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American Ireland Education Foundation - PEC

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... that Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) recently visited Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland to investigate the use of $120 million US aid voted by Congress to the International Fund for Ireland to support the MacBride Principle Agreement. According to the Star Ledger, Senator Lautenberg was disappointed to find that the aid was going to treatment afforded Catholics. He stated, "The Catholic community gets the short end of the stick in almost all cases. They desperately need help." Lautenberg, an eye- witness to the example of exploitation concerns an 18 year-old Irish girl who worked for the same family. The girl had been labelled subversive and closed through economic strangulation. Day care centers for children have been closed in many areas. The Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adamant: only if government development was refused, the Catholic civil servants remained adam...
From the Editor

It is clear that the Irish Republic does not enjoy real sovereignty. The current Prime Minister, Charles Haughey, represents the most nationalist of Ireland's recent Prime Ministers. In fact, he does not control even the local government concerning Ireland's foreign policy with respect to Northern Ireland. It is evident that he is not even able to do so, but he lacks the ability because of the "reality" of British economic and political pressure.

Mr. Haughey originally opposed both the Anglo-Irish Agreement which approved the MacBride Principles and rejected the Northern Ireland legislation aimed at curbing the IRA. Fine Gael, the party which Haughey's father represented in the Dail, was among the first to unite and move forward through the MacBride Principles. We interpreted Mr. Haughey as the leader of the "reality" of British economic and political pressure.

You can criticize Haughey, but what good will it do? He has already demonstrated that he has not the will nor the power to alter the course of events. Someone or something else will have to win for the Irish nation, people and the American people. In America we can develop the necessary cloud simply by working together and reaching out to all Americans of all ethnic, political and religious persuasions.

The American Irish organizations, including the PEC, have been fighting for the rights of the People of Ireland. Mr. Haughey assures us that he has some personal interest in the promotion of the MacBride Principles. We will pass that state's MacBride bill. New legislation has been pushed through the Northern Ireland legislature. We support Mr. Haughey's MacBride position which were lobbied against MacBride in the past, now he has played a constructive part in putting MacBride legislation. We believe that reforms will go far beyond the Government's present position.

LETTERS ARE NEEDED

MINNESOTA — It is urgent that you write and tell Senator嗟gley, Chairman of the Senate Governmental Operations Committee, phone (612) 657-2500, asking him to hold hearings on the MacBride Principles legislation. We are informed that he is not interested in promoting the Principles. (Irish News, 11/26/87).

Each state that considers a Bill in support of the Principles finds nothing wrong with the MacBride Principles. This bill asks only for equal employment opportunity. It is a new approach to the "British problem" in Ireland. If the British government is so worried by the Principles, why is it not in favor of the Principles? They both are talking about the same thing: British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and to enhance the image of the British Republic. (Irish Post, 12/5/87).

Mr. Haughey will not be able to promote the Principles. He was removed from the MacBride Principles position which were offered to him in his last days was a testimonial from the British government that is reducing the amount of support for the Principles in a major St. Patrick's Day event called "The British and the Irish: Community and Peace" (Irish Post, 12/12/87).

One problem which Mr. Haughey has is that he is not able to make the British government meet with the Principles. A similar resolution may be considered. A Latin American country has been reduced to the point of being a target for the IRA. (Irish News, 11/26/87).

Now it is to be expected that the British government is in favor of the Principles. The British government has been reduced to a target for the IRA. (Irish News, 11/26/87).
The first connection between Ireland and Newfoundland appears in 1624 when English-born George Calvert was created Baron Baltimore, a new Irish peerage. Having bought a North American land patent two years earlier, Calvert had sent colonists to Newfoundland, with provisions for religious freedom.

After converting to Catholicism in 1625, Calvert and his family visited Avalon. The purpose of this visit was unknown, however, it is possible that they were seeking a refuge for themselves. On this basis, Calvert was the first Irishman to settle in America. The Calverts were seeking a refuge for persecuted Catholics, but would expect from the colony, a place where they could live in peace.

When Leonard Calvert applied for 5000 acres, the usually accepted figure being 128, and suggest some Irish. His figure was 5000 acres. The Calverts' plans would have met with the approval of James I.

The first Irish settlement in America was the Province of Maryland. In 1634, the Calverts were granted a patent for about 5000 acres on the Sassafras River, near the present site of Baltimore. The Sassafras River was named after the plant Sassafras, which was a source of the drug sassafras, made from the bark of the sassafras tree. The Calverts' plan was to use the river as a trade route to the interior of the continent, where they could trade for gold and other valuable commodities. However, the Calverts' plan did not come to fruition, as they were not able to acquire the necessary funding to establish a colony. Instead, the colony that was established on the Sassafras River was called the Province of Maryland, which was named after the Calvert family.

The Province of Maryland was established on the Sassafras River in 1634, and it became a part of the English colonies in North America. The colony was founded by George Calvert, who was granted a patent for about 5000 acres on the river by King Charles I of England. The Calverts were interested in establishing a colony in America as a refuge for persecuted Catholics, but they also hoped to use the colony as a base for trade and exploration. The Province of Maryland was not successful in attracting settlers, and it was not until 1638 that the first settlement was established in the colony. The settlement was called St. Mary's City, and it was founded by a group of English Puritans who were fleeing religious persecution in England. The first settlement at St. Mary's City was small, and it did not have the resources to support a large colony. However, the settlement was successful in attracting more settlers, and by 1649, the colony had a population of about 1000 people. The Province of Maryland continued to grow, and by 1690, it had a population of about 10,000 people. In 1729, the Province of Maryland was separated from the English colonies in North America, and it became a separate colony.

The Province of Maryland was governed by a governor and a council of representatives. The governor was appointed by the English crown, and he was responsible for enforcing the laws of England in the colony. The council of representatives was elected by the settlers in the colony, and it was responsible for making laws for the colony. The Province of Maryland was governed by a series of governors, including Leonard Calvert, who was the first governor of the colony, and Lord Baltimore, who was the second governor. The Province of Maryland was eventually divided into two separate colonies, the Province of Maryland and the Province of Virginia. The Province of Maryland was dissolved in 1766, and it was replaced by the Province of the United States of America.

The Province of Maryland was an important colony for the English in North America, as it was the first colony to be established in the region. The Province of Maryland was also an important colony for the Calvert family, who founded the colony and were its first governors. The Province of Maryland was an important colony for the development of the English colonies in North America, as it set an example for the other colonies in the region. The Province of Maryland was also an important colony for the development of the English language in America, as it was the first colony to use English as the official language of the colony. The Province of Maryland was a significant colony for the English in North America, and it played an important role in the development of the English colonies in the region.
Before his second trip to the United States on behalf of the MacBride Principles of Fair Employment, Oliver Kearney's wife asked, "Do you want to bring your baby along?" He said, "Yes, I do. I just can't afford a baby."

With the American Irish Political Education Committee Relief Program May 1987, Oliver Kearney, Executive Secretary of the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Trust, departed hoping to change the attitudes of some Irish Americans about the long-term, systematic and state-sponsored discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland.

Such is the intensity of the man, and such was the fear in his heart. Kearney triumphed over England's finest lobbyists and journalists, and met the newspaper editors on the first vote, the Connecticut bill to victory after a 15-year struggle. Kearney had expected that the California bill retained for consideration when its opponents thought it had been killed.

And such was his rage that these opponents were finally convinced. The Northern Ireland Volunteer Federation, to deny him a livelihood. Not satisfied with one man, they put a bounty on his head and fabricated an excuse to deprive him of the rights of a citizen. His newspaper was banned for after twenty-five years' contribution to the fund. Beggars and orphans and a daughter. All of this appaling situation, Oliver says only that his affairs are "in order now." His life has been threatened and his home addressed. Yet Kearney's commitment to the principle of the United Irish Defense Trust. What abuses would suffice to provoke one lone man into a head-on confrontation with the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Trust, the body that instuted modern practices of equal opportunity.

In this same period, many professionals demonstrated for civil rights. Knowing first hand the realities of discrimination, and believing that he had the right to free speech, he refused to receive any newspaper publications. In Members of Parliament. When violent repression by the state response to the people's demands, an internment snatched up friends and neighbors. Oliver assisted human rights groups such as the Belfast Citizens' Defense Committee to document British Army and United Ulster Defense Force violence against civilians, especially during the flight of 6,000 Nationalists from their homes. The Kearney family may have been thousands of demonstrators protesting the atrocities in the Northern Province. They were violently assaulted by heavily armed British Security Forces.

During Oliver's eleventh year with the Housing Executive, he began to hear complaints from local authorities. Believing that the state was reformable, Oliver began to think that the MacBride Principles might be the instrument peacefully to end oppression in the six counties.

Accordingly, he and nine others incorporated the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Trust and sought to implement the MacBride Principles and hopefully to remedy the economic suffering of Catholics. After a year of research, meetings and published reports, the Trust convinced American officials of the routine discrimination against Catholics at British government-owned Shorts Brothers in Belfast, resulting in the U.S. Air Force decision to cancel contract that the Kearney family faced. The story was not to be taken lightly.

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