American Irish Newsletter - July 1990

American Ireland Education Foundation - PEC

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.sacredheart.edu/irish_ainews

Part of the European Languages and Societies Commons, Other American Studies Commons, and the Political Science Commons

Recommended Citation
http://digitalcommons.sacredheart.edu/irish_ainews/135

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by the The Irish American Community Collections at DigitalCommons@SHU. It has been accepted for inclusion in American Irish Newsletter by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@SHU. For more information, please contact ferribyp@sacredheart.edu.
Plans are well underway for the International Conference On Ireland to be held in the Europa Hotel in Belfast.

The Conference, sponsored by the Springhill Community House, Ltd., and directed by civil rights activist Rev. Des Wilson, has been organized to discuss the future of Ireland. It is assumed that the British government, having failed to create a democracy in Ireland, must be replaced by structures of government which will ensure that Ireland is democratically governed and able to take its proper place in the world.

Topics to be discussed will include: Britain Can Withdraw Peacefully; Independence and Constitutional Government for the Post-Colonial State; Economic Re-structuring of Post-Colonial Ireland; Human Rights - The Foundation of Democracy; and Human Dignity in a Multi-Denominational Ireland.

Speakers from a number of countries will include: Bjorn Cato Funnemark, Chairperson, The Helsinki Committee on Human Rights; Liz Curtis, author of Ireland - The Propaganda War; Naomi Wayne, co-author of Northern Ireland - The Political Economy of Conflict; Ira Glaser, American Civil Liberties Union; Raymond Grotty, author of Ireland in Crisis; Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, civil rights activist; and Rev. Des Wilson, director of Conway Mill. Each address will be discussed.

Representing the PEC will be Ned Delaney, Indiana State Director; Sandy Carlson, Student Coordinator; Pete Foley, National Organizer and Kathy Young, Political Consultant.

If you would like to attend this historic conference, you can obtain applications through the PEC. Please act now, for we are near our registration deadline of June 29. Representatives of organizations from many countries will be attending.

NEWS BITS by Kathy Regan

Upon her release from prison where she spent 2 1/2 years, Martina Shanahan of the Winchester Three stated that British justice stinks. "Some sections of the British media have taken exception to her remarks-such ingratitude!...What is it about cases involving Irish people that makes so many presumably sane commentators lose their sense of logic? The London Evening Standard argues that the fact that the Court of Appeal freed the Winchester Three is proof that the system works. Much the same comments were made in the wake of the freeing of the Guildford Four. Individuals are wrongly accused, wrongly convicted, spend a good portion of their lives in prison, and then the public is expected to believe that all is well with the processes of law. (For years the British media were pointing the finger at the Soviets for adopting logic like this -- Soviet dissidents were vindicated after decades of incarceration and in some cases posthumously: the system worked!) There is no reason why Martina Shanahan should be grateful to the British system. Had they (the Winchester Three) not been

Continued on page 5
**MACBRIDE PRINCIPLES UPDATE**

NEW YORK CITY -- Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman announced that Honeywell, Pitney Bowes and NYNEX have agreed to "make all lawful efforts to implement the fair employment standards embodied in the MacBride Principles and have agreed to independent monitoring which will be conducted by the Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC) of Washington, DC. Similar action was recently taken by Digital Equipment. This significant progress has been acknowledged as a positive first step by both Oliver Kearney, Executive Secretary of the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Trust, and by Bernadette Devlin McAliskey. "This progress is a tribute to the efforts of so many MacBride activists throughout the U.S. and a clear reason for all concerned to intensify their efforts" said John Finucane, National President of the American Irish PEC. Involved in the agreements were the states of Connecticut, Minnesota and New York, as well as Catholic and Protestant religious groups affiliated with the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility. At the recent Irish American Labor

**The American Irish PEC**

founded 1975

National President ........................................... John J. Finucane
Vice-President ................................................ Albert Doyle
Treasurer .......................................................... Margaret Ferris
Recording Secretary ......................................... Kathy Regan
Financial Secretary .......................................... Tom Sheridan

American Irish Newsletter

Editor .......................... John J. Finucane

Assistant Editors Sandy Carlson .......Albert Doyle.......Kathy Regan

National Headquarters: Malloy Building
Stony Point, N.Y. 10980, (914) 947-2726

WESTERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR: Dr. Roger Mc Grath, 1311 Rancho Lane, Thousand Oaks, CALIFORNIA 91360-(805) 497-6407.

STATE DIRECTORS: Jack O'Brien, 11109 Belton Street, Upper Marlboro, MARYLAND 20772-(301)336-5167; Leah Curtin, Hillibem Life, 790 Cleveland Avenue, Suite 221, St. Paul, MINNESOTA 55116-(612)590-3888; Kathy Regan, 3035 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NEW YORK 10456-(212) 365-0213; Kevin Mulligan, 21 Miami Street, Nashua, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03060-(603) 883-4447; Shannon Eaton, 271 Deering Avenue, Portland, MAINE 04102 - (207) 772-1496; Frank O'Day, 21 Pierce Lane, Madison, CONNECTICUT06443-(203)245-4739; Kevin P. Murphy, 29 Zola Circle, Revere, MASSACHUSETTS02151-(617)294-0723; Bob West, 683 Walnut Road, Wauconda, ILLINOIS 60084-(708)526-6520; Terry Deem Reilly, 1123 Clarkson, Denver, COLORADO 80216-(303)837-8443; Joe O'Neill 1376 21st Avenue, San Francisco, CALIFORNIA 94122-(415)681-8734; Kevin Murphy, 9685 Sunny Isle Cir., Boca Raton, FLORIDA 33438-(561)289-4081; Bernadette Devlin McAliskey. "This progress is a tribute to the efforts of so many MacBride activists throughout the U.S. and a clear reason for all concerned to intensify their efforts" said John Finucane, National President of the American Irish PEC. Involved in the agreements were the states of Connecticut, Minnesota and New York, as well as Catholic and Protestant religious groups affiliated with the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility. At the recent Irish American Labor

**IMMIGRATION REFORM**

All members are urged to write a letter to Congressman Thomas Foley, Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. In your letter urge that he support and push for quick action on Congressman Bruce Morrison’s Immigration Reform Bill HR 4300 and Congressman Hamilton Fish’s Northern Ireland Fair Employment Practices Act HR 725 which deals with the MacBride Principles of Fair Employment for Northern Ireland.

**JOIN OUR WEEKLY ACTION NETWORK**

USE THE PEC TELEPHONE HOTLINE

(914) 429-7849

**FROM THE EDITOR**

Now that the Guildford Four and the Winchester Three are free, we should concentrate our efforts on the cases of Joe Doherty and Birmingham Six and the ongoing MacBride Principles campaign. We need not look for new issues. Starting new campaigns will only dilute our limited resources and effectiveness and keep us heading off in different directions. This lack of direction is exactly what the British government wants.

We must get the issues of Doherty and the Birmingham Six behind us so that we can focus all our efforts on the issue of British colonialism and injustice in the north of Ireland.

Fortunately, such a united effort is already well underway through the MacBride Principles campaign. This campaign not only works to create fair employment opportunities for all in Northern Ireland, but it also serves to educate the American public, our legislators, and our corporate leaders of the injustices and wrongs perpetrated by the forces of British colonialism in Ireland. It is the most effective tool we have ever devised to gain support for Ireland’s reunification. Another major benefit of the MacBride campaign is the resulting constantly growing body of skilled lobbyists within our ranks.

Through the MacBride Principles, we are forging a public awareness and understanding of the truth about Northern Ireland, and, exactly what decision makers have all along been sheltered from by the media and our government leaders.
FROM THE NORTH  by Fr. Des Wilson, Belfast

In a rare confession of sin, a clergyman in Belfast recently said that the church—in this case Presbyterian—had not done enough to support the civil rights movement in Ireland in the sixties. He could have gone further and said the churches did not support the civil rights movement at all. They opposed it!

Civil rights marchers took to the streets in a peaceful movement which they believed would change the face of Northern Ireland politics. Some clergy joined them, most did not. Those who did took off their clerical collars before doing so.

Catholic churchmen warned their people not to be "led by the reds", a warning which, considering the policies and qualities of the civil rights leaders, was ludicrous indeed. Protestant clergy said the movement was aimed at destroying them, their state and their religious ethos.

In clerical circles the civil rights movement was very unpopular. Orders came down from Catholic church leaders to parish priests and curates not to allow civil rights speakers into church property to speak to the people. Church property was one of the few properties in those days in which you could do anything.

When the civil rights movement seemed likely to succeed in getting something done, the high clergy either left the matter to the police or set out to take over the movement. What had to be done at all costs, they thought, was stop the movement from getting something done, the high clergy either left the matter to the police or set out to take over the movement. What had to be done at all costs, they thought, was stop the movement from creating new leaders who were not under proper control.

One has to understand the reasons. For Protestant clergy no threat to the state or its institutions was tolerable. Education, politics and a lot of welfare arrangements were in their hands; so were the secret societies. The whole apparatus—including the law in the 1920-21 settlement that in no circumstances could the rights and privileges of the masonic order be interfered with—had been constructed in such a way that the clergy believed that to remove one element from it would bring the whole edifice tumbling down. The Catholic clergy wanted state reform, but only by interaction between church leaders, along with approved politicians, and the government. Interference by groups not under clerical control was unwelcome. Catholic clergy controlled Catholic education and some welfare arrangements; they also controlled "Catholic" politics through the Nationalist party. For both sets of clergy the civil rights movement represented not just reform of the state, but restructuring the state institutions, which could dramatically curtail their powerful privileged positions with government. They oppose separation of state and church.

In 1968, the churchmen began a conscious and sustained effort to control all movements for change created by the people which continues today. In the early seventies the Ulster Defence Association called together their local clergy and told them that the days of their domination were over. But the days of clerical control are by no means over.

Because of all this, many people in Ireland listen with scepticism to churchmen pleading for non-violent methods to get political change. It is a nice idea. But too many of us remember precisely what happened every time we tried it. Every peaceful, non-military initiative begun by the people which seemed likely to bring about real change had been marginalized and sometimes destroyed, often with the help of the churches. The Civil Rights movement was one of the first to fall.
Michael Davitt was born in county Mayo in 1846, at the height of the potato failure and starvation. He was the son of a tenant farmer who was evicted in 1851 and thus exiled from Mayo to England. He spent his boyhood in Haslingden and by age nine he was working a 12-hour day in a cotton mill. At age 11 his arm was mangled in a machine and had to be amputated.

In 1865, when he was 19, he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) which was organizing among the Irish in Britain, became an arms organizer and was arrested in 1870 and sentenced to Dartmoor Prison for 15 years. After much agitation in parliament by Isaac Butt, Charles Parnell and others, he was released in December, 1877. Upon release he rejoined the IRB and became part of the supreme council. He came home to a hero’s welcome and spent several months traveling around Mayo. Here he found the tenants who had endured two bad harvests and were worried about the possibility of famine in 1877.

The prison had served to develop Davitt’s self-discipline and critical thinking. In prison he read and studied the work of James Fintan Lalor. Under Lalor’s influence, Davitt realized that the land issue was an instrument that could mobilize people to organize. He hated British landlordism and felt that the first step toward independence was crushing landlordism. In prison, Davitt also developed a passion for social justice. He also accepted religious diversity as a social fact and promoted the non-sectarian philosophy of Wolfe Tone.

Directly after release in 1877, Davitt travelled to America to enlist John Devoy of Clan Na Gael as an ally. Devoy was impressed and promised his support and cooperation including 1,000,000 pounds cash. Davitt returned from America with a new plan known as the New Departure Policy. The plan called for the Irish Parliamentary Party to keep agitating for home rule while the IRB and Clan Na Gael prepared for revolution. The plan called for radicalization of the peasantry with agitation for fair rent, fixity of tenure, tenants rights to sell their tenancy and abolition of the landlord system. By 1882, Parnell was to call for home rule. When the British refused, a revolt would be initiated. It would prove to be a powerful ideological force that, at least temporarily, would unite a number of divergent interests around the land issue.

In the spring of 1879 in Irishtown, county Mayo, Davitt had his first opportunity to organize. Fourteen tenant farmers received eviction notices from Canon Burke, a Catholic priest who was running an estate in trust for a dead brother. Davitt organized a public meeting for April 19 in Irishtown, and 8,000 people participated. The Canon withdrew the eviction orders and even reduced the rents 25%. This small victory put Davitt in command and his reputation spread rapidly so that on August 16, 1879, he was able to found the Mayo Land League. By October 21, 1879 he had established the National Land League which had branches in the United States.

The battle cry of the Land League was taken directly from James Fintan Lalor “The Land for the People”. By this, Lalor and Davitt actually meant nationalization of land and only reluctantly did Davitt accept the idea of peasant proprietorship. He realized it was the only solution acceptable to Irish tenant farmers at this time. Thus his objective to totally destroy the landlord class took precedence over his strong feelings for nationalization of resources. Davitt turned the leadership of the Land League over to Parnell, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party. He thus succeeded in combining the Fenian movement (IRB), the agrarian aspirations of the peasantry and the home rule movement to hasten change.

The period of massive resistance to landlordism between 1879-1882 was known as the Land War. It was a sort of social guerilla warfare largely funded with money from America. The leaders used the boycott and rent withholding to pressure landlords and their agents. The Land League virtually set up an alternative political system in rural Ireland outside of Ulster.

Davitt was arrested again in 1881 and spent 15 months in jail. He was released in May of 1882 under the so-called Kilmarnock Treaty which he opposed because it called off the Land War. After this, his relationship with Parnell was not close, but he gave him great support for the Home Rule Bill of 1886.

Davitt’s work destroyed much of landlordism when in 1881 the Land Act gave tenants the three F’s, fair rent, fixity of tenure and free sale of tenancy. But it did not lead to peasant ownership. Davitt affected his country in other ways, as in: the reintroduction of a non-sectarian tone to Irish republican politics; the formation of the first women’s political organization in Ireland, the Women’s Land League; broadening of the democratic base of the Irish Parliamentary Party by introducing a branch organization similar to the Land League; and the inclusion of the working class in the leadership of the struggle.

Davitt was later elected to a number of terms in parliament but withdrew from politics in 1899. He became a journalist and published six books including Leaves From a Prison Diary (1884) and The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland (1904). He died on May 31, 1906 in Dublin and is buried in Straide, Mayo.
IRELAND: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF NON-INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
by Kevin M. Harrison

The history of Ireland is a history of colonization, repression, famine, emigration, rebellion, and civil strife. These events had a direct impact on the fact that Ireland, unlike neighboring England, did not experience an industrial revolution.

England invaded Ireland in 1171, originally to settle an internal dispute. This led, however, to the colonization of Ireland for a number of reasons, including: 1) protection (if Ireland fell into the hands of one of England’s enemies, she would be vulnerable to attack; in addition, her sea lanes would be cut off); and 2) profit (Ireland’s limited minerals and resources left her open to foreign trade and made her a ready market for England’s goods).

Tony Gray, in The Irish Answer, states that, except for coal, Ireland produced the same things as England. Fearful of growing Irish trade and commerce competing with her own, England adopted a protectionist policy. Successive laws were passed to check the growth of Irish industry. In 1637, the Navigation Act forbade Ireland to import or export goods to or from any of England’s possessions unless the goods went through English ports. In 1663, the Act was amended. Goods now must only be shipped on English ships, manned by Englishmen, and cleared through English ports. In 1670, Ireland was forbidden from exporting anything to the American colonies (with a few exceptions—such as horses and servants) and forced to send imports through England.

Similar laws were enacted in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which forbade Irish exports to England or anywhere else. The results of these laws were far-reaching: Irish shipbuilding was wiped out, and Irish industries were destroyed. Cattle, sheep, woolens, salted provisions, silk weaving, tobacco, glass, fisheries, leather, cotton, sugar refining, soap and candle making were all suppressed. Ireland was left subordinate and dependent on England and became one of the poorest countries in Europe. England’s markets were secure, and the Irish were forced to fall back on the only industry left—the land. As a result of this policy, there were no Irish industries to be revolutionized. This is the reason, according to Tony Gray, that the Industrial Revolution missed Ireland.

To maintain colonial control over Ireland, England instituted a series of plantations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Lands confiscated from the native Irish were given to their conquerors in payment for services rendered: settlers came from England and Scotland, followed later by English soldiers. The result was that the Irish peasant became a tenant on his own land. The effectiveness of plantation can be seen in the following statistics: In 1641, Irish Catholics owned 58% of the land, in 1703 they owned 15%, and in 1778, 5%.

A policy of absenteeism came into effect. Landlords remained in England, their agents collected the rents, and the rents were sent to England. The Irish peasant, meanwhile, was generally given a short-term lease or was a tenant at will. He paid his rent in livestock, grain, or whatever else was produced on the land, and he subsisted on potatoes. The results of plantation and absenteeism were numerous: natives were landless, there was an outflow of capital and a loss of entrepreneurial skills, and there was no capital to invest. In addition, unskilled laborers no longer had an incentive to better themselves because improvements on land led to rent increases or termination of tenancy and to an increase in the tithe paid to the Protestant Church of Ireland. In fact, the only capital that an Irish peasant owned was a spade (according to Herbert Heaton in Economic History of Europe).

From 1689 through about 1760, numerous Penal Laws were enacted against the Irish. One of the objectives was to dissociate the Irish from Irish soil. For example, an Irish Catholic was forbidden to purchase or lease land, to accept a mortgage on land in security for a loan, to receive an education, or to engage in trade or commerce. These laws merely underscored the effect of plantation and absenteeism: no ownership of land, no incentive, no capital.

Ireland’s population increased through the mid-nineteenth century from about four million in 1781 to seven million in 1821, to over eight million in 1841. This put a severe burden on the land which the Irish were dependent upon. As the demand for land increased, the size of the farms became smaller due to the division of the land; in 1841, one half of the holdings were five acres or less. Unemployment also increased, since there were no other industries to absorb the population increase. This drained the land, coupled with the peasants paying rent with the crops and subsisting solely on potatoes, sowed the seeds for disaster, and disaster struck.

In 1845 through 1848, the potato crop failed, and the result was the Great Starvation. As corn, grain, and other crops continued to be exported to England, Irish people died. Between 1846 and 1851, it is estimated that one and a half million Irish people emigrated. Emigration between 1841 and 1863 is estimated between three and three and one half million. Thus, the population was decimated, never to rise again until 1960. Tony Gray asserts that, had the Industrial Revolution occurred in Ireland and planted factories there, the Irish peasants would have flocked to them. Instead, Irish laborers toiled in America, Canada, and Britain.

However, some historians suggest that the Great Starvation produced some positive results. Division of farms was halted, farms became more efficient, and unemployment decreased. Measured against the disastrous negative effects, the Irish paid an enormous price for efficiency and lower unemployment.

The adverse effects of colonization, plantation, absenteeism, penal laws, starvation, and emigration on Ireland’s industrialization can be summed up according to the four factors of production: 1) Land—Irish peasants did not own land and were denied any incentive to make improvements; 2) Labor—Irish labor was unskilled, and since there was a loss of labor due to emigration, there was no move to urban areas; 3) Capital—the outflow of capital to England meant the Irish had no surplus capital to invest; 4) Entrepreneurship—the majority of Irish were uneducated (as a result of England’s Penal Laws), and owners of land remained in England.

**REPRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE**

The American Irish Political Education Committee (PEC). For information call toll-free 800 777-6807 or write: AIEPC, Malloy Building, Stony Point, NY 10980.

**JOIN**

The American Irish Political Education Committee (PEC).

For information call toll-free 800 777-6807 or write: AIEPC, Malloy Building, Stony Point, NY 10980.

published July, 1990 by the American Irish PEC
Dear Friend,

On Saturday, September 29, 1990 the American Irish Political Education Committee (PEC) and the American Irish Awareness Committee will hold their 15th Anniversary Testimonial Dinner Dance. On this occasion, the PEC's Outstanding American Award will be presented to Dr. Frank Holt and New York City Police Officer Steven McDonald. Officer McDonald was paralyzed from the neck down after being shot in the line of duty in 1986. Dr. Holt is a well known community activist from New Jersey. This event will take place at Bishop's in Tappan, N.Y. (Rockland County, New York) starting at 8:00 p.m.

A JOURNAL is being published as a memento of this special occasion and in honor of the recipients of the PEC Outstanding American Award. If you, your organization, or business would like to sponsor an ad in the journal, simply fill out the advertising contract below and forward it along with your check. Your support will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

John J. Finucane
National President

Journal Page Size -- Check appropriate selection

[ ] Gold Page $150...............[ ] Full Page $100

Closing Date For Ads -- September 20, 1990

Attach advertising copy here or use separate sheet of paper

Payment by: [ ] check [ ] cash
Make checks payable to: American Irish Political Education Committee
Mail to: American Irish PEC, Malloy Building, Stony Point, NY 10980 -- (914) 947-2726

Ad solicited by: ___________________________
News Bits continued from page 1

Irish, they probably would never have made a court appearance.” (Irish Post, 5/5/90)

“...The British persisted in seeing Cardinal O’Fiach as a narrow-minded nationalist. This was not the case. Richard Ingrams in The Observer wondered why a man who was fluent in several languages, who had partly been educated on the Continent and who had an enviable reputation as a popularizer of history based on sound academic roots, should be regarded in London as lacking in finesse and politically naive. In fact, Cardinal O’Fiach saw the conflict in Ireland in a broader European context. His vision was of an Ireland freed of the shackles of a conflict played out hundreds of years ago and taking its place proudly in Europe. This vision rendered him impatient with unionism—not Protestantism—which he saw in its historical context. Essentially he was a man of peace despite attempts by sections of the British press to denigrate him.”

(Irish Post, 5/19/90)

Cardinal O’Fiach once stated, “I think what would be a good move in the North would be if Britain said: ‘Look we’re not going to stay here for all time. In the meantime, we’re going to try and break down any prejudices that have been inherited from the past between Protestant and Catholic, among the community in the North, between the North and the South in Ireland, and between Ireland and Britain.’” “Most people would find that a reasonable statement, but not the Dublin media. Day after day the newspapers devoted ten times more space to those denouncing him than was given to his original statement. No Dublin newspaper sought a quote from anybody who might have agreed with him or who might have suggested that his view was worthy of debate...He was to the Dublin establishment something akin to what Thomas A’Becket and Thomas More are perceived to have been in their respective times in England...The hate of the British media he could handle...but the Dublin press got to him. Since his death, the latter have devoted more than 30 pages to him—eulogies. Dublin politicians have vied with their praises and of course all state honors for the return of his remains. The hypocrites.” (Irish Post, 5/19/90)

Three-year old Paul Burns told a soldier to get out of his daddy’s garden. The British soldier then lifted the child by his arm, twisting it behind his back, and, lifting him by his twisted arm, threw him over a four-foot wall...Thirteen-year old Ben Campbell, a diabetic with a hole in his heart, went to the store for milk and was picked up for questioning. He was hit in the chest and face with rifle butts; he then passed out. His sister, acting as substitute mother for the family, saw this and reported it to the police. The police reported it through a well-known community activist in the state of New Jersey. Steven McDonald and Dr. Frank Holt. Officer McDonald, an outspoken supporter of Joe Doherty, was paralyzed from the neck down after being gunned down in the line of duty in 1986. Dr. Holt, a long-time supporter of American Irish interests, is a well-known community activist in the state of New Jersey.

A Journal ad application appears on the opposite page. We urge all to reproduce it. You can approach local businesses, organizations and interested individuals and groups. Your help with this effort will not only demonstrate support for our honored guests, but will also greatly assist the PEC in its work. We thank you for your support.

DON’T FORGET TO MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS. Tickets are $40 per person ($400 per table of 10).

BOOKS AVAILABLE

To order use Multi-Purpose Coupon on page 6. Enter title of book. MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO AMERICAN IRISH AWARENESS COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN CONNECTION, THE...............................$7.95
AMERICAN IRISH, THE............................................$4.95
ARMALITE AND THE BALLOT BOX, THE.....................$5.00
ASSASSIN, THE.....................................................$10.75
A WOUNDED CHURCH..............................................$11.95
BALLYMURPHY AND THE IRISH WAR.......................$15.95
BOBBY SANDS AND THE TRAGEDY OF NORTHERN IRELAND...$11.95
BOYNE WATER, THE..............................................$13.95
BRITISH BRUTALITY IN IRELAND................................$15.95
CIVIL WAR, THE...................................................$19.95
COURAGE OF THE BRAVE........................................$2.95
DAMNED ENGLISHMAN (hardcover)...........................$15.00
DAY MICHAEL COLLINS WAS SHOT, THE....................$12.95
DIVIDED IRELAND..................................................$5.00
FOOLED AGAIN.....................................................$5.95
HELL OR CONNAUGHT.............................................$13.95
IRELAND THE PROPAGANDA WAR..............................$14.95
IRISH HUNGER STRIKE, THE.................................$11.95
IRISH RACE IN AMERICA, THE.................................$4.95
NORTHERN IRELAND: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CONFLICT (hardcover)..............................................$22.50
NORTHERN IRELAND: THE ORANGE STATE..................$18.95
PADDY’S LAMENT (hardcover)..................................$19.95
PADDY’S LAMENT..................................................$7.95
PATHWAY TO PEACE, A..........................................$6.95
SAME OLD STORY (roots of anti-Irish racism)..............$3.95
STALKER AFFAIR, THE..............................$7.95
TWENTY YEARS ON................................................$9.95
UNDUE PROCESS..................................................$10.75
ACTION REQUEST #1 by Albert Doyle, Vice President PEC

The campaign in support of Joe Doherty has made significant advances in terms of general public awareness over the past seven years. Media coverage has improved from virtually nil to substantial favorable print and television commentaries. In addition, many public and political figures have spoken out in support of Joe. It would appear that the shameful actions of our Justice and State Departments in acting as tools of imperial Thatcher policies is beginning to attract the attention of those concerned about the integrity of our system. One of the most recent statements of support came from Congressman Henry Hyde of Illinois, who astutely noted the unfair treatment of Joe in that the British refuse to once again attempt to extradite him -- because they fear the exposure of the truth in the public judicial hearings entailed in extradition proceeding--and are content to keep Joe in prison here despite no substantial charges against him in our country.

Two major political figures not heard from, US Senators Daniel Moynihan (NY) and Edward Kennedy (MA), are widely perceived by their fellow Senators and the Administration as spokespersons for the American Irish. The PEC recently asked all New York members to write to Senator Moynihan; we now extend that request to our national membership. We also ask all to write Senator Kennedy.

Write a letter similar to our sample letter to both Hon. Daniel P. Moynihan, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510 and Hon. Edward Kennedy at the same address.

Dear Senator

As a recognized leader of the American Irish, particularly in the eyes of your colleagues, it is important that you speak out in connection with the Joe Doherty case. Although many political leaders have done so, your inactivity has been damaging to the struggle for justice in Joe’s case. Considering that he has not been charged with a crime in our country and has been held in prison for over seven years despite many court decisions in his favor, isn’t it time for you to speak out against this disgrace to the integrity of our system?

Sincerely,

MULTI-PURPOSE COUPON

[ ] MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL OR [ ] NEW MEMBERSHIP
[ ] $20 1-YEAR [ ] $35 2-YEARS
[ ] CHANGE OF ADDRESS
[ ] DONATION
[ ] BOOKS, VIDEOS, ETC.

FOR NEW MEMBERS OR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Name

Address

City/Town St Zip

Date Phone#

AMERICAN IRISH PEC
Malloy Building
Stony Point, NY 10980

FIRST CLASS MAIL

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE LABEL