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THE AMERICAN IRISH NEWSLETTER

The Newsletter of the Action Irish

Vol. 9, No. 4

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER, 1984

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER ACCUSES BRITISH OF TERRORISM IN NORTHERN IRELAND

(See Page 5)

IRISH WHO MADE AMERICA GREAT

by Dr. Roger McGrath, Prof. of History UCLA

One day in 1835 in southwestern Montana a Mountain Man galloped his horse across a clearing. Close behind him came a band of Blackfeet warriors, intent on taking his scalp. The Mountain Man urged his horse onward but came suddenly to a forty-foot high bluff overlooking the Yellowstone River. In a desperate move he raced his horse over the cliff and dropped into the river. The fall caused his rifle to discharge and an errant round was sent flying through his left wrist and hand. Despite the wound, he swam the river, reloaded his rifle and killed two of his Blackfeet pursuers. Soaking wet and with his hand and wrist a bloody mess, he headed for some nearby woods. The persistent Blackfeet, who were encouraged by the British to attack American fur trappers, followed his trail, but after several days they gave up the chase. The lone Mountain Man had beaten them at their own game and had eluded them. Because the Mountain Man's hand would remain disfigured from the bullet wound, he was known to the Indians foreverafter as "Broken Hand".

Broken Hand was the greatest of the American Mountain Men, that extraordinary group of courageous and independent characters who roamed the American West trapping beaver during the 1820s and 1830s. His real name was Thomas Fitzpatrick and he had been born not on the American frontier, but in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1799. He had two brothers, Francis and Patrick, and four sisters, Mary, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Bridget. His mother was the former Mary Kiernan. Because of their Irish nationalism the Fitzpatrick family suffered under English rule. Their ancestors had also. They had once been great landowners but had lost everything during the Cromwellian Confiscation.

Before he was seventeen, Thomas Fitzpatrick immigrated to the United States. He made his way to the frontier and was soon engaged in the fur trade. He was one of those who took part in the famous William Ashley-Andrew Henry expedition of 1822-23 which ascended the Missouri River, trapped the beaver streams of the northern Rockies, and had a memorable and bloody battle with the Arikara Indians.

The next thirty years of Fitzpatrick's life were the stuff from which great movies are made. He served as quartermaster of the "Missouri Legion" that Indian agent Benjamin O'Fallon dispatched to punish the Arikara. He trapped nearly every beaver stream of the West and was a partner in the famous Rocky Mountain Fur Company. He fought in the battle of

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LAST RENEWAL NOTICE

Second Newsletter renewal notices have been sent to all newsletter subscribers due in April (4R) and May (5R) who **did not** renew on their first notice. You can determine if this pertains to you simply by the number and letter marked on the bottom line of the address label on this Newsletter. Numbers 4R and 5R are overdue. If the letter "A" appears after the number it means you are *up-to-date*. Unfortunately, those people who do not forward the \$8.00 renewal fee will be removed from the Newsletter mailing list. Thank you for your cooperation.

NEWSBITS

by Andy Prior

Nicky Kelly, the focus of a national and international protest campaign, was released from prison in the Irish Republic on humanitarian grounds on July 17. As a protest against his imprisonment, Kelly went on hunger strike for 38 days last year. Kelly had been arrested in 1976 along with 2 others. During the trial Kelly fled to the U.S. He returned in 1980 after his 2 "accomplices" had been released due to an appeal. Kelly also appealed but was denied on a technicality and has spent the last four years in prison (Irish Times 7/18/84) ... Gerry Adams, M.P., president of Sinn Fein, has been denied a visa to the U.S., after 16 con-

(Continued on Page 2)

PEC NINTH ANNUAL DANCE Saturday, Sept. 15

St. Catharines, Blauvelt, N.Y.

Special Guest
Hon. Sean Patrick Walsh

Honorees

- Hon. Sean Patrick Walsh
- William (Bill) Treacy (Labor Leader)
- Olive McKeon
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- Rockland Irish Arts Forum

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Agnes Mallon - 914-947-2998

UNITY CONFERENCE UPDATE

by Mike Mullen (Publicity Director IAUC)

Overwhelming support for the aims and goals of the Irish American Unity Conference was voiced by the 537 delegates attending the Biannual National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Albany, New York, July 9-12. The IAUC represents 617 Irish American organizations with a combined membership of 1.2 million . . . In other action, IAUC members elected to guide the AOH were Joe Roach (MD), President; Nick Murphy (NY), Vice-President and Bob Tweed (MA), Treasurer . . . IAUC members elected to serve on the AOH Board of Directors were Jim Delaney, IAUC National Chairman (TX), Jim Shannon (CA), Jim Herlihy (VA) and John Bonner (PA).

James A. Delaney, National Chairman of the Irish American Unity Conference, has accepted an invitation to address a conference of the National Marketing Institute of Ireland to be held September 21, at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. The theme of the conference is "Positive Thinking — get up and grow" . . . Delaney has a particular view of the Irish political situation and he is interested in the political reunification of Ireland through economic means. "Make the Republic attractive economically and the northern Irish will be falling over themselves to join the Republic".

NEWS BITS

(Continued from Page 1)

gressmen and women requested that he be allowed entry. The voice of Irish nationalism has once more been successfully squelched in the U.S. (Irish Post 7/14/84) . . . Geraldine Ferraro has been nominated for vice-president by the Democratic party. Ferraro is a member of the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee on N.I. and the Friends Of Ireland. She was one of the 16 members of Congress who urged the granting of a visa to Gerry Adams (Irish Times 7/19/84).

As a preliminary to the July 12th parades in N.I., marking the 249th anniversary of the Battle Of The Boyne, three Nationalist homes were attacked by a mob of 350 Loyalists who left an Orange march to throw stones, bottles and paint at houses in Linavady in Co. Derry. It was reported that the RUC were present but did nothing to stop the violence (Irish Times 7/13/84) . . . Britain has been found guilty of denying Irish political prisoners their legal rights in British jails. The European Court of Human Rights ruled in favor of a case brought by Fr. Patrick Fell and Sean Campbell arising from incidents at Albany Prison in 1976. Both were released in 1982 after serving almost 10 years each for political offences. The court ruled unanimously that Britain violated the European Human Rights convention by restricting Fr. Fell's personal correspondence and access to his lawyer and by denying both men legal advice on personal injury claims (Irish Post 7/7/84).

Arrest and detention under Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act are being blamed for the death of Irishman Leo O'Neill.

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Editor John J. Finucane

Assistant Editor..... Andy Prior

WANTED!

WRITERS are welcome to contribute articles for this newsletter. If interested, send your name, address, and phone number. Please include your topic(s) of interest.

MAILING LISTS of Irish surnamed people are needed so that we can continue to reach out. Help us promote Irish American unity and awareness.

Send Replies and Mailing Lists to: NPEC, Malloy Building, Two North Liberty Drive, Stony Point, N.Y. 10980.

WE APOLOGIZE

On occasion, we miss answering letters from our subscribers. For this we apologize. Please bear in mind that we receive alot of mail and at times things are very hectic. Also, at this time, we are an all volunteer organization and naturally we are limited. If we fail to answer your letters, please forgive us. Certainly, please do not leave us.

OFFENSIVE SITUATION

by Robert M. Mangan, New Jersey

WNEW-TV (Channel 5) seen in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, is presently airing an **imported** British situation comedy, "Robin's Nest", weekdays at 10 a.m. One character who we find offensive, is Albert, a simple-minded individual. It is highly objectionable that this program, using an Irish character as the butt of jokes — will undoubtedly be viewed by hundreds of thousands of children. We must let Metromedia TV know that Irish Americans find this type of British "humor" distasteful, especially in light of the shameful British past in Ireland and their current horrendous human rights record in the Six Counties.

We urge all readers in the **WNEW-TV viewing area** to contact the program director. Please write in your own words using our letter as a guide. If this is not possible, simply rewrite the following. **Please consider this request important!**

address & date

Mr. Robert Friedman
Program Director
WNEW-TV
205 E. 67 St.
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Mr. Friedman:

I am outraged over the negative portrayal of an "Irish" character (Albert) in the imported British sitcom, "Robin's Nest", seen weekdays on WNEW-TV at 10:00 A.M. This program is insulting and offensive. Particularly when one considers the shameful British past in Irish history and their current horrendous human rights record in Northern Ireland.

I urge you to immediately remove "Robin's Nest" from your programming. There is no room on American TV for such bigoted ethnic "humor".

Sincerely,
signature

FROM THE EDITOR

Some of our readers have expressed disapproval with our criticisms directed at our government's leaders who support Britain's colonial policies in Ireland and our printing of Senator Gary Hart's position on Ireland. We appreciate and respect their criticisms, of course. Some believe that the Irish-American community owes too much to America to be complaining. To this writer, this implies that we are visitors rather than Americans and must forever be beholding. This is nonsense. We are Americans and have contributed immensely to the building of this great nation. Historically, no ethnic group or group of individuals has contributed more to building and to defending America than the Irish. Others may have reaped certain benefits, but that is only because they have asserted themselves, not because they are better Americans.

Like any democracy, America belongs to its people, "by the people, of the people, and for the people". According to the 1980 census we make up approximately twenty two percent of the population.

We have every right to assert ourselves, every right to criticize those who oppose our just demands for Ireland's reunification. To oppose these rights only promotes a second class citizenship. Also, as a news publication we have an obligation to print the positions of presidential candidates on Ireland when practical. Especially, if to do so will help promote Ireland's reunification, our primary objective.

Ireland will not be reunited until the American Irish unite politically and make a priority issue of Irish reunification. Do not expect any of our top elected officials to play Mr. Nice Guy. Politics does not work that way. We must do for ourselves what others will not do for us. We must unite the American-Irish, regardless of which generation or religion, from the North, South, East and West.

Speaking of political unity — have you joined the Irish American Unity Conference yet? FOR INFORMATION WRITE: IAUC, 571 Spencer La., San Antonio, Tx, 78201 or call: 914 947-2726.

THE PEACEKEEPER

"Dirty tricks" in post-Watergate U.S. conjures up images of petty political shenanigans — false campaign literature, stink bombs at political rallies and phoney sexual innuendos. In Northern Ireland the term takes on a much more sinister connotation — soldiers breaking and entering into private homes, army sponsored kidnappings and even assassinations. Former British intelligence officer Captain Fred H. Holroyd, who served in N.I. in 1974 and 1975, has revealed details of "dirty tricks" performed by the British army in Ireland. These revelations have been the subject of a recent three part series in the British magazine "New Statesman".

As a Military Intelligence Officer in N.I., Holroyd was on undercover attachment to the RUC Special Branch in Portadown. He worked in close liaison with the HQ of the Army's 3rd Brigade, which was militarily responsible for the highly dangerous territory along the southern border — the "bandit country" of So. Armagh. In 1977 RUC Assistant Chief Constable Charles Rogers described Holroyd as a "man of unquestionable loyalty, outstanding courage with a devotion to duty that one looks for but rarely finds today." Since his removal in 1975 from N.I., Holroyd has repeatedly asked for an investigation of the methods employed by British intelligence agents and officials in the North.

In January, 1975 Capt. Holroyd had a meeting with Capt. Robert Nairac, who was serving with the notorious SAS (at that time the government was denying that the SAS was in N.I.). The subject of the murder of John Green a leading IRA commander in Armagh came up. Green was killed in a remote farmhouse in Monaghan, (Irish Republic) a mile south of the Irish border. It was obvious that careful planning and good intelligence was involved for Green had only visited the farm on short notice. Nairac bragged that he had killed Green and as proof he produced a color polaroid of Green's bloodsoaked body. When compared to the Irish police investigation, Nairac's version was chillingly exact.

Holroyd had also revealed a plan to discover the IRA's major escape route from Belfast for wounded and wanted men that eventually went wrong and resulted in two, and possibly five, deaths. The plan involved using a 17 year old Nationalist youth, Columba McVeigh, as an infiltrator that it was hoped would eventually end up at an IRA training camp in the Republic.

The youth was given several bullets, to place in his bedroom. A raid on his house was then ordered. McVeigh's father saw the soldiers go straight to the bedroom and announce, "we've found it." As arranged, the youth "escaped" and contacted a local priest, suspected as a key to the IRA escape route, who refused to help him. Eventually McVeigh, who was supposed to be on the wanted list, went to a local police station for further instructions. After a week spent openly, he was arrested.

Adopting the normal IRA stance, McVeigh refused to recognize the court but the IRA knew better. He was assaulted in jail for being an informer. He confessed the details of his dealings with the security forces to the IRA and provided names of people working with them. It is believed that the list was fabricated, in order to escape further beatings. At the top of the list of Loyalists was his family's milkman.

After several months imprisonment, McVeigh was given a suspended sentence — completely unprecedented for a convicted IRA man. It is clear that by setting McVeigh free in this way — he was in effect proclaimed an "informer" and so condemned to death even though he supplied no information. Ten months after his release, McVeigh disappeared and has not been heard of since.

A month after McVeigh was freed the milkman was killed. The dead man was a substitute with no ties to any loyalist organizations. Three Catholics are believed to have been shot in turn in a "tit for tat" revenge killing. These tragic deaths were clearly the result of a bungled army operation.

According to Holroyd, on more than one occasion, Army officers in N.I. have arranged illegal kidnap plots against people living in the Irish Republic. Capt. Holroyd was present when they arranged for one such kidnap team, composed of civilians with loyalist sympathies, to be paid 500 pounds. His evidence implicates at least four Army officers in a plan to illegally kidnap suspects from the Irish Republic. He has also revealed that certain members of the Irish police were regarded as British agents who assisted in the plots.

"The Case Of The Self-Exploding Motorcyclist" was also revealed by Holroyd. In September, 1974 army intelligence officers discovered the location of a cache of "bombards" (mobile mines) in the Republic. Instead of notifying the Irish authorities, the British arranged for one of their teams to cross the border and sabotage the bombards. On October 5, 1974 Eugene McQuaid, married with five children, and not believed by intelligence staff or his family to have belonged to the IRA, did a favor for a friend who was in the IRA. McQuaid picked up the bombards from the Republic intending to bring them over the border. About one hundred yards north of the border an eyewitness heard an explosion and ran outside and saw McQuaid's severed head, still in a motorcycle helmet, laying at the foot of a tree. A British officer, soon on the scene, grabbed a handful of guts and was heard to say "that's an end of another of you f---ing bastards." The army had in effect summarily executed Eugene McQuaid without trial.

In November, 1974 the IRA hijacked a train between Dublin and Belfast. It was suspected that the train was carrying a bomb. Members of the British army arrived to inspect the train. They could have safely switched the train to a siding for inspection. Instead, they wrecklessly decided to derail the train in Portadown. If a bomb went off there it would do heavy damage to a small, tightly knit Nationalist (opposed to British colonialism) district. In fact, an army officer claimed that the train was stopped before it reached Portadown — and then restarted so that the derailment plot could be carried out. The train derailed as planned near Portadown's commercial district and Holroyd was told that the army had deliberately and dangerously blown the train off the rails in the hope of a near disaster for the Nationalist community. One army sergeant said, "that'll teach them. They won't send another train up here again. It is the Nationalists who have suffered this time."

The British army also regularly used the services of "covert entry" specialists in other words "official" burglars who regularly and illegally broke into houses to discover more about their contents.

For years the British propaganda machine has pumped out stories about how the unselfish British army has been reluctantly forced to accept the role of peacekeeper and has conducted themselves with fairness and justice above approach. It is important to remember that Holroyd was only one Captain operating in only one section of N.I. for only two years of the fifteen years the British army has been in N.I. Through his revelations the cancer that is the British presence in N.I. is once more exposed.

Pierre's Hole. He guided the first overland emigrants to Oregon and California, and the first missionaries to the Pacific Northwest. He was the pathfinder for John C. Fremont and served as the guide for Colonel Stephen Kearny and the Army of the West during the Mexican War. He also carried secret dispatches for Kearny to Washington, D.C.

Fremont, Kearny, and a number of other prominent figures in the West including the great missionary of the Northwest, Father Pierre DeSmet, were effusive in their praise of Fitzpatrick. So were Indian leaders. Recognizing this, Congress appointed Fitzpatrick late in 1846 as Indian agent for the tribes of the High Plains. The St. Louis *Weekly Reveille* immediately commented:

This appointment will give general satisfaction; for among both the whites and the Indians upon the frontier and the plains, Mr. Fitzpatrick is deservedly held in high respect — the latter indeed, reverence his person, and, from this fact, he has more power to control and restrain them than even the presence of armed force.

As Indian agent, Fitzpatrick advised the U.S. Army on the construction of forts and trails, and held regular councils with the various tribes. he also negotiated probably the most famous Indian treaty of all time, the Treaty of Fort Laramie. Fitzpatrick hammered out the treaty in 1851 at Horse Creek, some forty miles east of Fort Laramie. Almost every tribe of the High Plains was represented at the negotiations, making the gathering at Horse Creek the greatest assembly of Indians in Western history. More than 12,000 Indians were there: Assiniboins, Crows, Atsinas, Shoshones, Arikaras, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. Somehow Broken Hand was able to maintain peace among the various Indian tribes, although many of them were traditional enemies.

In his prime, Fitzpatrick was described as being of "about medium height, of somewhat slender frame, though well knit and muscular; alert, active, keen-sighted, and with good Irish color in his cheeks." He seemed to lose none of his vitality over the years and impressed everyone who encountered him. "I met the well-known Fitzpatrick, who passed through many an adventure during his life in the mountains," said a German doctor who was visiting the frontier. "He has a spare, bony figure, a face full of expression, and white hair; his whole demeanor reveals strong passions."

At the age of 55 after surviving Indian battles, grizzly attacks, and mountain blizzards, Fitzpatrick died of pneumonia while in Washington, D.C., to discuss an Indian treaty. The nation honored him by burying him in the Congressional Cemetery.

O'Neill is believed to have committed suicide by jumping off a rooftop in Newry, Ireland. He and his wife Margaret, were among almost two dozen people arrested in England under the PTA following an IRA bombing. The couple were held for seven days, and they claimed police physically assaulted them and drugged their food. According to a friend, O'Neill "became increasingly paranoid after his arrest and there was a marked deterioration in his mental and physical well-being." His mother-in-law said that he "was convinced that he was an assassination target of the IRA or the British Special Branch." Several of his friends and relatives attested to his good mental health before the arrest. A friend, Frank Murphy, felt that "Lou O'Neill was murdered by the PTA, and those involved in introducing it and keeping it on the statue books must bear the responsibility for his death." (Irish Post 6/30/84).

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NOBEL PRIZE WINNER ACCUSES BRITISH OF TERRORISM

The following is an interview by syndicated columnist Morgan Strong with Nobel Prize Winner Sean MacBride (June, 1984).

Question. You have accused the British government, through its intelligence agencies, of conducting terrorist activities throughout Ireland. Do you maintain that to be true?

Answer. This has been a feature of British rule in Ireland. The British secret service remains extremely active both in the North and in the South of Ireland. In recent years there have been a number of assassinations that have been carried out either directly or indirectly by British Secret Service forces.

Q. You have characterized these activities as effectively death squad tactics is that correct?

A. Yes, but not exactly as in the Central American way. Quite apart from that, I think there is a much more sophisticated purpose. Whenever things slacken off or whenever there is a possibility of settlement in Northern Ireland you find some sectarian assassinations being carried out. Very often these are instigated by undercover agents of the British Secret Service.

Q. Are you suggesting also that some of the bombings and shootings that have taken place have been supported by the British government to create and maintain tension, making settlement impossible?

A. That's right yes. I don't think its likely that it is done directly by the British government. I think that it is sometimes done by the British Secret Service operating on its own. You have the same situation in the United States. The C.I.A. very often initiating action on its own in pursuit of what they believe to be government policies. I think that this happens a good deal in Ireland.

Q. Do you have evidence that directly ties the British government to these activities?

A. There is evidence, evidence that was first produced several years ago at the trial of two men that I defended in Dublin. The Littlejohn brothers, British convicts, who were released and sent over to Ireland by the British Secret Service to rob banks in Dublin. This was to be blamed on the I.R.A. There was a film shown recently on English television where a former member of the Secret Service who gave a detailed account of the bombings and the assassinations that he had knowledge of, that had taken place in Ireland. That were directed by the British Secret Service.

Q. Who is directing these activities?

A. The Secret service is under direct control of the Prime Ministers Cabinet. There are five or six completely different branches of the secret service. The one which has been dealing directly with Ireland is under control of the Ministry of Defense MI-5 and MI-6 in addition to the various intelligence agencies of the military branches.

Q. Is it true that Lord Carrington former British Minister of Defense who was recently named director of N.A.T.O. was actively involved in these activities?

A. It did not begin with him but he certainly took an active part in them. Information has also been made public that the Littlejohn brothers met with a junior minister of the Cabinet before they left for Dublin to discuss their visit.

Q. How long have these type of covert activities been taking place?

A. In the North of Ireland for about twenty years. In the South for about ten.

Q. Is the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, aware that these terrorist activities are taking place?

A. I think that she is aware of the activity, but not in detail. I imagine she does not sit around discussing the details of the operations. But she must know that such covert operations take place.

Q. You have estimated that approximately 10% of all the killings that have taken place within the past several years throughout Ireland are the result of these death squads. Is that correct?

A. Yes. The assassination activities have been carried on more by the military intelligence agencies than by the MI-5 Secret Service however. They have been sending out death squads who assassinate people they believe to be directly involved or are supporters of the I.R.A.

Q. This is rather startling information. Why hasn't this come to the public attention in this country?

A. I think that the public has been aware of this in Ireland. But the trouble is that the media is largely controlled from London so this is played down in the information that reaches the United States.

Q. If the British were to withdraw their troops from Northern Ireland would this bring an end to this type of activity?

A. The withdrawal of the British army in the North would not be sufficient. It would also be essential for the British government to call off the undercover Secret Service activities in Ireland North and South.

Q. Why hasn't the Dublin government done something to stop this?

A. The Dublin government has reacted quite sharply to a case about three weeks ago. Where a number of British soldiers in civilian clothes crossed the border and tried to kidnap a suspect, but he escaped. Later that same night they shot dead two of his colleagues in Northern Ireland. The Irish government protested and the British government claimed that if it happened, it happened by mistake.

Sean MacBride 80, the founder of Amnesty International, is a former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, and former Foreign Minister of The Republic of Ireland. He received the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1974, and the American Medal of Justice in 1978.

Morgan Strong is a syndicated columnist. His column is distributed nationally through McNaught Syndicate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on the conflict in Northern Ireland or a FREE copy of the AMERICAN IRISH NEWSLETTER, write: NPEC, Malloy Building, Two North Liberty Drive, Stony Point, N.Y. 10980 or call: (914) 947-2726.

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ACTION LETTER

by Albert Doyle

Representative Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, is unique among all the Presidential and Vice Presidential aspirants of both parties in that she has shown a long-standing commitment to promoting human rights in Northern Ireland and a just ending to the partition of Ireland. She has often spoken out against British terrorism intended to intimidate Irish nationalists, including the obscene "judicial" system with its paid informers and non-jury trials, the use of plastic bullets, and the refusal to outlaw the loyalist terror organization, the UDA. Mrs. Ferraro has protested against the policy of censorship by visa denial which prevents Americans from hearing all sides in the Northern Ireland dispute. In short, her record is one of **stand-up support** for those ideals which motivate us, and not just St. Patrick's Day shamrock waving, like so many other politicians! Of course, we are aware that in a national campaign many issues must be addressed and, because of the media blackout, the cause of justice for Northern Ireland is not one having a major impact on most Americans. However, this action letter is intended to encourage Mrs. Ferraro to keep up the good work in her new role. For us, this is not a partisan issue in a U.S. political sense. We would be delighted if the Republicans would name a candidate with her views and the courage to express them!

Please write a letter along the following lines (or as is) and encourage your friends and associates to do the same.

Your address and date

Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro
House of Representatives (312 Cannon HOB)
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mrs. Ferraro,
I wish to congratulate you on your nomination as Democratic candidate for Vice President. I am aware of your long-standing and courageous support for the cause of human rights and justice in Northern Ireland. The present administration has reached a new low in its shameful adherence to British policy with regard to Northern Ireland. Our country freed itself from British shackles 200 years ago — but it seems we'll have to do it again! Although I realize that you will have to address many issues in your campaign, I hope that you will continue to support the reunification of Ireland at every opportunity.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL
POLITICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Post Office Box 16
Garnerville, N.Y. 10923

PEC NINTH ANNUAL DANCE
(Details on Page 1)

FIRST-CL

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IRISH NATIONALISM

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SEAN CRONIN

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