial and chemical waste, solid and liquid took place in a site adjacent to the proposed landfill site and as a result it is already heavily contaminated.

In 1991 Eolas analysed a sample from the existing illegal toxic dump which showed traces of 22 elements, including cyanide, arsenic, sulphur, chromium, mercury, potassium, aluminium, lead and phosphorous. A level of 300 milligrams per litre of ammonia was recorded, an unusually high figure.

Following a report from An Foras Forbartha, Kildare County Council sought and were granted by Naas Circuit Court an order to have the dump closed. In giving evidence during the 1983 court case both Kildare County Council and An Foras Forbartha stated the toxic dump including ponds near the site must not be interfered with. Dublin's proposed dump would do exactly this.

Dublin Co Council propose to

cover in these ponds as part of their site development. The water table is at or just below ground level. Consequently an development which alters ground water levels or impacts on the draining and filtering effect which the ponds have had, will mobilise the toxic pollutants within the dump.

### REACTIONS

In any landfill dump indeterminate chemical reactions take place. Dublin's proposed dump would not be like any other dump as at its core would be an illegal hazardous dump.

This is the first new technology baled waste dump in the country and as a system it has its flaws. Why, the people of Kill asked, add the lethal complication of choosing a site which incorporates an illegal toxic dump?

The siting of such a dump in Kill appears to be a soft option for Dublin Co. Council. A report to the Council in October 1990 stated that any new dump site must meet all necessary criteria for new tip-heads "not least of which would be local acceptance. We must therefore look at more remote locations for one or more tip-heads."

Kill, four miles from the Dublin county boundary it appears, is remote enough as local acceptance need not worry Dublin Co. Councillors, whose electorate is not in Kildare.

ON the eve of the All-Ireland football final on Saturday September 19, Republican Sinn Féin organised a public meeting at Dublin's GPO in O'Connell Street and provided speakers from the competing counties who called for an all-Ireland democratic solution to the conflict in the Six Counties and an end to British interference.

Marking the greatest occasion on the Irish sporting calendar, highlighting the common heritage of people from the four provinces, a common theme from the rally was the fact that the present 'talks' process aims to reinforce division in Ireland and to preserve the artificial entity of the Six Counties.

Two speakers travelled from the province of Ulster for the rally, as was only fitting for a weekend that saw Donegal win their first All-Ireland senior football title with a great display against favourites Dublin, and with Armagh the narrowly-beaten finalists in the minor game.

Eamon Larkin represented Co Armagh at the meeting and he reminded the crowd that the GAA shares the same national principles with the Republican Movement and those other cultural organisations which came out of the earlier revolutionary period.

He recalled two of the H-Block hunger strikers of 1981 who played in the GAA. Kevin Lynch from Dungiven won an All-Ireland minor medal with his county and Raymond McCreehan who played in his local parish club. "Let us remember Aidan McAnespie who was gunned down by British soldiers at Aughnacloy while walking to a local football pitch," he added.

### CROWN FORCES

To those who promote GAA membership for British Crown Forces from the secure distance of their homes in the 26 Counties he said that there was no way that GAA members in Crossmaglen and North Down who suffer continuous harassment and damage to their grounds - would allow it to happen.

Máire Ní Mhuineacháin from Dublin also addressed the crowd and said that the GAA like the



• Deasún Fennell, Seán Ó Brádaigh ag Feis na Poblachta.

## Iolrachas, Maastricht a bple ag Feis na Phoblachta 1992

AG labhairt dó i Séipéal Iosóid, 12ú Meán Fómhair, dúirt Desmond Fennell go raibh sé breá sásta labhairt ag ócáidí mar Feis na Poblachta, an lá lánghaelach a reachtaíleann Sinn Féin Poblachtach gach bliain, toisc go bpléitear an pholaitíocht ar ard-leibhéal i nGaeilge ann.

"Sin rud nach dtarláinn, faraor, sa Ghaeilge in Eirinn. Choinníonn na daoine a scríobhann Gaeilge a gcloigne síos agus ní phléann siad cuid mhaith den chaint atá ar siúl i mBéarla faoi theoricí, faoi idé-eolaíochtaí polaitíochta na tíre, faoi láthair."

Bhí sé ag tabhairt cainte uaidh dar teideal 'Eire Nua - Iolrach nó Anonarach' agus dúirt sé nach gnáth rud é fiú amháin an téarma 'iolrach' a úsáid i nGaeilge cé

go bhfuil caint go minic ar fiche bliain anuas faoi 'pluralism' i mBéarla.

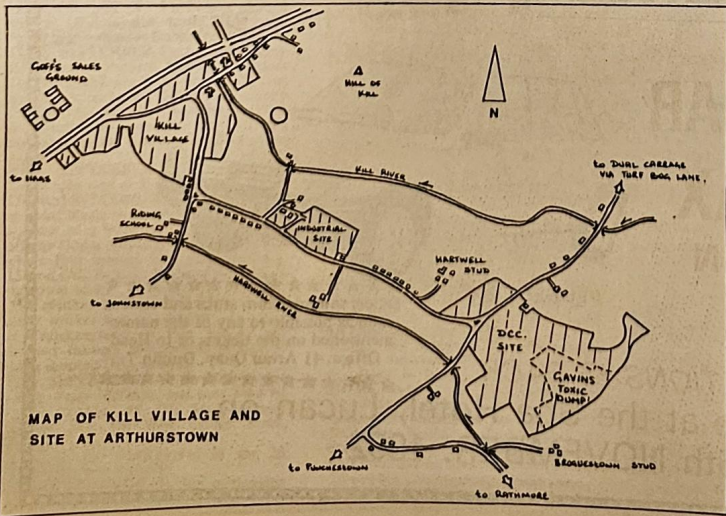
"An rud a chiallaíonn iolrach ná go n-aithnítear an iolra sin atá ann idir na grúpaí eagsúla sa tír nó sa stát. Ar feadh timpeall fiche bliain anuas mí-úsáidtear an téarma "pluralism" sna meáin cumarsáide i mBaile Átha Cliath.

"Úsáidtear é leis an mbrí "secularism" nó saoltachas, sé sin an reiligiún agus gach rian den reiligiún a ghanadh amach as institiúidí poiblí na tíre."

### SAINMHÍNÚ

Thug sé sainmhíniú ar an focal iolrachas mar seo: "Aitheantas foirmiúil a thabhairt, chomh fada agus tá sé sin praiticiúil, do ghrúpaí sóisialta agus fealsúnachtaí eagsúla laistigh de chomh-aontú ginearálta a ghlacann an náisiún uilig leis."

Sna meáin cumarsáide níl i gceist ach sa bhfocal "pluralism" ach son shealsúnachtaí amháin. an saoltachas iob-



# All-Ireland rally

Republican Movement has never recognised any artificial borders dividing Irish people whether they be political, social, religious or economic.

Leinster House politicians do not want people to hear the facts about the conflict in the Six Counties and they censor and silence members of Republican Sinn Féin under Section 31 when they try to present them.

She referred to the censoring on RTE television of any reference to the British army killing of Belfastman Peter McBride on the main evening news bulletin on Friday, September 4 as an example of the prevalent climate in the Dublin media. The absence of any documentary investigations by RTE of the systematic collusion between British Crown Forces was another example.

## DEFENDING

"Instead they are busy defend-



• Joe O'Neill

ing Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act on behalf of their political masters in Leinster House."

Clr Joe O'Neill spoke as a representative of the estimated 30,000 Donegal supporters crowding the streets of Dublin for the big match.

The unemployment situation reaching up to half-a-million

people out of work in the 32 Counties exposed the two failed political entities of the Six and 26-County states as never before, he said.

He was critical of Mary Robinson who ignored the families of the Bloody Sunday victims shot down by British troops in 1972 when she visited Derry city during September. She had then travelled by RAF Wessex helicopter to Enniskillen to lay a wreath at the War Memorial there. "If you stand for England, Mary Robinson will honour you, if you stand for Ireland, Mary Robinson will not honour you," he said.

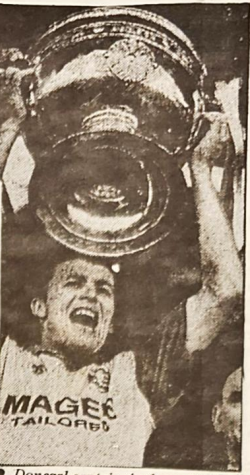
## LINK

"We call on people to join the Republican Movement to break that link that Wolfe Tone talked about, that link that Pearse and his comrades stood outside here at the GPO to try and break in

1916. Because if we do not break that link we will have continuous suffering. No matter what country you go to with an occupation army you will have problems caused by that occupation army.

He called on the 26-County police and the occupants of Leinster House to get rid of the MI5 agents amongst them if they wanted to do something to achieve peace. "Instead they are trying to sell the idea that the people of Down and Armagh, Tyrone and Antrim are not Irish. Of course they are Irish and they are entitled to live under an Irish government," Joe O'Neill said.

He referred finally to the harassment from the 26-County police under Inspector Wright of Store Street barracks which resulted in the lorry for the



• Donegal captain Anthony Molloy

meeting being prevented from acting as a platform for the speakers. "If Pearse and Connolly had not fought here maybe some of them would not be in uniform today," he said.

## BUNDORAN H-BLOCK COMMEMORATION



• Bob Loughman of the New York Emerald Society.



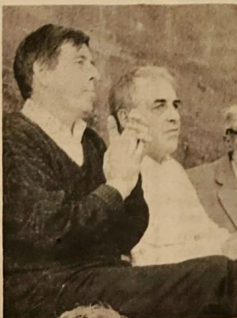
• Peggy O'Hara making a presentation to Al Madden, Boston FOIF.



• Bernadette McAliskey, Al Madden and Benedict McElwee.



• Des Long



• Brendan Hurson and Michael Hughes.



• Seán Keenan and Mrs McCreesh.



• Tina Gaughan

rálach a bheith i gceannas sa tír, agus gan aitheantas a thabhairt do go leor grúpaí eile, an Caitliceachas ina measc, a dúirt sé.

I geomhthéacs Eire aontaithe agus Eire Nua le córas fiodrálach dúirt sé go mbeadh iolrachas dlí ann agus na parlaimintí ag déanamh dlíthe ins na cúigí eagsúla.

"Is féidir a rá go bhfuil Eire Nua fiodrálach iolrach amach is amach mar tugann sé aitheantas do ghruaip de réir limistéirí eagsúla: cúigí, ceantair, reigiúin."

## NA GALAIR

Ina chaintsa faoi 'Eire Nua agus Maastricht' luaigh Proinsias O Fearghail na galair a bhfuil ag cur isteach ar an tír: sé chontae sa tír faoi smacht ag eochtrannaigh, easpa measa ar ár dtéama agus ar ár gcultúr, difhostaíocht, imirce, easpa féinmhuinín againn ionann féin.

Chomh méith le polasáí Eire Nua, dúirt sé, tá gá le polasáí forbartha i geomhthéacs na hEorpa iar-Maastricht. I reifrean na bliana seo sna 26 Contae chuir an phobail "an dalladh-mullóg orthu féin arís agus dhíol éad a neamhspleáchas ar son sé mhíliúin nár tháinig go fóill agus nach dtiocfaidh ariamh."

"Caitheimid ár dtionscail féin a fhorbairt ach sin smaoinneamh atá cainte amach as an bhfuinneog ag lucht Teach Laighean. Is drochsmoineamh braithe an-sonracha ar aon chuid den eacnamaíocht ach fós is é talmhaíocht bunús formhór den saibhras sa stát seo. Tá sé sin contúirteach.

## RÁTA FÁS

Deir na saineolaithe go bhfuil an ráta fás eacnamaíochta is tapúla in Eorpa againn ach is iad na comhlachtaí idirnáisiúnta atá ag fás agus tá an brabús a dhéanann siad an dul amach an an tír. Ar an gcaoi céanna dúirt sé caitheamh na milliúin punt ag an IDA chun eochtrannaigh a mhealladh go hEireann chun tionscail a thosnú ach ní feidir leis an duine áitiúil airgead ar bith a fháil chun duine nó triúr a fhostú ina ceantair féin.

"Tá Eire Nua níos tábhachtaí fós i geomhthéacs an Chomhphobail mar diúltú don choincheap impire láraithe na hEorpa," dar le Proinsias O Fearghail.

## A new Economic Model for Today (1)

Dear Editor

By the yardstick of Western Europe, Ireland is a blighted zone, a failed society. In the Six Counties we have created a New Sicily. A state where economic and political paralysis is compounded by the presence of never-ending vendetta.

The Republic, though not affiliated by blood letting, has an economic record equally poor as that of the North.

Twenty per cent of the 26 County workforce is unemployed, a third of the people in poverty and the institutions of state subjected to ongoing public ridicule.

Now more than ever, Irish society needs a radical overhaul. To do so, three main problems have to be addressed:

First is finding a workable solution to the question of sovereignty.

Second is the enactment of civil law provisions to allow citizens to live with the maximum of personal freedom.

Third is developing the mechanism for a properly functioning economy, ie, one which employs all the people, at acceptable pay.

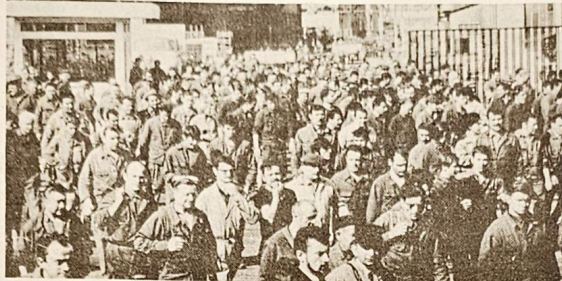
A meaningful political programme would clearly have to answer all of these questions in the course of time. For Leftists though, the immediate task is to find a coherent answer to question three — the economy.

Socialism by definition, does not exist without its own economic critique and policy. If the Left in Ireland is to make a contribution in the future, it must first have a blueprint for a viable economy.

What's required is a new model for the Irish economy. One geared to the needs of this country

today. A model which would guarantee full employment, end poverty and create the type of prosperity that encourages young people to remain.

Such a programme can't be described as modest. So nobody should fear having their credentials challenged if what's proposed involves consideration of a



### • Socialists must have a blueprint for a viable economy.

role for markets, a re-appraisal of EEC membership or a different approach by socialists to management of the means of production.

What's at stake isn't just the development of an economic policy for socialists in Ireland. We are also talking about taking a vital step towards bringing socialism back into the Irish political mainstream.

After what has taken place of late, we urgently need socialism in the political mainstream.

The policy need only, at first, shift the fulcrum of economic power away from its present guardians.

Once the practice of disciplining the working class by unemployment is broken, current capitalism orthodox begins to fall apart.

Moreover, once the principle of guaranteed employment is established, several barriers to progress disintegrate. Trade union decline and the psychology of privatisation would be reversed, to mention just two.

The blueprint need not appear melodramatic. A plan containing recognis-

able features, say quasi-Keynesian features, would have advantages. In fact, the presence of some familiar concepts would help to have the policy accepted.

However, can Marxists endorse a policy which accepts markets and a measure of private property? The short answer is yes. Under certain circumstances, Marxism can tolerate a compromise.

Socialism has always recognised a transitional stage. A period when restrictions have to be accepted. A time when existing conditions determine the path and rate of progress made in different countries.

Lenin himself once presided over the introduction of a mixed economy of sorts. That was what the NEP of 1921 amounted to.

A decade later, the Comintern didn't hesitate about advising its American supporters to back Roosevelt's New Deal.

In a contemporary context we might also consider something said recently by Nelson Mandela. The ANC president told a newspaper reporter that both

Chinese and Vietnamese economic experts counselled him not to be over hasty about nationalising industry in a free South Africa.

So there are precedents for considering a detente with the market.

Of more importance however is the need to place any proposed programme in perspective.

First and foremost there is an urgent imperative to halt the New Right or Neo-Classical wave which has been dominant for over a decade. Politics nowadays swing only between the far right and centre right. This calamity for working people has to end.

Secondly, it's simplistic to see the market in itself as the devil incarnate. What fundamentally tilts the balance in society is more the control of wealth producing assets than the presence of a market.

There is no reason why a pro-workers' government couldn't redress much of this imbalance by use of taxation and state expenditure. The old idea of "deeds holding" ownership becomes less important when a central admin-

## Ceremony To honour Two Cork Republicans



Dáithí Ó Conaill

A chara,

1991 brought the death of two prominent and respected Cork Republicans — Dáithí Ó Conaill died on New Year's Day 1991. Dáithí was Leas-Uachtarán of Sinn Féin Poblachtach at the time of his death and Gearóid Mac Cárthaigh who died on November 26, 1991 was Leas-Uachtarán Oinigh of Sinn Féin Poblachtach. A committee has been formed in Cork to honour the memory of these two outstanding Republicans in a proper and fitting manner in the city of their birth.

On Saturday, December 12 which is the 36th Anniversary of the start of the 1956 offensive Campaign in which Dáithí and Gearóid played such an active part a commemoration will be held, the parade to assemble at the



Gearóid Mac Cárthaigh

Cork Regional Hospital roundabout at 2pm and march to the Republican Plot, St Finbarr's Cemetery. Memorial plaques will be unveiled and Ruairí Ó Brádaigh, President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach will deliver the oration.

You are invited to participate in this event and honour the memory of these great Republicans of our time.

Funds are urgently needed to defray commemoration expenses. Any donation, however small, will be greatly appreciated. Donations can be forwarded to:

Mick Fitzgibbon, 40 Fair Hill, Cork;

John Murphy, 6 Killeen Place, Farranree, Cork;

Eugene Harrington, "Lorraine", Dillons Cross, Cork.

### M Ó CUINNEAGÁIN

Rúnaí

Coiste Ciumhneacháin

Dáithí Ó Conaill agus

Gearóid Mac Cárthaigh

istration takes charge of regulating and redistributing profits.

Objections may arise about the revokable nature of these measures. But look at how much difficulty the Right has met, trying to dismantle the National Health Service. Any system guaranteeing work for all at an acceptable wage, would prove equally resilient.

Herein lies one path for putting socialism back in contention. It can be done

by developing a straightforward, viable programme which is at once more productive and more popular than new wave capitalism.

In view of this, it would be of great value surely, if a fresh examination of economic policy were to be made.

Should we not therefore begin the search for a left alternative to Ireland's economic problems?

TOMMY MCKEARNEY

## MICHAEL BRODY: 'A GOOD MAN AND TRUE'

An estimated 400 Republicans gathered outside Cannyn's Public House and on the narrow road leading to Killanena graveyard in Co Clare where a ceremony took place to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of Republican Michael Brody on Sunday, September 13.

Led by a four-man colour party and the Tulla Pipers Band the crowd marched the half-a-mile to the graveyard where they were welcomed by the chairman Paddy Moloney. A magnificent Celtic Cross was then unveiled by Mattie Dooley and blessed by Fr O'Meara. A decade of the Rosary was recited as Gaelic by Tom Scully, following which the chairman called on the wreath-layers to come forward.

The first wreath laid was by Michael Brody's son, Michael, followed by Michael Flaherty and Michael Corry on behalf of the family. A large number of

floral tributes were then laid, amongst them one from the Republican Movement laid by veteran Republican Martin Calligan.

Other wreaths laid were: Killanena Harriers Club by Jimmy Collins; Feakle Harriers Club by Mattie Dooley; Killanena Hurling Club by team-mate Joseph Rogers; Galway Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin Poblachtach by Tom Curran; Gort Cumann, Sinn Féin Poblachtach by Michael Carey; and on behalf of the Organising Committee by musician Pat O'Neill. Wreaths were also laid by Kate Moloney, Kieran



### • Séamas Mac Suain speaking in Killanena.

Collins and Michael Collins. The chairman, having paid tribute to the sterling qualities of Michael Brody, qualities which he said had made him a much loved and respected person in the community, then introduced Wexford Republican Séamus Mac Suain, Portlaoise Prison and a comrade with Michael Brody on the famous 47-day hunger strike there in 1977, who gave the oration.

### PRESENCE

In the course of his address Séamus Mac Suain

drew attention to the oppressive presence at the ceremony of seven carloads of Special Branchmen and quoted Dáithí Ó Conaill, who had delivered the funeral oration two years previously, when he said that Mick Brody had been hounded and harassed all his life by Free State forces who feared him and still feared him in death. Séamus continued by congratulating the organising committee on the fine memorial they erected.

"Two years ago we were stunned to learn that Mick Brody had died. It seemed

so cruel that Mick should be cut down so soon. In Dáithí Ó Conaill's words spoken at Mick's funeral, he has passed on to join his fellow hunger strikers, Phil O'Donnell of Derry and Brendan Doherty of Kerry. Sadly, within a few months Dáithí himself was to be the next of the twenty hunger strikers to follow Mick to the grave..."

He described Mick Brody as a staunch, straightforward and sincere Republican. "In the historic Wexford sense of the words he was one of the 'good men and true' of his generation."

Mick Brody was one of the first to volunteer for the hunger strike which began in Portlaoise jail on March 7, 1977 in protest at the intolerable conditions which had culminated in eight months of solitary confinement and continuous strip-searching. He was an inspiration to his comrades during that harrowing time, Séamus



• Michael Brody Mac Suain said.

### UNSWERVING

"But such unswerving patriotism as was Mick Brody's carries its own price. A life of sacrifice and a premature death as was the case of Phil, Brendan and Dáithí. Mick has gone from us but his spirit will remain in the hearts of all who were privileged to know him.

The ceremony concluded with Amhrán na bhFiann played by the Tulla Pipers Band. Republican Sinn Féin was represented by Cathleen Knowles, Ard Rúnaí and Ard Chomhairle members Tom Malone, Tom O'Sullivan, Michael Hegarty, Jim Neary and Jimmy Kavanagh.

# LE IRMHÉAS

## COMPILATION OF MACHO LORE

**Big Boys' Rules** by Mark Urban, Faber and Faber, £14.99 sterling. FORMER British soldier, defence correspondent and BBC journalist Mark Urban obviously thought he had as much right to add to the mountain of pulp created by novelists, commentators, journalists and playwrights who had gone before him when he decided to compile *Big Boys' Rules* as THE book on the Troubles.

Compile, rather than write would best describe this turgid assembly of well-published material excessively littered with abbreviations, (a trait peculiar to those totally immersed in British military lore).

Urban chose his title from a macho catch-phrase given to him by a SAS source as justification for killing unarmed civilians from ambush positions: "big boys' games, big boys' rules".

Adulation of the SAS as an elite no-nonsense military force points up the ex-soldier side of Mark Urban and nowhere in his book will you find even the slightest suggestion of a collection of psychopaths given free rein to solve the dirtier problems of the British Establishment.

The nearest Mark Urban comes to making such an objective assessment of the SAS is in chapter 24 where he describes the overkill ambush of eight

the author refers to their shooting to death of sixteen-year-old John Boyle of Dunloy, Co Antrim and even in this cut and dried case refuse to use the word murder in the context of SAS killings.

### 128 DEATHS

In the 247 pages of his book dealing with 128 deaths Mark Urban only once used the term murder when he attributes the killing of Sir Norman Stronge to the late Jim Lynagh. A separate table

those who thought this book should not be written for security reasons. If such reservations were uttered the author should have no worries now that it is in print.

Henceforth Mark Urban will be regarded as "safe" from Whitehall to Lisburn. Republicans/Nationalists won't be disappointed either, since Urban stays true to type with Chris Ryder and numerous other British hacks who invariably cast the natives as the



• British Crown Forces at a Republican funeral.

Provisionals at Loughgall which he states was an act of revenge sanctioned by Westminster for the killing of Judge Gibson in a landmine attack near the Border.

Among the many case histories of SAS killings

in the book headed 'Accidental Killings During SAS Operations' lists only six names, four Protestants and two Catholics.

In the preface to *Big Boys' Rules* Urban coyly states that there were

cause of the whole bloody mess that the honest British squaddie is trying to clean up, with the help from time to time of the Big Boys who make up their own rules as they kill the Paddies.

— Seamus Leonard

## Kevin Barry remembered

ON Sunday September 27 last at 3pm Republican Sinn Féin held the annual commemoration in Rathvilly, Co Carlow to honour the memory of Kevin Barry who was executed by the British on November 1, 1920.

The crowd led by the short distance from the National Flag marched the Square to the Kevin Barry

monument on the green in Rathvilly.

The ceremony was chaired by Republican Sinn Féin Ard Chomhairle member Des Dalton, Kildare. A wreath was laid at the monument on behalf of the Republican Movement by a member of Na Fianna Eireann. The

oration was delivered by Ard Chomhairle member Séamas Caomhánach, Wexford who said that the memory of Kevin Barry should serve as inspiration to all Irish young people.

Christy Doyle, the last surviving member of the Rathvilly Kevin Barry monument committee also attended.

## KERRY EVICTION SCANDAL

AN eviction order issued by Kerry County Council is presently hanging over a 74-year-old Cahersiveen, Co. Kerry man who has lived on his own in a one-bedroomed cottage for the past ten years.

The eviction order was sought on the grounds of non-occupancy and was served on Paddy Foley in the streets of Cahersiveen at the beginning of August, giving him a week to vacate his home. An appeal to the Kerry County Council Housing Section on behalf of Alice O'Gorman, a friend of Paddy Foley's brought about a stay of 28 days.

Since then the eviction is pending. A campaign by some local people has generated support for the pensioner and has revealed that Kerry County Council and a local development company have targeted the cottage to be the home of a caretaker who would look after the recently renovated former RIC barracks next door.

The non-occupancy reason for eviction, given by

Kerry County Council is extraordinary and is clearly a device deliberately chosen because Paddy Foley has never defaulted on his rent. In recent times however, the Council refused to take the rent from him.

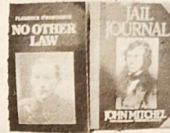
Described by Alice O'Gorman as a "very nervous person" Paddy Foley used to spend time in her mother's house in Top Street, Cahersiveen when some young people were tormenting him at night in his own house.

The editor of the local newspaper *Kerry's Eye*, Pádraig Kennelly has taken up the case and has stated that in the event of an eviction he will pursue it through the courts. Paddy Foley "has been targeted for an institution and his house is planned to be handed over to another

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• Paddy Foley

person. It is a disgraceful abuse of power and I cannot tolerate it", he says.

Republican Sinn Féin members in the area have been backing up Paddy Foley in his fight. As they prepare for the 50th anniversary commemoration (on November 8) of the execution by the de Valera regime of local Republican soldier Maurice O'Neill, John Houlihan of Kerry Comhairle Ceantair said that the late staff Captain of the IRA would rise from his grave if he knew the circumstances of this eviction scandal. John is a sister of Alice O'Gorman who has championed Paddy Foley's cause.

### REBUILT

The former RIC barracks was rebuilt with EC money last year and is being run by a local development company, ACARD, which includes among its members the local Fianna Fáil TD, John O'Donohue, Republican Sinn Féin members picketed the opening of the barracks by Charles Haughey, then head of the Dublin administration in an anti-extra-territorial protest.

It is sadly ironic that the combined forces of the EC, ACARD and Kerry County Council are now directed at an almost defenceless old man.



• Maurice O'Neill's grave in Cahersiveen.  
**MAURICE O'NEILL**  
 50th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION  
 CAHERSIVEEN, CO. KERRY, NOV. 8, 1992  
 SPEAKER: RUAIRÍ Ó BRAIDAIGH  
 PRESIDENT,  
 SINN FÉIN POBLACHTACH

# CAMPAIGN CONTINUES, CURFEW IMPOSED

**50 YEARS AGO:**

RIGHT through October 1942, the IRA Campaign against British Forces in the Six Counties continued. On October 7, Cardinal MacRory, Primate of All-Ireland, told the US Ambassador to Dublin, David Gray face-to-face that neither the British nor the Americans had any "legal or moral right" to be in that part of Ireland.

The Cardinal had made a statement to diocesan priests at the dedication of Cavan's new Cathedral on September 27 which Gray reported to the State Department in Washington as "well-meaning but somewhat ill-balanced" and "playing into the hands of the Germans."

MacRory had referred to US troops as "overrunning the country against the will of the Irish nation." Gray considered that in the circumstances of the time this was "tantamount to offering the sanction of the Church to IRA groups" and referred to the Army Manifesto of August 30 which included a warning to US troops.

Gray took the offensive and asked for a meeting. He told the Cardinal that US troops had both a legal and moral right to be in the Six Counties because Britain had invited them and they were fighting the Nazis. MacRory did not agree.

He repeated that the US had virtually condoned partition by putting troops in part of Ireland "without the nation's consent." It was not enough to get Britain's consent since the British had no legal or moral right to be in the Six Counties either. Gray was put in no doubt as to the national position.

## BLACKOUT

On October 6, four RUC were injured during the "blackout" (against German air-raids) in a bomb attack which took place in Raglan Street, Belfast. Next day two bombs were thrown at Cullinstree Road RUC barracks in the city, doing little damage.

The following day again two gun-fights and a bomb explosion near Cullinstree Road and at Carrick Hill resulted in one RUC seriously wounded. On October 9 a bomb was thrown at Shankill Road barracks. Then came the response.

Curfew was imposed in the area of the Falls Road, Grosvenor Road, Durham Street, Barrack Street from 8.30pm each evening until 6am the following morning. It was to last for nine weeks in an area where according to Hugh MacAteer, the IRA had almost 100% support.

Two days later another gun-battle broke out outside Donegal Pass barracks after a bomb attack on it. A B-Special named Lyons was killed and another wounded. On October 26 an attempt was made to burn down a stone built British Customs post near Newry.

On the 29th a bomb placed at Belfast Harbour barracks did little damage and next day another "blackout" grenade injured two RUC in Herbert Street, Belfast. Harry describes these actions as "pin-pricks" which were "never sufficiently dangerous to stretch the RUC or to involve the British Army".

## STORMONT

However, the fact that Stormont was forced to impose curfew in the heart of Belfast (in addition to the "blackout") for nine-and-a-half hours out of the twenty four and that it had to be maintained for nine weeks up to within a week of Christmas showed that the IRA Campaign was being taken very seriously.

Further, the fact that the Cardinal-Primate and the Head of the 26-County Administration - even while jailing, internment and executing Republicans himself - were impelled to state publicly to all comers that neither British nor American troops had any legal or moral right in Ireland was a definite plus for the national cause.

That they did so even as Irish Republicans faced British Forces and engaged them with arms in their hands was a clear boost for national morale. In the autumn of 1942 the IRA was not being ignored.

Meanwhile the 400 internees in Belfast Prison were moved a third time due to overcrowding - back to Derry Jail where they had started off three years earlier. First move was to the floating hulk "Al Rawdah", then to Crumlin Road's 'D' Wing and now back to Derry - with surprising results as shall be seen.

South of the Border, Gerry Boland, Free State "Justice" Minister gave figures for his Military Courts on October 14. Of 623 persons charged with offences from September 1, 1939, 579 had been convicted. This was a rate of 93% - surely a record.

Belfast-Dublin road. He was pushed over into the hands of Dublin Castle detectives.

Charged with the murder of Sergt Dinny O'Brien, his "trial" was fixed for the following January. At it a Branch man said that "a man was put out of a car on the Northern side and when he crossed we arrested him". The cross-border collaboration which began in 1940 when RUC handed back 66 cases of Thompson gun ammunition seized by them in South Armagh after the Magazine Fort Raid had now blossomed into unofficial North-South extradition.

But in the 26 Counties the most momentous event was the shoot-out near

## HELPED

"Fortunately for the Volunteer, the soldier had little use for the police either and helped him into a barn and treated the wounded. The anonymous soldier then made contact with the IRA and the wounded Volunteer was shifted to a safe house, near the Malahide Road."

The soldier actually procured two bicycles and cycled with Harry to Brown's house in Swilly Road, Cabra. The soldier went the dozens of miles home riding one bicycle and wheeling the other. In point of fact he may have been an LDF (FCA now) man called out on duty for the local search.



• Harry White, pictured in the Tuite farmyard near Mount Nugent, Co Cavan, in the book 'Harry' published 1985.

But Stormont's biggest success was the capture of the Chief-of-Staff, Hugh MacAteer and his Director of Intelligence, Gerald O'Reilly on October 6. MacAteer had met an RUC man whom he had known as a schoolboy in his native Derry. He was greeted warmly and invited to the policeman's house. After an hour they arranged to meet again shortly when the RUC man would have "some really useful information" for him.

When MacAteer returned a week later with his D/Intelligence, they were surrounded and arrested. The C/S drew 15 years on a charge of Treason-Felony under the British Act introduced to jail John Mitchel as far back as 1848. Coogan says the life of the RUC man named Sherrard "hung by a very slender thread, thereafter" but MacAteer refused to have him executed either later in WW2 or after it.

The RUC man's father's undertaking business fell off and he went bankrupt due to an unofficial boycott, Coogan continues. Harry says the RUC man was a brother of the singer Patrick O'Hagan and that he was later promoted to District Inspector.

MacAteer was "one of the finest thinkers in the Army", according to Eoin McNamee who had worked well with him. "Hugh had good ideas", he says. He and the future C/S got along fine together; they felt the future was theirs.

## SEIZED

When a complete issue of the IRA paper *Republican News* was seized with the discovery of the Publicity Bureau on September 10, MacAteer and O'Reilly had worked all night with others to produce a new issue and had 6,000 copies for distribution in the morning. This thinker and man of action was succeeded as C/S by Charlie Kerins who was hard pressed in Dublin. But it was not the end of Hugh MacAteer. And the centre remained in Belfast.

In Belfast too Mick Quill was arrested off his bike by RUC Special Branch in Queen Street on October 2. Taken to York Street RUC barracks, he would not talk and was brought to the Border at Killeen-Carrickamon on the main

Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan on the night of September 30 - October 1. A Special Branch man named Walsh and Paddy Dermody, OC South Ulster-North Leinster were both killed, while another Branch man and Harry White were wounded.

Coogan says that "this affray provoked great bitterness, from police and public at the death of the policeman, and in IRA circles over Dermody's death. Dermody was so powerful in Border areas that he held regular courts at which he settled land disputes and other squabbles."

Harry devotes seven pages - all of Chapter 13 - to his first-hand account of what happened. It is pure drama and very readable. He tells how he and Paddy cycled 40 miles from Judith Gaughran's house in the Demesne, Dundalk on September 30.

A native of Hilltown near Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath, Paddy inveigled Harry later that night to accompany him to the wedding party of his sister Jane and Mick Tuite who had been married that morning. Bell tells the story succinctly:

## SET WATCH

"The ubiquitous Special Branch had set a watch on the house and saw Dermody and his friend slip in. With the house cordoned off, the police burst in the door and rushed into the kitchen. Both sides opened fire simultaneously. The police outside were directing a withering but blind fire through the windows. The wedding guests were scattered on the floor (Ed note - the fiddler Jack Finnegan was hit in the leg while either an accordion player or a piper fell into the fire).

"The IRA men were struggling to get to the back of the house. One of the officers chasing them stumbled in front of a window. He was shot dead by police from the outside. In a second Dermody fell dead. The remaining IRA man (Harry White), hit twice through the leg, jumped out of a window firing as he ran.

"In the uproar he managed to get through the cordon into a nearby field where he went to ground. For two days he lay in the field barely out of sight of the RUC Dermody (recte Tuite) house while police patrols circled and searched. Finally he was found by one of the soldiers who had been helping in the manhunt.

Harry's account is, of course, much more graphic and exciting and is essential reading for students of the period and all having a close interest in these events. Harry notes that a son of the marriage of September 30, 1942, Gerard Tuite, was charged in London with possession of explosives in 1978 and 1979.

He escaped from Brixton Prison, London in 1981 and made his way to Ireland. Tracked down and arrested in Drogheda, Co. Louth in 1982, he was sentenced to 10 years in Dublin for possession of the same explosives in London. The Special non-jury Court's sentence was served in Portlaoise Prison, starting 40 years after his uncle's death at his father and mother's wedding.

Paddy Dermody died for Ireland just one month after he led the flying column of 20 Volunteers in South Armagh on the morning of the hanging of young Tom Williams. He was a powerful organiser who was known and welcome everywhere in his area. He spent a period based in Dunboycne, Co. Meath, within 10 miles of Dublin, working for the local priest under the nom-de-guerre "Patrick McDermott".

Harry recounts how he was raised on a small farm in poverty, one of four boys and four girls whose mother died when they were young. "Growing up like that as part of a large young family made him one with the countryside. . . . The fact, however, that I was now his constant companion may have been a liability for him. I was known to be one of the people behind the resurgence (of the Movement); they were after me, they were after Paddy."

Paddy Dermody was buried in historic Fore, a few miles from Castlepollard in his Divisional area and native place. A Republican soldier who died in action, his memory is still green and he will be fittingly remembered at his graveside on Sunday, October 4 on the 50th anniversary of his sacrifice. All honour to a soldier of the 40s. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam usall cróga.

(More next month. Refs. *Harry* by Harry White; *The IRA* by TP Coogan; *The Secret Army* by J Bowyer Bell; *Washington's Irish Policy 1916-1986* by Seán Cronin.)



## THE HEATHERY SLOPES OF GURRANE

The dawn crept o'er the Kerry hills,  
when the staters left the town,  
Equipped with British rifles to shoot our  
rebels down  
To clear them from the hillside that  
morning before dawn  
But they were sorely disappointed on the  
heathery slopes of Gurrane

As Daly and his mountaineers were lying down  
to sleep  
Those British hirelings stole along and o'er  
the hills did creep  
They thought that they would capture  
as the hunter did the fawn  
But they got a hot reception on the  
heathery slopes of Gurrane.

The sun was gently rising upon the  
mountain side  
When with our rifles gleaming we faced  
the battle tide  
We proudly manned the hillside that  
morning before dawn  
And we gave them plenty of Irish lead,  
on the heathery slopes of Gurrane.

In history's page we will receive, the deeds  
of that great day,  
When four of our rebel boys, they kept the foe  
at bay,  
There was Portmagee and Cahirciveen and  
the boys from lower Filemore  
Who bravely saved the column  
on the heathery slopes of Gurrane.

Although they captured Daly our brave  
hearts will not fail,  
We'll still keep watch and guard o'er  
down trodden Innisfree  
We'll sit around the campfires and  
watch from dusk till dawn,  
And we'll spread the folds of freedom  
on the heathery slopes of Gurrane.

The spirit of those martyrs dead,  
to us will not call in vain,  
We'll fight until we make our land  
a nation once again,  
And if ever again those traitors come  
at evening or at dawn  
We'll meet them as we met them then  
on the heathery slopes of Gurrane.

• This traditional ballad of the Gurrane (Garrane) Fight which took place near Cahersiveen, Co Kerry on March 5, 1922 between a column of 36 Republicans and over 500 Free Staters, is further recounted in Dorothy Macardle's *Tragedies of Kerry* (pp 28-9, Irish Freedom Press fifteenth edition, 1991) available from Oifig Éire Nua, 41 Arran Quay, Dublin for £2.50 plus p&p

## BELL FHEILIMÍ UÍ BHAOIGHILL

FAIR Bell Fheilimí Uí Bhaoghíll, Rann na Feirste, Tír Chonaill bas le deanaí. Thug Padraig O Baoighíll an oraid ar a uaigh agus duirt se:

"Ar na saoltaí seo bíonn cuid mhór cainte fa mhíná na h-Eireann agus inniu táimid anseo lenár mbeannacht a chur leis an bhean uasal sin Bell Fheilimí Dhónaill Phroinsias as Rann na Feirste.

"Rinne an chleif go leor oibre ins an chontae seo agus ní duine mé a bheadh ag cáineadh na cléire ach is bocht an scéal é gur aifreann Béarla a léigheadh inniu do phobal Gaeltachta ar thóramh dhriofur scríbhneoirí móra na Gaeilge. Níl mé colach ar rialach eaglasta na deóise

ach níl cosnamh ar bith le déanamh ar aifreann Béarla de mhuintir Rann na Feirste.

"Bá cailín óg Bell nuair a bhí a cuid deartháir-cuidic ag gníomhach i gcóis na Poblachta ins na Rosa agus ba mhínic a rinne sí teachtairacht a go ghluais-eacht na Poblachta. Bhí aithne aici ar mhórán den na ceannairí a bhíodh thíos d'oiugh a muintire d'oiugh Fheilimí Dhónaill Phroinsias - Niall Pluincéad O Baoighíll, Proinsias O Dónaill, Seán Lehane agus Séamas Mac Canna gan ach

## Brón ar an mBás

cuid acu a lua. Bhí a ceathrar deartháir-cuidic a gCampar an Droichead Nua ins na fichidí.

### GO SMIOR

"Ba poblachtach go smior í, níor thaitin scoil-teanna leithe agus níor thréig sí bun aithm na saoirse go deireadh. Ba bhean ghéar í, dian ionraice, bhí sí chráifeach agus ba mhínic nuair a tháinig mé na bhaile a fuair mé ansin i chois na teineadh agus an paidrín ar a méara.

"Do na teaghlach uilig nímid combhrón - Micé, Dónal, Feilimí agus Eamon

a tháinig na bhaile go minic as Sydney le fí a fheiceáil agus a bhain an baile amach an t-seachtain seo a chuaigh thart sul a bhfuair sí bás.

"Do chlann Mháire a thóg sí Liz, Siubhán, John, Michael agus James, do chlann Bhidí Feilimí as an Dubhchorraigh agus Jimí Fheilimí as Baile Atha Cliath atá anseo inniu agus dá gaoilte go léir, ar mbeannacht leat a Bell Fheilimí!"

Chan Gearóidín Ní Grianna ansin amhrán Sheáin Bháin Mhic Grianna - Cumha an Fhíle.



• James Reilly

## JAMES REILLY

A great friend of the Irish cause for freedom was lost with the death earlier this year of James Reilly of the New York City Police Department Emerald Society Band.

A frequent visitor to Ireland, James Reilly marched at Bundoran, Co Donegal with the Emerald Society Pipe Band for the annual hunger strike commemoration. He was in Miami Beach, Florida with the Police Band for St Patrick's Day this year when he suffered a fatal heart attack during the parade.

A retired member of the Emergency Services Division, he had 25 years' service as a tenor drummer with the bagpipe band.

Bandmaster John Tansey noted that it was the band's 10th year of going south for the Miami Beach march for St Patrick. Tansey extended a special "thank you" to the officers and members of the Miami Beach Police Department and the staff at

Mount Sinai Hospital. Finbar Devine and Tom McEnery added: "They were fantastic and all our band members deeply appreciate their kindness and support."

The entire band played at Reilly's funeral at St Gregory's Church in Stony Point, NY. In a genuine humanitarian gesture, the Miami St Patrick's Day Parade Committee donated \$2,000 to the Reilly family.

SAOIRSE extends deepest sympathy to James' wife Margaret and sons Brian, Patrick, James and Kevin.

James' grandfather Timothy Duggan fought with the Waterford Brigade during the insurrection in the province of Munster. He enlisted in 1917.

## Comhbhrón

COYNE, Deepest sympathy was expressed by Comhairle na Mumhan, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, to the family of Kitty Coyne, Doon, Co Limerick who died recently. Kitty was a life-long supporter of the struggle for freedom. Go ndéana Dia trocraire ar a hanam.

GRAHAM, Deepest sym-

pathy is extended to Jimmy Graham and family, Dublin, on the sudden death of Jimmy's wife, Marjorie. From the Ard Chomhairle, Sinn Féin Poblachtach.

O'SHEA, Deepest sympathy is extended to the family and relatives of Jackie O'Shea, who died on September 13. From Cumann Mór O'Reilly, Blessington. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

## CHARLIE McVEIGH

REPUBLICANS were saddened to learn of the passing of veteran Republican Charlie McVeigh on September 15 last, aged 85. A native of Achadh Gallan, Co Antrim, he was the 1990 Honoree for Ulster at the annual CABHAIR Testimonial in Dublin.

His removal from his home where he died on September 17 was to St Peter's Church, Lurgan on the morning of his burial. A guard of honour of his comrades attended the coffin, draped in the National Flag.

Following Requiem Mass he was buried in the graveyard of his native Achadh Gallan. Eamon Larkin, Vice-President, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, delivered the oration, in the course of which he said that Charlie McVeigh was born at a time when great movements like Conradh na Gaeilge were attempting to de-anglicise the country.

He was close to the Gaelic Athletic Association and was proud to speak his native tongue. A staunch Republican, he was active from an early age until he

was interned in the early 1940s. On his release, together with other comrades, he formed the Lurgan Branch of the National Graves Association and made arrangements to make a fitting resting place for his comrades.

The tribute to Charlie McVeigh at the 1990 CABHAIR Testimonial said: "During the 1950s Charlie played his part giving food and shelter to young men on the run. Again in the 1960s Charlie was well to the fore along with his close friend Art McAlinden; they did all in their power to assist in the final phase of the struggle."

The Ard Chomhairle, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, salutes the passing of a staunch and dedicated Republican. Leaba measc Laochra na hEireann go raibh ag a anam dlúis.

## JOHN O'SHEA

KILDARE and Kerry Republicans were shocked and saddened at the untimely death recently of John (Jackie) O'Shea of Turnings, Straffan, Co Kildare.

A native Irish speaker, Jackie moved from his native Lisdargan, Lislipole, Co Kerry in 1958. He worked ceaselessly for the Republican Movement throughout his life and was also deeply involved in Irish cultural affairs. His wife Virginia predeceased him six years ago.

His remains were removed from Drogheda Memorial Hospital, The Curragh to St Brigid's

Church in Kill and afterwards to Bodenstown cemetery. The Republican Movement was well represented at the funeral and the coffin was draped in the National Flag throughout. The large attendance was a fitting attestation to his popularity. He will be dearly missed.

Deepest sympathy is extended to his young family and his two sisters in this time of mourning and grief.

an family, Ballyheigue, Co Kerry.

## I gCuimhne

O'SHEA, Sincere sympathy is extended to the family and friends of Jackie O'Shea who died on September 13. From Kildare Comhairle Ceantair, Sinn Féin Poblachtach. I measc Laochra na nGael go raibh se.

PODMORE, Deepest sympathy is extended to Corrie Podmore and family on the death of her son Mark, Rathures, Co Tipperary who died on July 20. From the Brenn-

KEENEY, In loving memory of Jimmy Keeney who died on October 18, 1984. Always remembered by Cumann Wolfe Tone, Sinn Féin Poblachtach, Tamhlacht.



• John Hume

### PARTITION WILL STAY IN SQUALID NEW PACT

**P**ARTITION will be copperfastened in a squalid new British-Irish treaty of surrender to be signed by Leinster House Yahoos\* in return for a reformed Stormont assembly in which so-called constitutional nationalists like the SDLP will be guaranteed almost a third of the proposed 70 mini-parliament seats.

In addition to a bigger puppet parliament in Belfast, reliable Whitehall sources reveal that the SDLP and others who give an oath of allegiance to the Crown will be ensured chairmanship of committees dealing with health and social welfare, but kept out of key finance, housing, and education decision-making roles.

The oath takers on the nationalist side are likely to have in their gift plum State-funded jobs in the upper echelons of the public service, and access to overseas colonial appointments, for long all but closed to Catholics disposed to question the right to secession of the Sick (sic) Counties.

In a wide-ranging revision of boundaries, extra Westminster seats will be made available to areas "grossly under-represented" and will be designed in a scheme of "positive discrimination" to persuade the cautious into joining the new sell-out.

The unionists will retain a veto over defence and allegiance questions, but in return for extra billions sterling in EC-linked development funds, more local authority controls will be conceded to nationalists who fall for the "peace package".

The British are not so foolish as to expect or desire that this flawed package will heal divisions in the sectarian statelet, but are banking on war weariness to lure unionists and the SDLP in particular to give it a try for an agreed period of perhaps five years.

Nothing definite has been agreed so far to satisfy unionist demands for an end to Articles Two and Three of the 1937 Constitution, which protect the Irish claim to territorial integrity of all 32 Counties.

But it is well known that Rabbit (Albert) Reynolds and his Cabinet clique want to get rid of the Republican "strait-jacket" (shades of De Valera) he inherited and appease the British jackbooters.

**T**HE British-Irish talks on a solution to the Sick Counties will go merrily on their planned marathon way, while the Whitehall-Merrion Street wheeler dealers agree a plan to put both a review of the 1920 Partition Act and territorial integrity of the island on the political backburner.

To stimulate unionist appeal, a secret proviso by the War Office will ensure that the cutbacks in regular reg-

iments will be offset by extra recruiting of part-time security battalions among the loyalist bigot organisations by next year when the sterling slump is predicted to ease.

The outcome is clear: unity and independence aims are being abandoned by the nouveau riche Fianna Fáil business gurus under the guise of helping to mend fences across the border. So what is new?

Nothing except the packaging and public relations methods. DUP chief, Ian Paisley has a brief to keep the pot boiling, and his refusal to go to Dublin (and see that neither Catholics nor Protestants down South sport tails) while Leinster House claims de jure right to the North, keeps the stirring hot.

### REV IAN PAISLEY SPELLS RIP

The Rev Ian Paisley has put his initials of RIP on the talks process, it appears.

Meanwhile, the real business is being done between British-Irish negotiators who continue to collude in confusing erstwhile supporters of a truly national federation whose goal is to restore the lost sovereign Republic and abstain from attending the two British-imposed parliaments of division in Belfast and Dublin.

\* YAHOOs, according to my eponymous predecessor, Drapier, a nom de plume for Dean Jonathan Swift, champion of Dublin's poor, are brutes in human shape, and incapable of distinguishing between good and evil.

### SAS FOUNDER 'MAD' SAID MONTGOMERY

**D**AVID Stirling, founder of the notorious SAS, was described by Irish-born General Montgomery (his superior in the North Africa desert campaign against Field Marshal Rommel in 1942) as "quite, quite mad", adding that there was a place for mad people in war.

GungHo War Premier Winston Churchill (whose bombing of refugee-crowded Dresden alone would have merited a war criminal's fate had Britain finished on the losing side) saw the SAS founder as "the mildest-mannered man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat".

Educated at Ampleforth, the Yorkshire Catholic public school, Stirling, of Scots aristocratic descent, used the old boys' network to get himself a commission with the commandos, and set up what he saw as an elite unit, sabotaging behind enemy lines, and doing the dirty work for regulars who recoiled from vicious murder of civilians.

So the SAS, or Special Air Service, was born. It has spawned a brood of clinical sadists who specialise in a variety of tortures. A booster and a blabber, he thus spoiled a plan to kill Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, in 1971.

His brutal organisation has claimed many innocent Irish victims in the past two decades. Even an *Irish Times* reviewer of his biography, described this vile nephew of Lord Lovat, a Boer War general, as "the man who helped institutionalise terrorism as part of a modern army's repertoire".

Curiously, the SAS was originally a War Office invention to frighten the Germans in the 1940s. Sadistic Str-

### WHAT THEY SAID

It is not just in East Tyrone that Catholics are on a receiving end of a campaign which has provoked virtually no criticism from the political and religious establishment in the Six Counties.

In virtually every decade of this century the economic sectarianism which underpinn-

ed the northern state and its institutions has welled-up to the point where it found expression in physical violence directed against Catholics. No amount of polished rhetoric can obscure that fact.

— Sunday Business Post editorial, September 13, 1992.

Denmark would find a lot of support for its concern about too much interference by Brussels in the matter of bureaucracy and regulations.

— Born-again critic of Maastricht, Albert Reynolds, *The Irish News*, September 26, 1992

ling turned fiction into fact, and hundreds of Irish lives into misery.

David Stirling by Alan Hoe is published by Little Brown at £17.50 sterling.



• David Mellors

### BED-HOPPING A TORY HERITAGE

**T**HE overdue resignation of Heritage Minister David Mellor, an arrogant pup of an unrepentant adulterer and pal of a PLO leader's daughter who cared for him more than he deserved, is in a long and amoral tradition of Tory bed-hopping.

It may be strange that British Premier John Major or his Chancellor of the Exchequer weren't ahead of daft David in the quitting queue, in view of their panicky reactions to the slide of sterling out of the EMS, but Tory politics distinguishes quite cleverly between cupid and cupidity, or lust and greed.

Greed wins every time, and is indeed regarded as a Thatcherite virtue in the prurient constituencies where it is seen as uglier to run over a cat with a car than to kill 100,000 oil-sitting Arabs.

As long ago as 1919 when the First Dáil was banned by the British overlords because the people, or three quarters of them, dared to vote for independence and a Republic, Ministers and TDs on the run knew they faced death threats from the Tans.

So IRA Volunteers were asked to keep an eye on their opposite Cabinet numbers in London. Soon they complained that it was an impossible job because the Ministers were hopping in and out of so many beds at far-apart addresses (between votes on divisions in the Commons).

One Volunteer friend of Cathal Brugha, Defence Minister and one of the Tan targets, told the hero of Hammans Hotel in the 1922 resistance to counter-revolution: "Tracking down the British Ministers was more exhausting than fighting a crowd of Auxiliaries".

— DRAPIER II

### Imeachtaí

**PADDY DERMODY**  
(Killed in action  
Sept 30, 1942)

**50th ANNIVERSARY  
COMMEMORATION  
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4  
FORE  
CO WESTMEATH**  
Assemble 3pm  
the Square, Fore

★★★

**RALLY AND  
MARCH AGAINST  
UNEMPLOYMENT  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6  
DUBLIN**  
Assemble:  
GPO, O'Connell St  
1pm

Creating an alien atmosphere.

— Ulster Unionist MP John Taylor on the numbers of students from the 26 Counties travelling to the Ulster University and Queen's University.

I want to express my admiration for Irish freedom fighters who have fought for so long against what seems like impossible odds.

— Released ANC prisoner Robert McBride, speaking on RTE radio, September 30, 1992. His great-grandfather was the executed 1916 leader, Major John McBride.

# SAOIRSE

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