

Boston Globe Dec 15/1968

# 1914 Relic Cheered In North Ireland

12/15/1968

LARNE, Northern Ireland — A rusty relic from the past sailed into this northern Irish port yesterday — a one-time gun-runner used by Ulster Protestants to bring in 50,000 rifles and a million rounds of ammunition during a 1914 crisis over home rule.

The aged vessel "Clyde Valley" — launched 52 years ago — chugged into harbor here to a joyous welcome from die-hard Protestants who hailed it as a symbol of resistance to all things Roman Catholic.

The "Clyde Valley", returned to Larne from Nova Scotia where it was saved from the junkyard by Protestant enthusiasts who plan to convert it into a museum.

The elderly 467-ton ship was greeted by the walls of pipes and the beat of drums as it returned at another time of crisis in the history of Northern Ireland — religious and political controversy between the ruling Protestants and the bitter Catholic minority.

The crisis eased with the triumph this week of moderate Premier Terence O'Neill in a showdown with hard-line Protestants who wanted to resist all pressure for civil rights reforms.

The bitterness of the Protestant extremists over O'Neill's victory came through clearly in the Clyde Valley welcome.

Firebrand preacher Ian Paisley, generally regarded as the most extreme Protestant leader of all, thundered out against O'Neill for his opposition to Protestant extremists.

Amid whoops of approval he said, "The Clyde Valley is the symbol of our resistance to the enemies of Ulster (Northern Ireland)."

About 5,000 persons turned out in welcome. Paisley's supporters had forecast a much bigger turnout.

Waiting on the quay to greet the ship where a dozen bemedalled veterans who remembered the Clyde Valley the time it came here with guns.

Referring to Catholic aspirations for a reunion of North and South Ireland Paisley said, "We will never bow the knee to a government in Dublin run by Roman Catholics."

He denounced Catholic demands for better housing, employment and political rights "Ulster does not need reforms," he said. "Ulster has got nothing to be ashamed of."

Fervent cheers punctuated the speech. At one point a Southern Irish reporter was hustled away from the scene by spectators who claimed he was "writing it down all wrong."

The Clyde Valley was sailed here by a 12-man volunteer crew under Capt. William Agnew, a 68-year-old Northern Irishman who came out of retirement for the mission.

One notable absentee was the former Home Affairs Minister William Craig — fired by O'Neill this week for his militant views. It had been expected Craig would be a focus of the ceremony but he sent a telegram pleading a personal engagement.

Boston Globe

## Northern Ireland 'On Brink Of Chaos'

By ROBERT J. KORENGOLD

Newsweek Features Service

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — To a world preoccupied with grander issues, the demonstrations and riots that have been erupting in recent weeks across Northern Ireland are just another commonplace occurrence in a divisive age: as usual, someone was complaining about injustice and, as usual, the police were breaking heads while breaking up the marchers.

But something—perhaps it was the anachronistic cries of "No Popery here!"—began to attract international attention, and as the evidence began to accumulate, it became clear that the demonstrators indeed had a cause worth shouting about.

For the established structure of the six little Ulster counties that comprise Northern Ireland is almost medieval in its oppressiveness. Social, political and economic discrimination is practiced on a scale that no longer obtains even in the deep-South deltas of the U. S.

The population of Northern Ireland is one-third Catholic and two-thirds Protestant. But through control of the powerful Unionist Party, the Protestants have managed to gerrymander districts and enforce antiquated laws that for decades have effectively deprived Catholics of almost every basic civil and practical right.

To vote for the Ulster Parliament in Belfast, for instance, a man must be a home-owning taxpayer. Renters, lodgers and adult children who are living at home are disenfranchised. Since jobs are scarce and employers mostly Protestant, few Catholics are hired. Thus, they are forcibly excluded from the home-owner—and the voting—class.

Most Catholics are jammed into tiny settlement houses "so small," says one resident, "that you can put your hand down the chimney and open the front door."

The dissident Catholics have concentrated on the old city of Londonderry, for their most vigorous demonstrations—and with good reason. Sixty percent of the city's 56,000 residents are Catholics, yet the Protestants control the city council.

The scars of religious hatred are burned deep into the spirit of every Irishman. That hatred is, in fact, the reason the six counties exist today.

When the Republic of Ireland became independent in 1921, the northern Protestants chose to remain part of the United Kingdom rather than risk being swallowed by the southern Catholics. The Protestants are still neurotically afraid that the Catholics will team up with the Irish Republican Army to force a union with the South.

### FEAR EXPLOITED

That fear is exploited by politicians and employers to keep the Catholics secure in their lowly place. As one bitter Catholic complains: "We are nothing but 'white Negroes.'"

The analogy is largely valid. Many employers in the North consider it a virtue never to hire a Catholic. Businessmen use such familiar red-neck defenses as "They're not skilled enough to hold jobs" and "They're too lazy to work."

The Catholic cause does not lack sympathy in the Ulster government. Capt. Terence O'Neill, the 54-year-old prime minister, is regarded as a well-meaning moderate who, as one Ulsterman said recently, "seems to think it's impolite to discriminate."

Faced with mounting pressure from many of his countrymen and from Ulster's parent Parliament in Britain, O'Neill has lately begun to initiate some cautious reforms.

Yet for all that, the Catholics themselves still haven't been appeased by the reforms. They feel that the government has given too little, too late.

So they have promised to plague the cities until their demands, including a nine-man, one-vote guarantee, are met. They vow to continue to gather and sing in their unmistakable brogues, the anthem of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

The bleak future that seems to lie ahead for Ulster was voiced not long ago by Prime Minister O'Neill. After reminding his audience that he is not given to extravagant language, the urban former British Army Guardsman said flatly: "We are on the brink of chaos."

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Hope Santa was  
good to all the  
kids — including  
all you big kids

### Turkey leftovers?

After the feast is over, keep the bird as tasty as those first slices. Remove all meat from bones, wrap and place in covered dish, then refrigerate promptly. Stuffing should be removed immediately, placed in covered bowl and stored separately.



Remind Dad to be extra careful on the road this week. With school out, a lot of kids will be running around and they don't always look where they're going.

### Keep a light on

It's always good to have a flashlight and some safety flares in the glove compartment. . . . never can tell when you will need them. Now you can pick 'em up in the Safety Center, along with other safety essentials you'll need.

## WHEW!

After the kids are asleep, if you still have visions of sugar plums dancing in your head, take a couple of Brufen, Aspirin and go to bed. It's been a rough day.

Boston Herald Traveler  
Wed. of 23-1969

PH 12/14  
P2

## Irish Girl's Maiden Speech Has Commons Spellbound

LONDON—The youngest woman ever elected to the British Parliament took her seat in the House of Commons yesterday, making it a significantly historical occasion with a denunciation of British support of the government of her native Northern Ireland.

"There never was born an Englishman who understands the Irish people," Bernadette Devlin, 21, told the House in her maiden speech.

"The people of Northern Ireland are being oppressed, not only by a Tory government but by a corrupt, bigoted and self-interested Tory government with whom the Tories in this House should be ashamed to associate themselves."

Punctuating her speech with clenched fists, wagging fingers and accusing glances, particularly at the Tory benches, Miss Devlin described herself as one of Northern Ireland's "ordinary peasants" and described her country as a "society of landlords."

MISS DEVLIN, an orphan, is a leader in Northern Ireland's Roman-Catholic civil rights movement and was elected last week as an independent for the Mid-Ulster seat in the British Parliament.

"There is no place for us, the ordinary peasant, in Northern Ireland because we are the have-nots



BERNADETTE DEVLIN

and they—the society of landlords—are the haves," she said.

After the jabs and the ironies, Miss Devlin came to a bitter conclusion. She said this whole debate was coming "much too late for the people of Ireland."

What could the British government do? she asked. It could have troops take over altogether in Northern Ireland—but the one common point among all Ulster-

men is that they don't like Englishmen telling them what to do."

THE SAME OBJECTION applied to the idea of Britain suspending the Northern Ireland government and ruling directly. Nor would economic pressure on the ruling Unionists work.

She ended suddenly and sat down, to loud rumblings of "hear, hear."

Her speech drew compliments from Home Secretary James Callaghan and cheers from House members, many of whom shouted, "Give her a kiss!"

"IT IS OUT OF order for the House to be jealous," said Speaker Horace King when he held Miss Devlin's hand to administer the oath. The five-foot tall girl, who normally wears baggy sweaters and blue jeans, wore a royal blue ensemble for her first appearance in the House.

"She seems already to have become the darling of the House," said one member after the session ended.

Callaghan told the House that it holds ultimate responsibility for assuring "that the people of Northern Ireland should have the same rights as any other of our citizens to enjoy equality of treatment, to live in peace with each other and enjoy prosperity."

(United Press International)

# Shops, Buses Stoned by Rioters in Ulster Capital

By COLIN FROST

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — Rioting erupted in Belfast in a new upheaval last night only hours after Prime Minister Terence O'Neill moved in favor of Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland's civil rights crisis.

O'Neill demanded that his ruling Unionist party accept the "one man, one vote" system that the Catholics have sought in local elections.

A crowd formed in the Falls Road district, a Roman Catholic neighborhood, stoning shops and buses and set a blazing barricade across the street.

RIOT POLICE MOVED in with clubs flailing. A dozen casualties were carried out of the melee, some apparently seriously injured.

Throwing rocks, sawn-off pieces of steel and gasoline bombs, the crowd broke police ranks and chased the riot squad men. Heavy police reinforcements moved in and sealed off the neighborhood.

Police formed a barricade of riot wagons and the crowd attacked it with gasoline bombs.

Earlier, a Protestant crowd demonstrated outside the Belfast headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corp., yelling and singing battle songs. Led by followers of the jailed Protestant extremist leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, they claimed the BBC persistently distorted their aims.

While the street fighting flared in Belfast, the city of Londonderry was quiet for the first time since last weekend.

O'NEILL'S CALL for electoral reforms demanded by Northern Ireland's Catholic minority was a political somersault under pressure of civil rights violence.

As a sop to Unionist reservations, O'Neill proposed that the local elections due next year be postponed until 1971. This would enable the government to redraw electoral boundaries and so soften the impact of a major voting concession to Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority.



BELFAST policemen, one armed with a club and carrying ashcan cover as a shield, charge demonstrators to clear them from the Hastings Street police station during rioting. (AP)

"One man, one vote" is the main battle cry of the civil rights demonstrators who for the past six months have thrown Northern Ireland into political confusion and civil strife. They protest that the present local election voting system, where votes are tied to property, acts unfairly against the Roman Catholics who make up one-third of the 1.5 million inhabitants of the province.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE already exists in elections to Northern Ireland's provincial Parliament and in voting for the 12 members the province sends to the British Parliament in London.

But O'Neill, 54-year-old aristocrat and former army officer, hitherto had resisted any commitment to extend the principle to local elections. He

had frequently argued in defense of the existing system. His turnabout came under pressures of the British government, which retains a voice in Northern Ireland's affairs; mounting clamor on the streets; and open advocacy of "one man, one vote" by Brian Faulkner, his principal rival inside the divided Unionist party.

O'NEILL PUT his demand for universal franchise before a meeting of his party's parliamentary caucus and backed

it with a threat to resign today unless the party falls into line. The caucus ended after nearly three hours with no decision in sight.

O'Neill normally controls the support of 25 of the party's 39 members in the provincial House of Commons. His sudden change of front was expected by some observers to weaken his position. As it left him vulnerable to charges of dancing to the tune set by Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the street mobs,

British army detachments are keeping 24-hour watch on reservoirs, communications centers and other public facilities against the threat of sabotage attacks, which already have crippled Belfast's water supply.

(Associated Press)

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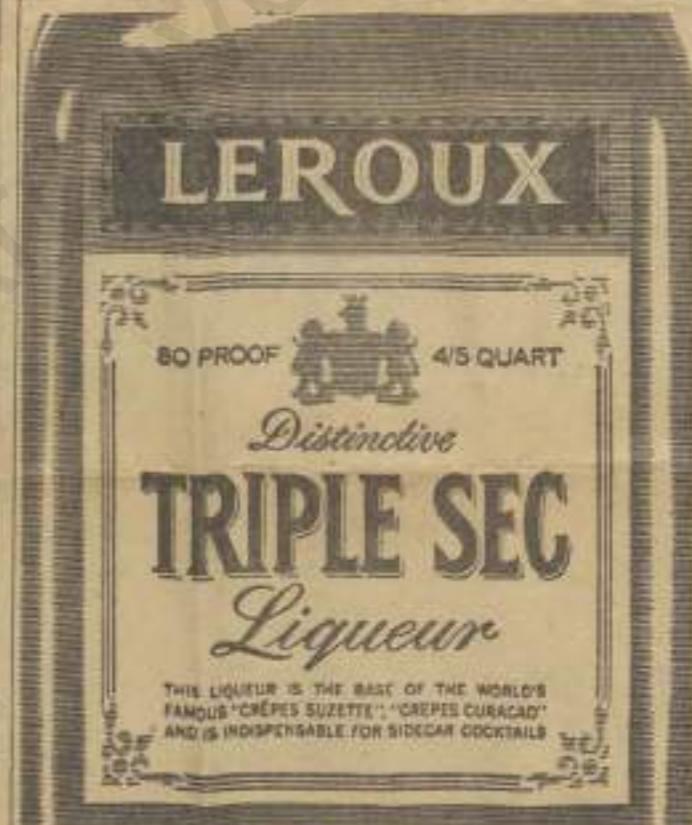
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Protestant and Catholic youths  
 join in fight for civil rights

## What's back of boil-up in Ireland

By **BRENDAN MALIN**  
*Staff Writer*

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — Young people man the front line trenches in the Civil Rights battle raging throughout this part of the United Kingdom.

They are to be found mainly on the campus of Queen's University here, banded together in a reform organization called the People's Democracy (PD).

It was the PD that supplied the "troops" for the spectacular marches in Londonderry over the past two months to protest against discrimination in housing and denial

Londonderry was chosen as target because it has the worst slums in Europe and because only those who own property can vote in city council elections. Fifteen percent of its male population is unemployed.

These and subsequent protests in Londonderry and Newry, County Down, ended in violent clashes with militant Protestants — who represent the ruling majority in Northern Ireland — and with the police. Charges of police brutality sparked an official probe in Londonderry.

But the student liberals are grimly determined that sectarian bias shall not be allowed to divert their campaign from its prime objective of reform.

"We march for Civil Rights," says 18-year-old Eileen MacDermott, a law student at Queen's. "This is not a Catholic-Protestant issue, nor a war between the Orange and the Green. It is a crusade to see that people who are denied basic rights get them. Most of these people happen to be Roman Catholics — so what!"

And she proudly pointed out that about 40 percent of the students who marched with her in the



**JOHN HUME**  
 "A fire has been lit . . ."

PD demonstrations were Protestants.

It is this crossing of religious barriers that gives the students a unique place in the troubled history of the six-county Northern Ireland statelet since by act of the British Parliament in 1920, it was carved out to provide for permanent Orange control of the area.

What are the historical roots to these troubles? They lie in the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 which partitioned the six counties of Northern Ireland from the rest of the country.

The boundary was drawn so as to ensure permanent rule by the pro-British Orange element which had resisted incorporation in an Irish Free State. In the 49-year interval there has been no change of government and it is this automatic single-party rule with its denial of minority rights that has sparked a wave of protests from the young generation.

Largely through the process of Gerrymander — now adapted to "Derrymander" by some of the Civil Rights enthusiasts — a rigid

Conservative Party has held easy sway, vainly challenged on occasion by ineffective Nationalist and Labor groups.

The later elements are now actively supporting the Civil Rights drive but clearly the initiative has passed from the vocal veterans to young, pragmatist pioneers; a new dissenting generation has taken over.

Typical of this element is another People's Democracy leader, Peter Cush of Dungannon, a fourth year law student at Queen's University.

"The Nationalist Party," he says, "has been swept aside by us.

"We have achieved more in a few months than the violence of the I.R.A. did over a period of years," he pointed out, referring to the periodic bomb-and-bullet assaults on the northern border by the underground Irish Republican Army which seeks to reunite Ireland by force.

"Our policy is to ensure that the ruling Unionists in Northern Ireland don't have time to think; we have to keep up the tempo of dissent and protest."

Cush envisages "civil disobedience" as the next stage in the PD campaign — advocating the non-payment of taxes to the Belfast government and local councils, and a sit-in at post offices and other state buildings.

Achievements to date have been significant.

After the Londonderry disturbances of October, Belfast Premier O'Neill was summoned to London by an embarrassed Prime Minister Wilson.

The 1920 act of the British Parliament integrated Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom and British taxpayers provide about \$240 million a year by way of so-

cial welfare and other subsidies to the Belfast regime.

Under pressure from Wilson, O'Neill came up with a packet of reforms: the suspension of Derry City Council and its planned replacement by a development commission; the proposed appointment of an Ombudsman to probe maladministration and a points system for the allocation of housing.

The aftermath sandwiched O'Neill, regarded as a moderate, in the middle of a new crisis. In quick succession he lost three of his hard-liner ministers — more than a third of the entire Cabinet — while extremists outside Parliament, led by the fanatical sectarian, Rev. Ian Paisley, took to the streets against the Civil Rights pioneers. A thousand howling Paisleyites occupied Armagh City to block the route of a Civil Rights march.

Meanwhile British Premier Wilson was feeling the sting of world opinion. The Canadian Broadcasting Corp., commissioned a series of broadcasts from Prof. George Huxley of Queen's University who taught in the classics department of Harvard in 1958-59 and 1961-62.

Huxley, an Englishman, challenged Wilson to intervene in Northern Ireland, as he has power to do under the 1920 act, in order to ensure voting and electoral boundary reform.

Huxley told me that until these reforms were introduced either by O'Neill or Wilson, he would withhold such of his income tax as is paid directly to the Belfast Inspector of taxes. "I have written to the inspector to that effect and am prepared to take the consequences," he said. Huxley estimates that voting restrictions mean that one-fourth of the adult population of Northern Ireland is disenfranchised for local council elections. "This is a constitutional crisis for

the British government," he said.

As for targets for Civil Rights, Londonderry is still the prime concern. Forty percent of its housing is sub-standard; miserable tenements condemned as unfit for human habitation six years ago are still inhabited, a family of six occupies one decrepit room and an unventilated attic.

And since the bulk of this "property" is rented rather than owned, the residents have been powerless to vote out a largely inactive City Council.

Inevitably Derry City has its own organization to expose, condemn and change this state of affairs.

It is called the Citizens Action Committee which in co-operation with the Belfast-based Civil Rights Assn., sparked the idea for a march on Derry on Oct. 5. Ivan Cooper, Protestant and former Unionist is chairman; John Hume, businessman and chairman of the Derry Housing Assn., is vice-chairman.

His committee, Copper told the Globe, is broadly based, representing employed and unemployed — and ideologically — conservative, socialist and nationalist.

"The Civil Rights campaign here has been something special," the 30-year-old factory manager said. "A fire has been lit that will not be quenched for a long time."

Cooper specifies non-violence and education as the core of his campaign: "We have got to educate the people as to what we stand for and at the same time retain the interest of the world press."

Cooper blasted the "electoral segregation" which persists in his city. "Eight thousand people are disenfranchised here. There are even members of Parliament who do not have a vote because they

live with their parents and are not owners of property."

At the purely political level, the Northern Ireland Labor Party is pressing a campaign to keep vital facts on Northern Ireland conditions before Prime Minister Wilson.

Its secretary, Sam Napier, says that his executive hopes for an early meeting with Wilson and representatives of British Labor in Westminster to underline the gravity of the position.

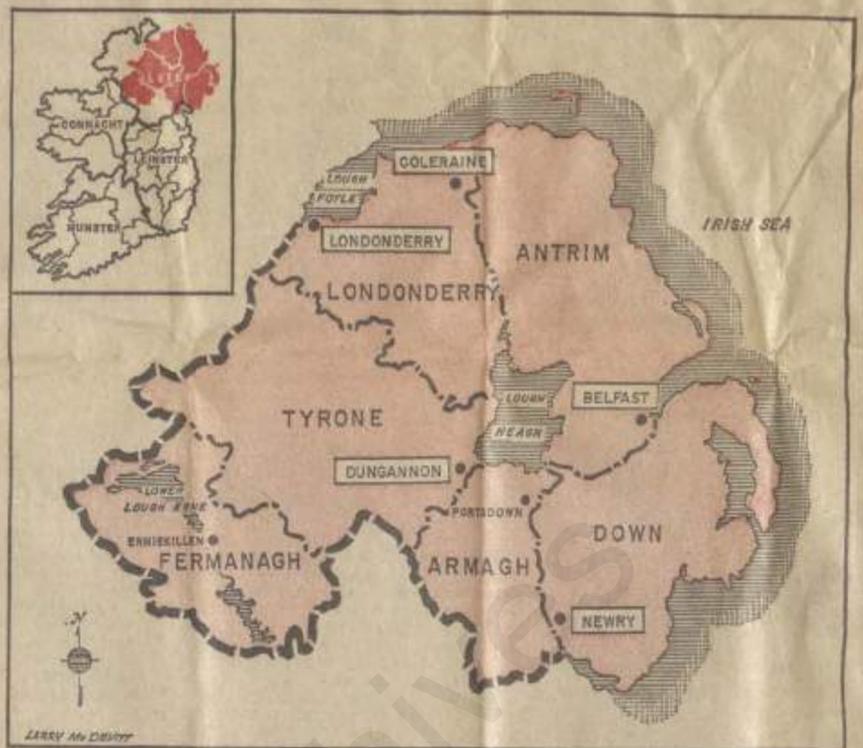
"Prime Minister O'Neill is now caught up in a social revolution which he cannot stop," says Napier. "If he does not bring about the required changes, he will be replaced."

An allied approach comes from the Belfast Labor Lawyers group led by Atty. Vincent Hanna. It wants legal members of the Labor Party in the House of Commons to investigate Northern Ireland conditions first hand.

Then there is the Civil Rights Assn., whose secretary, John McAnarney says that indignant world opinion and a fully-informed British public opinion can spark the required reforms.

Finally there is the Campaign for Social Justice in Northern Ireland based in Dungannon County Tyrone.

Its latest newsletter quotes a letter from Harold Wilson in July, 1964: "... we deplore religious and other kinds of discrimination and we agree that these should be tackled by introducing new and impartial procedures for allocation of houses by setting up joint tribunals to which particular cases of alleged discrimination in public appointments can be referred, and indeed, by any other effective means that can be agreed."



THE SIX COUNTIES OF NORTHERN IRELAND with civil rights centers (in white). Inset shows all of Ireland with its four provinces of Ulster, Connacht, Leinster and Munster.

shows all of Ireland with its four provinces of Ulster, Connacht, Leinster and Munster.



CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHERS on the road to Londonderry pass a car damaged in earlier clashes with Protestant extremists who tried to bar their path. (Irish Times photo)



NAIL-STUDED CUDGEL used by the followers of Protestant extremist, Rev. Ian Paisley.



CONFRONTATION—Northern Ireland police confront Civil Rights demonstrators at Toomebridge, County Antrim, a scene repeated elsewhere. (Irish Press photos)

How does your garden grow? Very well, thank you, if you're a regular reader of the Globe's big Home & Garden Section. It's New England's largest, filled with features such as Garden Guide, House Doctor, Money, Do It Yourself and House it!

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BRITISH TROOPS LINE UP FOR INSPECTION AT BELFAST  
... prior to guard duty assignments at key points (UPI)

## Rioting Breaks Out in Belfast

### ★ ULSTER

Continued from Page 1

Miss Devlin upbraided the Labor government for not moving earlier against O'Neill's administration: "A Socialist government with guts would have got rid of them long ago."

Before her speech, she sat taking notes while Robert Chichester-Clark, aristocratic member who represents Londonderry, told of his experiences in the Bogside last Saturday.

He accused the outlawed Irish Republican Army of exploiting the troubles, said the I.R.A. and Communists had infiltrated the "so-called civil rights movement," and claimed it was trying to discredit the police as a step toward revolution.

Miss Devlin rose to speak. Chichester-Clark looked away as she assailed "all his tripe about the I.R.A."

"I respectfully suggest that Mr. Chichester-Clark has no understanding of my people. Catholics and Protestants are the ordinary people, the oppressed people from whom I come and whom I represent . . ." she said.

"Mr. Chichester-Clark summed up the situation in the Bogside to a T: 'Stark human misery.'"

She went on: "That is what I saw in the Bogside, not one night of broken glass, but 50 years of stark human misery. The same is to be found in the Protestant areas there."

"There is no place for us, the ordinary peasant, in

Northern Ireland. There is no place for us in the society of the landlord, because we are the have nots and they are the haves."

Referring to Britain's government grant to Northern Irish, she said the ruling Conservatives would not yield and as for the rest, "you cannot impose economic sanctions on the dead."

She sat down after 22 minutes to cheers from Labor and Conservative members alike.

Last night, rioting erupted in Belfast only hours after O'Neill demanded that his ruling Unionist Party accept the "one man, one vote" system the Roman Catholics have sought in local elections.

His call for electoral reform was seen as a political somersault under pressure of civil rights violence.

The rioting started when a crowd in the Falls Road District, a Catholic neighborhood, began stoning shops and buses. They also lighted a blazing barricade across the street.

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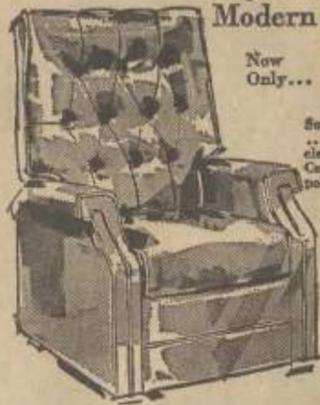
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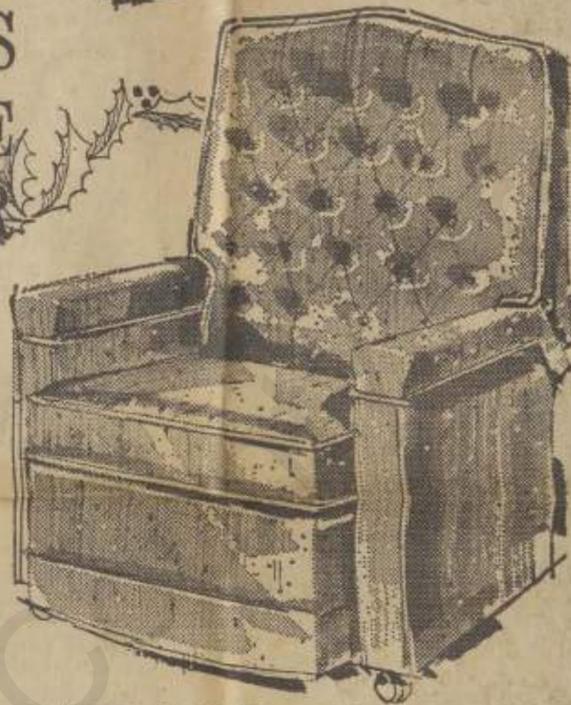
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Ulster Rights Leader tells of struggle

By Robert J. Sales Globe Staff



VINCENT MacDOWELL ... wants change

John Long marched to the platform in Faneuil Hall playing, "Let Erin Remember," on the bagpipes. Helen Foley led the audience in singing the Irish National Anthem ("... Soldiers are we whose lives are pledged to Ireland"), and the Star Spangled Banner, and then the meeting began.

About 100 people, middle-aged and older, friends and members of the Committee for Justice in Northern Ireland, were there Friday night to hear Liam McMillan of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Assn.

McMillan had trouble getting out of Belfast. Instead, Vincent MacDowell was the speaker.

MacDowell did not have passport troubles. He emigrated to Dublin 12 years ago. But he is still a member of the Civil Rights Assn., and he still spends week-ends working for the cause in Northern Ireland.

"I was born there," he explained. "I'm still a citizen. The mere fact that I've solved my personal problem doesn't mean anything. My family's there. I'm still involved. I still want to change the system."

The system made MacDowell, his mother, his sister and his brother political prisoners in 1943. He spent four years in prison without being charged with a crime. He worked as a street cleaner when he came out despite the fact that he is an engineer. "Whenever I got a good job," he said, "I'd get arrested."

MacDowell spoke in New York on Thursday night. He asked Americans

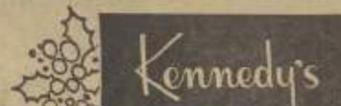
to bring pressure upon the government to change its attitude toward the situation in Northern Ireland. He would like the United States to pressure the British government to withdraw support of the regime in Northern Ireland. He'd like to have free elections and to see the political police and repressive laws curtailed.

He told the audience that Frank Card and Malachy McGurran were being tried under the Special Powers Act in Belfast. He spoke about how the street on which Card lived was destroyed by the troops and three—including a 15-year-old boy—were killed and 37 injured.

He'd rather have been home in Dublin, playing with his five children, whom he does not have the opportunity to play with as often as he'd like.

"The times," he sighed, "are stringent. You have to do a job."

Behind MacDowell, under a mural, were these words: "Liberty and Union Forever." The setting seemed appropriate.



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*R. S. Motion*  
**A warning to Ireland's hotheads**  
*M. D. 8-1970*

Prime Minister Jack Lynch apparently hopes that his threat to reintroduce detention without trial in the Republic of Ireland will be sufficient to deter extremists from carrying out reported plans for spectacular kidnappings and bank robberies.

Clearly he feels strong enough politically to take such drastic action. Over the past 12 months he has had to face a series of crises and near-crises. But each time he has reaffirmed his leadership both of the government and of the ruling Fianna Fail Party. Two recent by-elections also have indicated that his popularity at the grassroots level is stronger than expected.

Thus encouraged Mr. Lynch is plainly telling the young militant extremists of the Irish Republican Army and its splinter groups, who advocate reunification of Ireland by force, that the government will deal sternly with any outbreak of terrorism.

Apparently he hopes that older IRA men, who remember the dismal months and years of indefinite imprisonment in military barracks, will persuade younger militant hotheads to "cool it."

Already Mr. Lynch is being accused of overreaction and of "using a sledgeham-

mer to crack a nut." It is interesting that the same charge was used by one of the opposition leaders in Canada when Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act to crack down on the extremist Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ).

Mr. Lynch is a moderate, cool-headed man, unlikely to resort to such harsh means unless he thought there was ample justification. He reportedly acted after receiving information of a kidnapping plot by the Saor Eire—a very small offshoot of the IRA, numbering only about 30 men.

As Canada, Spain, and several Latin-American countries know all too well, extremist groups can cause disturbance and tumult far out of proportion to their small membership figures. In an authoritarian police state like Spain there are no inhibitions about invoking stern antiterrorist measures. In democracies, such as Canada and Ireland, any curtailment of civil liberties goes against the grain. Canada now is replacing its sweeping War Measures Act with milder special legislation to combat the FLQ. And surely Mr. Lynch will use his internment-without-trial powers only so long as he feels compelled to do so.

Boston Herald Boston  
Cornelius Dalton

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# Irish Question Enters '72 Race

The biggest surprise of the 1972 elections could be the emergence of the "Irish question" as an explosive campaign issue.

The issue will undoubtedly erupt at the Democratic and Republican national conventions this summer. And it could have a powerful impact on the elections, especially if President Nixon and the Republicans listen to Secretary of State Rogers and Lt. Gov. Dwight.

Rogers' attitude is that there really isn't anything that the United States can do about the crisis in Ulster. Suggestions that the United States could help by acting vigorously in a diplomatic way are "outrageous," he says.

**BUT THE SECRETARY** of State, presumably, cannot even speak out and call it an outrage when civil rights demonstrators in Derry are fired upon by British troops who laugh while their victims lie dead or dying on the ground.

And up on Beacon Hill, Lt. Gov. Dwight is amazed because the Executive Council, over which he was presiding, adopted a resolution denouncing the British government and calling for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

"Ulster is a part of the British empire just as Massachusetts is part of the United States," Dwight lectures the councilors.

**THIS ANALOGY** not only is preposterous, but ignores the fact that the root of the trouble in Ulster is that it is "part of the British empire."

Resolutions have been introduced in the Congress, state legislatures and elsewhere urging that President Nixon bring the Ulster crisis before the United Nations and demanding that the British government get its troops out of Northern Ireland.

But Sen. Kennedy, who is becoming the Democratic party's strongest spokesman on foreign affairs and President Nixon's severest critic, has gone much further.

Kennedy has raised the real issue which must be faced in any realistic discussion of the Irish question in the presidential campaign.

**A SENATE** resolution filed by Kennedy—which could be a declaration of U.S. policy—calls for the withdrawal of all British troops, termination of the police state practice of internment without trial, dissolution of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, and unification of Northern and Southern Ireland.

Partition is the festering sore in Ireland, and there will never be real peace until the six counties in the predominantly Protestant North are reunited with the 36 counties in the predominantly Catholic South.

And it is a strange paradox that an end to partition has been made inevitable by the persecution of the Catholic minority in Ulster by the Protestant majority, which fiercely opposes a united Ireland because they would then be the minority.

**IT WON'T BE DIFFICULT** for our politicians and platform writers to find the right words to condemn religious persecution, economic discrimination, the denial of political rights, and police brutality.

And it surely won't be difficult for them to find the words to denounce the shooting down of people demonstrating for their civil rights.

But the issue that will be raised at the political conventions and during the presidential campaign, and the one that really matters, is the issue that Sen. Kennedy has raised—the reunification of Ireland under one government and one flag.

7. Key: could not be interpreted

B.G. Irving July 9, 1970

## Partition works

The Globe's editorial statement (June 30) that "partitioning anywhere almost inevitably leads to strife" is perhaps the most intriguingly false generality in a blue moon. Can you cite a single instance in which it holds true?

In Ireland at the time of the partition, people were quite literally murdering each other in their beds. Both sides had descended to a systematic campaign of terror, on a scale that eclipses the recent rioting. Not half a dozen, but thousands, perished. Whatever the legal short-comings of the partition, it stopped the bloodshed, stopped it for more than 40 years. Far from "leading to strife," it restored peace and sanity to the Irish people.

So too in Korea, Germany, even for half a dozen years, in Vietnam. Partition halted incipient genocide in India. It prevents the resurgence of a powerful nation-state in Central Europe. It provided a breathing space in the Middle East. Partition is nothing more than a truce; there are no guarantees that men will use the time they gain to defuse hatred and solve the underlying animosities that lead to the resumption of hostilities. Hatred may still fester on the banks of the Jordan, totalitarian regimes may wish to regain their hold on those who, finding two regimes in one homeland, opted for the one that seemed to offer a better life. But at least for the time being, the killing stopped.

The discontented Catholics of Northern Ireland have, it seems to me, but two choices, if the government of that country is as bigotted, and the majority as repressive, as they believe. Either they may retire to a part of Ireland in which they can feel themselves at liberty once more; or they may re-open the civil war, in hopes of re-uniting the country. On their own showing, the Protestants leave them no just, peaceful alternative.

Enforced emigration is, no doubt, an evil, as the new British citizens of Asian parentage, cast out of Africa by racist Black regimes, can attest. But surely enforced emigration is preferable to murder in the streets.

The bloodshed in Ireland was brought on in 1916-1922, precisely because the Protestant majority of the United Kingdom opposed the right of the Catholic majority in Ireland to secede, and the Catholics in turn opposed the right of the Protestant majority of the Six Counties to secede. In such a situation, when neither faction can tolerate the existence of the other, physical separation is the only barrier, it seems, against a spiral of repression, rebellion, and ultimate genocide.

DONALD G. IRVING

East Walpole

p111/2-14 p111/24

# Sunday Cape Cod Standard-Times

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Hyannis, Massachusetts 02601, Sunday, May 6, 1973

In combination with the New Bedford Standard-Times

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

*For now, it's french fries in Hyannis*

## A young rebel strives for 'New Ireland'

By BILL SMITH  
Sunday Editor

HYANNIS — Edmond O'Donnell, 27, is earning expense money cooking french fries at a Hyannis drive-in restaurant. It's not the first place you'd look for a math teacher from Libya.

Or a member of the Irish Republican Army.

O'Donnell is both. He teaches in North Africa because he can no longer teach in Ireland, and he's a dedicated activist in the I.R.A.'s political wing because, he says, there's a new Ireland being born. It was this activism that cost him his teaching certificate in the Irish Republic.

O'Donnell is spending about three weeks on the Cape, a trip he says is mostly a vacation. He suggests vaguely that it may also be something else — a mission of some sort — but flatly refuses to elaborate. He will be going "to another city" before he leaves the country, either for Ireland or Libya.

He says he financed the trip himself, saving from his salary at New Tripoli College where

he teaches math to embassy children and other Libyan students.

"But," he adds, "it would be very easy for me to get (travel) money from other sources. These things can be arranged."

O'Donnell's activities with the I.R.A. (correctly called the Provisional I.R.A., since it is separate from the century-old underground which, says O'Donnell, "is dormant") are non-violent. He is a dues-paying member of Sinn Fein (the pronounces it Shin Fane), the political wing of the Provisional I.R.A., and he's active on the fringes of the I.R.A.'s inner circle.

His home is in County Monaghan in the Republic, where it and two other counties were placed in 1921 by what O'Donnell calls "the gerrymandering" that removed the three Catholic counties from Ulster.

"The English created the Irish counties in the 1800s, and the repressive government (of the time) literally drove us into the mountains where we've lived like cattle men ever since. But we've been returning during the last 30 years — most certainly returning."

His reasons for joining the revolutionary

movement are a curious mixture of nationalism and mysticism. He believes in the creation of New Ireland (the proper name Sinn Fein and the I.R.A. give to their ultimate goal), and he is driven by a glannish ancestral bond.

He is descended from the O'Donnells who were driven from Ireland in an exodus known as "The Flight of the Earls" in the mid-1600s, when the English tried with partial success to break the back of Irish resistance.

"My family has been fighting the British for 300 years," he said. "I would consider it a sacrilege not to take an interest in Irish politics." His father was jailed four times during the 1916 Easter Rebellion and, says O'Donnell, narrowly escaped being executed.

He is short and slight of build, with a thin face, unruly rust-colored hair and ice-blue eyes. He speaks with nervous intensity and as he talks, his hands move with quick, choppy motions. He smokes English cigarettes when he can get them, and has smoked enough of them to leave nicotine stains on his left hand.

His first teaching post was in Leeds,

England, which he secured after graduation from college. The following year he returned to Monaghan, where he ran into trouble with the authorities over his increasing political activities in the I.R.A.

O'Donnell is circumspect about his role in the revolutionary movement. He claims friendship with Rory O'Brady, the president of Sinn Fein who is now in a Dublin prison; with Maurice Conway, one of O'Brady's top aides, and with Liam Hannoway, chief of the Belfast Provisional I.R.A. Hannoway, like O'Brady, has been "lifted" and now languishes in captivity near Belfast.

He says he is closest to Hannoway, attending secret meetings with him in the north and the south, and he helped organize several Sinn Fein cells in both countries.

The Irish authorities felt that if his activities weren't illegal, they were certainly not within the ordinary private life of a teacher, and they barred him from the classroom. "I was in with the wrong people," he said with a quick smile. It was at that point that

(Continued on Page 3)



EDMOND O'DONNELL



I.R.A. activist O'Donnell: Intense, with rare flashes of humor. On violence: "It's valid as a means but not as an end in itself." (Staff Photos by Bill Smith)

# Striving for New Ireland...

(Continued from Page 1)

O'Donnell and Ireland parted company. He left the country and went to Libya where he found work as a teacher at New Tripoli College.

The North African nation is a natural haven for Irish revolutionaries, said O'Donnell. Created by revolution and still filled with the fires of its foundings, it has turned violently anti-Western and is choosy where its foreign residents come from.

"All the English-speaking teachers at the school are Irish," said O'Donnell, "with one exception: an American from Methuen named Christopher Smargle who also announces on Radio Libya.

"The Libyan government will only hire Irishmen — they don't want anything to do with any other English-speaking country, mainly because of the Israeli-Arab problem. The only reason Chris, an American, got a job there was because he was deported from Ireland for peddling an underground I.R.A. paper."

O'Donnell earns \$4,000 a year at the school, of which 11 per cent goes for taxes, including a 3 per cent "Jihad (Holy War)

tax" for the war against Israel. His greatest personal expense is the Western food he lives on because his system can't handle the spicy Libyan fare. Otherwise, he says, he lives frugally and has managed to save enough to finance his trip to the United States.

He admits to a strong kinship with El Fatah, the Arab guerrilla organization, and wears a small red, white and green El Fatah pin. He denies any connection between El Fatah and the I.R.A. beyond that of teacher and pupil: "We learn from everywhere; we take the best of all revolutionary movements and adapt it to our own use."

Although he does not read or write Arabic, he draws lessons relevant to revolution as easily from the Koran ("First speak quietly at the conference table, then firmly, then take to the sword") as he does from the Bible ("Christ had a violent side; He was a revolutionary when he attacked the money lenders in the temple...").

On March 29, the official government newspaper Al Fajara carried a page and a half of analysis on the I.R.A. terror bombing in London. The story was written (first in Eng-

lish, then in translation) by Edmond O'Donnell ("To let the British experience first-hand what their soldiers are up against... The beginning of an attempt to get them to bring the boys home... To let everybody see that bombings can occur anywhere in the Commonwealth... To show them their occupation of Ulster means nothing...").

If he has any role in Libya beyond that of a teacher of mathematics, he won't talk publicly about it. He turns such questions aside firmly but politely.

Although O'Donnell says his interest in an Irish revolution is purely political and philosophical, he claims that violence has its place.

"I do not regard violence as an end in itself to achieve power, but as an instrument toward power, and in that sense it is valid." The bombings in Ulster "are attacks against British economic imperialism and neo-colonialism... They are attacks against British owned business, particularly against the insurance companies... If we can force them to spend huge amounts of money to pay for damages we will weaken the British economic structure..."

He contends that the world is receiving from the press a distorted, lopsided view of the I.R.A. but adds that "It isn't the role of the press to philosophize. It's their job to report the blasts — I understand that — but I wish there was some way to tell a more balanced story."

The bombings, he says, are not aimed at the people. "The I.R.A. has tried to avoid innocent bloodshed... We shudder at the thought of killing our own people... If they are killed, it is the fault of the British Army."

O'Donnell says the I.R.A. goes to great lengths to warn the authorities of an impending blast, giving what it considers ample time to clear the area. But in a recent switch in tactics, he says, the British have begun ignoring warnings... "They do it on purpose. Innocent people get killed, and the public blames the I.R.A. It's the oldest trick in the game."

He compares the British Special Air Regiment (an elite paratroop outfit that fought deep in the North African desert during World War II) to the Gestapo and the S.S. "The S.A.S. does its work in basement cells. They are the real enemy."

He is contemptuous of the British White Papers suggesting ways to reconstruct Ulster (including greater civil rights for Catholics): "They don't change a thing... We won't accept them."

Of the June elections in Ulster: "They're a joke... a foregone conclusion... Without the other three Catholic counties back in Ulster, what have you got? You've got the Protestant majority."

The so-called sectarian killings — the growing rash of individual murders — have nothing to do with the I.R.A., he said. "These are the work of thugs, the natural result of the breakdown of law and order. It's like a great ship that leaves violent turbulence in its wake. The thugs are having a field day."

O'Donnell, a Roman Catholic, claims the troubles in Ulster are not religious but economic. "The British (in Belfast) have put all the factories — and therefore all the jobs — on the Protestant side of the River Foyle. It's perfectly true that the Bogside and Creggan are Catholic ghettos and it was Catholic versus Protestant that started all the troubles in the first place."

"But it's bigger than that now. Sinn Fein and the I.R.A. have as their objective the creation of New Ireland, a 26-country socialist republic that cuts all socio-economic ties with Britain. I believe we'll see that very soon."

Its economic base would rest on what O'Donnell calls "our vast mineral wealth — the greatest potential of untapped stores of minerals in Europe." These minerals include copper, lead and zinc, and the evidence of this wealth can already be found in the extensive zinc and lead mines around Tynagh in County Galway.

He sees the center of political power as resting in Sinn Fein and he claims a total of

a quarter of a million members. "But this is deceptive: every single Irishman is a latent ally of the I.R.A., even if it is only to give food, shelter and money to fugitives or to the movement itself. It reaches farther than most people suspect."

But, he added, the leadership of Sinn Fein is not seeking power for themselves. "We do not want to achieve power, rather, we want to create it. True power will rest with the entire people."

While the conflict is now restricted to Ulster, O'Donnell says the movement will soon spread to the Republic. Sinn Fein views the "Dublin government" as an ineffectual, vaguely traitorous group "who failed even to make a mild protest" to Britain over the oppression of the Catholic minority. "If only they'd done something, it would have helped. But they did nothing."

The war, he says, "is in the North for the moment. But this

is an interim measure. It will most certainly go into the south. We hope it will be waged successfully there in the ballot box, but if it isn't — well, violence is a very last step indeed."

Is there a plan for this shift? O'Donnell will say only that it will come within six months; "a change in tactics; a series of small events that taken together mean nothing, but when seen with a wider view will have a special meaning."

For now, Edmond O'Donnell, practicing revolutionary, is content to consider these small steps toward a socialist New Ireland in the kitchen of a drive-in restaurant on the Cape, "trying chips" in lard he says reminds him of a plastic explosive called gelignite.

It's not an altogether improbable setting. After all Karl Marx once worked as a reporter in London, Lenin haunted cafes in Zurich and Ho Chi Minh was a waiter in Paris.

## 3 UK soldiers killed in Ulster mine blast

BELFAST (UPI) — Land mines killed three British soldiers near Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic Saturday, and the militant Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army I.R.A. claimed responsibility for attack.

The violence came as British commanders ordered reinforcements into Belfast to deal with possible violence threatened at a march by a Catholic Socialist organization, People's Democracy. Members of the organization said Protestant extremists had threatened to disrupt the march.

The deaths of the three soldiers raised to 784 the overall fatality toll in almost four years of violence among Northern Ireland's minority Roman Catholics, majority Protestants and British security forces.

The soldiers died in two land mine explosions near Crossmaglen, a few yards from the border with the Irish Republic.

"It was a diabolical trap," a British army spokesman said. He said troops captured two suspected guerrillas near the scene. The Provisional I.R.A. issued a statement

claiming responsibility for the operation.

The violence unfolded when a paratrooper patrol moving in advance of two armored cars spotted a suspicious mound of freshly dug earth.

"As they went to investigate a mine went up on the other side of the road and killed one man and wounded five others," the spokesman said.

Reinforcements rushed into the area and spotted wires leading from the blast site toward the border. A scout car, dispatched to follow up the wires to the presumed detonation point, then touched off another mine. The blast killed the two paratroopers in the car.

"The attack was a typically treacherous one by the enemy," the British spokesman said. "It was cold blooded and cowardly. Our boys never stood a chance."

One of the slain paratroopers was identified as Warrant Officer William R. Vlasz, 36, married and the father of two children.

The land mine blasts followed a sniper attack early on a police station at Coalisland, 38 miles west of Belfast Saturday. One policeman was critically wounded in the attack, police said.

Sept 9-1 1977  
**Profile of Ireland**

(Special to THE PILOT)

By Helen Landreth

The torture victims of Long Kesh in Northern Ireland, what effect did their sufferings have on their wives, their children, and themselves?

That was what Doctor Rona Fields of Clarke University, Worcester, wanted to find out. Her scholarly reputation as a psychologist opened the necessary door for her, and in 1969 she went to the "cages" of Long Kesh for several visits to interview some of the inmates and their families.

The result was a blockbuster of a book. Its reverberations earned for it a most unusual history. I had been told that it had been banned by the governments of both Northern and Republic Ireland. "Not so," its author wrote me on inquiry, but the British government had demanded its withdrawal, by what right I do not know, and that seems to have been done.

A friend asking for it in bookshops in England and Ireland was told that it had been withdrawn, and on page xi of the preface of this new book Doctor Fields says "every time I have completed one or another part of my research and articulated my findings there has been a massive effort on the part of the governments involved to suppress them, even to the point of shredding ten thousand copies of a two-hundred page book (*A Society on the Run*), my report on two years of research findings."

Now Doctor Fields has published a new book, *Society under Siege*. Like the first one, it has the subtitle, "A Psychology of Nor-

thern Ireland." It is an expanded study of those same torture victims of Long Kesh and their families. According to the jacket, "from testing and interviews with the children, women and men beginning in 1969, the author has developed a case study of the long-term effects of stress on a population."

Not being a psychologist, my comments on the book, sent me by the publishers, will be from the point of view of someone vitally interested in what goes on in Northern Ireland, particularly what is happening to the inmates of that celebrated prison, Long Kesh.

Having read the book, my advice to readers of this review is: go out and buy a copy, keep it under lock and key, be strict with those to whom you loan it, and after a few of those 'can't put it down' reading sessions you will have something rare and valuable to leave your descendants.

Feminists (a word I disliked until I realized I had become one) will be glad to learn that there is a chapter on women in Irish history from the time of the Brehon laws to the present.

Lovers of liberty everywhere should be grateful to Doctor Fields for having written such a book. Those of Irish extraction will welcome the condensed history of Ireland which forms part of the introductory chapter. Their children may need it, even if they do not.

*Long-time curator of the Boston College Irish Collection, Miss Landreth is an author and Gold Medalist of the Eire Society of Boston. — Ed.*

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# Ulster Archbishop Hits Long Kesh Conditions

DUBLIN, Ireland (NC) — Archbishop Tomas O'Fiaich of Armagh, Northern Ireland, issued a public blast against "inhuman conditions" in the prison for terrorists at Long Kesh, following a visit July 27 to three sections of the prison's famous H Block.

"One would hardly allow an animal to remain in such conditions, let alone a human being," said the archbishop in a statement distributed Aug. 1 by the Irish bishops' Catholic Press and Information Office in Dublin.

Archbishop O'Fiaich, who last year was made head of Armagh, primate of the See of all Ireland, called for an immediate improvement of prison conditions and said he would provide an account of what he had seen to the Vatican "without delay."

"The nearest approach to conditions in Long Kesh that I have seen," he said, "was the spectacle of hundreds of homeless people living in sewer-pipes in the slums of Calcutta. The stench and filth in some of the cells, with the remains of rotten food and human excreta scattered around the walls, was almost unbearable. In two of them I was unable to speak for fear of vomiting."

Charging that prisoners are deprived of "basic human needs" and citing numerous complaints he heard from prisoners about beatings and degradations, Archbishop O'Fiaich rejected government claims that the prisoners in Long Kesh are treated as ordinary prisoners.

The prison is a special institution to house those convicted of terrorism in Northern Ireland's civil war. Its inmates consider themselves political prisoners rather than criminals, and they have conducted a long protest over prison conditions and alleged maltreatment by guards.

The archbishop said he spent the whole of Sunday, July 27, in the prison, in which nearly 200 of the 1,800 inmates are from the Armagh Archdiocese.

"This is the equivalent of all the young men of similar age groups in a typical parish of this diocese," he said.

It was Archbishop O'Fiaich's second visit to the Long Kesh prison. He said he visited it out of concern as a bishop for those in prison and "also aware of the grave concern of the Holy See at the situation which has arisen in the prison."

He said he visited "H Blocks 3, 4 and 5, where over 300 prisoners are incarcerated."

"The prisoners' cells are without beds, chairs or tables," he reported. "They sleep on mattresses on the floor. They have no covering except a towel or blanket, no books, newspapers or reading material except the Bible...no pens or writing material, no TV or radio, no hobbies or handicrafts, no exercise or recreation."

Citing punishments such as solitary confinement and withdrawal of exercise rights for prisoners' refusal to do prison work or wear prison uniforms, the archbishop said, "These are basic human needs for physical and mental health, not privileges to be granted or withheld as rewards or punishments."

"To deprive anyone of them over a long period — irrespective of what led to the deprivation in the first place — is surely a grave injustice and can not be justified in any circumstances."

He called for respect for the human dignity of all prisoners, whatever their crimes or political views. "I would make the same plea on behalf of Loyalist prisoners," he said, "but since I was not permitted to speak to any of them, despite a request to do so, I cannot say for certain what their present condition is."

Addressing the issue of maltreatment, Archbishop O'Fiaich said that several prisoners "complained to me of beatings, of verbal abuse, of additional punishments (in cold cells without even a mattress) for making complaints, and of degrading searches carried out on the most intimate parts of their naked bodies. Of course, I have no way of verifying these allegations, but they were numerous."

He said he was surprised to find high morale among the prisoners.

"From talking to them it is evident that they intend to continue their protest indefinitely and it seems they prefer to face death rather than submit to being classed as criminals," he said.

He called it "a triumph of the human spirit" that many of the prisoners combat the dehumanizing conditions by learning Gaelic, shouting Irish words from cell to cell, singing Irish songs and writing Irish on cell walls "with the remnants of toothpaste tubes."

While "authorities refuse to admit that these prisoners are in a different category from the ordinary," he said, "everything about their trials and family background indicates that they are different."

"They were sentenced by special courts without juries. The vast majority were convicted on allegedly voluntary confessions obtained in circumstances which are now placed under grave suspicion. Many are very youthful and come from families which had never been in trouble with the law. How can one explain the jump in the prison population of Northern Ireland from 500 to 3,000 unless a new type of prisoner has emerged?"

The conditions in Long Kesh's prison are "only sowing the seeds of future conflict" in an already divided Northern Ireland, said Archbishop O'Fiaich.

# The New Ireland: A start

By TIM PAT COOGAN

DUBLIN—The news that the Irish Republican Army and the British government have agreed to a cease fire means that the IRA is now well on the way toward achieving the major two of its many objectives — a seat at the final conference table to solve the Irish question and at least a tacit understanding that the British intend to withdraw from Irish soil sometime in the not too distant future.

Neither side will officially commit itself publicly to saying this, but it is known that the IRA officers who sold the package to their followers swayed over the waverers with these two points.

There are other stipulations in the agreement as well — a final end to internment of IRA suspects, an amnesty for all political prisoners, a return of British troops immediately to their barracks and to the peace-line separating Protestant from Catholic districts in Belfast, and some scheme for community policing, probably with IRA backing. The fact is the former Northern Ireland police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), and the British army will never again be accepted into Catholic ghetto areas.

The truce leaves unanswered many questions, such as the position of IRA men who broke under torture and informed on their colleagues. The future of these men, who are now in safe custody, is extremely perilous, but no more so than that of the RUC Special Branch men who carried out the tortures. If England or possibly Australia does not provide a haven

for them over the next few months, it seems likely some cemetery will.

BUT THE REAL \$64,000 problem is the likely Protestant response to the truce. While all that is known publicly is that the IRA and the British have agreed to a ceasefire, the Protestant extremists are ruminating at the thought of a sell-out to the IRA, followed by a British withdrawal and the subsumption of the Protestants into an all-Ireland Catholic Republic against their will.

The Ulster Defense Association had given British Secretary of State William Whitelaw until today to go into the Catholic "no-go" areas of Derry which neither the RUC nor the British army patrols. Otherwise, the UDA said it would put up its own barricades all over Belfast and paralyze the city.

Whitelaw had won a fortnight's respite from June 18 on this threat, and it was during the respite that the Provisional IRA made its first declaration of peaceful intent. The offer was taken up by Northern Ireland's Social and Democratic Labor Party, which urged it on Whitelaw as genuine. The party, hitherto constitutional rivals of the IRA for Catholic support in Northern Ireland, then acted as intermediary between the Provisionals and the Whitelaw administration in the subsequent bargaining.

The question now is: Will the Protestant backlash, which two weeks ago was prepared to plunge the North into sectarian civil war on an unprecedented scale over the relative grant of the no-go areas swallow the camel of the ceasefire implications?

It appears reasonable to state in hope, though not of course in confidence, that the Protestants will. Once the cease-fire takes effect, there will be no shooting in the North unless they initiate it, and this is a big

decision to take for a movement which is long on dementia but very short on leadership. There are unisid weapons on the Protestant side, but there is no guerrilla warfare tradition as on the Catholic. The Protestants have traditionally fought only when mobilized by the Boss, the big landowner or industrialist who had behind him the British Conservative and Unionist party and the British army. Now these two powerful backstops are no longer backstopping but are actively ranged against Protestant militantism.

WHILE THIS FACTOR will certainly have a salutary effect on thinking Protestant opinion, the traditional Unionist monolith has splintered hopelessly under its varying leaders, Brian Faulkner, William Craig, the Rev. Ian Paisley, John McKengue and the hooded figures who control the latest Protestant militant organization, the 10,000-strong Ulster Defense Association. Moreover, there is a great deal of unthinking Protestant extremism which looks upon Catholics as unwashed, possessors of low intellects and naturally treacherous. It will be difficult for this kind of mind to watch the traditional enemy, the IRA, come out into the sun.

The outrage which all parties to the dispute on the Protestant side feel at talking to the IRA "murderers" is a real factor in the current situation, as is the unpredictable ferocity of the ghettos.

Nevertheless, certain overriding realities prevail. Apart from taking on the British army, which would be psychologically as well as militarily a massive effort, the Protestant militants must face the fact that the IRA is militarily as strong as ever and if attacked could respond with

(Cont. on Page Forty-Eight)

Tim Pat Coogan is editor of the Dublin newspaper, "The Irish Press," and author of the book, "The IRA."

# The first steps toward a new Ireland

(Cont. from Page Forty-One)

even heavier weapons than it has hitherto used for fear of their effect on the civilian population. Moreover, in the event of a Protestant attack, the Catholic population, whose waning support for the Provisionals' campaign was a factor in their decision to call a truce, would unquestionably rally behind the IRA again. This support, plus that of the British army which would then be in the unlikely position of fighting alongside the IRA, would present the Protestants with formidable foes indeed.

The next great question now is a format for the talks which will give Dublin and London a chance to deal with the Northern protagonists. The Protestants still oppose Dublin's right of access to talks on their future. Yet this position is becoming increasingly unreal and untenable. The South has indicated its willingness to make constitutional adjustments, to permit Protestants liberty of conscience. In other words, the Dublin government is willing to stand up to the Irish Roman Catholic Church on issues like divorce and contraception.

The Catholic Church in Ireland today is in very much the same position that the Church of Ireland

was at the time of its disestablishment in the last century. It has crawled out from the shadow of persecution to a point where it is blocking off too much of the sunlight of influence. The legislative parasites are being unfurled in the background, in the interests of a united Ireland, though no Southern legislator has had the courage to step into the foreground with them as yet.

**THERE ARE ALSO** intricate questions of linking the economies of Northern and Southern Ireland and of continuing British subsidies for the Northern social welfare services until such time as, within the European Common Market context, the new Ireland, North and South, can manage to go it alone.

This might not be such a long-term affair as the armchair economists were predicting up to recently. The Southern economy, though still showing regrettable insensitivity in social services, particularly in fields like housing and care of the aged, has made giant strides in the last few years in closing the gap between the South and the British Welfare State.

However, any fears of social benefit fall-off would be more than

balanced by the coming of peace. The war has made a desert of the North's economy in so far as tourism and property values are concerned, and the killing and bombing insured that the only things for which there was an assured demand were tranquillizers and funeral parlors. An end to this condition would be an enormous gain in itself.

Other problems which remain on the horizon will be the likely reaction of the Roman Catholic Church to proposals which in reality mean a great downgrading of its power, and of the position of the established parties in the South when the new forces unleashed by the revolution begin to work themselves out.

Will these parties be prepared to share power with the Northerners and with whatever political forces the Provisionals throw up? What threats to constitutional government will remain? What new groupings will evolve?

**IT WOULD APPEAR** that in the future the logical evolution would be that the two Conservative centerist major parties of the South, Fianna Fail and Fine Gael, should blend together and with some elements of the new homeless Unionist electorate in the North form a new conservative

alliance. This would be opposed ultimately by a left-wing alliance based on the existing Labor Party of the South — until now hopelessly cut away from its largest potential well-spring of support, the urban proletariat of the industrial North — and the existing Northern Ireland Labor Party along with the socialist element of the Social and Democratic Labor Party, some of whose members would tend toward Fianna Fail, in such an eventuality.

However, this is to look very far into the future. For the moment in Southern Ireland, the left wing Labor Party and the Right Wing Fine Gael party have declared their intention of forming a coalition to attempt to oust Fianna Fail at the next Southern General Election, and there may also be an electoral battle between the Southern parties over the Presidency when Eamon de Valera steps down next year. Whether these elections will take place, or whether they will be all-Ireland elections or even an all-Irish civil war, depends on the happenings of the next few weeks.

For the moment peace in Northern Ireland hangs in a balance that could be borne down by a weight no heavier than a man's hand on a trigger.

9/11/74

## The Queen Was Nice, But I Won't Dance!

By Thomas P. McDonnell  
(PILOT Staff Writer)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT brought home to me the shattering realization that had I lived in those days, over 200 years ago, I'd have likely been a ruddy Loyalist. I don't fancy I'd have much cared for the miserable Samuel Adams and his pals from the Green Dragon, a harborside pub where a local lodge of the Masons held meetings, and whose members are said to have thrown the duplicitous Boston Tea Party. The colonies were crawling with characters like Sam Adams, indebted scoundrels by nature and patriots by virtue of our having won the Revolution, but I take them to be chaps with whom one may not have been anxious to cast one's lot.

Still, you can have the Queen as well. There are some tunes I will not dance to and Elizabeth's madrigal is one of them. It's not that I don't like her party, it's the bloody pipers I won't dance to. And yet I live in thralldom to English literature, to all of the major and most of the minor English poets. The prose styles of Dryden and Hazlitt and Swift, of Orwell and Tomlinson and the Shaw

## TANGENTS

of the music criticism, have given me more pleasure and cause for sedulous admiration than almost anything else I know. I can't imagine any man's company I'd have more enjoyed than Samuel Johnson's or Chesterton's, and I marvel that men like Thomas More and Edmund Burke ever lived or breathed in England.

On the whole, however, British politics make me vomit. Great Britain has got to be the most schizophrenic nation on earth, which is simply the clinical way of saying two-faced, a government that has never disabused itself of the colonial snobbism and imperial cruelties that have marred the national character almost from the beginning.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE on the situation in Northern Ireland is the tenacious last hold on centuries of despicable policy toward a neighboring island people. It is the shame and disgrace of the Bicentennial that the policy of the United States, vis-a-vis Northern Ireland, is no damned better than Great Britain's — in fact, it is a policy that totally coincides with Great Britain's and fits into it as slickly as a velvet glove in a mailed fist. The contribution of the Irish to the struggle and triumph of the American Revolution was decisive — not a contributing factor, or helpful merely, but decisive. The great irony is that few countries in world history have waged the long fight in more terrible sorrow and loneliness than has Ireland for freedom and unification. And yet it seems we couldn't care less.

I beg that you don't leap to judge this a harsh saying. Nevertheless, I say: the United States is absolutely complicit with Great Britain in its support of a highly repressive British army of occupation in Northern Ireland. We are absolutely complicit in our support of British concentration camps, in both England and Ireland, prison camps which must be considered as human abominations anywhere this side of the Helsinki Agreement. In the face of such massive and disastrous results, we cannot presume good intentions on the part of the British to place an army of occupation on Irish soil. The sure result of an army of occupation, depending on one's will to resist it, is guerrilla warfare; and this is precisely the situation in Northern Ireland today.

Great Britain has compounded the situation in Northern Ireland to a degree not appreciably distinct from the way the Soviets have compounded the deprivation of human liberty in every land they touch. Already repressed within a geographical partition, the Catholic minority at first welcomed occupation because IRA Marxist terrorism wasn't anyone's idea of a lasting solution. Occupation didn't work. The basic reason it didn't work, consistent with the British genius for compounding bad situations, is that the forces of occupation clearly sided with protecting the already established privileges of the Protestant Unionist government and continually offending the rights of Catholic citizens.

THE SITUATION isn't as hopeless as it seems — it simply isn't acted upon, and it is not acted upon because the United States will not lean on Great Britain even so much as a little bit. Busy elsewhere all over the world, we are somehow paralyzed from exercising any influence on the country from whose grasp we wrenched our own independence some 200 years ago. The strange loves of Dr. Kissinger show no concern at all for the deprivation of human rights held in subjection by Great Britain. He protests the treatment of political prisoners in Cuba, but utters not a syllable against the unjust arrests and brutalizing treatment of political prisoners in England and Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, back in our town, flushed with the visit of the Queen and still in the throes of the general Bicentennial bash, Channel 5's jolly Chet Curtis has described the small but concerned Irish demonstration against the figurehead of all this compounded British arrogance as a more or less "meaningless embarrassment" to the festivities of the day. Of course it was an embarrassment. Everybody was having such a wonderful time. It was very nasty of those demonstrators to remind us of nasty things like human misery and injustice in the Queen's backyard. How were we to know? How was Elliot Richardson to know, sitting there next to Her Royal Highness on the reviewing stand in Samuel Adams Park, when all he knows is what he reads in the British and American newspapers? Besides, what the hell, there was a parade going by.

# Cardinal Medeiros Lauds Sisters in Boston Archdiocese

A review of the financial needs of religious women working in Archdiocesan apostolates as well as the needs of retired Sisters is currently being conducted by a committee consisting of local pastors, educators, financial representatives and leaders of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious. Cardinal Medeiros has prepared the following letter to express his appreciation to the thousands of Sisters who have contributed so much to the Archdiocese. Further articles on the work of Boston's Sisters will appear in subsequent issues of THE PILOT.

have served in many aspects of Church life in the great Archdiocese of Boston. These women of Catholic Faith are God's gift to the people of His Church. It is difficult to think of any area that has not been affected by the gentle touch of their loving concern and service.

The Church in Boston, like the Church Universal, is made up of many individuals with unique talents and God-given abilities to serve their Creator and His people. We see God in the lovable smiling faces of children from the Boston, Brockton, Lowell and Lynn areas of our Archdiocese. These faces come into focus from a whole neighborhood, parish or family. Each one has a history to tell, a story of faith, hope or despair. Behind each is a memory. Behind each is an experience which might never have been if a Sister had not entered it.

March 21, 1977

Dear Beloved in Christ

Many important issues face us at the present time. They call for solutions which are just and recognize the dignity of the human person.

For more than 125 years, dedicated Women Religious

The Sisters have been working in schools, hospitals, orphanages and clinics. Sisters have been visiting the poor and lonely and teaching religion by word, by work and especially by their lives of total dedication to God and neighbor. I daresay that most of the 2,000,000 people in the Archdiocese of Boston have benefited from their contact with the Sisters.

As you look at the faces of the Women Religious today, you notice that while they are growing older, they still retain their friendly smile. We must ask ourselves what happens to these Sisters as they near retirement age. Many do not have the benefits of a retirement plan. Their total income did not allow funds to be put aside for old age out of their limited earnings. They have followed the vow of poverty.

With the changing face of the times, the face of the Church has been changing and with it came changes in religious orders such as smaller numbers of young women entering Religious Life, much higher retirement rates among the Sisters. The crunch is hard; it is rapidly reaching very painful proportions.

I believe the Church in Boston, whose life has been enriched by the Sisters, wishes to assist these women of faith. The situation is difficult and the Sisters are counting upon our help.

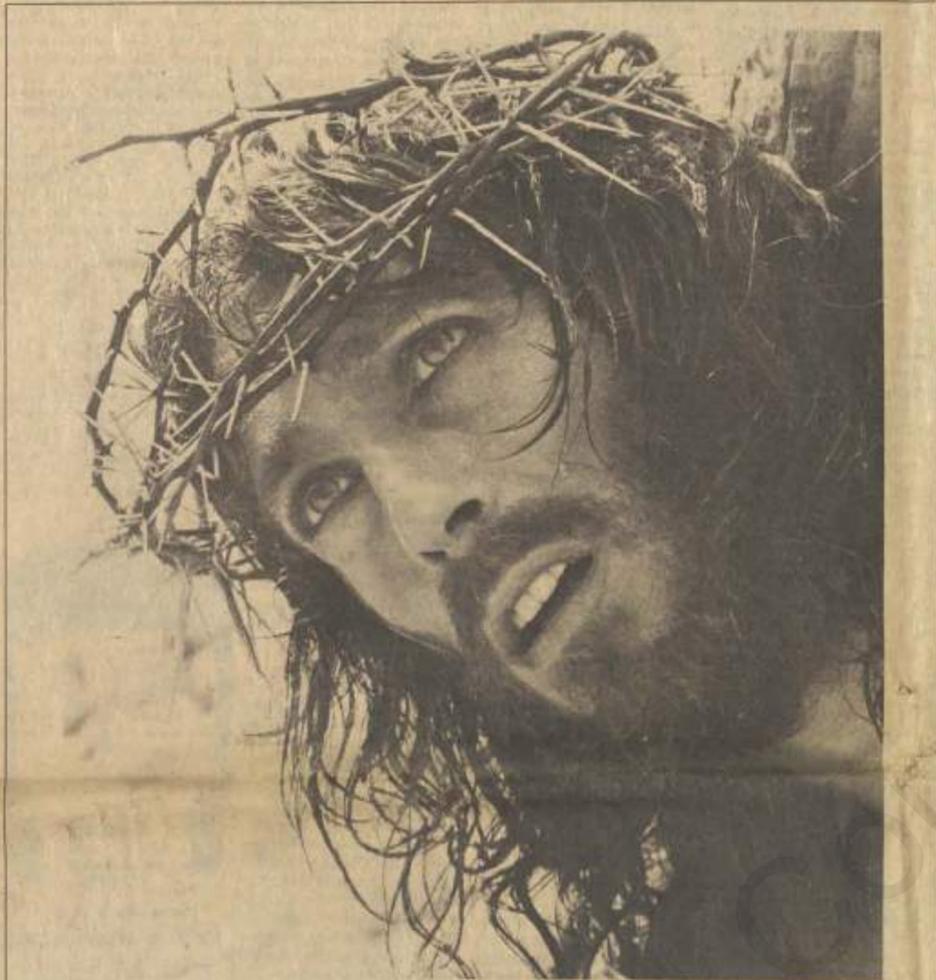
Currently, the Committee, composed of the leaders of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, Pastors,

Educators and financial representatives, is meeting on ways to answer the needs of the Sisters working in Archdiocesan apostolates and those who are retired. In the not-too-distant future, it is my hope a concrete proposal will result from these discussions.

During this Lenten Season, the sacrifice of Christ is presented to us all as the example of God's love for us and the power of our holy Catholic faith. May our Sisters know that we are deeply indebted for their hard work and sacrifices on behalf of the Church in the Archdiocese. Most of all, may they fully realize that they have been examples of faith, hope and love to all of us. They are ever in our prayers and we love them as a most precious and select portion of the Lord's flock because of their special vocation to Witness to the Lord Jesus Christ by their Community life of poverty, chastity and obedience for the sake of His Kingdom.

Wishing you the Blessings of the Lenten Season, I am

Devotedly yours in Our Lord,  
+ Humberto Cardinal Medeiros  
Archbishop of Boston



'JESUS' FILM PROTESTED ... British actor Robert Powell portrays Jesus in an upcoming NBC-TV film special to be shown April 3 and 10. The film has created some controversy with some Christians objecting that certain miracles of Jesus, such as his walking on water and changing water into wine have been omitted. The film does show the curing of the possessed man and the raising of Lazarus from the dead. An NC

News Service report on the controversy surrounding the film and a rave review by the U.S.C.C. Office for Film and Broadcasting can be found on Page 8. Also on the same page is a look at another controversial film, 'Mohammad, Messenger of God' the premiere showing of which was postponed as a result of demands by hostage-holding Muslims in the nation's capital March 9.

(NBC Photo)

## The Pilot

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25 CENTS

### Carter's Pro-Life Stand Called 'Positive Step'

WASHINGTON (NC) — President Jimmy Carter's statement that he will call on Congress to do all it can to eliminate federal funding for abortions is "a positive step in the right direction," an official of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB) said here.

The official, Msgr. James T. McHugh, director of the secretariat of the NCCB Committee on Pro-Life Activities, commented on remarks made by the President in response to a question on abortion at a meeting with about 800 residents of Clinton, Mass., in the Town Hall there.

Carter told the audience in the predominantly Catholic town that a welfare reform proposal he will make by May 1 will "provide a permanent nationwide system of family planning" with birth control "opportunities for those who believe in them." This program would "make sure that every child is a wanted child" and thus deter abortion, the President said.

In addition to stating that he would call on Congress to end federal funding for abortions, Carter said Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. "is doing everything possible within the law to eliminate federal funds for abortions."

A HEW spokesman told the Associated Press that his department "can't do anything to stop federal funds for abortion until there is a clear court decision. He (Califano) has no alternative but to obey the law."

The spokesman was referring to an appeal of a U.S. District court decision blocking the Hyde Amendment, a congressionally approved measure sponsored by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) prohibiting the expenditure of public funds for abortion except when the life or health of the mother is endangered.

Califano told the Associated Press in February that Carter's National Health Insurance proposal, a subject discussed at the Clinton meeting, will probably go to Congress next year with a provision barring federal expenditures for abortions.

"Now what the Congress does with that is for the Congress to do," Califano was quoted as saying. "I'm not running a crusade here to stop abortion. I've got a lot of other problems."

HEW is expected to open family planning clinics within commuting distance of every family in the nation by the end of the year.

Commenting on the enthusiastic ap-

plause that greeted his remarks on abortion, Carter said: "I think that is the first time I have ever given an answer on abortion and got applauded."

Asking Congress to end federal funding of abortions is a good step, Msgr. McHugh said, "because the country should not go about increasing the number of abortions, which currently destroy more than a million unborn children a year."

Msgr. McHugh, questioning "how a massive family planning program would curtail abortions," said he would have to see the Carter proposal before judging its potential for deterring abortions. There is "no long-range study indicating the family planning programs cut down the number of abortions," he noted.

In Boston, Mrs. Katherine Healy, president of Massachusetts Citizens for Life, who attended the Clinton meeting, said that Carter's comments on abortion "indicated the need for pro-life citizens to strengthen their efforts for a constitutional amendment."

The President's comments, Mrs. Healy said, also indicated that until a constitutional amendment can be enacted, "every effort should be made to forestall legislation which would authorize the expenditure of government funds for abortions."

(Continued on Page 13)

## Synod Urged To Clarify Status of Vatican Texts

MARRIOTTSTVILLE, Md (NC) — Participants in a symposium on catechesis here recommended that youths and adults be taught "the type of assent to be given to various sorts of Church documents" and how to take the documents into account in forming their consciences.

The March 13-16 symposium on the catechesis of children and youth was sponsored by the U.S. Catholic Conference (USCC) education department through a grant from Our Sunday

Visitor, the Catholic publishing firm in Huntington, Ind.

Symposium participants recommended that the international Synod of Bishops to meet in Rome next fall direct catechists to teach students how to distinguish between Church documents and the kinds of assent they require.

The recommendation was made, they said, because there "has been much confusion in the Church about

the meaning and weight of various Church documents," because "some people have left the Church, thinking that they were excluded by some noninfallible teachings," and because "some people have false feelings of guilt, either excessive or defective, about differing from noninfallible teachings."

The recommendation was one of 20 "action statements" issued at the end of the symposium, which was attended by about 40 scholars and

Church officials, including Cardinal John Carberry of St. Louis, vice president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB); Bishop Raymond Locker of New Uin. Minn.; Bishop William McManus of Fort Wayne-South Bend, Ind.; USCC education committee chairman; Archbishop Daniel Sheehan of Omaha, Neb.; and Archbishop William Borders of Baltimore.

Cardinal Carberry and Bishop Locker are two of the four delegates

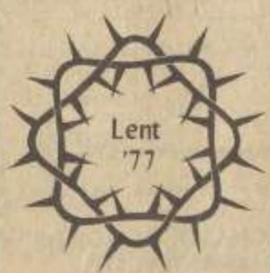
electd by the NCCB to represent the U.S. bishops at the synod.

The "action statements" were formulated by small groups into which participants divided themselves and were not voted on by the entire group, but Father Robert Starnachor, USCC representative for religious education, said most of the participants agreed with the recommendations.

The papers and other material from the symposium are to be published later this year.



Marx, Freud & Jesus  
See KYF: page 9



Lent  
77

- **BREAD FOR WORLD:** Church leaders back world grain reserve system in the United States to deal with need in the case of famine. Page 2.
- **CONVERSION:** Pope Paul calls upon Catholics for "a change of paths" to prepare the way for the celebration of Easter. Page 7.
- **PRAYER SERVICES:** Lenten prayer services for spiritual development continue in the Boston Archdiocese. Page 13.

## Rate Setting Saves Card. Cushing School

After lengthy consideration and discussion, during which the care of 150 mentally retarded children in the Greater Boston area hung in the balance, the Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center, Hanover, has been granted its requested rate increase to \$10,200 (per child) by the Massachusetts Rate Setting Commission, retroactive to September 1, 1976.

The problem now, according to Cushing Superintendent John W. Shyne, is to collect money from several towns and from the State Dept. of Public Welfare, all of which have already set their budgets for this fiscal year.

Shyne concedes that getting this

money is going to be "a problem." But he strenuously denies reports that the School is in danger of closing. "It's going to be a long process," he told THE PILOT, "but we're going to get the money."

Mr. Shyne feels confident that the School will be able to collect the increased rate. "Once we have accomplished this," he said, "we will be able to function on a stable financial basis."

The Superintendent told THE PILOT that a need for the increase was primarily the result of an increased need for child care personnel.

While the children were formerly

taken care of entirely by the Sisters of St. Francis, the School is now forced to hire more lay help to care for its 150 students, all but 20 of whom are residents. Increased costs in food and fuel also made an increase necessary. Staff salaries have also increased, due to the rising costs of living, and so tuition must go to pay for some 40 resident staffers, 35 teachers and 50 maintenance workers.

A spokesman for the Mass. Dept. of Administration and Finance expressed optimism that the increased rates would be met by the State. The Department has submitted a deficiency budget request to the Secretary of Administration and Finance, who will review it and then turn it over to the State Legislature.

It is felt that "provider pressure" will be great enough to convince the legislators to pass the increase.

In addition to the Department of Welfare, 77 Massachusetts towns will be affected by the rate increase. However, Mr. Shyne sees no serious problem in getting the needed financial support from these sources. The Rate Setting Commission decision, announced on March 16, insures the Cushing School's survival, he believes.

"This is a great day for Massachusetts," he added. "The President of the United States is visiting our State — and the Cardinal Cushing School has its requested rate."

# US Urged To Establish World Grain Reserve Plan

WASHINGTON (NC) — Thirty-five prominent religious leaders have asked Congress and the Carter Administration to back a plan which would establish a 45-million-metric-ton grain reserve system within the United States.

The reserve would be a first step toward the establishment of an international system of grain reserves designed to prevent widespread famine in the event of crop failures or other disasters.

The reserve system would also assure U.S. farmers of a reasonable return on their investment and assure consumers of stable food prices, the religious leaders said.

The 35 leaders issued their statement on grain reserves in a message to President Jimmy Carter and in testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee which is considering a comprehensive farm bill.

The statement and testimony were coordinated through Bread for the World, a New York-based Christian citizens' lobby concerned with world hunger.

Statement signers included Archbishop Joseph Bernardin of Cincinnati, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB); Cardinal Terence Cooke of New York; the Rev. Billy Graham, evangelist; Holy Cross Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; the Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, president of Bread for the World and former president of the World Council of Churches; and Archbishop Iakovos, primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Americas.

The congressional testimony was presented by

three of the signers — Bishop James Rausch, NCCB general secretary; Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, director of interreligious affairs for the American Jewish Committee, and William Thompson, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church and president of the National Council of Churches.

They were accompanied by Warren Henegar, a Monroe County, Ind., farmer and Bread for the World board member, and several clergy and lay persons from farm states.

Bread for the World developed its plan after consultation with farmers and agricultural economists.

At the hearings, clergy and laity presented petitions from people in farm states backing the reserve. Father John McCaslin of Omaha, Neb., presented a petition signed by 361 Catholic priests, about 80 percent of the priests in Nebraska, he said.

## LOS ANGELES INTEGRATION

LOS ANGELES (NC) — Religious leaders here, including Cardinal Timothy Manning of Los Angeles, have appealed to people of the area to obey and assist in observing a plan to integrate public schools in the Los Angeles school district. The appeal by Cardinal Manning and seven Protestant and Jewish religious leaders was made in an open letter to the community, which was issued on the same day the plan approved by the board of education was announced. The letter had been drafted before details of the board-approved plan were known.

## CAL SCHOOLS TO STAY OPEN

LOS ANGELES (NC) — The archdiocese of Los

Angeles and diocese of Orange have announced that they intend to keep Catholic high schools open despite a walkout by teachers who protested the systems' refusal to recognize their union. The March 10 strike followed a March 9 meeting at which representatives of the 210-member United Catholic Secondary Teachers Association voted 90-7 to walk out.

## HISPANICS

WASHINGTON (NC) — Responding to pressure from Hispanic congressmen and community leaders, President Jimmy Carter has promised to name a record number of Hispanics to federal posts. Although only a handful of Hispanics have been appointed so far, the White House has said that "at the present rate" of appointments, Carter would "appoint about three times the number of Spanish-speaking Americans to government positions than were named in previous administrations."

## RP. LAMONT

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NC) — Fighting deportation following his conviction for violating Rhodesia's anti-terrorism laws, Bishop Denis Lamont of Umfolozi is contending that he should remain at his post here until the Catholic Church removes him. The contention was made by Bishop Lamont's lawyer in Rhodesia's Water Court as the bishop sat silently throughout a half-hour hearing to determine whether the deportation sentence should be carried

out. The Irish-born bishop was convicted last October of not reporting the presence of guerrillas to the police.

## LEBANON PLEA

JERUSALEM (NC) — A Maronite-rite Christian delegation from Lebanon appealed to the Vatican's apostolic delegation here and to French and Belgian diplomatic representatives to support Lebanese Christians in efforts to preserve Lebanon from control by Palestinian guerrillas. After the meeting, the Lebanese Christians said the apostolic delegation and the French and Belgian diplomats agreed to make the Lebanese Christians' requests known to the Vatican and the French and Belgian governments.

## ABP. LEFEBVRE BRANCHES OUT

MUNICH (NC) — Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, rebel Traditionalist prelate, said in a television interview here that he has decided to establish a traditionalist foundation in this city. Archbishop Lefebvre, suspended last summer from priestly activities by Pope Paul VI, said he was visiting Munich to look over possible sites for his traditionalist foundation which, he said, had been requested by some Munich Catholics.

## CHROME BAN

WASHINGTON (NC) — Yielding to arguments

repeatedly endorsed by officials of the U.S. Catholic Conference and pushed vigorously by the Carter Administration, Congress

## news briefs

### VIETNAM FAMILIES

WASHINGTON (NC) — Officials of the U.S. Catholic Conference (USCC) have asked members of a special presidential team visiting Vietnam to include as one of its concerns, the reunification of families split by the Vietnam War. The Special Presidential Commission to Visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, left here March 13 on a fact finding tour of Vietnam. The commission's main purpose is to gain information about any American servicemen still unaccounted for.

### PETITIONS

ADRIAN, Mich. (NC) — Leaders of the 1,800-member Adrian Dominican Congregation of Sisters have launched a nationwide petition drive to place the question of women's ordination on the agenda of the 1980 world Synod of Bishops. Letters have been mailed to members of the congregation and space has been purchased for full page advertisements in the March 11 issue of the National Catholic Reporter and the March 13 edition of the New York Times. The advertisements provide readers with "An Invitation to Respond" to a recent Vatican document which repeats the traditional exclusion of women from the priesthood. Petition forms will appear with the ads, which are being paid for by the Adrian Dominican Congregation.

### SAME ANSWER 'NO' TO WOMEN

VATICAN CITY (NC) — If the question of priestly ordination of women comes up again in another 15 or 20 years it will again be denied, said Dominican Archbishop Jerome Hamer in an interview on Vatican Radio. "The answer will be the same," said the archbishop, "because it is based upon tradition and not on some socio-temporal circumstance." Archbishop

Hamer is secretary of the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith which issued the recent declaration reaffirming the traditional banning of women from priestly orders.

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### ABP. BERNARDIN FAULTS WHITES

WASHINGTON (NC) — The president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB) has blamed the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa for the violence that has afflicted both countries over the past year. In a statement on southern Africa released here, Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Cincinnati, NCCB president, praised the Catholic bishops of South Africa for desegregating their schools and calling for legal provision permitting conscientious objection to military service.

### SICK LEAVE

WASHINGTON (NC) — Congress has begun a move to counteract a Supreme Court decision which allowed employers to exclude pregnancy benefits from their sick leave programs. The move came in the form of an amendment to the 1964 Civil Rights Act which would explicitly label as discriminatory any sick leave exclusion based on pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions.

### YOUTH CONCERNS

MARRIOTTSTVILLE, Md. (NC) — Religious education should refocus on the immediate concerns of youth to bring them back

into the Church. That is what a priest-sociologist, Father Raymond Potvin, told nearly 60 scholars gathered here for the opening of a four-day symposium to examine the problem of teaching religion to children and youth today. "Youth are interested in building their future and are subject to much strain," said Father Potvin of the Boys Town Center at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. "While religion may not be helpful in finding them a job and locating their 'niche' in life, it can help them cope with the stress," the priest said.

### LEFEBVRE DEFY

ECONE, Switzerland (NC) — Again defying his suspension from priestly functions, traditionalist Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre has announced that he will ordain 15 more students at his seminary here June 29. The archbishop rejects much of the Second Vatican Council and the post-conciliar reforms in the Church as heretical.

### St. Catherine's In Charlestown To Note Jubilee

St. Catherine's of Siena Church in Charlestown, will mark the 90th anniversary of the completion of the edifice on Sunday afternoon, April 24, at a 4 p.m. consecrated Mass, according to Rev. Ernest T. Serino, the pastor.

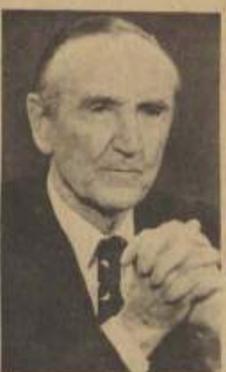
Following the Mass there will be a dinner-dance reunion at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel.

Father Serino is searching for former parishioners to attend the Mass and reunion so that present and former parishioners can meet and share memories.

Father information can be obtained by contacting Father Serino at the Rectory in Hayes Square at the foot of Bunker Hill Street.

### PRIEST'S KILLERS

AUGSBURG, Germany (NC) — Benedictine Father Suso Pohlak, who was murdered in Tanzania Feb. 21, was the victim of common criminals rather than of political assassins, according to his superior, Archbishop Viktor Dammertz.



**MEDALIST** ... Retired Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield is the 95th recipient of the University of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal. It was announced March 19. The medal has been awarded annually since 1893 to outstanding Catholics who achieve distinction in their chosen fields. Holy Cross Father Theodore Hesburgh, Notre Dame president, praised Mansfield for his "record of integrity as a public servant which is an example to those who would advance the common good in a legislative arena of competing interests." Mansfield, 74, retired from the Senate last year after 34 years on Capitol Hill. He is a member of the five-member presidential commission sent to Vietnam and Laos in mid-March to seek information on some 2,500 Americans missing in action in the Vietnam war.

### STATES KILL DEATH BILLS

WASHINGTON (NC) — Nine states had withdrawn or defeated proposed death or dignity bills by March 1 of this year, according to a survey by the U.S. bishops' Committee for Pro-Life Activities.

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## USCC Aide Praises Employment Bill

WASHINGTON (NC) — An official at the U.S. Catholic Conference (USCC) has praised the Full Employment and Balanced Growth bill of 1977 now being considered in both Houses of Congress.

According to Msgr. Francis J. Lally, secretary of the Department of Social Development and World

Peace, the measure "provides the most comprehensive and useful approach to full employment now before Congress."

Msgr. Lally made the comments in a letter to Cabinet members and other top federal officials.

According to the USCC official, "the Catholic bishops of the United States are deeply concerned about the impact of large-scale joblessness on our people and our nation."

"They believe that present rates of unemployment are unacceptable," he continued, "and they have expressed deep and immense concern about the high levels of unemployment projected for their years to come and their human and social costs."

Church spokesman testifying before congressional committees on the full employment issue have "expressed the hope that the Carter Administration and Congress will support a long-range program of sustained planning and job creation to move us toward genuine full employment," Msgr. Lally said.

Recalling that President Carter "campaigns on a platform pledges to support comprehensive full employment legislation," Msgr. Lally told the government officials, "we expect these commitments to be kept."

The letter was sent to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Commerce Secretary Juanita Krebs, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, Office of Management and Budget Director, Bert Lance, Council of Economic Advisers, chairman, Charles Schultz, and assistant to the President for domestic policy Stuart Eizenstat.

## CRS Allocates \$20,000 Quake Aid to Rumania

NEW YORK (NC) — Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has allocated \$20,000 to assist victims of the March earthquake that took about 1,500 lives and left tens of thousands homeless in Rumania.

Bishop Edwin B. Broderick, executive director of CRS, overseas aid agency of U.S. Catholics, announced the opening of a special fund for the victims.

"The Rumanian government has appealed to the Vatican for assistance, and the Vatican in turn has asked for the support of Catholic agencies through Cor Unum," the bishop said.

Cor Unum is a pontifical council established to provide information and coordination of worldwide Catholic aid and development efforts. The organization is now working with various countries' Catholic relief agencies to draw up coordinated assistance plans for Rumania.

(EDITORS: Donations for the Rumanian earthquake victims may be sent to Catholic Relief Services, 1011 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.)

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**Mission Church Plans Blessed Neumann Mass**

On Monday, March 28 at 12:10 noon, in the Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) there will be a consecrated Mass in observance of the 125th anniversary of the Episcopal Ordination of Bishop John N. Neumann, C.S.S.R. Auxiliary Bishop Lawrence J. Riley of Boston will preside. Rev. John Gallagher, C.S.S.R. of the Basilica Staff will be homilist. Very Rev. James F. Foley, C.S.S.R., Rector, will be Principal Celebrant. Fr. Foley is also the Regional Coordinator for the Baltimore Province of Redemptorists and for the Archdiocese of Boston for all Canonization activities.

Blessed John Neumann, who will be canonized in Rome in June 19, is the first American male, first American Bishop and first Redemptorist Provincial to be so honored.

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# Czech Bishops Greeted At Emotion-Filled Visit

VATICAN CITY (NC)—In an emotion-filled visit with Czechoslovakia's five functioning bishops, Pope Paul VI declared that the Vatican is still trying hard to break down their government's resistance to appointment of bishops in eight vacant dioceses.

The meeting with the Czechoslovak bishops March 18 was the first in a series of meetings which Pope Paul will have with Iron-Curtain bishops who are making their five-year "ad limina" visits to Rome this year.

In November, 75 of Poland's 76 bishops are expected to meet the Pope.

"We who join in your worries turn our thoughts to the dear people in your land," Pope Paul told the bishops. "This Apostolic See has not failed to do everything, and will not fail to do anything to insure that the 13 dioceses of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia have sacred pastors who are known for piety and zeal for souls, and who are bound to the Church and have generous love for their country."

During Pope Paul's 14-year pontificate, the Vatican has repeatedly received an icy "no" from the Czechoslovak Com-

munist to their requests for permission to appoint bishops to the eight vacant dioceses.

Vatican officials say that the situation of the Church in Czechoslovakia is one of the worst in Europe.

Lately Communist officials have intensified a broad program to spread atheism, especially among youth.

The Pope told the bishops: "We are praying for you and all the ranks of the people of God in Czechoslovakia that the Lord may bestow His bountiful mercies on each person, especially upon those who experience tribulations, sorrows and live in danger."

The Pope spoke in Latin and Italian to the bishops during the meeting which, according to Vatican sources, lasted 45 minutes.

They said that the Pope was visibly moved during the meeting with the hard-pressed Czechoslovak bishops, all of whom are in their sixties and seventies.

Recently the bishops nodded their approval to denunciations of Charter 77, a document by Czechoslovak dissidents on human rights violations in

Czechoslovakia, but reliable sources here say that the bishops "had to assent in order to survive." They add that the prelates were never given the chance by the government to read Charter 77.

In words directed more toward the Prague government than toward the bishops, the Pope said during the audience that "the Church does not seek privileges in carrying out her pastoral mission, but especially asks, as declared during Vatican II, that she be permitted to preach the faith with true freedom always and everywhere."

The bishops met with the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Jean Villot, and with officials of various Vatican congregations during their stay.

They were scheduled to leave Rome March 21. The group of bishops included Prague's apostolic administrator, Bishop Frantisek Tomasek, Bishop Jan Pasztor of Nitra, Olomouc's apostolic administrator, Bishop Josef Vrana and the apostolic administrator of Trnava, Bishop Julius Gabris.

All but Bishop Tomasek were ordained in 1973 when the Vatican received permission from the Czechoslovak government to fill four sees.



FILLED TO OVERFLOWING... St. James Church, Boston, had its largest congregation in years for St. Patrick's Day Mass, in honor of the Patron of the Archdiocese. Cardinal Medeiros was the principal celebrant and homilist, assisted by Rev. Dennis Dever, Director of the Society of St. James and Msgr. John J. Grant, State Chaplain of the AOH. The Cardinal recalled the "Confessions" of St. Patrick and urged the people to imitate his deep faith and spirit of humility in this day of

unbelief and personal claims. Msgr. Christopher Griffin, former pastor of St. James and Rev. William Guerrette, the present administrator of St. James, arranged the St. Patrick's celebration with appropriate music before, during and after the Mass. The more than 2,000 in attendance agreed it was a day of 100,000 welcomes.

(Phot photos by Stack)

## Laity Can't Substitute For Clergy, Says Pope

VATICAN CITY (NC)—Pope Paul VI has flatly rejected the idea that an increase in the type of ministries entrusted to lay people is a proper solution for the vocation crisis.

"Never accept the statement that others can make up for the lack of vocations to the priesthood or that such solutions, which the Church has never wished to accept, hold out a bright prospect," Pope Paul told a group of French bishops March 17.

The Pope maintained, moreover, that the ministries of lay people will be totally successful only when guided by priests.

"The laity will truly fulfill their tasks only to the degree in which they have beside them men of God who are fully dedicated to the kingdom of God, to spiritual awakening and to the Gospel," declared the Pope.

Pope Paul made the comments while speaking about the severe vocation crisis in France.

"We must certainly employ to a greater extent the immense resources of the laity," Pope Paul told 10 bishops from western France who are making their five-year ad limina visits to Rome.

The Pontiff further asked the bishops, "Have we explored all the roles and responsibilities which the laity can assume in reawakening our communities and in evangelizing an indifferent and unbelieving world?"

"Have we above all made it a priority to prepare them and form them?" he asked.

But the Pope made it clear to the prelates that the emergence of a laity active in ministry "must in no way lessen your search for priestly vocations."

Speaking of the growing nonpractice of their religion by French Catholics, the Pope said that France is experiencing "a religious crisis which goes hand-in-hand with a social crisis."

"You know well that the Christian traditions which were strong in the majority of your dioceses are falling apart," said the Pontiff.

"Nonbelief is spreading, and even those who ask to receive the sacraments are affected by this phenomenon," he said.

Many young people, he added, are "staking out a camp beyond the borders of the Church."

But, he said, "young people are journeying through every continent to find someone to guide them toward an absolute."

"It is understandable," added the Pontiff, that the weakening of religious practice in France "is creating confusion."

The Pope urged the bishops to "take courage, have confidence and take the initiative" in restoring religious life in France.

He especially hoped for a revival of ministries to families, which he called the "basic cell" of religious life.

The Pope also called for renewal of religious organizations which, he said, are suffering from a "crisis of quality and quantity." Some Catholic groups, he charged, "are infiltrated with methods which are hardly evangelical."

The 79-year-old Pope told the bishops to strengthen the "confidence of French Catholics in the legitimacy and value of Catholic educational institutions."

In recent years, French Socialists have been trying to nationalize private schools.

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## The Clinton Coup

In advance of it, there was an enthusiasm throughout the town that was contagious; during the town meeting there was a sense of pride evident in the faces of the residents of Clinton, and caught so well in the telecast; after President Carter completed his appearance at the town hall there was little doubt that he had scored a masterful political coup in Clinton. This is not to overlook the extra touch of presidential class that resulted from the overnight stay with the Thompson family. Never mind all the claims about where Washington slept, everyone now knows where President Jimmy Carter spent the night of March 16, 1977.

Since the days of Harry Truman, the trappings surrounding the presidency have increased to a point where isolation from, rather than intimacy with the people prevailed. The press of the flesh has been traditionally more a matter of campaign oratory than it ever was a feature of ordinary presidential style. Since his inauguration, however, President Carter has demonstrated his desire to reach out to the very people whom he is called upon to serve. If the shortened efforts of Mr. Ford restored some respectability to the White House, we can hope that Mr. Carter, by his personable and homey approach to his distinguished Washington residence, may remove any trace of royalty or dynasty in our democratic system.

While all the polls show that Mr. Carter is gaining public support across the country — and the media reports

thus faithfully — there are any number of self-appointed presidential watchers among the political writers whose views are at odds with the sentiments of the people. Perhaps these commentators just don't know how to figure out this different type President. Maybe he doesn't read their suggestions on how to run the country, and they are disappointed! Some jaundiced commentators see him taking advantage of good public relations, encouraging the people with an evangelical call for faith in him and the country. Where are the programs, they ask, as though the President was not taking steps to turn things around as well as turn people on.

To be sure, he has not yet finished the magic 100 days, and much has to be accomplished before the marks are all in. The President does not claim to have all the answers, as the Boston Globe columnist suggested he did in his curious and snide comparison of the President in Clinton with his priest-professors of bygone class days. Granted, it has been fashionable — and often necessary — to be skeptical and untrusting of political leaders, but that should not be allowed to cloud our judgment of President Carter. The respect and trust of the people is both important and valuable if our government is to function properly. President Carter obviously has the ability to capitalize on this sense of trust, and no personal hangups of commentators on the current scene in the Globe, or elsewhere, should shake this essential people power.

## Stop-Lights, Camera Action?

Despite the claims that religious interest may be waning in America, fascination in things religious continues to dominate many areas of the society — including the entertainment medium. Two films dealing with the central figures of the world's two largest bodies of believers have become the focus of an emotional controversy.

The premiere of "Mohammad, Messenger of God" was postponed recently at the insistence of armed terrorists who were enraged at what they felt was the film's blasphemous portrayal of Islam. Now NBC Television has lost its major sponsor of the film "Jesus of Nazareth" scheduled for a three hour showing on Psalm Sunday and Easter Sunday. General Motors, which had already poured some \$5 million into the Franco Zeffereilli film on the life of Christ, decided to pull back after being deluged by letters from certain fundamentalists groups who objected to the fact that some of Christ's miracles were left out of the movie and that director Zeffereilli may have overplayed Jesus' humanity to the detriment of His divinity.

Among the interesting factors in the dramatic and charged air surrounding both films is that there is little consensus among religious leaders on the matter. As many, if not more, religious spokespersons have come out in favor of the films as those against them. While Hammass Abdul Khaalis

called "Mohammad" a fairy tale, a joke," authorities in Moslem nations such as Lybia and Egypt have okayed the showings. On "Jesus of Nazareth," Dr. Bob Jones, Director of a Southern Baptist University, while not seeing the film, charged, "if the film is as director Zeffereilli says then it is the most wicked thing ever to be shown on TV," while in contrast, Dr. Paul M. Stevens of the Southern Baptist Convention, who did see the film, terms it "the greatest film I have ever seen." The U.S. Catholic Film Office has, for the most part, praised both films as valuable contributions to religious understanding.

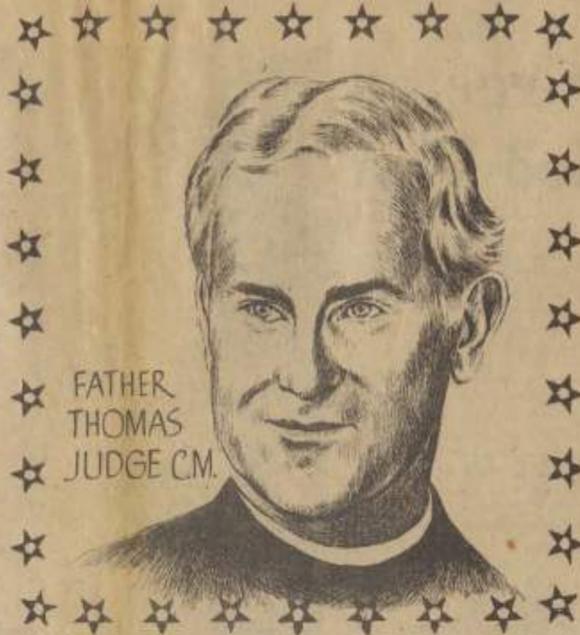
The entire matter seems to lend some support to the old adage that beauty lies in the eye of the beholder. The film maker, producer and sponsor are now deeply aware those eyes, and especially the hearts of deeply religious persons, do not and should not take lightly anything that touches upon such an important element of one's life. Unlike many Hollywood-sponsored travesties, however, it seems that the directors of both these films seemed to go to great lengths to treat the subject matter with sensitivity to their prospective viewers. Obviously they didn't succeed in pleasing everyone.

While the film maker does bear great responsibility in what will be presented to the masses, the filmgoer, likewise, is not without some responsibility in shaping his own particular attitudes and expectations of these forms of art. No film or any piece of art work, no matter how comprehensive or sensitive in its preparation should be expected to capture the depth or the vastness of mysteries of one's faith — be it Islam, Christianity or Judaism. The gap will always be as wide as the natural is to the supernatural. And while one should be vigilant to offensive and religiously unfair material, responsible efforts to gain some glimpse, some fragment of further insight and understanding should not be too hastily discouraged.

### Official

His Eminence, Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, has announced the following appointment:

Rev. Arthur M. Calter, from Associate Pastor, Sacred Heart, Weymouth to Parish Priest, St. Augustine's Parish, South Boston. The effective date of this appointment is Wednesday, March 30, 1977.



**FATHER THOMAS JUDGE C.M.**

**AN AMERICAN APOSTLE . . .** One of the many founders of religious communities whose vocation was nurtured in The Hub was Thomas Augustine Judge, born in South Boston in 1868. Following education here in the public schools, he entered the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentian Fathers) and was ordained in 1899. Always interested in missionary work, he organized lay apostles to assist the clergy, these groups, with priests, brothers, and nuns, later taking the name Missionary Genacle Apostolate. He was elected superior of the Vincentians in 1915, and saw his apostles recognized by Rome when two congregations were established: the Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity (1929) and the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity (1932). In 1923, Fr. Judge's concern for the Latin American church was rewarded when the Bishop of San Juan, Puerto Rico (Most Rev. George J. Caruana), requested that Genacle missions be established in his diocese. Fr. Judge died in Washington, D.C. in 1933 at 65. Investigations into his possible beatification and canonization were begun in 1963, his cause that of the first native-born American priest so to be introduced.

(Pilot Drawing by Gerard P. Rooney)

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Edited by Bishop Thomas J. Riley

### QUERY:

Is it true that Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is still in favor and that efforts are being made to revive it? If so, why are we told that the new rules forbid Benediction along with the marriage ceremony?

E.J., Lynn

### ANSWER:

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament has never been officially abandoned, and it still has its place as an important element in the devotion of Catholics. It is inappropriate, however, to introduce Benediction into any situation in which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass belongs, or to include Benediction in a

service in which Mass has been or will become an integral part. Of its nature, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament should conclude a period of adoration during which the Blessed Sacrament has been exposed. It is not ceremonially correct to make Benediction itself a central act of devotion.

It is for this reason that Benediction should not be part of the marriage ceremony. This was true even before the newly revised liturgical directions became mandatory; it was always wrong to conclude the marriage with Benediction. The sacrament of Matrimony has its rightful place within the Mass. If for some reason a Nuptial Mass is not to be celebrated, provision is made in the new Ritual for placing the marriage in a liturgically appropriate setting which will include the Liturgy of the Word.

## President Carter on Humility

By Father John H. Sheerin, C.S.P.

At the National Prayer Breakfast recently President Carter spoke on the need of humility. Like the board of a large corporation, the members of a President's cabinet need humility. For a proud, cocky member with a closed mind can easily become a roadblock in the way of productive discussion. Or possibly the President had in mind the members of Congress, hoping that they would not prove unreasonable and intractable in voting on important legislation.

I THINK the probability, however, is that he was speaking to the general public in regard to his hopes for peace. Americans are

### Guest Column

by and large a peaceful people: it is quite untrue to say that they are "trigger-happy." And yet it is a fact that they have called for war when they felt that their national pride was at stake in some incident or issue.

Carter said, "We insist we are the strongest and the bravest and the wisest and the best, but in that attitude, we cover up and fail to acknowledge our mistakes...and in the process forego the opportunity to search for a better life or a better country."

The Vietnam war was probably the biggest mistake in our history. Many realized it early in its course. We sensed that it was unjust, immoral in a wide sense and a frightful waste of money that should have been used to solve our domestic problems. Our scale of priorities was askew. But our national pride could not swallow the thought of giving up the fight against a tiny nation of peasants in an almost forgotten corner of the world. As Carter said in his talk, "We insist we are the strongest and the bravest and the wisest and the best..." Why admit we were unable to defeat the North Vietnamese?

THERE IS good reason for us to be proud of America, strong and persuasive reasons, but at times we overdo it. In the last century, there were many leaders, religious as well as political, who contended that America had a Manifest Destiny, that we were God's chosen

people set apart for a new and unique redeemer role in history. We were to be God's agents to bring about a new and more wonderful civilization than the world had ever known. That messiah-complex has vanished but once in a while we find traces of its influence among us. Let someone suggest that we reduce our defense budget and the cry goes up that our national pride will not allow Russia to get the upper hand in nuclear weapons.

"We insist we are the strongest and the bravest and the wisest and the best" and that was why our returned Vietnam war veterans are often given the cold shoulder. Why? Because we are proud of America and we will not tolerate anything less than victory in wars.

The Washington Post Jan. 23 had an article entitled "The Old, Unhealed Wounds of Vietnam." It consisted of conversations with three veterans about the psychological scars they still bear since the war. One of the vets was a Chicano named Gino Pacheco and his comments were, in many respects, similar to the others.

He told how he had joined the Green Berets and fought in combat. As the article explains his reactions: "the Vietnam experience put a lot of minority-group young men like myself through a vicious kind of double-door, first offering them acceptance and mainstream status for their able performance in uniform, then taking it away when they got home and found that Vietnam was a national disgrace."

National pride prevented his friends and acquaintances from welcoming him back home. "I thought about this and I always come out at the same point. We were a bunch of losers, and no group is going to get together and be tagged a bunch of losers. I think people want to forget us as soon as possible."

We don't expect presidents to speak about humility. We like to hear them talk about national pride. Perhaps Jimmy Carter has started a new and wonderful tradition.

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## No Great Day For the Irish

By Thomas P. McDonnell (PILOT Staff Writer)

ALTHOUGH ST. PATRICK'S Day has long since passed, I haven't. And St. Patrick's is my middle name-day. But I wanted to wait and see — see, that is, and hear — what President Jimmy Carter would say in his visit to Clinton, Mass., on the eve of the great saint's day, before I had my own particular say in the matter. It was a fine town meeting, all in all, and the President seemed as much at home in the midst of a New England milltown Irish twang as he has always been, of course, in the lovely Southern and honeysuckle drawl of the folks from Plains, Ga.

What I was chiefly interested in hearing President Carter say, however, had to be premised on a singular question that would be asked of him by at least one of townspeople of Clinton. But nobody asked the question. On St. Patrick's Day eve, in a town reported to be 75% Irish, nobody asked the question. It finally came to the point where the President himself all but invited an inquiry by making a glancing reference to the locus of the question itself. The President had been speaking of human rights, an emphasis he repeated even more strongly the next evening in his first address before the United Nations, but he nevertheless had chosen Clinton to mention human rights vis a vis this most glancing reference to Northern Ireland.

But do you think for a moment that anyone in Clinton got the point? A town three-quarters Irish — and, presumably, Irish Catholic — and the lot of them wearing a bit

## TANGENTS

of the green throughout the evening and following day, and yet not a man or woman among them could bring themselves to ask the President of the United States whether this government intends to exert its complex of sanctions and influences on the British government to desist from the steady violation of the human rights of Irish Catholics in Northern Ireland.

It was the saddest of unasked and unanswered questions that evening. For a town that has praised itself as politically astute, Clinton scored zero on the possibilities of a question that should have been obvious to everyone on that day — there for the asking on national television, and the cause of our brothers and sisters at stake. If need be, plant the damn question, but nobody did. A priest got to the microphone and asked an obvious question on restoring the "moral fiber" of government, etc., and a very confident and capable highschool girl asked a question on amnesty and the draft, which was enough to encourage one's confidence in the future of this country; but nowhere, among all the questions that were asked, was there so much as a hint to suggest that anyone cared about the situation in Northern Ireland or who considered it a question of any concern.

THE LITTLE TOWN of Clinton is no different from the rest of the country, perhaps, in its peculiar insensitivity to the question of Northern Ireland. Yet nowhere in the western world have human rights been more cruelly abrogated than in Northern Ireland. It is a matter of record that the British have used methods of torture against Irish Catholics prisoners, both in Northern Ireland and Great Britain itself, and yet where are the inquiries to the President of the United States on the subject of maintaining the guarantee of human rights with our closest ally?

I'm not talking about accusing the Soviet Union of the obvious violation of human rights everywhere their influence reaches. I'm not even wondering why an Irish Catholic Congressman can go running down to Argentina to look for the violation of human rights there, which are admittedly a matter of concern, but who is unable to see the violation of human rights where it ought to mean the most to us. It ought to mean the most to us not only because of our affinity to the origins of race and religion, which are the rightful interests of every American ethnic group, but even more because it is our closest ally who is violating these human rights. It is easy to condemn Rhodesia, for example, and to sign treaties of boycott against that government, or to chastise Chile and other countries for their particular brands of the abrogation of human rights, but our own great sacred trust of universal human rights isn't going to mean a damned thing until we apply this same principle, openly and forthrightly, to our own best friends and allies in the alleged Free World.

PRESIDENT CARTER, as presidential candidate Carter, sought the Irish Catholic support of the large cities. In 1976, he said to Irish-American leaders: "The United States should not provide aid to any government, anywhere in the world, which uses secret police, detention without charge, and torture to enforce its powers." Almost immediately upon election, however, Vice President Walter Mondale was sent on a swift tour to Europe and the Near East, while UN Ambassador Andrew Young hustled along to South Africa. Congressman Drinan and others have gone off in search of human rights in Argentina, Chile, the Philippines, South Korea, and elsewhere. In the meantime, the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg has held the British accountable for the torture of prisoners in Northern Ireland. And yet the U.S. remains directly involved in military assistance to British forces in the Six Counties. But no one complains about this: not Drinan, not Mondale, not Young, not Carter himself (at least not too loudly), and not even the little town of Clinton, Mass., where the President — and everybody else — slept.

# To the Editor:

Page on Mary  
To the Editor:  
Many feeble but heartfelt thanks for the beautiful page on Mary in the Friday, March 4 issue of THE PILOT.

I am grateful to Janan Manternach, Fr. Castelot, Tom Lennon, and Steve Landregan for their knowledgeable and devotional writing.

Pius F. Abrahams, O.F.M., Boston

Thoughts About Women  
To the Editor:

I would like to submit a few thoughts about women for Thomas P. McDonnell and the readers of his column.

Let me begin with a quotation from the first book of the Bible: "And God created man to this

## Correction

In a photo caption on Page Eight of last week's issue, Patricia Scannell of Winchester was incorrectly listed as Parish Coordinator of Religious Education for Immaculate Conception Parish, Winchester. In point of fact, Mrs. Scannell coordinates religious education for St. Mary's Parish in Winchester. THE PILOT regrets the error.

Also missing in the photo of the Boston Delegation, but present at the convocation was Miss Marion Bernard, Chairperson of the CYO Spiritual Committee of St. Theresa's Parish, West Roxbury.

own image; to the image of God he created him. Male and female he created them." (Gen. 2:27) (It does not say that God created half of humanity in his image).

The spirituality of women has always been formally and officially recognized. Down through the ages, the Church has baptized, confirmed, and canonized members of our sex. Women have demonstrated competence in all areas — "medicine, law, business administration, ... the military, etc." — including the Church, which has had its share of gifted women: Catherine of Siena, Teresa of Avila, the great foundresses of religious orders, the two proclaimed saints of our own country. Yet the Church continues to withhold ordination because of an irrelevant difference.

Pauline Boucher, Cambridge

Our Lady Of Czestoch

In his article, "How Devotion to Mary Began" (3/4/77) Rev. John J. Castelot noted that, according to legend, St. Luke was an artist and that he painted Mary's portrait. Then he commented that a presumed portrait of Mary in Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome is unauthentic and that Luke's artistic merits were of the pen rather than the brush.

Would Father Castelot comment on the Miraculous Portrait of Mary enshrined at Jasna Gora in Czestochowa since the 14th century under the custodianship of the Pauline Fathers' Tradition

has it that Luke painted the portrait in St. John's house while Mary was still living and that she saw it. Further, it is believed to have been painted on the top of a table that Jesus had built.

The Glories of Czestochowa and Jasna Gora, 5th ed., 1975, traces the series of events that brought the portrait to Czestochowa after St. Helena found it in Jerusalem in 326 and presented it to her son, then in the process of building Constantinople. This book relates the history of the portrait in detail and includes accounts of numerous miracles, recorded in the Pauline Archives, attributed to Our Lady of Czestochowa. She is especially beloved by the Polish people, and the book was prepared by the Polish-speaking clergy of the Diocese of Worcester in order to spread her fame and to acquaint others with her story. A copy of the Miraculous Image is enshrined in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C.

I should think that any commentary on the development of Marian devotion would include reference to this Miraculous Image of Our Lady of Czestochowa ... Elvera A. Glass, Waltham

## 'Born Again'

I read with interest the article "Can a Good Catholic Be a 'Born Again' Christian?" in THE PILOT of 3/11/77. The article was good, but the theology was not for the layman, but rather for the theologian. If the writer had had the 'Born Again' experience he would have answered simply "yes."

I am a good Catholic who had the 'Born Again' experience on June 13, 1975 while on a retreat. It was without a doubt the most beautiful experience of my life. Yes, for some there is an additional Baptism, as many religious and lay persons will agree.

Catherine Murphy, Haverhill

## LIKE GOD

"We are like God inasmuch as we have an intellect; we are like beasts inasmuch as we have flesh." — Fulton J. Sheen



MELKITE CATHEDRAL of Our Lady of the Annunciation held groundbreaking ceremonies for their new parish auditorium on the church grounds in Roslindale, March 20. Shown in the above photo are (left to right): Rev. Richard Fias, associate pastor at the Cathedral; Archbishop Joseph Tawil, D.D., newly appointed Bishop to the Melkite Diocese of Newton; Archimandrite Lucien Malouf, B.S., pastor, Rev. Dimitri Athanasio. The new auditorium will be erected adjacent to and connected to the rectory which is located at V.F.W. Parkway, Roslindale.

(Photo by Lhike Welsch courtesy of the Boston Globe)

# Court Lifts FCC Gag On 'dirty Talk' Shows

WASHINGTON (NC) — A three-judge federal appeals court panel here ruled 2-1 against a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) order banning seven words from the airwaves when children might be listening.

The words — ranging from three to 12 letters and referring to various sexual activities, parts of the female anatomy or human excretory functions — were broadcast in December, 1973, by a New York radio station which played a recording of a routine by comedian George Carlin.

After receiving a complaint from a man who said that he and his young son had heard parts of the afternoon broadcast while driving through the city, the FCC in February, 1975, banned the broadcasting of such words "when there is a reasonable risk that children may be in the audience."

In his opinion, U.S. Circuit Judge Edward A. Tamm said, the FCC order was too broad and moved the agency into the "forbidden realm of censorship."

Tamm said that the ban, if literally interpreted, would forbid broadcast of certain plays of Shakespeare, parts of the Bible and the tapes made during the tenure of former President Richard Nixon.

"The dial scanner may avoid exposure simply by turning the dial," Tamm said. "The commission's order is a classic case of burning the house to roast the pig."

Communities can make their objections known if they do not want such language on the airwaves, the judge said, and the FCC must trust stations "to exercise judgment, responsibility and sensitivity to the community's needs, interests and tastes."

Concurring in the ruling, Chief Judge David L. Bazelon said he regarded any attempt by the FCC to limit the use of certain words on the air as unconstitutional on First Amendment grounds.

The FCC "simply recorded its conclusion that the words were indecent" without having expert testimony or receiving a large volume of protest, Bazelon said.

Although some parents may properly want their children shielded from certain words, he said, it is improper for the federal government to attempt to justify censorship on the basis of trying to help those parents.

Bazelon added that he was not "championing the cause of indecent speech" and acknowledged that the use of "dirty words on the air, like the prevalence of violence, is a serious concern."

Dissenting from the court ruling, U.S. Circuit Judge Harold Leventhal said the words were "indecent" in terms of

recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions on obscenity and that the FCC had not tried to become a censor, but only to regulate when such words could be used in broadcasting.

## Red Front

# Polish Bishops Warn Against Bogus Group

ROME (NC) — The Polish bishops have warned Catholics abroad not to support in any way an apparently Polish Catholic relief agency which, they claim, was set up by the Communist government to undermine the bishops' authority.

In a communique released here by the Polish bishops' press office, the Polish Bishops' Conference said that the government-run Catholic Caritas Association is a "camp of political activity and an organization to attract Church personnel with the more or less clear intention of putting them in opposition to Church authorities."

According to the statement, the Communists have sent a special booklet marking the 25th anniversary of Polish Caritas to foreign Catholics.

The declaration emphasized that after disbanding the Church-run Caritas in 1950, "state authorities created the Catholic Caritas Association, which is not linked with the Church or the hierarchy in any way."

According to the bishops, the government association has kept its charitable works to the bare minimum in recent years and is now concentrating on winning over Church personnel to a more pro-government stance.

The bishops' statement admitted that certain Religious have Church permission to work with the state-run Caritas organization. But the bishops emphasized that the exception was made only for Religious who

worked in homes for the chronically ill.

These homes, said the statement, were taken away from the Church in 1950, and placed under the state-sponsored Caritas.

## Lawrence Pastor, Fr. A. Jansonis, Has Resigned

Cardinal Medeiros has accepted the resignation of Fr. Alphonse B. Jansonis, Pastor of St. Francis of Assisi, Lawrence for reasons of health. The effective date has been deferred until a successor can be appointed.

Fr. Jansonis was born June 28, 1919, in South Boston. He studied for the priesthood at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, and was ordained in Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston on June 29, 1945 by Archbishop Cushing.

During his ministerial career, Fr. Jansonis served as Associate at the following parishes: St. Stephen's, Boston; St. Peter's, Gloucester; St. Casimir's, Brockton; St. Rita's, Lowell; St. Michael's, Avon; Most Holy Redeemer, E. Boston; St. Joseph's, Lowell; and St. George's, Norwood.

In 1970 he was appointed Pastor, St. Francis of Assisi, Lawrence.

## DEATH PENALTY

MEMPHIS (NC) — Four Protestant churchmen and the Catholic bishop of Nashville have joined Bishop Carroll T. Dozier of Memphis in a pledge to oppose the reinstatement of capital punishment in Tennessee.



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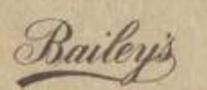


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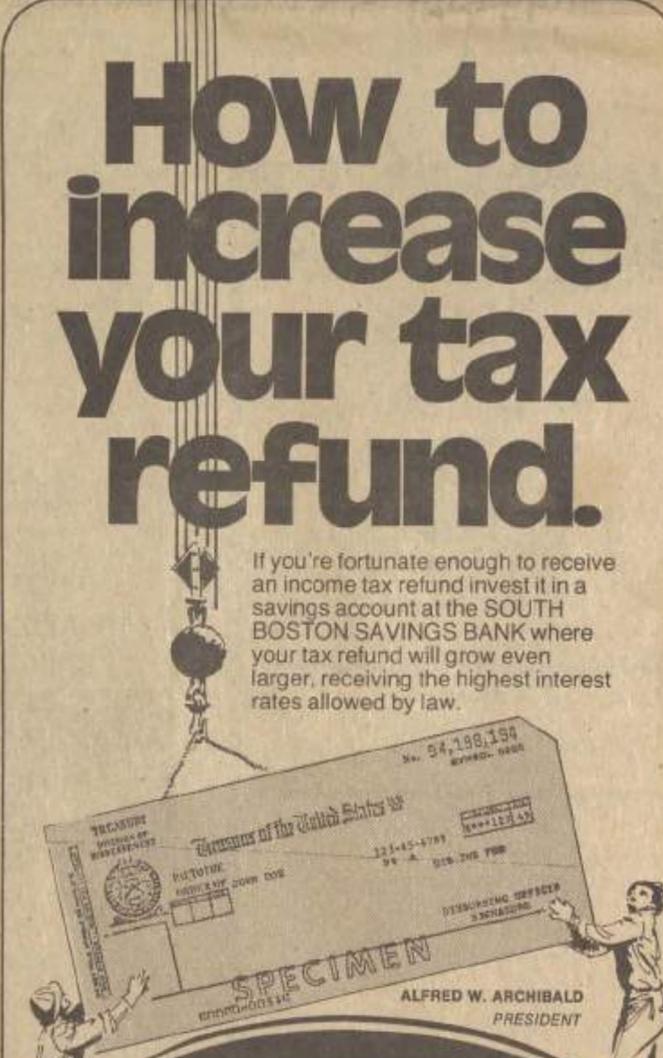
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# What Can We Learn From the Tragic Fate of Savanorola?

The tragic figure of Savanorola has longed intrigued the world. Living at a time of great worldliness and corruption within the Church, his passionate nature drove him to excesses of reforming zeal which eventually led to his downfall. Savanorola's evil fate may be taken as a warning against applying political solutions to moral problems.

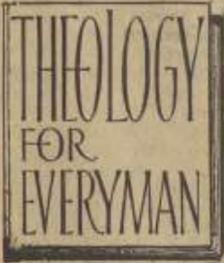
The following article was prepared for THE PILOT by Bishop Thomas J. Riley.

**Q.** How is the reforming mood of Girolamo Savanorola to be regarded in the light of contemporary unrest within the Church?

**A. GIROLAMO SAVANOROLA** (1452-1498) was a member of the Dominican Order of Preachers for 23 years before his death. Little can be said in defense of the savage cruelty which marked the official reaction to his efforts to reform the Church and the society of his time. The man himself, however, falls short of the ideals of sanctity which he might seem at first glance to have achieved by his righteous condemnation of the world in which he lived. To understand him, and to discover weaknesses in his approach to the evils which he sought to remove, it may be helpful to summarize the problems which existed in the Church under the two popes who seem to have aroused his indignation.

Innocent VIII became pope in 1494. History depicts him as a weak pope, who owed his election at the age of 52 to the favor of the future Pope Julius II, who was at the time unable to further his own candidacy. Affable, but irresolute, Innocent was neither an edifying churchman nor a capable administrator. He strove honestly to measure up to the demands of his office, after a scandalously irregular youth which, unfortunately, did not disqualify him for the papacy. His policy of pursuing peace and exhorting Christian statesmen to effect social reform was commendable, but he was not

the one to inspire others by his own example. It was the period of the Renaissance, when secular princes surrounded themselves with splendor, and Cardinals were thinking of themselves too much as



princes of the Church, and as responsible more for the encouragement of the arts and sciences than for the pastoral care of souls.

**IN HIS DEATH** Innocent VIII afforded greater example of virtue than had his life. He is said to have exhorted the Cardinals to find a successor who would do more for the Church than he had been able to do. His wish was not fulfilled. Cardinal Rodrigo Borgia, who became the next pope under the name of Alexander VI (1492-1503), proved to be anything but a happy choice. Born in Spain, he studied law at Bologna, afterwards serving 35 years as chief administrative official in the Roman Curia. He was 60 years old when he took office. His maternal uncle, Cardinal Alfonso Borgia, who was 77 when he became pope as Callixtus III in 1456, immediately promoted his nephew to the college of Cardinals, at the age of 25.

Any account of the pontificate of Alexander VI should include the record of his positive contributions to the Church and to the world of his time. In the character of a prince rather than that of a pope, Alexander VI was active, intelligent, hard-working and liberal. However, dishonestly, he succeeded in restoring public order and fiscal stability within the papal states. At the same time, his weaknesses were all too evident. He was licentious and passionate. His numerous

offspring, born of several mistresses, became inordinate objects of his concern. His daughter, Lucrezia Borgia, by Vannozza dei Cattanei, affords a pitiful example of the corruption of the weak by the strong. Her life was dominated by her father. Surviving him during her third marriage, which turned out happily, she devoted the remainder of her life to charitable works and to the education of her children.

**THE EVIL** influence of Alexander VI was likewise evident in his son, again by Vannozza dei Cattanei, Cesare Borgia. A soldier rather than a churchman, Cesare was the type of the ambitious man who stops at nothing to gain his objectives. In 1497 he was accused by the pope of the murder of his older brother, the Duke of Gandia in Spain. For a time this event seems to have turned the pope toward a more edifying life, but this effect was only temporary. In any event, Cesare renounced his ecclesiastical honors and

became a condottiere, or military leader. He died on a French battlefield in 1507.

Savanorola was not the only advocate of reform during this sad period of church history. If he is better known than many others who protested vigorously against the evils of the Church, it may be because his intemperate zeal moved him to corrective measures which the pope, had as he was, compelled to resist, for the best interest of the Church.

Savanorola was born in Ferrara, in northern Italy, whose prince at the time was Borsio d'Este. As a youth he conceived a strong aversion to the luxurious grandeur of court life, a feeling which was undoubtedly aggravated by an unfortunate romance with the daughter of a neighbor who did not reciprocate his love. Unsuccessful in the study of medicine, Savanorola was moved by a sermon in the nearby town of Faenza to enter the Dominican novitiate at Bologna. Here he seemed to

have found a way of life that was both congenial and fruitful. During his novitiate his talents were recognized. As master of novices he appealed to his charges by his honest denunciation of evil in the Church and by his own exemplary conduct. On the other hand his preaching at Ferrara, his native city, was not well received. In the large city of Bologna, where he had studied, he had only moderate success. He was then sent to the monastery of St. Mark in Florence, where Lorenzo de Medici ruled a community which had become completely secularized. Even the monastery has suffered from the irreligious humanism which had overshadowed the life of the friars.

Little by little Savanorola grew in the conviction that he had been divinely called to save the city of Florence from corruption. He saw in the city the object of the threats of destruction found in the Apocalypse. These thoughts were developed in

his preaching during the latter years of the pontificate of Innocent VIII. It was at Brescia, west of Florence, that he seemed to begin the advance to fame and collapse for which he is known in history.

**AT THIS TIME** he met Pico della Mirandola, one of the outstanding figures of the Italian Renaissance, a member of Lorenzo's de Medici's Platonic Academy. Several of Pico's theses had been condemned by Innocent VIII. He saw in Savanorola a source of help in his opposition to the pope; it was possibly for this reason that he urged Lorenzo de Medici to recall Savanorola to Florence. He was appointed prior of the Dominican convent, but he was by no means disposed to cultivate Lorenzo's favor. Lorenzo was stricken fatally in 1492, and summoned Savanorola to administer the last sacraments. He is said to have refused absolution to Lorenzo because of the prince's unwillingness to restore civil liberties to the people of Florence.

Innocent VIII died in the same year, and was succeeded by Alexander VI. The new pope was at first inclined to favor Savanorola. As his popularity grew, he became bolder in his denunciation of the Church and of the Florentine aristocracy. Many people were attracted by his preaching, and new vocations came to the convent of St. Mark. The situation was complicated by the arrival in Florence of Charles VIII of France, on his way to conquer Naples. This led eventually to the downfall of Piero de Medici, who had succeeded Lorenzo as prince. A republic was formed, and Savanorola became virtually the dictator. His effort to put into effect the reforms which he had so vigorously advocated led to his downfall. The people who had listened to him as he preached became his most violent enemies as he tried to reform their lives by the use of political power. After a bitter struggle, in which the pope was forced to intervene, Savanorola was

put to death by fire. To his credit it is to be said that he remained faithful to the end, receiving the last sacraments and protesting his innocence of guilt.

His last days afford proof of the difficulty of legislating morality by the use of political power. Had he confined his effort to preaching, however vehemently, he would have retained the respect which his personal sincerity deserved. Becoming involved in the political intrigues associated with the abuse of power and position, he drew on himself the punishment which the guilty parties were able to avoid, and forfeited the reward which posterity stood ready to bestow on him as an outstanding preacher and an austere and irreproachable religious.

A following article will consider the evil influence of both the Church and the state on another Florentine, Nicolo Machiavelli, who is commonly regarded as the founder of modern political science.

## Pope Cites Easter's 'Promises, Demands'

**VATICAN CITY (NC)** — Pope Paul VI told a crowd in St. Peter's Square for the Sunday Angelus that Easter holds out great promises for all but makes demands on all.

To celebrate Easter, said the Pope, "means for each in his own conscience and with total commitment to celebrate the marvel of our freedom from the death of sin and our regaining of a lost life by arising with the risen Christ."

Our sharing in these blessings sacramentally, he said, is not always an easy thing. "It demands an internal act of humility, of faithfulness and of courage" which goes against the human tendency toward spiritual

idleness. Easter, he said, is the central event of the year which affects each human being, whether he knows it or not and whether he wants it or not. "It gives a dimension," he went on, to the philosophy of the earth and, for us, a sense to the theology of life.

"Hence we must prepare," he said, "for this central mystery of Christ...which commemorates the redemption of man wrought by Christ and which reflects His mercy and love."

Easter, he went on, is an invitation to participate in the overwhelming economy of grace and salvation which flows from Easter.

**VATICAN CITY (NC)** — Pope Paul VI, showing no signs of the flu he caught recently, appeared to be in good health here March 18 during his first public audience in three weeks.

The Pope told Catholics to take the word "conversion" seriously during Lent.

Lenten conversion, he said, "is an interior turnover, a change of paths, a return to the arms of the Father."

"Think about how difficult it is to modify our way of thinking, our mentality and the inner workings behind our actions," said the Pope.

"But most secret and

deepest personality is involved in this."

He called on Catholics to get "practical conduct, behavior and action in step with an inner revolution of the spirit, without any strident contrasts."

"These are harsh words only for those who refuse to open their hearts to the Lord's voice, only for those who dare move into 'no entry' zones, to use traffic manual language," explained the pontiff.

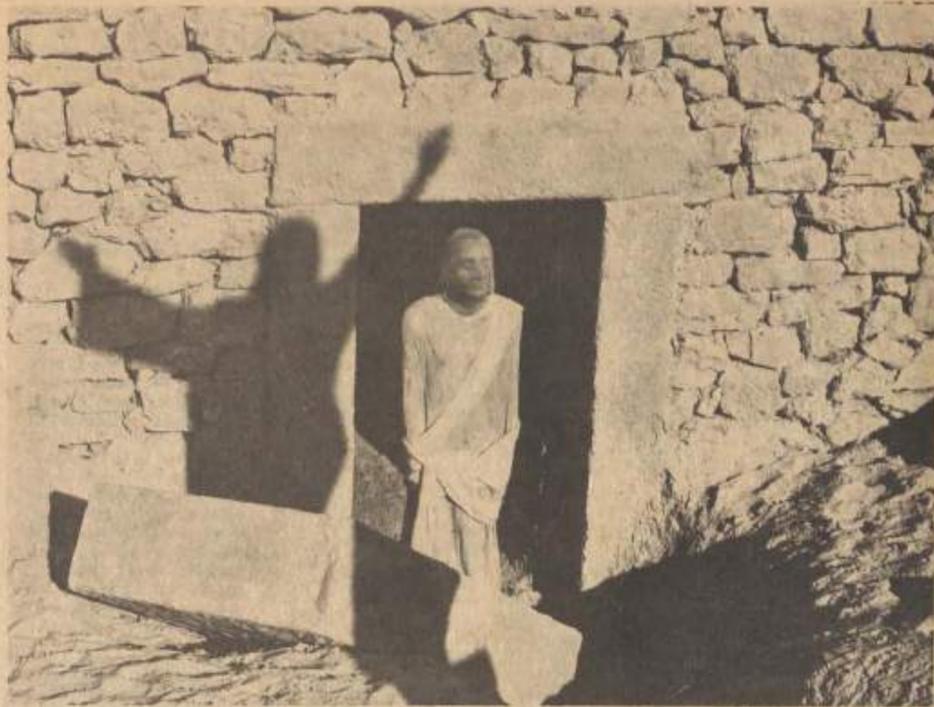
Converted people, said the Pope, "are far distant from the modern concept of permissiveness which in the most provocative ways exalts liberty as license for those who are not yet well tempered and strong."



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Resurrection scene from the controversial 'Jesus of Nazareth' NBC-TV film.

GM Backs Out as Sponsor

Film's Friends, Foes Rush to Pre-Judgment

By NC News Service

Even before its public unveiling, NBC's presentation of "Jesus of Nazareth" stirred widespread controversy, prompting a Vatican official to defend it and its major U.S. sponsor, General Motors, to withdraw its backing.

The six-hour television film is scheduled to be shown April 3, Palm Sunday and April 10, Easter Sunday, from 8 to 11 p.m. EST each night.

Preceding its debut has been what the U.S. Catholic Conference (USCC) Office for Film and Broadcasting termed a "smear campaign" by some fundamentalist Christian groups concerned about the film's portrayal of Christ.

Some of the criticism came from Dr. Bob Jones II, president of Bob Jones University, Greenville, S.C., who

urged people to write the network and General Motors. After reading an interview with director Franco Zeffirelli, Mr. Jones complained that if the film is as the director described it "then it is the most wicked thing ever to be shown on television."

Not so, said Msgr. Pietro Rossano of the Vatican's office for non-Christians, who was one of several Vatican officials consulted by Zeffirelli on the project, which took four years to complete.

In a sharp response to the film's American critics, Msgr. Rossano, a friend of Zeffirelli, defended the film, calling assertions that it downplays Christ's divinity "absurd."

"It is a work of great poetry and faith — a fresco that responds adequately to the Jesus of history and to the Christ of biblical exegesis (the critical interpretation of the Bible)."



ROBERT POWELL, the British actor to portray Jesus in an upcoming NBC-TV film special.

Zeffirelli himself described "Jesus of Nazareth" as more of "an act of witness" than a film on the life of Christ.

At a London press conference March 21 the Italian director said he tried to portray Christ as both God and man.

"I was rebelling against the shrine that had been built around him," he said. "But he can't be caged in by anything. His message has to go straight to our hearts."

But according to Mr. Jones and others, Zeffirelli's message misses the mark. Explained Bob Harrison of Bob Jones University: "When you make Jesus out any less than God himself, then we're certainly not for that."

NBC and General Motors have been deluged with letters reflecting Jones' position, prompting the company to withdraw its sponsorship and the network to mount a publicity campaign to head off criticism of the \$12 million production.

Echoing Msgr. Rossano and Franciscan Father Agnellus Andrew of London's National Catholic Radio and Television Center, the USCC Office for Film and Broadcasting defended "Jesus of Nazareth" as theologically sound.

In one of the few comments based on a full screening of the film, the USCC office said that despite some flaws, "Jesus of Nazareth" is a "traditional and theologically sound, sincere and often emotionally powerful retelling of the Christ story."

The film has been praised by some members of the Jewish and mainstream Protestant community as well.

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, director of interreligious affairs division of the American Jewish Committee called the film a "major breakthrough."

And Nelson Price of the United Methodist media division said the film may lead to more discussion on the origins of the Christian faith.

USCC Media Reviewer Hails 'Jesus' TV Film

Following is the text of a review by the U.S. Catholic Conference Office for Film and Broadcasting on "Jesus of Nazareth," a six-hour television film directed by Franco Zeffirelli. The film will be broadcast locally by WBZ-TV, Channel 4 on NBC April 1 and 10 from 8-11 p.m. each night.

common in most such works. The substance of the film, without any fudging of the issue, is that Christ is the Son of God who performed miracles, died for our sins, and rose from the dead. There is no ambiguity here about the divinity of Jesus who could feed His people with loaves and fishes as well as with His own body and blood. One hopes that the audience of believers who will appreciate this production most will disregard the irresponsible controversy that has been created by a misinformed religious group whose protests have caused the original sponsor to withdraw from the broadcast.

Franco Zeffirelli, best known for his "Romeo and Juliet" several years ago, has tried to find ways to make the life of Christ more real to the contemporary viewer by emphasizing the actualities of the period: the political consequences of Judea as a conquered province; of Rome, the Zealot conspiracies, the practices and customs of Jewish life before the Diaspora. Using John's account as the framework, he has interpolated parts of the other three Gospel writers as well as connective links and background scenes that provide a context for a particular Gospel passage. Some of these, in a script fashioned by Anthony Burgess, among others, are not too convincing

and some are downright irritating, such as placing the words, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," in the mouth of John the Baptist. The apparent reason for such changes is that Zeffirelli decided not to show the direct intervention of God in events that could be shown more understandably in human terms.

THERE ARE OTHER JARRING aspects to this international production, one of which is the polyglot of English dialects that are distracting. The principal reservation for some will be whether the relatively unknown British actor, Robert Powell, is adequate to the role of Jesus. There is an appropriate in-

tensity to his performance and yet he is not quite able to suggest the supernatural power one would associate with the mystery of the incarnation. It is precisely this which is the unique problem of all such dramatizations: no one interpretation can possibly satisfy the individual expectations of all viewers.

The main thing, though, is that "Jesus of Nazareth" is a traditional and theologically sound, sincere and often emotionally powerful retelling of the Christ story. It would be unfortunate if the large audience for whom it was intended should miss it because of an ill-conceived "smear" campaign against it.

There is perhaps nothing more difficult for a filmmaker to do than a dramatization of the life of Christ. Each Christian has grown up with a personal conception of how the Redeemer looked and spoke as well as how the events in the sparsely detailed Gospel accounts took place. Taking up this challenge is a new six-hour production, "Jesus of Nazareth," to be broadcast on NBC-TV in two parts beginning Sunday, April 3, and concluding Easter Sunday, April 10, from 8:00-11:00 p.m. each night.

THE FIRST HALF begins with the betrothal of Joseph and Mary and carries through to the early years of Christ's public ministry in which He taught through parables and action, worked miracles, and gathered His disciples. The second half text Sunday completes the story with such passages as the Sermon on the Mount, the Our Father, the raising of Lazarus

from the dead, the events of Holy Week, and the Resurrection.

As a biblical epic — that form of entertainment intended to be seen by viewers of all faiths and none — this film succeeds very well. It has a large cast of international stars; Anne Bancroft, Ernest Borgnine, Claudia Cardinale, James Earl Jones, Stacy Keach, Laurence Olivier, Anthony Quinn, Ralph Richardson, Rod Steiger, and Peter Ustinov to name only the best known. Even on the small screen, its production values are splendid, as they should be for a project that took four years and over \$12 million to make. All of the attention to period detail and historical background enhances the credibility of the action by achieving a realistic setting for it.

Christians, however, will find a spiritual dimension that is un-



'MOHAMMAD' PREMIER POSTPONED... Premier showings of "Mohammad, Messenger of God" (movie scene, top and during production, bottom) were postponed March 9 as a result of demands by hostage-holding Muslims in Washington, D.C. But showings resumed March 12.

But Not for the Very Young

Film on Mohammed Praised By Catholic Film Office

WASHINGTON (NC)—The movie which helped push members of the Hanafi Moslem sect into a murderous rage was given high marks by the U.S. Catholic Conference's Film and Broadcasting Review for its "sincerity."

The review issued by the USCC's Office of Film and Broadcasting said the film, "Mohammad, Messenger of God," should be of interest to all except the very young.

THAT EVALUATION was not shared by a New York Times movie critic, who called the film "achingly dull," and a "convincing justification of the traditional Islamic hostility to pictorial representation."

Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, head of the small Hanafi Moslem sect, denounced the movie as his group held over 100 hostages here, saying, "We want the picture out of the country."

He called it "a fairy tale...a joke...It's misrepresenting the Moslem faith."

The \$18-million film took eight years to make and, according to producer-director Moustapha Akkad, "I am willing to show this movie to any Moslem, and if they don't like it, I am willing to burn it. If there is any offense, I promise I will burn it."

ANTHONY QUINN, who starred in the film as Mohammed's uncle Hamza, said he felt "like a man who has brought a flower to someone only to have it knocked out of his hand and told he was not supposed to bring flowers."

Moslem teaching forbids any depiction of Mohammed. To comply with that tenet, the film's makers avoided

showing Mohammed, although in some scenes, his sword was shown flashing across the screen.

Black Muslims, with whom the Hanafi sect has been feuding for years, reportedly gave their approval to the film as it was made.

Other Moslem leaders from the Middle East and Africa also approved the film, but some difficulties were reported as it was made.

MOSLEM EXTRAS refused to play the roles of non-Moslems as required in the script, and refused to cooperate in showing a Moslem retreat following one battle scene.

Some Moslems reportedly felt the film was offensive in placing stress upon similarities between Moham-

medanism, Christianity and Judaism.

But the Film and Broadcasting Review called it "better than most such religious epics in showing the revolutionary aspects of this new religion in the context of the times as well as its appeal in itself."

ACCORDING to the review, "Although Mohammed never appears in the film...it is quite enough dramatically to see the effect of his teachings. As an introduction to the source of one of the world's great religions, the film should be of interest to all, although the early scenes of persecution and two battle sequences make it inappropriate for the very young."

The New York Times review by Richard Eder said the movie

generally "botches its opportunities and succumbs to its problems."

Not to show Mohammed is a "grotesque" solution to the problem of Moslem sensibilities, Eder wrote. "But if what we don't see is awkward," he continued, "what we do see is generally worse."

Eder praised the battle scenes saying they showed "a fine balance between the seething mass and individual savagery, with the broad-swords wielded as axes."

He also had high marks for a sequence in which the muezzin calls the Moslem faithful to prayer, calling it "perhaps the only moment of unalloyed power and beauty in the whole film," which lasts three hours.

Radio & Television

SUNDAY, MARCH 27

Insight (TV) — Drama series produced by Paulist Fr. Ellwood Kieser, C.S.P. This morning's play is titled "The Late Great God" (WBZ-TV, Ch. 4 — 2:30 to 3 a.m.; and, repeat 10 to 10:30 a.m.)

The Christophers (TV) — "Signal Zero" (WCVB-TV, Ch. 5 — 6 to 6:30 a.m.)

Catholic Hour (Radio) — Rev. Francis T. McFarland, Director of the Boston Catholic TV Center, will have as his topic "Remember When?" (WBZ — 10:30 AM — 6:30 to 7 a.m.)

Look Up and Live (TV)

— CBS News special on the reconstruction work of Catholic Relief Services in Guatemala after last year's disastrous earthquake which caused 23,000 deaths. (WNAC-TV, Ch. 7 — 6:30 to 7 a.m.)

Mission Church Novena (Radio) — Conducted in the Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Roxbury, by Rev. Joseph Manton, C.S.S.R. (WMEX, 1510 AM — 8 to 8:30 a.m.)

Radio Mass — Offered in the Chapel at the Archbishop's House by priests from St. John's Seminary, Brighton. This Sunday's celebrant will be Rev. Walter J. Edyvean.

(WCOP, 1150 AM — 8:30 to 9:15 a.m.)

TV Mass — Celebrant and preacher, Rev. Cletus Dawson, C.P., of St. Gabriel's Monastery, Brighton. Members of Our Lady of Fatima Guild will assist at the Mass offered in the studios of Channel 7. (WNAC-TV, Ch. 7; and WMTW-TV, Ch. 8 — 9:15 to 10 a.m.)

Lamp Unto My Feet (TV) — Special memorial rebroadcast of "To God Alone Be the Glory," featuring world-renowned organist E. Power Biggs, a Cambridge resident who died recently. (WNAC-TV, Ch. 7 — 11 to 11:30 a.m.)

MONDAY, MARCH 28

Daily TV Mass — Offered in the Chapel at the Archbishop's House for shut-ins of the Greater Boston and Worcester viewing areas. This week's celebrants will be: Rev. John Barrett; Rev. William Kremmell; Rev. K. O'Malley; Rev. Francis J. Gilday, S.J.; and Rev. John Dunne. (WSMW-TV, Ch. 27 — at 12 noon.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 29

Miraculous Medal Novena (Radio) — Conducted in St. Cecilia Church, Back Bay, by the Pastor, Msgr. Vincent J. Mackay. (WUNR, 1600 AM — at 8 p.m.)



**TRULY FREE PEOPLE** . . . "When Jesus came, He preached that belief in Him would bring one to enter the kingdom of God," writes Father McBride. "He brought the Good News-Gospel to the poor, the lonely, the oppressed. He came to liberate the captives, console the lonely, give sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf and mobility to the crippled. Now this is freedom, not slavery." In this illustration by Paul Dessau, Jesus cures a man at the Pool of Bethesda.

## Are We Free To Choose?

By Rev. John J. Castelot

In an age which pays at least lip service to the dignity of the human person, there are many who consider belief in an all-powerful God an affront to one of the most precious elements of that dignity: freedom. A person, it is said, must choose between being really free and being a dumb puppet on a string, subject to every strange whim of the divine Puppeteer. And they can point to many biblical passages which seem to indicate a complete disregard for human freedom on God's part.

**IN THE EXODUS** for instance, we read more than once that Moses' efforts to get his people out of Egypt failed repeatedly because "the Lord made Pharaoh obstinate" (Ex 9:12; 10:20, 27). Why blame the pharaoh if he was not acting freely? But we read even more frequently the simple statement: "Pharaoh, however, was obstinate . . . he became obdurate . . . remained obstinate" (Ex 7:13, 22; 8:11, 15, 28). If God wanted to liberate His people, what sense would it make for Him to work at cross-purposes to Himself?

The more one studies the Bible, even in a moderately serious way, the more one realizes that its authors lived and worked in a world of thought and expression far different from our own. One characteristic of their psychology was a tendency to attribute all effects directly to the primary Cause. It didn't simply rain; God made it rain, and the thunder was His 'voice.' In a pre-scientific age, they were indifferent to secondary causes like meteorological factors. According to these same thought-patterns, it embarrassed them not a bit to say interchangeably that the pharaoh was stubborn and that God hardened his heart.

Living in an age that was also pre-'theological,' they didn't make precise distinctions about divine causality; they made reference to it, rather, with a childlike simplicity. Among the many examples of this trait, the statement about King Saul's fits of melancholy is especially interesting. We read in 1 Sm. 16:14 the following explanation: "The spirit of the Lord had departed from Saul, and he was tormented by an evil spirit sent by the Lord." They knew nothing of neuroses as such; if Saul was increasingly neurotic, as he evidently was, then, this could have been expressed only in terms of an evil spirit sent by God.

attribute evil effects to God. In 2 Sm. 24, for instance, God is said to have become angry with the Israelites and, in His wrath, to have incited David to take a census of the people, an act which, in turn, brings down terrible punishment on king and people alike. The story assumes that since the people belonged to the Lord, only He should know their exact number. But in any event, He is presented as acting strangely. And so, when a later historian retold this story in the period after the Exile, he put it this way: "A satan rose up against Israel, and he enticed David into taking a census of Israel" (1 Chr. 21:1).

When we take into account the peculiarities of Semitic thought and expression in individual passages, and when we read the whole record of God's dealings with humanity, a central truth stands out sharply — God's supreme respect for human freedom. At the beginning of that record, the story of the Temptation and Fall presumes necessarily that human beings are free to accept or reject God's blessings. They are created free and responsible and must live with the consequences of their choices, for good or ill.

The Covenant, that basic expression of God's relations with His people, involved an eminently free choice. The author Deuteronomy pictures Moses as presenting the people the option to choose life or death. Read Dt. 30, 15-20.

When salvation history neared its climax, the actual working out of God's plan hinged on the consent of a young Jewish maiden, who said with consummate freedom: "I am the servant of the Lord. Let it be done to me as you say" (Lk. 1:38). And the Agony in the Garden is a dramatic illustration of the freedom with which Jesus accepted His demanding role in the divine plan. Had He not been free, there would have been no struggle, no agony, no acceptance.



**CONSUMMATE FREEDOM** . . . God's supreme respect for human freedom is evident throughout Scripture, writes Father Castelot. "When salvation history neared its climax, the actual working out of God's plan hinged on the consent of a young Jewish Maiden, who said with consummate freedom: 'I am the servant of the Lord. Let it be done to me as you say.'" This woodcut of the Annunciation, celebrated March 25, is by Colette Pettier. (RNS Photo)

## Does Religious Belief Really Make Us Free?

By Rev. Alfred McBride, O.Praem.

Karl Marx claimed that religious belief enslaved people. It was the opium of the people. It dulled their ambition and prevented them from being full human beings. In particular, the working classes would never try to fight for personal and economic freedom so long as they clung to religious belief which moved them to find pie in the sky since they were not finding much pie on earth.

**FREUD TAUGHT** a similar doctrine. In his mind, religious belief frightened people to the point where they were too scared to act. It filled people with so much fear that they were imprisoned by their anxieties and so they lost their freedom to act. As far as Freud was concerned, religious belief, by inducing excessive guilt, was responsible for the multitude of neurotic obsessions he found in his patients.

These criticisms of religious belief by Marx and Freud possess some validity. They were observing an approach to religious belief that was misguided, far from the kind advised by the Bible and divorced from the loving call asked for by Jesus. They witnessed a religious belief that was wedded to the false idea of an angry God who was presumably loathe to forgive, and a God who apparently was not interested in the earthly happiness and fulfillment of people in this world.

It is for these reasons, among many others, that it was thought by some that religious belief could not help people to move toward personal freedom and fulfillment. According to the wrong view of religious belief, God wanted to keep people as children — and naughty ones at that. Following this erroneous perception, it was thought that God had no interest in the maturing of human beings. He was supposed to exact fearsome obedience which allowed for no individual thinking and permitted no growth in personal judgment.

**WITHOUT A DOUBT** this view of God and religious belief was used to keep people immature, to prevent them from breaking out of the limits of their class or from taking a wholesome, critical view of life. It was meant to herd them together as passive sheep and quell any ambitious desires that might rise in their hearts. Jesus had said that one must become again as a little child to enter the kingdom of heaven. The false view of religious belief misinterpreted this word of Christ to mean that people ought to be childish and not think for themselves.

In actuality, real religious belief means freedom for the human person. Far from wanting us to forget earthly joy and fulfillment, God wants precisely that for us. When God made the first man and woman, He put them in the garden of happiness and fulfillment. Eden was no slave den. God asked Adam and Eve to trust Him and believe in Him so that their fulfillment and hopes would expand and grow. It was their sin — their inability to believe in Him — that brought about their loss of earthly happiness.

It was God who planted in the human heart the desire for personal flowering and growth. Why would genuine belief in Him bring about the opposite? It was God who said that we are made in His image. Is not His image one of beauty, hope, love and freedom? It is unbelief, expressed in an, that produces the loss of earthly happiness here and hereafter. In the life of labeled, there is no pie in the sky — or pie on earth.

**WHEN JESUS** came, He preached that belief in Him would bring one to enter the kingdom of God. He brought the Good News-Gospel to the poor, the lonely, the oppressed. He announced an eternal life that could begin here on earth and be continued in the hereafter. He came to liberate the captives, console the lonely, give sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf and mobility to the crippled. Now this is freedom, not slavery. Belief in Him caused freedom in the believer.

Jesus treated people like adults and expected them to act that way. At no time did He try to compel, force or intimidate the persons to whom He preached and spoke. He, the Son of God, reversed the image of God in all those whom He met. He wanted to give people the thrill of experiencing freedom. He gave them space in which to move and grow. He knew how to make people understand that God's main interest in them was in their personal good and happiness. God was always loving and forgiving and ready to help people overcome obstacles. Jesus promised freedom from sin and guilt and hopelessness. Real religious believers know this. They are the truly free people in this world.

## Go in Peace to Love and Serve

By Rev. Joseph M. Champlin

As a youngster I remember jumping up from the table after I had finished my meal, eager to run off and play with friends. A stern parental voice quickly ordered me back down in the chair and suggested that I first asked to be excused. When this ritual had been discharged, I was permitted to leave, sent away on my mission of pleasure.

**LEAVING MASS EARLY** without cause bears a resemblance to the rude, self-centered action of an immature child.

The liturgy's concluding rite, extremely brief and to the point, serves as our formal "leave-taking," so to speak, in which we thank our host, the Lord, receive God's blessing and are sent forth with a particular task or mission to accomplish.

"The Lord be with you," the priest's greeting at the start of this section has a multiple meaning. It indicates this is a distinct portion of the celebration quite separate from, although connected with the preceding elements. The greeting, in addition, reminds us, as it did when Mass began, we have God within us through grace. However, it recalls we now have the additional presence of

**ONE CAN DISCERN**, however, the growth of a certain reluctance to

### AMATEUR PHOTO CONTEST For Adults (18 and over)

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Use this entry blank or one of your own. But make sure the information is complete and on each individual entry. Mail entries to: Know Your Faith Editor, The Pilot, 29 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02110. See details of contest printed on page 8 in The Pilot issue of February 11.



### The Trust Trap

dolores curran

talks with parents

"Don't you trust me?" How often do we hear this from budding and blooming adolescents? As familiar as it is, it usually catches the parent in mid-authority. Our first reaction tends to be defensive. In "Of course, we trust you. It's just that . . ." and we mumble things about earlier broken trust or not trusting their friends.

**WE DISLIKE FACING THE QUESTION** itself. Do we trust them? Sometimes yes, other times no. Whichever, we need to prepare ourselves to deal with the inevitable trust trap.

It's often used to make parents feel guilty for setting a rule or demanding a standard. When we say, "Come home right after the dance," and the youth reacts with "What's the matter, don't you trust me?", we should be confident enough of our loving parenthood to say, "That's another question. I want you home right after the dance, because . . ." and state the reasons.

Sometimes, we simply have to respond to the question honestly. "I'm not sure I do trust you as this but I'd like to, so maybe if you keep this rule a few times, we won't need it in the future."

But the best way to deal with the trust trap is to turn it around. How often do young people refuse to trust their parents? When we set a rule and our motivation is questioned, the youngster is revealing a basic distrust of us. He presumes the rule is set for our convenience, not his protection.

A common example is when we set a rule regarding use of the car and we hear, "Oh, don't worry, I'm not going to wreck your precious car." At this point it's perfectly reasonable for the parent to react with, "Don't you trust me? Don't you believe me when I say I'm concerned for your safety?"

Or when we limit a friendship and our teenager says, "Don't you trust me?" we should feel free to respond, "And you don't trust me if you don't think I'm genuinely interested in your welfare. Why don't you trust me in this?"

**FAMILY TRUST IS A PRECIOUS COMMODITY**, not a charge to be flung about idly. If we get emotionally upset and defensive when we hear it from our offspring, we're cheapening it. Even though we may be angry inside, it's preferable to react calmly to the issue, dealing with the situation at hand rather than the question of trust.

Then — and this is an important follow-up — we should deal with the question of trust at a later time, not forgetting it until the next outburst of "Don't you trust me?" Perhaps a couple of days after the incident, the parent can bring up the idea of trust. "Remember when you said I didn't trust you the other day? Do you really think I don't?"

Many parents don't trust their children enough. Others trust them far too much. It's hard to know where to draw the line and, as always, we talk the tightrope between extremes.

But sadder than the parent who occasionally misjudges trust in his child is the parent who caves in at the charge, "You don't trust me." This child is using the trust trap as a device to get his way. He plays on his parents' uncertainty in setting standards. Ironically, the question itself betrays lack of trust in the parent. He is manipulating his parents in a way that is demeaning to both himself and his parents because he wants to be able to trust them to be parents.

### young world

tom lennon

### Feelin' Free?



The Pepsi commercial loudly sings the joys of "feelin' free." But many are the times we can't even begin to sing that tune. On a cold Sunday morning when you're delivering papers before dawn, or at school when assignment after assignment is piled on you, you may feel more like a Roman slave.

#### FEELIN' FREE? Phooey!

The question of freedom gets really sticky when we turn to the Bible. What are we to make of these words of St. Paul: "Freedom is what we have — Christ has set us free! Stand, then, as free men, and do not allow yourselves to become slaves again" (Galatians 5: 1)? Is anybody really all that free?

Some parts of the Bible even seem to say that God completely disregards man's freedom. These passages require lengthy explanations of what the Jewish writers thought about God and man. Many more passages, however, proclaim man's freedom. The story of Adam and Eve, for instance, is about a free choice.

God's whole plan for saving mankind rested on the free consent of our blessed Mary, who said to the angel, "I am the servant of the Lord. Let it be done to me as you say" (Lk. 1: 38). And on the night before Jesus died, He had to wrestle with a terrible choice — because He was free. If He had not been free to turn from the morrow's death, He would not have had to agonize over His decision.

Christ's Word and Body in our hearts because of the liturgy.

The priest's blessing dates back to the 12th or 13th centuries. It reads "May almighty God bless you," not us, which seems to have developed recently among some celebrants. This invocation by the leader of worship who formally asks the Lord's benediction upon the congregation before him may now be expanded by one of 20 solemn blessings or 28 prayers over the people. Our experience shows that the priest's proper inflection and suitable pause gives the community sufficient awareness of when to respond, "Amen."

**THE THREE** possible dismissals include the double notion of end and beginning. "The Mass is ended," but now we "go in peace," set forth "in the peace of Christ," and seek "to love and serve the Lord." Those texts are either exact restorations from ancient Mass formulas or a combination of scriptural and early liturgical phrases.

Our term Mass, of course, comes from the Latin, "Ita, missa est." "Go it is over or completed or finished." That literal translation, nevertheless, does not quite convey the full meaning. The elements of dismissal and even mission are also present. These concepts have been made ex-

plicit in the present Roman Missal's three formulas.

The celebrant kisses the altar as a farewell gesture, just as he greeted that same holy table representing Christ when he first entered the sanctuary.

The Liturgy should flow over into our lives afterwards. "To love and serve the Lord" certainly means to love and serve Christ in our neighbor.

The celebrant can make a fine start in that direction by standing at the main entrance of the church after Mass and greeting his people as they file out.

**A COFFEE**, cookie and conversation hour in an adjoining church or school hall also helps to link Sunday worship with the congregation's personal worlds.

Finally, in what I predict will become standard practice throughout the United States within a decade, designated lay persons, after Mass, could carry the Eucharist to those confined at home. Sharing the scriptural readings, homily and parish bulletin with these sick persons, praying by their side, distributing the sacred host to them, and visiting with such often unvisited people surely is a perfect way "to love and serve the Lord."

**CORNER** by Clark Booth  
**SPORTS**  
**Baseball's 'New Era' Seen**  
**Risky, Devious & Desperate**



Dispatches from the South and the reports of travelers who have returned, hint uneasily on the trends of baseball's new era. The old rituals are still observed, but the mood is different. The good old boys of baseball are discovering grave uncertainties along the Yellow Brick Road.

They still bend down and touch their toes the same old lazy way and chat dreamily of the summer fantasies ahead, but some of the spirit is gone. There is great fear of the effect of the colossal monies so casually showered on these fragile heroes.

Will the center fielder plugging his way along a cushy \$1.6 million arrangement run into the centerfield wall for the ball when the occasion requires? It is doubtful.

And what of the pitcher, who is peevish because he couldn't renegotiate his contract to equal what they are giving good old lefty a few lockers away? Would you give him the ball and say, "Go get him, Screwball," when you get to a game you gotta win?

Then there's the case of Oscar, whose contract calls for a plush bonus if he drives in 100 runs. So around about mid-season you decide that the team would be better off if Oscar batted second instead of fourth; only they'll be hell to pay and you know it. So you don't.

Worst of all, is the matter of Cadric, who is unsigned and stands to lose maybe \$2 million if he buses a knee trying to break up a double play at second. What on earth do you do with him?

Baseball folks, a pathologically suspicious lot to begin with, are utterly in a lather trying to deal with these imponderables. The ascent of money, gradual but persistent the last decade, long ago withered the comfortable notions of how people play and ought to be used. The epic free agent payoffs of last November shattered what was left of those notions.

Veterans are in trouble. With a gun at their heads, the owners will sign a Bill Lee to a multi-year contract for \$135,000 a year. But if he begins to fade, he's gone fast. Off what he's done, Lee deserves a chance to prove he's had it. A few years back he would get it. But with so much doubt about his arm, there is presently a great rush to damp him.

The Red Sox have already tried to trade Lee to the White Sox in a package for left-handed pitcher Ken Brett and Dave Hamilton. Also included in that package is Rick Miller, who is, of course, unsigned.

Teams are not going to mess with the Millers. Capable as he may be,

Miller is adjudged 'not worth the trouble' under the game's new deal.

Rebuffed by the White Sox in the 'Lee-Breit' proposal, the Red Sox have turned around and offered Miller in a package to Milwaukee for third baseman Don Money. They will dispose of him one way or another. And there's more.

While waiting for the Milwaukee matter to jell, the Red Sox have begun to make a pitch for Oakland pitcher Mike Torrez and have offered both Lee and Miller along with other assorted sorts. They rather hope that Charlie Finley will continue to strip-mine his team and will drop some goodies on them before he folds.

Teams have been coming to the Red Sox trying to unload their problems. The Cubs tried to pawn off batting champ Bill Madlock, a superior young hitting talent who is seeking a fortune. The Cubs wanted Jim Rice. The Red Sox offered Rick Wise, Butch Hobson and Miller. So the Cubs deal with the Giants instead.

Boston could have had Dodger Pitcher Don Sutton a week ago. Sutton is not a likeable fellow. But he is an excellent pitcher. He is playing out his option and Boston is one of only three or four places he is willing to go.

The Red Sox made the now familiar offer of the Wises and Millers, etc., but the Dodgers demanded Rice. So no deal.

In case you missed the point, Rice's appeal extends beyond his enormous promise. He is signed and sealed for three more years, which is as secure as a player gets these days.

That is the game they are all playing these days — and most awkwardly, too. They are all trying to harness sufficient talent and bind it long enough for a quick stab at the top. Never before has there been such a drive to play for today and forget about tomorrow.

It is a risky, complicated, devious, desperate game. And it is only going to get worse.

**Nonverbal Communication Workshop**

A Nonverbal Communication Workshop, sponsored by the Intercommunity Retirement Board, Inc., will take place at Aquinas Junior College in Newton on Saturday, March 26, 1977.

The program will begin with registration at 9 a.m. and present a variety of speakers throughout the day. Registration is available at the door on the day of the Workshop on space available, first-come basis. There is a \$5.00 fee per person. (Bring your own lunch).

**Rich Girl**

Chorus:

You're a rich girl and you've gone too far, 'cause you know it don't matter anyway.  
You can rely on the ole man's money.  
You can rely on the ole man's money.  
It's a — girl, and its gone too far, and you know it don't matter anyway, money won't get you too far.

Don't you know that it's wrong to take what is given you.  
So far gone, on your own, that you can get along, you can try to be strong, but you'll never be strong.

Repeat Chorus

High and dry out of the rain,  
It's so easy to hurt others when you can't feel pain.  
Don't you know love can't grow 'cause there's too much to give and you'd rather love for the thrill of it all.

Repeat Chorus

Written by Daryl Hall  
101 Chittopgoh Music, Inc.  
BMI (1976)

**Wealthy Feel Money Can Control Life**

By The Dameans

Years ago there was a regular TV series called "The Millionaire" in which an extremely wealthy man amused himself by giving people an anonymous gift of a million dollars just to see what it would do for their lives. The results were very entertaining, but often tragic. All of the problems as well as the possibilities of wealth showed up in these people's lives. While most people work tirelessly for wealth, they are not always aware of its potential dangers. Many of these dangers are pointed out in this latest hit by Daryl Hall and John Oates, entitled "Rich Girl."

"Don't you know love can't grow 'cause there's too much to give and you'd rather live for the thrill of it all."

IT IS THIS last danger of false independence that led Jesus to begin his sermon on the Mount with "Blessed are the poor in spirit, the reign of God is theirs." Money, of itself, is not evil, but when it keeps a person from recognizing his dependence on God by allowing God to reign over his heart, it is certainly a killing thing. When we give in love, we create a need for others and for God. Then we experience real wealth — a love that calls us to growth and life.

THIS SONG has an intensity that springs from frustrated anger over a relationship destroyed by wealth. The singer points to the first danger when he describes the rich girl as "wrong to take what is given you." The primary problem with wealth is that it often breeds a sense of greed that only wants to take or grab. The more it has, the more it wants. This is true of everything it touches, including people. The singer here finds the rich girl only taking, so he feels used and unable to reach her or even satisfy her possessive hunger.

The greed which can accompany wealth may also create an insensitivity that leaves the person isolated. The singer has obviously felt these effects because he accuses the rich girl of being "high and dry out of the rain." She cannot share his struggle and so cannot share his joy. Life comes too easily and human suffering means little. "It's so easy to hurt others when you can't feel the pain." If she cannot feel this pain, then they have no chance of sharing.

Because of the isolation it can create, wealth also gives an illusion of independence. The wealthy person can come to feel that through their money, they can control all of life, even people's reactions. This gives a sense of power and the illusion that they need little or nothing from anyone. If they fall victim to this trap, then love becomes a power play rather than a personal investment. The real cost of loving is not money, but the giving of oneself with the risk of being rejected. Riches can impair that kind of giving because it tempts the owner to deal only with those things that can be purchased. The singer has to cry out,



**JOB DAY AHEAD . . .** The first advisory board of the Catholic Career Council met with Cardinal Medeiros to discuss the first annual Parochial High School Job Interview Day. It will be held at St. Gregory's High School, Dorchester, on Thursday, April 14 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. From left to right are Thomas Dorney, director of career education of Cathedral High School; Sam Graniter, executive director, Catholic Career Council; Cardinal Medeiros; Brother Gerald D. Meegan, S.D.B., principal, Don Bosco High School; Sister Barbara Fioridan, S.N.D., St. Mary, Cambridge; and Sister Bernadette Louise Cunningham, S.N.D., Notre Dame Academy, Hingham.

**Dr. Mayer To Speak at Regis**

Jean Mayer, President of Tufts University, renowned nutritionist, and Boston Globe columnist, will be speaking Tuesday, March 29 at 8:00 p.m. in the Regis College Student Center, 235 Wellesley Street, Weston, on the topic "Providing Food For the World."

Dr. Mayer, who became the tenth president of Tufts University in July, 1976, is well known for his research on the mechanism of regulation of food intake. He has published numerous scientific papers, articles and books on issues of nutrition and world health

and has had an active role in calling the nation's attention to the nutritional problems of the poor and aged. A member of several United Nations health organizations concerned with international world food problems, Dr. Mayer led a mission to wartime Biafra in 1969.

Born in Paris, Dr. Mayer served in the French army during World War II before returning to his studies in physiological chemistry at Yale in 1958 and at the Sorbonne in 1960. He was a member of the Harvard University faculty from 1959-1976, where he lec-

tured on nutrition and the history of Public Health, before joining Tufts.

Dr. Mayer is speaking as part of the Regis College Spring Cultural Series. The event is free and open to the public. For more information call (617) 893-1820, Ext. 261.

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On the Boards

# Great Gershwin

By J. Paul Marcoux  
It is sometimes nearly as difficult to decide why a particular production works well as it is to decide why it does not work well. With the Houston Grand Opera production of *Porgy and Bess* now at the Colonial, everything works so well that the difficulty is even harder to pin-point. Brilliantly directed and beautifully sung, *Porgy and Bess* is very nearly flawless. It is most assuredly one of the highlights of the current Boston season.

To their everlasting credit the producers of this spectacular work have restored it to its original dimensions. It was written as opera, and in this production it is again an opera. Since then, and including its original production in 1935 (also at the Colonial, by the way), *Porgy and Bess* has been bowdlerized, adapted, edited and otherwise mangled, usually for commercial reasons, and often to come closer to what producers thought the

American public would accept in the "musical comedy" tradition. Now, at last, this magnificent Gershwin classic can be seen and heard as its producers intended it to be seen and heard.

One of the most dazzling aspects of the show is that everyone in it is so damn good. Clamma Dale gives a stunning performance of the fascinating Bess but one gets the feeling that several members of the ensemble would also be excellent. In fact, it is this permuting sense of excellence that gives the show its lustre.

Jack O'Brien had directed with a superb sense of pace and timing and with a marvelous visual sense. Unlike many stage directors of opera, he has allowed the musical demands of the piece (formidable though they are) to affect neither his stage pictures nor his pace. This work is beautifully coordinated, has a fine set by Robert Randolph, and thanks to Andrew Meltzer's

meticulous conducting, is a joy to hear.

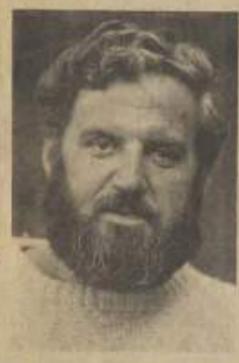
Although the vocal demands of the opera necessitate alternating the principals, I hope you get to see and hear Donnie Ray Albert as Porgy. He turns in a mesmerizing performance both vocally and dramatically. No less a pleasure is Larry Marshall as Sportin' Life and Wilma Shakesnider as Serena.

Because of the extravagant production costs, tickets for *Porgy and Bess* are not cheap, but my hat's off to the Colonial for providing one of the most enjoyable evenings in the theatre imaginable.

Go!

### FAMILY FIGHTS

DENVER (NC) — "Physical violence occurs between family members more often than it occurs between any other individuals or in any other setting except for wars and riots," according to a study conducted for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



**B. C. ALUMNI POETS . . .** On March 31, next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, three Boston College alumni will read from their own poetry in the continuing series of Humanities Lectures. The readings may be heard in McGuinn Auditorium on the Chestnut Hill campus, free of charge. Left to right: Rev. Francis Sullivan S.J., Assistant Professor of Theology at Boston College; Brendan Galvin, '60, Associate Professor of English at Central Connecticut State College and John Vernon '65, Associate Professor of English at SUNY, Binghamton. The Humanities Series is now in its 20th season.

### 'Miracle Workers' Offered Apr. 1-3 at Fontbonne

Fontbonne Academy, Milton, Dramatic Society is presenting "The Miracle Worker," a play by William Gibson recounting the early life of Helen Keller and her teacher Annie Sullivan.

The play will be presented April 1, 2 and 3 at 8 p.m. in the Academy Theatre.

PAPUA, N.G. — The 33rd nation to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican during the pontificate of Pope Paul VI.

### Psalm Concert At B.C.

The University Chorale of Boston College, under the direction of Dr. Alexander Pelouquin, presents "A Concert of Psalms," a program of short classical and contemporary pieces. Works performed will be psalms by Mozart, Gluck, Schubert, Brubeck, Pelouquin, and many others.

The performance will be held on March 26, at 8:15 p.m., in McElroy Commons on the main campus of Boston College. Tickets are \$1.00 for BC students and \$3.00 general admission, available at the BC Ticket Booth in McElroy Commons or by calling 969-0100, extension 4305.

### Affirmation House To Calif.

Rev. Thomas A. Kase, Executive Director, has announced that a second residential center of the House of Affirmation will open mid-April in Monterey, California, just 13 miles outside of San Francisco. Monterey California will be the fourth foundation of the House of Affirmation. Presently, there are centers in Whitinsville, Boston and our European Branch is located in Birmingham England.



'STATIONS' . . . Rev. Cyril Schweinberg, C.P., Director of the Passionist Radio-Television Center, West Springfield, will give reflections on each Station of the Cross before Berj Zamkochian, Boston Symphony Organist, plays Dupre's "Stations of the Cross." Sunday, March 27 at 7 p.m. in St. Gabriel's Church, Brighton. Mr. Zamkochian will play the work on an Allen Digital Computer Organ made available for the occasion by the manufacturer. There are no tickets required; admission is free, but an offering will be accepted.

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# WORD and WORSHIP

BY REV. RICHARD BUTLER

## Poetry and Language

Vernacular in the liturgy has been with us in the western church for more than a decade now and we can sometimes forget the scene we left behind. For so many centuries as other crises gained the attention of the Church, Latin prevailed — a symbol of unity among Latin Rite Catholics yet equally symbolic of a distance between liturgy and people.

Vernacular in the liturgy after such an absence filled many vacuums. For in the distance of foreign language, people supplied on their own much that now was to be supplied by the vernacular. Language — foreign or vernacular — serves functions beyond the immediate transfer of messages for word. Thus with the change to vernacular questions surfaced. They

surfaced at the level of international commissions where official texts were prepared, in the music halls where songs were composed, in the rectories where prayers of the faithful were prepared, and among all the people who now shared in prayer in their own language.

A constant question in this process — a question not yet resolved by all after a decade of vernacular — is the poetic dimension of language. Was the distance of the Latin simply in the language being liturgical? The question had obvious arenas which we have all visited, e.g., the debate of *these* and *thine* versus *you* and *your*. What can escape our attention is how many other arenas there are where this same question must be worked out among the people.

For some the urgency to make liturgy relevant encourages a language so prosaic as to strip it of its very function of communicating the Mystery with beauty and art. For others the majesty of the act of worship encourages a language so distant as never to touch the people here below who celebrate that worship.

In truth the poetry demanded of liturgical language is not a measure of distance or antiquity or stylized form. The poetry is rather an effective use of that powerful reality of language itself as symbol. The words and phrases must always be relevant to the lives which we bring to liturgy yet always artistically invitational to the process of the Mystery of faith. The Roman style of liturgical language provides a clue in this regard with its brevity, simplicity and directness.

Neither with words so distant as to be beyond reach nor words so multiplied as to frustrate the rising of the spirit, the poetry of liturgy must always be attuned to the measure of the act of worship and the person of the worshiper.

Our task is to bring this style to our own participation. And in this task we must review this past decade of vernacular — noting in a special way such arenas as the texts of our songs, the formula of our prayers of the faithful, the commentaries to the scriptures, etc.

Simply translating phrases into the language of the people is not enough. The art of poetry must intervene and lead this process to a translation of lives into the Mystery of faith.



## Life Lines

"Look, I will send you the prophet Elijah before the great and terrible day of the Lord comes. He will reconcile fathers to sons and sons to fathers."  
Malachi 3:23-24

The generation gap is nothing new! Some 24 centuries ago the prophet recognized it as being a problem so serious it could destroy the world.

Elijah is associated with Passover, the Festival of Freedom which begins this year on April 3. If we could take a step toward reconciling young and old, parents and children, perhaps we could hasten Elijah's arrival to announce "the day of the Lord," the ultimate age of freedom for all humanity.

Contributed by Rabbi Martin D. Chary Temple Emeth Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Produced by INTERFAITH BIBLE READING, INC. (PILOT Drawing by Gerard P. Rooney)

## OBITUARIES

**SR. MARIE** Stanislaus Curran of St. Mary of the Woods, Indiana (March 9). Funeral at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Indiana. Sr. Marie served as a local Superior at St. Rose, Chelsea.

**COPPENRATH, Mary M.** (Lanshan) of Dorchester (March 15). Funeral at St. Margaret's for the wife of the late Leonard A.; mother of June M., May L. Conway, Leonard H., Joanne P. Rooney, James F. and Sr. Margaret A. Coppenrath, S.C.H. of Jamaica Plain; sister of Alvin L. DiNatali, Marguerite Silva, Evelyn Piotrowski and the late Henry Lanshan.

**DONELAN, Patrick J.** of Dorchester (March 10). Funeral at St. Peter's for the husband of Bridget (Killeen); father of Mary Hutchings, Brother Bertrand of Xavierian Brothers, Shrewsbury, Peter, and Nancy Hurley.

**GILLIGAN, Charles P.** of Medford (March 10). Funeral at St. Joseph's for the brother of Edward T., Mary, Teresa

and Sr. Helene Gilligan, O.C.D., Carmelite Monastery, Lovette, Penn.

**KITTREDGE, Owen J.** of Milton (March 13). Funeral at St. Mary of the Hills for the husband of the late Julia A. (McCarthy); father of Owen J., Sr. Mary Owen, Sisters of Mercy, Cumberland, R.I. and Mrs. Archie (Rita) Cataldi.

**O'CONNOR, Dennis F.** of Winthrop (March 9). Funeral at St. John the Evangelist for the husband of Frances M. (Sterner); father of Frank D. O'Connor and Margaret T. Hopper; brother of John P., Mary C., the late Rev. Michael O'Connor, former Pastor, St. Patrick's, Lynn and Margaret V. O'Connor.

**RIORDAN, Nora** (Fleming) of Somerville, formerly of Charlestown (March 11). Funeral at Rosary Home Chapel for the wife of the late John J.; mother of Sr. Rose of the Assumption of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

**SHEEHAN, Cornelius** of Brockton (Feb. 23). Funeral at St. Margaret's Brockton for the son of the late William and Nora (Lucey); brother of Jeremiah, William and Sr. Mary Kathleen, S.C.N., and the late John and Nellie Sheehan.

## Italians To Observe Ascension Thursday

ROME (NC) — Ascension Thursday will henceforth be Ascension Sunday in Italy.

In an official decree issued by the Italian Bishops' Conference, the feast of the Ascension and two other major holy days — Epiphany and Corpus Christi — will be celebrated on Sunday in the future.

The move is part of Church efforts to reduce the number of holy days of obligation, being made in conjunction with Italian government efforts to increase production by cutting back on worker holidays.

In largely Catholic Italy many civil holidays are tied to religious holy days.

The conference also decided that two other feasts which until recently were celebrated as civil holidays will no longer be holy days of obligation. They are the feasts of St. Joseph, March 19, and St. Peter and Paul, June 29.

## Catholic U. Plans Workshop on Music

Liturgical Music composers C. Alexander Pelouquin and Tom Parker will conduct a music workshop at The Catholic University of America June 24 — 26 presenting a balance of organ and guitar in the programming of parish liturgy. The workshop will attend to technique and repertoire as it explores the pastoral needs of music and liturgy and suggests practical steps in the integration of organ and guitar in parish liturgy.

For further information, contact the director of The Center for Pastoral Liturgy, Rev. Richard J. Butler, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064 — telephone 202-635-9230.



**ARCH ST. SPEAKER ...** The Day of Recollection for Sisters will be held at St. Anthony Shrine, Saturday, April 2. The opening conference will be at 10:30 a.m. Hot luncheon is served. The concluding exercise finishes by 2:30 p.m. The speaker will be Fr. Louis Canino, O.F.M., pastor of St. Joseph Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Fr. Louis studied at St. Bonaventure University, Catholic University and Boston State. For several years Fr. Louis was on the staff of St. Anthony Shrine. The topics for the conferences are: "What Happened to the 'Hundred-fold'?" and "Is Our Present Religious Life — the Gospel Life?" Those planning to attend are asked to phone the Shrine at 542-6440, or write Fr. Eugene Honan, O.F.M., by Wednesday, March 30.

## PROPAGATION of the FAITH

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## Some Positive Steps For Mission/Vocations

The Bishops of Pakistan in a recent pastoral letter declared 1977 "Vocations Year."

The pastoral stresses that support of vocations is a matter of continuing concern for all and the letter makes some suggestions for "positive" action.

An excerpt from the pastoral follows:

The promotion of vocations deserves our attention always. It is a matter of particular satisfaction and a grace of God that we have begun to feel this question acutely, and, in some dioceses, priests themselves have met to discuss the situation.

The priesthood and religious life are both essential in the Church, not simply for the sanctification of those who are called, but for the very life of the Church itself, inasmuch as, through them, the mission of grace and salvation is continued in a special manner. Without them, the Church in any nation cannot really be considered established.

We in Pakistan have noted with satisfaction that vocations to the priesthood and religious life were coming up among our faithful. The number of local priests was increasing, and sisters could already be counted by the hundreds. For this, we must be thankful and bless the Lord. But conditions at the moment are not as bright as they were some years ago. The number of priests is far too small for the life of the Church, and their increase is much too slow; students in seminaries and juniorate orders are too few; vocations to the sisterhood also seem to face a period of crisis.

What can we do positively in such a situation?

1) Let 1977 be 'vocations Year' — which means that, in the first place,

you must pray, and pray sincerely, for vocations — not only in 1977 but always.

2) You pray for us priests already. Pray harder for us to be faithful, both to God and to you.

3) Let there be a direct personal assistance inspired by faith and love to enable young men and women to discover the call of God in their lives. Do not be afraid to take the initiative and broach the subject to young people. During the year 1977, let 'vocations' be the subject of preaching in general, and especially in retreats, youth camps, special meetings, conventions and other religious gatherings — and in these a positive approach should be made for the promotion of vocations.

4) Vocations are often inspired by good examples. Our homes, therefore, including clergy and religious homes, should be full of charity and love, and free of criticism and disunity.

5) Vocations are not nurtured in circumstances of ease and comfort, but require discipline and self-denial. A soft, humid atmosphere is not good for any salt, even the 'salt of the earth.'

6) The priesthood and religious life are not a life of ease or social elevation. They are to be a life of generous and selfless service. Pray therefore that priests and religious may live up to their vocation, and that the accusation of St. Gregory the Great to his priests may not be leveled at us, that 'the priests are many, but the laborers are few.'

### NEW PERPETUAL MEMBERS

The following have been enrolled as Perpetual Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith: Margaret and John Moran and Family; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Sherry and Family; Catherine F. Verry; Margaret Duggan.

## For the "Good News"

Dear Msgr. Connell,

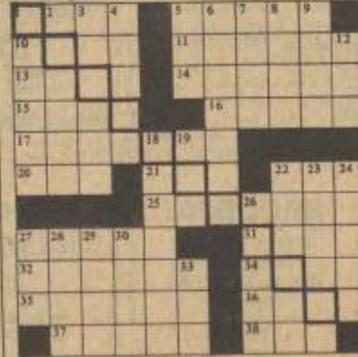
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

• BY DAVID KRAEHNBUHL

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ACROSS                       | DOWN                                 |
| 1. Foot atop                 | 1. Peruvian pack animals             |
| 5. Religious pictures        | 2. Those in for 999 years            |
| 10. The carpenter stretches  | 3. Successful at hide-and-seek       |
| # (Is 44:13)                 | 4. Cats                              |
| 11. Recipients of major      | 5. NY subway                         |
| Pauline letter               | 6. Paul preached here                |
| 13. Associate (abbr.)        | 7. Hearing this as a good            |
| 14. Russian dance            | # (1 Kgs 20:33)                      |
| 15. Do you think _____ words | 8. Back of neck                      |
| substitute for strategy      | 9. Break suddenly                    |
| # (2 Kgs 18:20)              | 12. St. in 38 across                 |
| 16. Clumsy                   | 18. Power                            |
| 17. A fool and his money     | 19. That all may be _____ (Jn 17:21) |
| parted                       | 22. Slow movements                   |
| 20. Direction                | 23. Their hearts melted away in      |
| 21. Industrious insect       | their _____ (Pa 107:26)              |
| 22. 33 1/3 platters          | 24. Puncture sound                   |
| 25. Nods again               | 25. McDonald refrain                 |
| 27. Messiah                  | 27. Converse (colloq.)               |
| 31. Eye part; flower         | 28. Prestigious British school       |
| 32. Ready for war            | 29. The Lord is Lord of all          |
| 34. Hen fruit                | # (Rom 10:12)                        |
| 35. Australian marsupial     | 30. _____ et orbi, papal blessing    |
| 36. Inventory list (abbr.)   | 33. Ways.                            |
| 37. _____ and West Berlin    |                                      |



**OUR TRUE GOAL**  
"I am racing to grasp the prize if possible, since I have been grasped by Christ" (Philippians 3:12). Thus Paul compares himself to a runner in a race toward a splendid goal. Paul's description of the goal (Philippians 3:14) appears in the puzzle diagram in the diagonal row of squares from upper left to lower right outlined with heavy lines.

Puzzle's Solution Appears Next Week

## NECROLOGY

- MARCH 25**  
Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, 1912  
Rev. William T. Curry, 1925  
Rev. Mark J. Sullivan, 1932  
Rev. John Sheahan, C.M., 1973
- MARCH 26**  
Rev. Manuel Tavares, O.F.M., 1972
- MARCH 27**  
Rev. Virgil H. Barber, S.J., 1847  
Rev. Thomas Lynch, 1870  
Rev. Francis J. Curran, 1916  
Rev. John J. Czubek, 1940  
Rt. Rev. Florence J. Halloran, 1947  
Rev. Patrick H. Lawlor, 1961  
Rev. Bertrand McDewell, C.P., 1962  
Very Rev. Francis L. Dennis, O.S.A., 1962
- MARCH 28**  
Rev. Thomas J. O'Flaherty, 1846  
Rev. Julian E. Johnston, 1921  
Rev. James F. McNamara, 1968  
Rev. John J. Hyman, O.M.I., 1973
- MARCH 29**  
Rev. James D. Taaf, O.P., 1868  
Rev. Thomas H. Kenny, 1872  
Rev. Edward L. Coughlin, 1879  
Rev. Michael E. Begley, 1901  
Rev. J. Philippe Broad, 1926  
Rev. John F. Heffernan, 1926  
Rev. Joseph P. Mahar, 1945  
Rev. John L. Crowley, 1964  
Rev. John E. Prandergast, 1965  
Rt. Rev. Edward W. Desmond, 1968
- MARCH 30**  
Rev. Michael F. Mabon, 1926  
Rev. Martin E. Norton, O.M.I., 1967
- MARCH 31**  
Rev. Patrick F. Boyle, 1901  
Most Rev. Joseph J. Rice, D.D., 1938

**PAS CAP**  
**INCHRIST**  
**RDO OCULIST**  
**CONSOLE NO**  
**AGENT LABAN**  
**OER RIM**  
**STRAP EAGER**  
**OD EARLOBE**  
**PENANCE TET**  
**LICNO CER**  
**STY TRY**

Last Week's Crossword Puzzle Solution

NOTE: This feature is presented on an experimental basis during Lent. It will be continued if readers mail favorable comments to the Editor of THE PILOT.

Continue  
 Discontinue

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# Pro-Life . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Healy observed that some of the applause which pleased the President was directed to Miss Eleanor Philbin, chairwoman of the Clinton Citizens for Life chapter, who asked the question on abortion.

In further criticism of Carter's remarks, Karen Mulhauser, executive director of the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) here, said: "We're not too surprised because he's been saying he's opposed to federal funding, but we are shocked that he would urge Congress to pass a restriction on funding."

"As we have said concerning Califano, everyone is entitled to his or her own beliefs," Ms. Mulhauser said, but public officials should not "try to impose beliefs based on religious or moral grounds" on those who do not share those beliefs.

A cut-off of federal funding would mean that "legal abortion will remain available to the rich and the middle class but not to the poor who are often least able to cope with an unwanted pregnancy," the NARAL official said.

She contended that "when the government is aiding those who want to bring a child into the world but not those who want to terminate a pregnancy, it's a form of coercion."

She said ending federal funding for abortions would not end abortions and the

government would "end up paying for emergency treatment" for women who did their own abortions.

"Carter and Califano are not accomplishing anything but imposing pain and anguish on those for whom they claim to have compassion," the NARAL official said.

Carter's statement drew criticism in an editorial published in the National Catholic Register, an independent lay weekly.

According to the Register, Carter's words seemed "less a promise than a threat." Contraception is what Carter was talking about, the editorial said. Far from reducing the demand for abortion, contraception increases that demand, it said.

"No amount of protest that one is not linked to the other will avail," the editorial continued, pointing to statistics from Great Britain which indicate "the practice of abortion mounted with the ease of obtaining contraception."

"One index of the futility of this prescription will be the last of opposition it encounters from pro-abortion groups," according to the Register.

The editorial also called on Carter to "desist referring to 'the need for abortion,' since to refer to a 'need' to kill the innocent does little to reassure us that he understands the issue."

## Bishop Noa Dead at 84

**MARQUETTE, Mich. (NC)** — Bishop Thomas L. Noa, 84, who headed the Marquette diocese on Michigan's Upper Peninsula from 1946 until his retirement in 1968, died at his home here March 13.

Bishop Noa, a native of Ironwood, Mich., was hailed by the Michigan Senate when he retired in May, 1968, as one who "worked ceaselessly to aid the oppressed, to feed the hungry, to train and assist the hard-core unemployed in their struggle against poverty and deprivation, to educate the Indians, (and) to settle displaced persons" during his career as priest and bishop.

Born in 1892, Bishop Noa attended St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, Wis., and the North American College in Rome, where he was ordained in 1916.

He served as a professor at St. Joseph's Seminary, Grand Rapids, Mich., from 1917 to 1927, when he was named rector. He also served the Grand Rapids diocese as a consultant, a censor of books, an official of the diocesan court and a member of the school board.

In 1946 he was named coadjutor bishop of Sioux City, Iowa, where he served until being named to head the diocese of Marquette in the following year.

During his years as bishop, 10 new parishes and 28 new schools were erected.

Although he had been seriously ill in 1960, Bishop Noa attended every session of Vatican Council II, from 1962 to 1965.

Mass of Christian burial was to be celebrated on March 17 for Bishop Noa, with Cardinal John Dearden of Detroit the principal concelebrant. Bishop Edmund C. Szoka of Gaylord, Mich., will deliver the homily.

Bishop Noa will be buried in a bishops' crypt being built at St. Peter's Cathedral here, along with other former bishops of this diocese, currently headed by Bishop Charles A. Salatka.

**AMIN 'REOPENS' UGANDA PAPER**

**ROME (NC)** — The only Catholic daily in Africa, Munno (Your Friends), has resumed publication after it had been shut down by President Idi Amin's Ugandan government last August. The editor, John Serwaniko, who had been arrested, has been released, it was reported here.



**PRIESTS' PENANCE SERVICE** . . . Approximately 60 priests from the Archdiocese attended a special lenten Penance Service conducted at Bishop Peterson Hall of St. John's Seminary, March 20. The ceremony utilized the format of the New Rite of Reconciliation for Several Penitents. The singing of hymns, reading of scripture, a homily and the opportunity for individual confessions were a part of the service. Cardinal Medeiros presided and heard confessions at the service that was prepared by the Office of Spiritual Development. Bishop John D'Arcy, Director.

(PILOT Photo by Stack)

## Contribute Values to New Society

# Cuban Prelate Exhorts Exiles Shun Negativism

**MIAMI, Fla. (NC)** — Bishop Eduardo Boza Masvidal has told his fellow Cubans in exile to show their Christian faith and patriotism by working for social justice wherever they live.

Venezuela, as vicar general. Since then he has paid regular visits to groups of exiles as their spiritual leader.

"We cannot remain stagnant in a negative attitude," the bishop cautioned in the leading article of Cuban Diaspora, a yearly review for exiles that is addressed particularly to Catholics. It is published here.

"We must overcome a sterile anti-Communism and give a positive answer to social evils, inspired by God's message of respect for human dignity, away from class hatred and struggle close to love and solidarity among men," the bishop wrote.

Bishop Boza lamented that many Cubans carried into exile "superstitious beliefs" and fetishism, which he termed "a religion of fear and deviation from true faith."

He also warned against materialism. "Key to our opposition to Communism is its atheistic, materialistic nature. Yet we are being absorbed by another kind of materialism in the capitalist framework of consumerism, as if money were the supreme goal in life," he said.

The bishop added that "many who see as 'Communism' any legitimate effort at social justice, are doing a great service to Communism, for the poor come to believe that Communism is their only defender."

On Friday, March 25, Auxiliary Bishop John M. D'Arcy of Boston and Rev. Thomas J. McDonnell will conduct an Evening of Prayer in Our Lady of the Assumption Church, Lynnfield, at 7:30 p.m. The theme will be "Prayer and Contemporary Life."

On Friday, April 1, Rev. Peter T. Martocchio will be available to priests for spiritual direction and/or the Sacrament of Reconciliation. Father Martocchio will be in Room 300 of St. William's Hall at St. John's Seminary from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

On Monday, April 4, Bishop D'Arcy and Father McDonnell will conduct an Evening of Prayer in St. Patrick Church, Lawrence, at 7:30 p.m. The theme will be "Prayer, the Sufferings of Christ, and Our Sufferings."

On Tuesday, April 5, Bishop D'Arcy, Father McDonnell and Father Martocchio will be available to priests for spiritual direction and/or the Sacrament of Reconciliation. They will be in Room 300 of St. William's Hall from 1 to 5 p.m. Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament will be held in St. William's Chapel during these hours at which time participating priests are invited to pray for one another, religious, and laity of the Archdiocese.

Father Lou Govoni of St. Joseph's in Quincy will speak on such aspects as: What is a core group? What is its relationship with a parish? How do you form core groups or pastoral teams?

The day will begin at 10:30 a.m. with Liturgy and a prayer session, followed by lunch. The teaching will at 1 p.m., followed by small group sharing.

"It is the Church which is attempting to help the weak and oppressed as a mandate of the Gospel. We Christians have the duty to build the Church by bringing about social justice and the liberation of the poor."

He also counseled Cubans to keep up their Christian traditions of family life and concern for their neighbor, and to contribute their values to the new society that welcomed them.

## Fr. A. Drohan, Hub Passionist, Died March 20th

Rev. Athanasius Drohan, C.P., until recently a member of St. Gabriel's Passionist Monastery in Brighton, died at the Shrewsbury Nursing Home, Shrewsbury, on March 20.

Fr. Athanasius (Thomas A. Drohan) was born in Winchester, on September 7, 1906, the son of the late Michael and Johanna Drohan. He attended St. Mary's Grammar School in Winchester and Boston College High School.

In 1922 he entered the Passionist Preparatory Seminary in Dunkirk, N.Y. He pronounced vows as a Passionist on August 15, 1927, at Our Mother of Sorrows Monastery, West Springfield.

He was ordained on June 15, 1935, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N.J., by the late Archbishop Thomas J. Walsh. In 1936 he was appointed Chaplain of St. Agnes' Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1939 failing health caused him to take residence in Tucson, Arizona. There for many years he assisted in parochial work. He remained in Tucson until 1950 with a brief return to Baltimore in 1944. In 1950 he was permanently returned to the east and has been stationed in the various monasteries of the Eastern Passionist Province.

A Concelebrated Funeral Mass was held at St. Gabriel's Monastery Church, Brighton on Thursday, March 24. Burial was in the Monastic Cemetery.

Fr. Athanasius is survived by his sister, Sister M. Athanasia, C.S.J., of Mt. St. Joseph Academy in Brighton; a brother, Walter M. Drohan of West Medford and several nieces and nephews, and the late Edward W. Drohan of Winchester.



**SETON PARISH HALL DEDICATION . . .** Show at left is the March 20 dedication ceremony for Elizabeth Seton Hall, the newly-built parish hall of St. Margaret's Church in Dorchester. Humberto Cardinal Medeiros gives his blessings, while Rev. Daniel F. Dunn, Pastor of St. Margaret's, and, at right, Rev. James L. McCune, Secretary to His Eminence, look on. The hall, named for St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, the first Catholic saint born in the United States, seats about 500, and will be shared by the Parish grammar school and high school. A commemorative Mass for the hall was concelebrated by His Eminence and priests of the Parish (right). His Eminence also took the opportunity to present commemorative plaques to James P. Tyrell, who has spent the last two years voluntarily repainting the church's interior, to Joe Beatty, a contractor who donated the scaffolding used for the project, and to a group of men, headed by John Walsh, who assisted Tyrell in the project.

(PILOT PHOTOS BY SICK)

## Calling Cambodians 'Happy' 'A Mockery', Says Priest

By Don Stevenson

Society has just published.

PARIS (NC) — In Cambodia, says Father Francois Ponchaud, "a handful of ideologists has pushed a peasant army to wipe out the past."

"Cambodge Anne Zero" ("Cambodia Year Zero") is the title of the book that Father Ponchaud of the Paris Foreign Mission

Critics here regard it as the first serious work on revolutionary Cambodia, documenting fully the horror of the new regime but at the same time giving the objective historical facts that produced tragedy in the tiny Southeast Asian country.

"In this new regime,

where people have been placed on a unique economic level and knowledge has no privileges, only power is not shared," writes Father Ponchaud. "It is entirely concentrated in the hands of a few

"The crudality of the people has been used to chase people from the towns, eliminate opponents,

endlessly move populations around and to utilize them as instruments of production.

"To speak of the 'happiness of the people,' what a mockery!"

The Paris Foreign Mission Society has about 600 priests in the Far East. Father Ponchaud was in Cambodia from 1965 to the Communist conquest of the country in April, 1975.

Expelled with other foreigners a few weeks later, he has since spent his time studying Cambodia by listening to the official radio, reading official documents and interviewing scores of refugees.

He has visited Thailand repeatedly and has collected hundreds of pages of

testimony from about 100 refugees.

Much of his research has been published by Exchange France-Asie, the Foreign Mission Society research organization that regularly issues studies of Asian Communist regimes widely used by academics and journalists.

Despite his revulsion at the excesses of the new regime, Father Ponchaud has no indulgence for the previous rulers.

For instance, he describes how the Red Khmer revolutionaries launched their final offensive on Phnom Penh at 1 a.m. on Jan. 1, 1975, while the government army's generals "celebrated the Western New Year with a well-lubricated party."

Driving populations from towns, cities and villages, letting people die of disease and exhaustion as they try to farm without equipment or knowledge, systematically massacring everybody who had any significant position or education under the old regime, the revolutionaries may have provoked a million or more deaths in a country that had eight million people in 1970, some Western observers believe.

Father Ponchaud says no accurate estimate is possible, but the testimony of refugees leaves no doubt that the losses have been massive.

The "rage to destroy" in Cambodia existed on both sides, he notes.

United States bombers, South Vietnamese soldiers and the former Cambodian regime's own troops — trained by U.S. advisers in an overuse of heavy weapons — had wiped out 600,000 or more people in the war from 1970 to 1975.

Father Ponchaud's book describes in detail how Cambodia came to be a country where a handful of young school teachers, converted to Marxist fanaticism, could seize power in a few years against massive odds.

Even the intense scholarship of the priest-researcher cannot pierce many of the mysteries of a country that is now almost hermetically sealed from outside observation.

Refugees report that the Communist party organization — known simply as the "angkar" (organization) — has a cen-

tral committee with five permanent members. These are Saloth Sar, Ieng Sary, Son Sen, "Comrade Nuon" and "Comrade Yann."

The last two are not known at all by those names in the outside world. The first three were students and teachers together, along with Khieu Samphan, who as chairman of the state presidium apparently heads the formal government organization.

"The real strongman of Kampuchea (the Khmer word for Cambodia) would thus be Saloth Sar," Father Ponchaud concludes.

Article 20 of the new Cambodian constitution guarantees the right to religious belief, but it also

forbids "any reactionary religion."

That includes the Buddhist faith, which has historically been the basis of Cambodian society. Father Ponchaud's book reports the testimony of many witnesses that top Buddhist priests have been killed and the rest grouped together into work gangs.

All religious observance has been banned. One witness said that the Red Khmer, if they learn somebody is Christian, kill him on the basis that he must be an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Father Ponchaud summarizes the Cambodian revolution as "the most radical ever realized in religious belief, but it also such a short period."

## Pope Lauds Bishop Freed by Benin Reds

VATICAN CITY (NC) — Pope Paul VI singled out for special praise at his weekly general audience March 16 an African bishop who was recently released from three weeks of detention by Marxist-Leninist officials in Benin (formerly Dahomey).

"We salute a bishop who has suffered for his faith," said Pope Paul, indicating with his right hand Bishop Robert Sastre of Lokosa, Benin, who attended the audience.

"We have the honor of welcoming this bishop who gave testimony to his faith under difficult conditions," said the Pontiff.

"He was held almost in prison for some days, or rather for several weeks, during a revolutionary period for reasons which cannot be listed."

Bishop Sastre, according to Vatican sources, was held at a police commissary in Cotonou, the national capital, for three weeks.

It was not clear why Bishop Sastre, who carries out an active pastoral ministry in his diocese, was held.

But his arrest coincides with a crackdown on the Church by Benin's leftist government.

Recently Catholic youth

### 'Call To Action'

Rev. Vincent P. Miceli, S.J., author and lecturer, will deliver an address in St. Malachy's Parish Hall, 99 Bedford St., Burlington, on Friday, April 1, at 8 p.m. Fr. Miceli, who has been a Visiting Professor of Philosophy at the three major universities of Rome, the Gregorian, Notre Dame, and the Angeleum, and at St. John's University in Brooklyn, New York, will speak on the subject "The Call to Action: Revolution in the Church." Fr. Miceli is appearing under the auspices of the St. John Fisher Chapter, Catholics United for the Faith.

organizations in Benin were disbanded by the government and incorporated into a massive Marxist youth movement.

Missionaries there live in constant peril of being deported.

The hierarchy has taken a cautious position and is said to prefer a policy of silence to a more active stance which might provoke the nation's revolutionary leaders.

At the audience Pope Paul told Bishop Sastre that his trials "brought honor to the Church."

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# KEY TO TOTAL OPPRESSION

## Ambassador's Death: Boon To British Interests In Ireland



### Miracle Baby Survives

Bonny, but still heavily bandaged... the world's most incredible baby poses for her first picture.

This is tiny Catherine Gilmore, the Belfast baby born with a bullet in her back.

Two weeks before she had even left the womb of her mother, Mrs. Mary Gilmore was gunned down as she walked through Ardoyne.

Today, baby Catherine is just 30 days old. Behind the bandage which half covers her tiny body is the wound where the bullet struck, and the opening made by the surgeons who saved her life.

For Mrs. Gilmore, 32, miracle babe Catherine has meant learning a

few baby hints that, mercifully, no other mother will ever have to know.

"It's awful to think that I have to be taught how to change a bandage covering a bullet wound," said Mrs. Gilmore.

"When they first showed me the bandage and the wounds underneath I was appalled.

"Most mothers are given tips on changing nappies, feeding and caring for their child.

Words from a woman who never knew her own courage until that terrible night when SAS opened fire with a machinegun.

Three bullets ripped into Mrs. Gilmore. She fell to the ground, clutching her swollen body and

The Dail and Seanad will be recalled in the second or third week of August to rush through further repressive legislation—the most repressive legislation in the history of mankind—against anti-British elements in the Twenty Six counties.

Meanwhile, the British army SAS and other pro-British extremists groups will be permitted to free access into the State to hunt down and murder, at will, suspected Republicans whose names and photographs have been provided them by Dublin Customs.

The traitorous collaboration between Dublin and Westminster is so strong that the British army in full battle dress and in military vehicles roam at will through the street and roads of the Twenty Six counties as if they were in Yorkshire or Devonshire—in fact, the British army rule sovereign in the no longer 'Free State'.

It was made clear by a spokesman that internment—imprisonment without trial—has not been ruled out. An official spokesman said that they were, in fact, seriously considering internment against the Provisional I.R.A. and its sympathizers. An intensification of violence, even by British elements at any time, could lead to a mass Garda swoop on any one suspected of or associated with any type of anti-British activity. The internment camps will be reopened.

The last such legislation was passed in December 1972 immediately after the Dublin Bombings in which William Whitelaw was involved, and Albert Baker, self-confessed murderer and member of the SAS, exposed the British government as the instigator of the plot. A leading Irish weekly newspaper carried the story in serial

screaming: "Oh my God, my baby."

At the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, doctors delivered Catherine by a Caesarean operation.

The baby was X-rayed and the awful truth became known. A bullet had pierced the womb and was lodged just below Catherine's spine.

Next day, surgeons began the delicate operation to save her. It took two hours.

A week later Catherine was tipping the scales at seven pounds ten ounces... A bouncing marvel.

At the end of that week, a specialist told Mrs. Gilmore and her

form, and it was reprinted in the IRISH PEOPLE.

Was the British Ambassador's death the justification needed to provide more power to harass and intern the Provisional Irish Republican Army?

The precise changes and the extent of the new legislation remain to be spelt out and a final Cabinet decision on the specific form the legislation remains to be spelt out and a final Cabinet decision on the specific form the legislation will take—including consideration of the constitutional implications and the terms of the European Human Rights Convention—probably will be made.

An official statement said that after a full review of security, it had been decided "to expand the draft legislation already prepared with a view to further strengthening measures to counter 'subversion'. The re-drafting is in progress in the Department of Justice and in the Attorney-General's Department and will take at least seven to 10 days to complete.

The statement added: "Work will commence immediately on any other consequential steps that may be necessary." This is taken to mean the provision of extra prison accommodation that would be needed to deal with the numbers expected to be hit by the new tougher laws.

While Government sources are vague about the specific measures to be introduced and the precise changes in the law that are coming, one specific decision has been taken to increase drastically the minimum jail sentence for membership of an 'illegal organisation'.

Originally the intention was to double the sentence from two to four years but the Cabinet has decided to go further and the minimum sentence will now be five or six years.

Behind this change of attitude is the Cabinet's anxiety that 'subversives' should be held in jail for much longer periods than at present.

But the comprehensive new measure will go beyond increasing the minimum penalties for membership of 'an unlawful body'. New offences will be created to trap the subversives who escape even the stringent provisions of the 1939 Offences Against the State Act. Existing offences will be "re-defined" to make it easier for the Gardaí to secure convictions in the

courts. And as well as increasing the sentences for illegal membership the Government will substantially increase the penalties for all the offences connected with 'subversive' organisations—possession of firearms, ammunition, explosives, etc.

The Government spokesman said that a decision had been taken on a number of new measures in addition to increasing the penalties.

The measures relate to the whole corpus of law dealing with 'subversives'.

Some of the measures will be scrutinised minutely for their legal and constitutional implications in a "complex and tricky area."

The Government's tougher attitude is likely to have a "mini-internment" effect as more and more suspects become caught up in the wider Gardaí net. The Gardaí and the Special Criminal Court will get new powers.

The Government's intentions of moving at once against 'subversion' were signalled by the Minister for Justice, Mr. Cooney, and the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Cruise O'Brien, the latter specifically warning Labour Party supporters of what was coming.

Labour may have a problem of convincing some of its members who are opposed to "repressive" legislation, but the leadership is confident of securing approval in present circumstances and especially following the murders of Mr. Ewart-Biggs.

The Cabinet plans to meet again on August 10 to consider the draft legislation further and to decide on the date for the recall of Dail and Seanad.

The intention is to get the legislation through as quickly as possible and to have it put into law and signed by the President once it is approved.

The attitude of Fianna Fail will depend on the specific terms of the legislation, but former Justice Minister, Mr. Desmond O'Malley, said last night that he had no objection, in principle, to amending the laws but he did not see the need for such an amendment at present. The existing law seemed adequate.

On increasing the penalties he said that at present it was unusual for the maximum penalties to be imposed by the courts. There did not seem to be much point increasing them if the courts were not now enforcing maximum penalties.

Continued on Page 3

# Head Of State Hibernians Backs O'Dwyer

Thomas D. McNabb, New York State head of the largest and oldest Irish organization in America, has endorsed Paul O'Dwyer in the race for the Democratic Party nomination to the U.S. Senate.

In notifying O'Dwyer of his support, McNabb said, "It is well known of your interest and of your hard work in behalf of Irish organizations and Irishmen for many years. Although I come from an upstate rural area, I will do my utmost in your campaign."

McNabb, a resident of Auburn, is president of the New York State Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

# O'Dwyer Campaign Increases Labor Support

The Senate campaign of Democratic Party designee Paul O'Dwyer has received endorsements this week from four more labor groups, including the Political Action

Committee of District 55, Distributive Workers of America.

Additionally, the executive committee of the Transport Workers Union of America Retirees Association has, according to its chairman, Daniel Gilmartin, unanimously endorsed O'Dwyer's bid for office, as have members of Local Lodge 857, American Railway Supervisors Association, and the executive board of Local 111, American Communications Association. International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In notifying O'Dwyer of his organization's decision to lend its support, Andrew V. Schafer of Seaford, president and general chairman of Lodge 853, said that the local unit, "representing technical engineers, architects, draftsmen and allied workers, employees of the Long Island Railroad Company, without reservation wholeheartedly endorse your candidacy... Your position as labor and civil rights standard bearer is unequalled by any other nominee."

These labor units will join the O'Dwyer Labor Committee, chaired by Joseph P. Tonelli, president of United Paperworkers International, AFL-CIO.

# News From North

TUESDAY, JULY 13

Belfast: The British Legion Club in Suffolk was fired on with automatic gunfire. Two men were injured.

Two British soldiers severely beat up an elderly man, stole his car and went AWOL.

In Warrenpoint, Co. Down, over two hundred shots were exchanged when British soldiers travelling in a patrol boat were attacked.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14

In Belfast, a 19-year-old Catholic who did part-time security work at a pub, died after he had been severely beaten up, and then shot.

A British soldier on Springfield Road/Whiterock Junction in Belfast was shot and wounded.

THURSDAY, JULY 15

In one of the biggest fires seen for some time in Belfast the Donegal Street firm of Pricerites premises were completely gutted after three bombs exploded.

FRIDAY, JULY 16

Two bombs believed to be at least 500 lbs. each exploded in Castledawson Village, causing extensive damage.

Slight damage was done to a shop in Ann Street, Belfast, when a 5 lb. bomb exploded.

SATURDAY, JULY 17

Shots were fired at the R.U.C. station near Keady, Co. Armagh.

An R.U.C. Landrover was fired upon near the Racecourse Road in Derry, Co. Tyrone. An estimated half a

million pounds of damage was the result after bombs destroyed 7 stores in Derry city and nearby Coleraine.

Seven mortars were fired at the U.D.R. depot at Downshire Road, Newry, Co. Down.

Two I.R.A. Volunteers were killed in a premature explosion in Co. Tyrone. They were Patrick Cannon, Raheny, Dublin, and Peter McElcar, Knock, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal.

A bomb exploded at a store in Castle Street, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

A 28-year-old man, brother of two R.U.C. men, was killed in an explosion near his home at Drumgole, Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh.

SUNDAY, JULY 18

George Martin a 50-year-old Catholic was found beaten to death. His body was discovered near his home in the Ardoyne area of Belfast.

Also in Belfast the R.U.C. shot a man in the head and legs after a car chase.

In Derry shots were fired at a British army mobile patrol. One British soldier was rushed by helicopter to hospital.

Patrol bombs were thrown at a Catholic primary school in Coleraine, Co. Derry.

MONDAY, JULY 19

Considerable damage was caused to a store in North St., Belfast, after two men and a girl planted a bomb. In Glengormley a car bomb caused structural damage to a VG store.

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# O'Dwyer Campaign

McGIVERN CHAIRS LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR O'DWYER

Owen McGivern, former presiding justice of the New York Supreme Court's Appellate Division, First Department, has assumed the honorary chairmanship of a statewide Lawyers Committee for Paul O'Dwyer, Democratic Party designee for the United States Senate.

Soliciting the support of some 35,000 attorneys across the state, McGivern noted, in a letter released today, that "New York State has been without an effective voice in the Senate, which is Democratically controlled."

He continued, "As a result, New York State, although it contributes a

disproportionately large share of the revenues received by the Federal Government, nevertheless receives back a disproportionately small amount of the revenues which flow back to the States."

McGivern concluded his bid for support from the legal profession by saying, "What New York needs is an advocate in the Senate. Paul O'Dwyer is nationally known as an advocate of difficult causes, and his record demonstrates his success."

Standing with McGivern in the committee, which is in formation, are Sheridan Albert, former president of the New York Trial Lawyers Association; Arthur N. Bailey of Jamestown; Melvin Block, former president of the National Lawyers Guild; State Senator Jerome Bloom; Jose Cabanes, former representative of the Puerto Rican Government in Washington; James Comerford; David Dinkins of the Council of Black Elected Officials; Bernard O. Fischman; City Council members Howard Golden and Eugene Mastropieri; Lawrence T. Greaser Jr., Deputy Queens Borough President; Julia Perles; W. Bernard Richland; Manhattan Borough President Percy Suttan; Former Cong. Herbert Tenzler; John Varney of Syracuse, and Herman L. Weissman.

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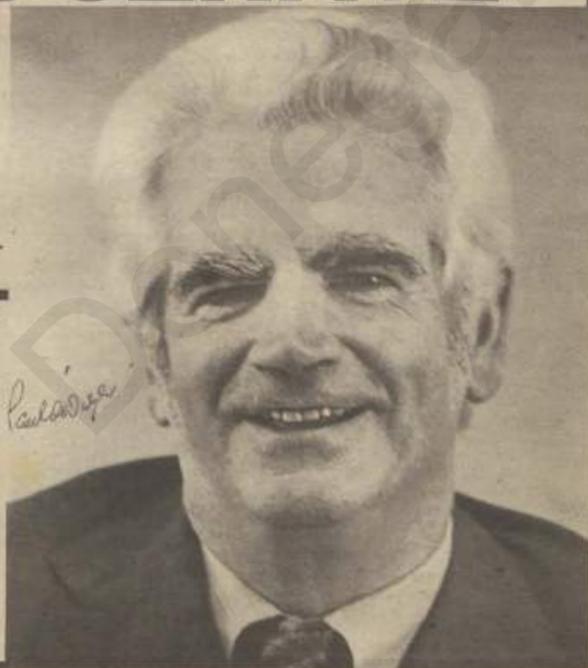
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Paid for by Bronx Committee to Elect Paul O'Dwyer to the U.S. Senate



# The Teatime Killers O'Connell Unable To Attend

Another teatime killing in Belfast yesterday brought the total of deaths over the past four days to seven—above the death-a-day average for the North.

Yesterday's killing—of a 32-year-old Protestant—came as a Queens University lecturer was telling an audience in the South that one person per day had died in political violence in the North last year.

Mr. John Simpson also told the Summer School of the Social Study Conference in Kilkenny that each day last year.

—an average number of 30 people emigrated from the North;

—payment to the army and police cost £200,000;

—the number of unemployed rose by 45 and

—over £100,000 was paid in compensation for injuries and damage.

The latest victim of the gunmen was a 32-year-old Protestant man, who lived with his parents at Annal Street, in the Oldpark area of Belfast. He was sitting in the parlour of the house chatting to his Catholic girlfriend yesterday evening when the three killers walked in.

MURDER MILE

A gun was produced and the man was shot once before his three attackers fled from the house and escaped on foot in the direction of Clifton Park Avenue.

Their victim, who operated a mobile hot-dog stand, died almost immediately. He was the 24th person to be killed this year in an area of north Belfast that has gained itself the unenviable title "Murder Mile."

There were two possible and conflicting motives for yesterday's murder. The man who was killed lived in a predominantly Catholic area, but his girl friend was a Catholic and this may have been the reason why he was killed by Loyalists.

The grim list of killings shows the continuing horror of the North. Two men killed in a pub on Thursday last.

Three men shot dead in a pub on Friday night.

A policeman shot dead in Lurgan on Saturday.

With the killings and bombings now almost certain to reach unprecedented levels this year, security chiefs are worried that next weekend will see a further upsurge of violence since it is the fifth anniversary of the introduction of internment in 1971. Although internment has been phased out, it is the first time since 1971 that the anniversary has fallen on the day of the internment raids.

And with a new Provisional I.R.A. threat of further action against the R.U.C., following Saturday's murder of a constable in Lurgan, there seems no grounds for optimism that the "long, hot summer" is drawing to a close.

The weekend violence in the North included a mortar attack on Cookstown police station. No damage was caused to the building but one woman was hurt when an off-target mortar exploded in the Fairhill area of the town. One of the devices landed on the police station roof but it was defused by an army expert.

A soldier was slightly injured at Crossmaglen police station when he lifted a booby-trapped torch off a security bollard outside the South Armagh barracks. The device exploded as he was handling it.

Cookstown also had to deal with a spate of incendiary devices on Saturday afternoon. Several fires were caused by the exploding devices but only slight damage was reported in all cases.

Slight damage was also caused to Begg's Wholesale Newsagents in Academy St., Belfast, on Saturday afternoon by bombs left by two

youngsters in Andersonstown a soldier escaped serious injury when his mobile patrol came under fire at Stewarstown Road. A bullet—one of six fired at the patrol—hit him in the leg but he was only slightly hurt.

Police in North Belfast are hunting a five-strong gang who poured purple paint over a man after he was tied to a lamppost with a placard saying "thief" hung around his neck.

For six hours yesterday morning an army technician worked to dismantle a 400 lb. proxy bomb left outside the Imperial Hotel in Garvaghy, Co. Derry, just after 1 a.m.

The bomb was driven to the hotel in a Land Rover by a man who told the police he was taken from his mini car as he sat talking to his girlfriend near Swatagh. His girlfriend, who was held hostage by a gunman was later released unharmed.

The man who drove the deadly cargo to the hotel and gave a warning was still being questioned by detectives yesterday.

FOUND BOMB

In Downpatrick a sharp-eyed bar worker spotted a deviously concealed bomb after customers had left a

Catholic-owned Iveagh Pub before midnight on Saturday.

The worker spotted a coat lying in the corner of the lounge and when he lifted it became suspicious as it was fairly heavy. He discovered that one of the coat sleeves had been stitched up at the top cuff and immediately brought it into the yard.

An army expert later defused a cylinder bomb concealed in the coat sleeve and police were yesterday attempting to establish if the bomb attempt was simply intended to damage the pub or if it was a more sinister attack.

In a follow-up operation to the Cookstown violence police stopped a Vauxhall Viva car on the Omagh-Cookstown road just after 9:30 on Saturday night. Two men in the car were taken into custody after the police discovered three rifles and a shot gun as well as 150 rounds of ammunition in the car.

Four other people including a man and his wife were subsequently detained but only one of this group was still being held last night.

Daithi O'Connell, vice president of Sinn Féin was to be the invited guest speaker at the A.O.H. National Convention in Newport, Rhode Island starting August 8, 1976. The invitation was extended by the National Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America at their last meeting in May.

But alas, English tyranny has again spread its octopus arms of suppression and corruption, one of which is used to squeeze from the whole island of Erin the last breath of freedom of self-expression and self-determination. Engulfed in its vile clutches—with the help of native hirelings—Daithi O'Connell, like the Prisoner of Zenda, languished in the Portland Hall Hole and is being deprived of all rights even to the rights of a visit from his confessor.

Mr. O'Connell, who has relatives in this country, has visited the United States several times. His visits have been marked only with enthusiastic appreciation and an eager desire to hear his analysis of the current political situation in Ireland. Daithi O'Connell is one of the most innovative and respected political thinkers in Ireland since Patrick Pearse, and is regarded by many as a major architect of the EIRE NUA plan of the "Provisional" Sinn Féin.

The Eire Nua plan seeks a just and lasting peace for a New Ireland (hence "Eire Nua") based upon the principle of subsidiarity operating democratic government within a federal republican constitution (analogous to the constitutions of the United States or the Swiss Confederation) respecting the sovereign independence of the Irish Nation.

O'Connell's policy has always held out the hand of friendship in an attempt to reconcile the several communities of Ireland and provide opportunity to so-called "Northern Protestants" through the reunification of the Province of Ulster as part of an all-Ireland Federal system, cherishing all children of the nation equally. He is one of the chief forces for peace in Ireland today.

Because of his tireless labors for peace, justice, and freedom Daithi O'Connell has come to personify the legitimate aspirations of the Irish Nation. It is in recognition of this that the National Board of the AOH have invited him to address their National Convention. It is to be sincerely hoped that no other governments or agencies will attempt to thwart his mission of peace and prevent interested American citizens from hearing his lucid message.

"We knew then that we had a miracle baby," said Mrs. Gilmore. "Even the doctors and surgeons called her a miracle baby."

"They said it was the first time a birth like this had ever happened."

Baby Catherine is not yet out of hospital. She still has to face some minor surgery.

The surgeon who operated on her said: "The baby is all right. She should have no defects later on."

"She has to have further operations to put temporary things back into place. Otherwise it is fine."

The surgeon said she will be able to leave hospital as soon as Mrs. Gilmore—who has two other children—can cope with her.

Meanwhile he is considering writing a scientific paper on the baby who made medical history.



Daithi O'Connell

At the base of the Eire Nua plan is the opportunity for local community organization along cooperative or distributive lines. Daithi O'Connell has already experienced this in prototype living and working at Father McDwyer's cooperative in Glencolmcille, Co. Donegal.

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# Miracle Baby Survives

Continued from page 1

husband Harry, 34, that their daughter had won her battle for life.

SURGERY

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Meanwhile he is considering writing a scientific paper on the baby who made medical history.

# The Last Post

THE DETAILS AND STORIES OF REPUBLICAN DEAD

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I am pleased to inform you that the second edition of the book "The Last Post" has been well received by the public.

Irish Press reviews have been satisfactory, although one newspaper questioned the inclusion of Messrs. Pearse, Barry and Brugha in the same category as the men and women who have lost their lives in the present campaign for the complete sovereignty of their Country. The National Graves' Association makes no apologies for such inclusions.

The exception was by the British edition of the Guardian. In a full page column a contributor, Derek Brown, while admitting that the Association had done more than any other to perpetuate the names of fallen Republicans, describes the book as ghoulish because of the inclusion of, for example, the Ballyseedy Cross atrocity. Also condemned in the article was the non-inclusion of Free Staters, who had fought the British for an Irish Republic and then settled for a twenty-six County Dominion.

SEAN FITZPATRICK

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# The Price Of Injustice

The death of Ewart-Biggs has, at last, given the Cosgrave-Cooney-Donagan-O'Brien and Fitzgerald, Quisling lackeys in Leinster House, the longed-for opportunity of pushing through the most oppressive package-deal in the Free World. The Southern government is to be called back into session to manipulate and destroy any vestige of Freedom surviving after their Offences Against the State Act.

Ewart-Biggs' death, like the Dublin bombs set by the Littlejohn brothers, will achieve for London and its puppets in Leinster House what no other incident could do — the complete subjugation of the people of the Twenty-Six counties under the most rabid Police State tyranny experienced by the people of Ireland since the Penal Days.

One has only to whisper that he longs to see Ireland united in a thirty-Two County nation to be hauled before the Terrible tribunal and locked away — not for one or two years but for anything up to ten years. One has only to honor the martyrs of Nineteen Sixteen or wear an Easter Lily and he can bet his boots that he will not wear them for up to twenty years.

One has only to sing Kevin Barry or the Patriot Game; happen to have a copy of Freedom Struggle or the Weekly Freedom newspaper in his home to ensure that his wife and children can not even embrace him until he comes home like Rip Van Winkle to find his wife long dead with heartbreak and his children all grown-up. Yes, the Quisling government under the heel of their British masters gained a lot from the death of a British Ambassador.

We all feel sorry for the wife and children of Ewart-Biggs. God knows, we have experienced it often enough in the last seven years: the grief and tears of orphaned children in the homes of Belfast and Derry, Armagh and Down and even in Monaghan and Donegal where the SAS have been allowed to roam at will and kill and maim the citizens of all Ireland with impunity. And, it is because we know how it feels that we can understand the desperation of a family left without the provider and loved one.

In a vain attempt to save face, the Quislings in Dublin instigate a fund to the memory of the man whose death weighs so heavily on their conscience, so heavily indeed on the conscience of Liam Cosgrave that he kept far away from the funeral services for the dead ambassador. The scourge of the conscience of the guilty that he dare not look on the face of the man he sacrificed for unlimited power over the innocent people of Ireland.

...And God in His heaven looked down with pity on His suffering people knowing just how much they could stand and God Himself stands ready to help when He knows that they can stand no more.

Meanwhile, over in London, the War Office Chiefs swagger and salute the Union Jack and brag — "Into the valley of death, into the mouth of hell rode the Six Hundred?" No! Rode the Ambassador!

And what of the duly elected members of Leinster House? Will they follow along like a gaggle of geese to the watering hole? Will they wake up long enough to protest that the people of Ireland deserve something better than this fate? The people of Ireland who have endured the Pitch Cap, The Walking Hangman, The Wrack and the Bayonet, the evictions and the Famine? Will they stand as true men of Ireland or will they, too, sell out their birthright for a fleeting moment of Oppressive Power?

The Freedom Fighters are paying the price of Justice.

Ewart-Biggs paid the Price of Injustice.

# An Bhfuil Gaedhilge Agat?

LESSON 33

### PRONUNCIATION

Pay close attention to the "síneadh fada" (SHEEN-uh FAD-duh) or slanting mark frequently seen over Irish vowels a, e, i, o, u. This mark is a valuable key to pronunciation. Its presence or absence can change a word's sound and meaning. For example:

Sean is (shawn): John  
sean is (shan): old  
sean is (shawn): deny  
Other examples:  
fean (fay) means "man"  
fean (foy) means "grass"  
bain (bawn) means "cut" or "reap"  
bain (BAW-in) is a special form of "bain", meaning "white"  
Irish must have this mark to make it intelligible when written or printed. French, German, Swedish, Spanish, and many other languages also require similar or more complicated marks to assure that you can read the written or printed language.

### GRAMMAR

One more way to use "le", with, before we leave it for other topics. The Irish way to say that someone or something is as good (as big, as long, etc.) as someone or something else makes use of "le".

Tá sé chomh maith le Nóra (haw' shay' hoh mah le NOH-ruh). He is as good as Nora.

Níl an cat chomh bán (hoh bow'n) leis an madra (MAH-drah). The cat is not as white as the dog.

Bhí Seánas chomh hard (hoh hahrd) liam. James was as tall as I.

An bhfuil an bóthar (BOH-uh) seo chomh fada leis an sean-bhóthar? Is this road as long as the old road?

To say that "John is as strong as his ever was", use this form:  
Tá Seán chomh laidir agus a bhí sé riamh (reev), which is literally "John is as strong as he ever was".

Other examples:  
Níl an cailín ag déanamh na hairde (uh DAY'n-uhv nuh HIR-ee) chomh maith agus a bhí sí ina (in-YAY'). The girl is not doing the work as well as she did yesterday.

An bhfuil an ghrian (YREE-uhn) chomh geal (gal) inniu agus a bhí sí inné? Is the sun as bright today as it was yesterday?

### VOCABULARY

Masculine nouns	feminine nouns
seas (SUN-luh), light	bhain, an bhfáin (BLEE-in, un VLEE-in), year
bealach (BAL-uhk*), road,	áit, an áit (aw't, un AW't), place
way	
buidéal (vwi-DAY'l), bottle	
	ois, an ois (esh, un EESH), age
foghlaím, ag foghlaím (FOU-lim) learn	las, ag lasadh (lah, uh LAHS-uh), light
gearr, ag gearradh (gar, uh GAR-uh), cut	
stad, ag stad (stahd), stop	

### DRILL

Go through a progressive drill with:  
An maith liam Gaeilge a fhoghlaim? (un mah luhm GAYI-lig-eh uh OU-lim). Do I like to learn Irish?

Continue with:  
Ní maith liam Gaeilge a fhoghlaim; is maith liam (lort) Gaeilge a fhoghlaim; an maith liam Gaeilge a fhoghlaim?, etc. The last sentence will be: Is maith liam Gaeilge a fhoghlaim.

Go through another progressive drill for:  
An féidir liam an t-aran a ghearradh? (un FAY-dir luhm an tuh-RAW'n uh YAR-uh). Can I cut the bread? Continue with:

Ní féidir liam an t-aran a ghearradh; is féidir liam an t-aran a ghearradh; an féidir liam an t-aran a ghearradh?, etc. The last sentence will be: Is féidir liam an t-aran a ghearradh.

Last, say the past tense for the three verbs in the Vocabulary: foghlaím, gearr, stad. "We learned" is "d'fhoghlaimomar" (DOU-li-MEE-uh-muhr), similar to "d'fhoghlaimomar" (drag-REE-uh-muhr), we answered, in Lesson 32. The other two verbs should give you no trouble. Lessons 26 and 27 cover this.

### CONVERSATION

Cara (KOH-ruh): A Bhrean-ogáin, an féidir leat surt a thiomáint? (uh vree-on-DAW-in, un FAY-dir lat kah ruh hi-MAW'NI). Breandan (bren-DAW'NI), is féidir, go cinnte.

Cara: Is maith liam dul ag tiomáint anois agus arís (uh-NISH AH-guh uh-BEESH). Breandan: Chuaigh mé (K'DOO-ee may) go California anois (OO-in), méise gáit me shéan. Thiomáintomar de lá agus d'áche (de LOH-AH-guh DEE-tuh). Bhí am ar an-tuiseach an samhraidh (SOU-ruh) go láir. Anois, ní maith liam tiomáint (l'bháid) (VWAND).

Cara: Níl aon tinteán mar a deir-íam (neal) ag'tu. Ní tyaw'n mhuir d'oh HIN-tyaw'n foy'n, mhuir uh DER-tyaw.

Breandan: Ní féidir liam a' sin a sheanadh (uh SH-uh). Cara: Ní dheochigh me níos faide na Sioicigo ar mo leathanta anois (nae YAK-lee may) neal FAH-de now? shi-KAW'-goh ar mhuir LAY'-uh-ruh SEER-ee).

Notes: "De lá agus d'áche" is literally "of day and night"; "lá" is a special form of "lá" (law'); day "leathanta" is the plural of "lá".

Breandan: Breandan, can you drive a surt?

I can, certainly.

I like to go driving now and then.

I went to California anois, myself and my wife. We drove day and night. We were very tired all summer. Now, we don't like to drive far.

There's no beach like your own, as it's said.

I can't deny that.

I didn't go farther than Chicago on my vacation (free days).

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# New Jersey News

A cairde Gael.  
Yours Truly, did a wee bit of opinion taking over the weekend, with an eye on the upcoming A.O.H. Convention in Rhode Island on this weekend.

At New Jersey is presently active in the AOH and indeed has been very active since it's formation I concluded to let the AOH speak for itself.

JACK LEAHY, Trenton, State President — The very best wishes to the continued growth of our Order, to a very fruitful Convention and may the Nat. Board continue the good work.

HARRY GRIMES, Elizabeth, State Vice President — May it be a very successful and harmonious Convention, and indeed lets hope and pray that by the time our next Convention arrives, Ireland shall be entirely United and Free.

JOSEPH KELLY, Edison, State Chairman For Freedom For All Ireland Committee — Good luck and best wishes for the 78th Bi-annual Convention. May it indeed be a success, and may the AOH, led by the National Board continue its trejón work for the Cause of Irish Freedom — we are behind you too!

PETE WHITE, Elizabeth — I wish the best success for the Convention. I trust that the National Officers elected shall continue the great work already in progress by our National Board, God Bless!

BERNIE MCCREESH, Plainfield — National Treasurer, Past State Pres., Past Nat. Director — I am a total and absolute die hard Hibernian. I stand proudly for all that our Order means. That is why I intend to remain extremely active. I hope for a fruitful Convention, a progressive Convention. We can expect it — I know. This past administration has moved the AOH along at a very great challenging pace.

We shall continue to reach people, to ensure that they know, that Peace and Freedom can only come to the Irish People, when they are left alone from outside influence.

I wish again to state that it is not a religious war in Ireland, but until England gets out we shall have problems. The heights that all the Irish people can reach, the respect all of Irish Heritage shall attain, the example of a free industrious God loving people, their goals, dreams — shall be of the highest order — We of the AOH shall continue this sacred trust.

I am seeking re-election for National Treasurer at this Convention because I'm proud of our work and National Board.

I am retired, after 32 years with Mack Trucks — But I'm actively retired.

I spoke with the top ladies in N. Jersey. We agreed indeed that the Ladies Aux. of the AOH, has been the onging heroines.

Well I wish to go on record again, that perhaps the Ladies, are so adept, and accomplished, they all seem to accomplish the task so totally, we are somewhat amiss at times in giving top honors to all of the gals in many activities re the AOH and the Irish Cause in general.

But please continue the excellent work as only all of you ladies can do. What They Said!

MARGARET F. RUSH — Burlington, National President Ladies Aux. AOH: I welcome all delegates to this beautiful City of Newport in this U.S. Bi-Cent. year. I hope all our deliberations and endeavors shall be guided by our Patron, St. Brigid, and that our accomplishments will further the good work of the Ladies Auxiliary.

I hope and pray that Ireland shall very soon, be a nation once again

# Philadelphia Defense Fund

The Philadelphia Defense Fund is sincerely appreciative of the tremendous public response to our Buffet and Dance at Chestnut Hall, on July 24. It is certainly rewarding and gratifying to the convicted Defendants, and their families to know that there are so many people in their corner in their time of need. The public's sensitivity further proves, regardless of the degree of biased press coverage, that all the people cannot be fooled all the time.

Although it is quite natural, in being that we are all humans we have experienced discouraging moments, which in reality were without foundation, but, we will never give in, and we are determined to reach a successful conclusion to this shameful state of affairs. We have recognized the fact, and we are well aware that it is not an easy road to travel, but, with the people of America's continued support we have accepted the challenge, truth and justice will prevail.

As our readers know, we have been appealing for financial support through our article The Philadelphia Five. Our writers and Defense Fund Committee are all volunteers, they have families like yourselves, but, yet, they have found sufficient time to contribute to a worthy cause, Freedom. Perhaps, this challenge has made better Americans of our

undivided in the very near future.

VERONICA HARVEY — State President Ladies Auxiliary: To the continued success of the Ladies Aux. and a very big thank you, to the outgoing officers for a job well done, on the National Board.

Next week a complete life and history of Commodore John Barry the father of the U.S. Navy. Very important indeed in this Bi-Cent. year.

For column info. 201-727-6034. In this issue Micoel Costello

people, because, we realize the obstacles, afar from an easy task, that our forefathers had to overcome to gain Freedom for this nation. Words cannot express the happiness, we experience when we receive donations, however small, from the four corners of the U.S.A. We are so very grateful to the confidence our supporters have given to us.

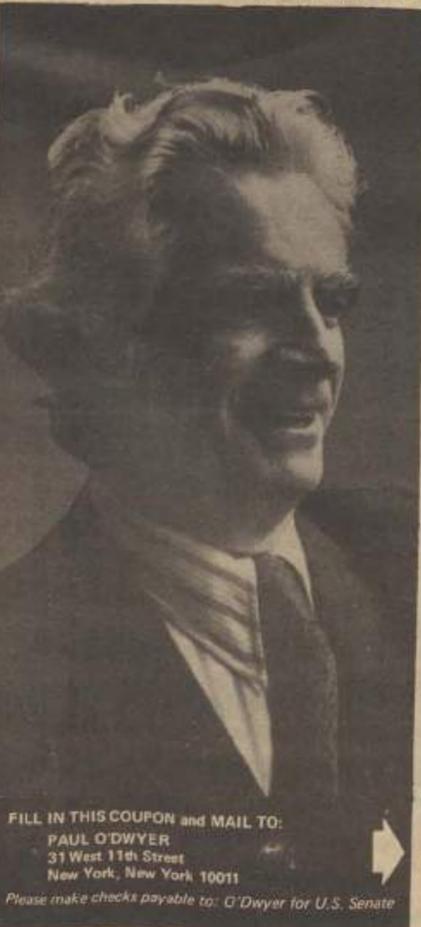
Apart from the wonderful evening had by all our guests at Chestnut Hall it would be impossible to list all the additional contributions, given without same, received at the affair. We are truly grateful.

In particular we thank the Liberty Bell, V.F.W. Post for their donation of \$100.00. Also, a \$100.00 donation contributed by anonymous.

Sentencing for Neil Byrne and Daniel Cahalane was scheduled for July 28. For reasons unknown to us, sentencing has been postponed indefinitely. We will endeavor to keep our readers informed in the development of this case.

Please forward \$1.00 or more to the PHILADELPHIA DEFENSE FUND, Box 380, DREXEL HILL, PA 19026

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# Now he needs us...

Wherever and whenever the need arises for a man, a leader, to stand forth, speak up and fight for Freedom and Justice for Ireland... the aspirations of Irish-Americans... America's working men and women... our youth and our aged... our poor and put-upon... Paul O'Dwyer is always there, in the forefront of the struggle.

This honest, dedicated, fighting Irishman is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate. On the Senate floor, he can best carry on the battle for us, and do the Irish people honor.

- He needs our help to get there. We ask for that help. This is what you can do:
1. Join the Irish-Americans for Paul O'Dwyer for U.S. Senate
  2. Contribute to the O'Dwyer for U.S. Senate campaign fund
  3. Vote for Paul O'Dwyer in the Democratic Primary on Tuesday, September 14th.

### IRISH-AMERICANS for PAUL O'DWYER FOR U.S. SENATE

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# Letters Our Readers Are Writing...

## Indecent Attack On A Decent Man

Letters to the Editor  
The New York Times  
225 West 43rd St.  
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Sir:  
The article by Anthony Lewis, "Shadow of the Gunman," (N.Y. Times, July 22, 1976) was not only inappropriate in content, but also, in title. A much more appropriate title would have been, "Shadow of the Hatchet Man," for it was clearly a hatchet-job - the intended victim being Paul O'Dwyer, New York City Council President and, more pertinently, granting the avowed intention of the writer - senatorial candidate in the New York Primary. Mr. Lewis castigates O'Dwyer for attending a Memorial Mass in New York City for Irishman Frank Stagg who died recently in an English prison after sixty-one days on a hunger strike. Stagg's fast until death was, in his own words, primarily a protest against the cruel treatment of Irish political prisoners in England. (Surely even Irish political prisoners have rights?) Whatever one may think, morally or politically, about such an action, surely it was the ultimate proof of personal courage and integrity? Had the same action been taken by a Black in South

Africa, a Jew in Russia or a Chilean in Chile, then I would bet that Paul O'Dwyer would also, be the first to respect that person's conscience and personal integrity.

Lewis' article was a thoroughly indecent attack on a thoroughly decent man whose credentials as a champion of the poor and oppressed cannot be denied. He concludes his article by calling in effect on the readers not to vote for O'Dwyer in the primary: "It is time for Americans to make clear that they reject gangsterism, in Ireland as elsewhere." That is, however, what Paul O'Dwyer has fought for all his life - the defeat of gangsterism, in Ireland as elsewhere.

Had O'Dwyer's long publicized warnings been heeded - that the maintenance of the fascist and sectarian state of Northern Ireland by British Government gangsterism was a recipe for disaster and misery - then, today, all those lives of Englishmen and Irish Protestants and Catholics would not have been devoured and destroyed. It is my ardent hope that O'Dwyer will continue to warn and that this time his voice of sanity and compassion will echo throughout the U.S. Senate.

Yours faithfully,  
Fr. Sean McManus

## Anthony Lewis' Brit Blind Spot

The New York Times  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

To the Editor:  
Anthony Lewis in his July 22 column misreads the motivations behind several parties to the continuing tragedy of Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, an understanding of motivation is essential for a grasp of the problem. First, Mr. Lewis implies that the Protestant majority in the province acts out of a deeply-felt "tie to the British Crown." He omits mentioning that these people unjustly benefited for a half-century from institutionalized discrimination against Catholics in British-ruled quasi-independent state. Today's "Loyalist" gunmen are fighting to restore the "Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people" promised them by their first Prime Minister, Lord Craigavon, in the 1920's.

Second, the violence of the I.R.A. is attributed to "old grievances and imagined glory." Omitted is any mention of the non-violent Catholic civil rights campaign of 1968-69, aimed against the real and present grievances of discrimination in jobs, housing and voting, and frustrated by the batons of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the bullets of the British Army. This frustration gave the I.R.A. the popular support it had long been denied and accelerated in 1974 when the British refused to use their troops to break a general strike by extreme "Loyalists" against a freely-elected Protestant-Catholic Coalition government.

Finally, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer's interest in Ulster is labeled 1916-vintage Irish romanticism. This accusation ignores completely Mr. O'Dwyer's long record of supporting the cause of human rights wherever it arises in the world.

Mr. Lewis, I am sure, would stand side-by-side with Mr. O'Dwyer on human rights issues in Israel, Spain or Southeast Asia; but, apparently, Mr. Lewis has been "at home abroad" for so long that he has acquired the British blind-spot towards the rights of Irish Catholics.

Mark G. Barrett  
Vice-Chairman  
American Committee for Ulster Justice

## A.O.H. Protest

At a recent meeting of Div. 16 A.O.H. Mount Kisco, the following resolution was passed unanimously. "That we the members of Div. 16 A.O.H. Mount Kisco, view with regret the actions of the news media. During this Bicentennial year, where Ireland's contribution to American freedom is concerned, we deem it a sad and deplorable situation when a TV newscaster, while adoring and glorifying Her Majesty the Queen, belittles the supporters of our freedom fighters, with her sarcastic remarks, biased comments, and verbal condemnation of the picket line that operated in front of the S.O.H.C. Building on the occasion of the Queen's visit to New York.

The news media's disrespectful attitude towards Ireland's

contribution to the building of this great nation, we can live with, but the degradation of our freedom fighters and their supporters is something we will never tolerate.

We congratulate and salute America in her 200th year of freedom from English domination and sincerely hope and pray that the day is not far distant when the Irish people can celebrate their freedom after 800 years of slavery and persecution.

Let us respect the people who strive towards this end."  
James O'Keefe, Pres.  
Thomas Foley, Vice Pres.

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## Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

The People Speak  
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette  
Box 957  
Pittsburgh, PA 15230  
Dear Editor:

In this morning's editorial "After the Assassination", you are once again blaming the IRA for something it had no connection with. The IRA, in fact, has condemned the killings, and whatever else you can say about the IRA, you cannot deny that it always accepts the responsibility for its actions. Further, for both moral and practical reasons, the IRA is not going to blow up ANY official in the "Free State."

I'll skip over the moral reasons—you'd never believe that the IRA has any kind of principles—and get to the practical reasons. The quidnuncs in the Dublin government will undoubtedly attempt to track down on the IRA, and the IRA would also lose much of its British support. In short, the operation would be counter-productive. The

## Sir Anthony Lewis

Editor  
New York Times  
New York, New York  
Dear Sir,

The Times item on the day after the road mine bombing of the British Ambassador reported he was linked to British Army Intelligence and quoted an official who stated "The IRA may have been genuinely afraid of him."

On the open page, Anthony Lewis' incredible article on the bombing viciously attacked Paul O'Dwyer, Abrams and Mario Biaggi for their concern for the suffering in Ireland. Mr. Lewis' assertion that the English are reluctantly keeping 20,000 trigger happy troops in occupied Ireland through the goodness of their British hearts belies the real truth.

When Dr. Hillary weakly pleaded for U.N. intervention after 13 unarmed civilians attending a Derry civil rights meeting were murdered by British troops (a major factor in the rebirth of the IRA), the English government claimed the war in Northern Ireland was their internal problem and no outside interference would be tolerated, a position

readily accepted by the Nixon-Kissinger State Department. Mr. Lewis' ridiculous position in the face of this fact indicates an ulterior motive dealing with the N.Y. Senate Race.

Mr. O'Dwyer's crime along with many prominent Americans is that he has repeatedly urged an end to the British presence in Ireland.

Sen. Harrison Williams, Senator Kennedy and Senator Ribicoff cosponsored a Resolution calling for the British withdrawal.

A similar resolution was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature just prior to the English Queen's visit. Congressman Wolfe has repeatedly spoken out against the horrors of the British Long Kesh concentration camp.

The immediate, total withdrawal of the British military along with the temporary intrusion of 20,000 Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish U.N. troops would bring instant peace to Ireland. The real enemy in Ireland is England, made clear in Leon Uris' well researched, best seller, "Trinity".

The unchanging British solution for peace in Ireland is the military defeat of liberty seeking Irish Nationalists.

To accomplish this, internment without trial, torture, brutalization of the civilian population in Nationalist areas, promotion of sectarianism, clandestine SAS murders and bombings (note the 1972 Dublin bombing confessed to by former British agents) are part of the British policy since 1969.

If Mr. Lewis' concern for the Catholics in Ulster is really genuine, why doesn't he urge UN intervention instead of attacking a distinguished Irish-American for attending a requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Frank Stagg, one of history's Irish hunger strikers who made the ultimate non-violent sacrifice, hoping to bring peace and freedom to Ireland.

Very truly yours,  
Bernard Mackle

IRA is the world's oldest guerrilla organization, and most of its leaders have been around quite some time. It is a well disciplined force that does what the leadership says. (Last year, when the Belfast Brigade wanted to call off the trolleys the Army Council said, "No," and its order was followed.)

Common sense should tell you that the IRA would not, especially when things are going so well for them, engage in so stupid an operation. On the other hand, this operation would be of great benefit to the UNIONISTS. It is quite possible that one of the various Unionist groups is responsible. They have been known to operate in the South, most recently blowing up a half dozen hotels in the past month.

There is another group that would benefit greatly if some strong, adverse publicity against the IRA was generated: The British Army. I wouldn't put this job past them, because it fits them to a tee. In 1972 Dail Eirinn was considering the draconian Offenses Against the State Act. This bill, which Mother England wanted badly, had no change of passing until two bombs went off in Dublin. The bill passed, amidst breast-beating uproar at the IRA. Only after the Offenses Against the State Act (which in America would be thrown out as unconstitutional) had been in operation several months did the truth leak out: The British Army's SAS gang had planted the bomb.

The SAS is also the organization that sent those letter bombs to the British Embassy in Washington a few years back. Life is cheap to the British Imperialists. They wouldn't think twice about killing one of their own, if it would further their goals.

Lastly, you think that the "terrorists" of the IRA cannot be allowed to achieve their ends by violence. The Irish have tried to work within the system, but the system does not want to work with the Irish. The U.S. State Department does not call the IRA terrorists, but "Freedom Fighters." The Twenty-Six Counties won their independence only after a ruthless guerrilla war, and two hundred years ago another bunch of "terrorists" rebelled against oppressive England, with many of the same "radical" ideas and ideals of the Irish Republican Army. They founded the United States of America.

Sincerely,  
Kevin R. Walsh

Washington, D.C. Unit  
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Brandywine, Md. 20613  
301-372-6384

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## Venon Of Reporters

By Fred Burns O'Brien

A subtle form of racism is permeating the American News Media and many Americans fail to perceive it due to the subtle infusion on the part of journalists that is tied to acceptable topics of another genre. Almost to the person, American News People have an anti-Irish bias. An affinity toward calling Irish Freedom Fighters terrorists is rampant. Patriotism in the form of praise of American Revolutionists has been forthcoming daily with a crescendo on July 4, 1976. This American celebration is of terrorism (using violence to achieve self-determination) as defined presently, yet parallel revolts are castigated in the press as vile acts of violence, and its participants are said to be deviants.

A perfect example of journalistic racism is exhibited in a syndicated column written by Tom Wicker appearing on July 20, 1976. He indicts the Irish Republican Army as terrorists, praising in effect the British army for pursuing them. He

fails to comprehend that the English are pursuing the Irish in Ireland for attempting to free a piece of Ireland from England, holding it by force of arms. Would Mr. Wicker accept foreign rule inconspicuously? He abhors the recent abrasion of rights of Israelis held against their will in Uganda. He allots praise for the Israeli incursion into Uganda to free the hostages. Most people agree it was the only proper action for Israel, however, what if the Irish Freedom Fighters sejournd to England to free political prisoners? It would be condemned as the handiwork of criminals.

It is a set pattern regardless of circumstances or ensuing consequences that actions of the British army are accepted, and any other country's actions are excused, but the Irish are suitably condemned for fighting for their country. The British army daily harasses Irish citizens in their own country and they are maimed and murdered. Thousands of British atrocities are left out of the media, yet let an

Irishman commit an act of patriotism, violent thought it may be, and it is made a cause celebre for British tolerance and endurance. Mr. Wicker though not as bad as most, contributes to what might be termed journalistic terrorism.

The entire war of expulsion of Britain from Ireland has been transformed into a microcosm for British sociologists to study an inferior being and society. Evidence of this is visible by the disdain of the English public, influenced by the news media, educators and government officials. The British attitude is adopted by the American press corps without in-depth impartial analysis. Any on-the-spot reportage is the result of excursions with British army patrols—hardly the catalyst of impartiality. A mystique is developed by loaded reporting that influences the uneducated public.

When a racist remark is desired, the aptitude of reporters will direct them to utilize suggestions through distortion of innocent facts. In Mr.

Wicker's previously referenced article, his topic is terrorism and he lumps in his article mention of the erratic Idi Amin, the Palestinians and the I.R.A. The aim of delimitation between those acts of justification and those adjudged violation of international law. The I.R.A. are in no way in violation of international law and should not be lumped into a discussion of such purport.

The British operating in Ireland are, however, in violation of genocide in Ireland and should be held accountable. Are they? Not Mr. Wicker utilizes their efforts to suggest that their policy in Ireland is to stamp out terrorism. It is the British army who have units operating with illegal weapons (under international law) in plainclothes and promulgating assassinations and murders. Although they have probably murdered in the vicinity of 100, they admit to only two. Terrorists operating under Her Majesty's writ are the British army, yet one would never realize this because there has been a general cover-up by U.S. reporters.

To tell the truth about Freedom Fighters would mean reportage would become even-voiced and

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# Blessed Are They Who Hunger And Thirst After Justice..

## For They Shall Be Filled

### Patrick Kennedy

Rough were the waves and spat their brine  
On that little ship... the Forty Nine...  
Of starving Irish... fit to flee...  
England's genocidal tyranny.  
And Patrick stood on the swaying deck...  
A paisley scarf around his neck  
With tearless eyes and tortured mind  
On the heartbreak and hunger left behind.  
Westward to his home once more...  
Then East toward Boston's far-off shore.

A woman fainted... Patrick caught her...  
She faintly whispered, "Water! Water!"  
From a flask in his greatcoat...  
He poured the liquid down her throat.  
Then with eyes of hunger... wild...  
She beckoned towards her little child.  
Faintly, faintly came her cry...  
"Please, of please, don't let him die!"  
Gently, Patrick gave them care.  
Of his food, the Greatest Share...

His coat of Wexford sheep was shorn...  
Went round the child to keep him warm.  
And all across the roving sea...  
He cuddled the baby on his knee.  
When of his oatbread's meagre store...  
And water too, there was no more...  
Of sustenance from Erin's sod...  
Said, "Now we place our trust in God:  
Then to Patrick's awed surprise...  
Virgin And Child before his eyes..."

"Patrick, Patrick!" the good Lord said...  
You have shared with Me... your bread...  
Yonder looms the Boston shore...  
Much good fortune lies in store...  
For I will give you full and plenty...  
Your larder never shall be empty.  
I will give your offsprings fame...  
Honor will attend your name...  
On every tongue... one name shall be...  
The honored name of Kennedy...



### A Message From Bobby

July 11, 1968

My loved ones and faithful honest friends...  
You're grieved because I'm gone...  
But hearken to the cause I left...  
For you must carry on!  
When Heaven calls... the call we heed...  
On earth... our bodies lie...  
But our spirits live forever...  
We do not say... Goodbye... . . .

And... now... I know what was unseen  
By those who doner... Why!...  
And now I know the reason  
Why... so many... have... had to die...  
And... Michael stands beside me... here...  
He of the Flaming Sword...  
And it is he who will avenge it all...  
By orders from the Lord... . . .

So carry on what I would do  
If I were still... awalking...  
Among the poor forsaken souls...  
Aplanning and a talking...  
For the Newer World that I sought...  
Still means... so much... to me...  
And you will not have... Peace on Earth...  
Until men of earth are free... . . .

For rich and poor and black and white...  
And yellow men and red...  
Can dwell in perfect harmony...  
As soon as they are dead...  
For the spirits of the human race  
Have no defining color...  
But... that those who love their neighbor less  
Are darker... far... or duller... . . .

Feed the hungry children first...  
For hunger is a crime...  
Which is coming back to haunt you...  
In just a little time...  
Love your neighbor as yourself...  
And... God... above things all...  
And work for freedom for ALL MEN...  
And... AMERICA... WILL NEVER FALL.

## ORPHANED

The babies who saw their parents die



The poem, PATRICK KENNEDY, was written in 1956 in Canada. The MESSAGE FROM BOBBY was written in 1968. I have just realized that the theme of both was the deep feeling for hungry children.

In Ireland today, we have hungry children whose fathers are either dead or imprisoned in jails under British rule and in the Twenty-Six Counties under Quising rule.

Bobby's message did not necessarily mean the hungry children of just the United States, but of the whole world... and Ireland is PART OF THAT WORLD.

## Darkest Days

Appalled as I was to see the documentary "Destination America" (U.T.V. 1/6/76) misrepresent the events surrounding the Great Famine in Ireland and the ensuing mass exodus of vast numbers of Irish people, I could not help thinking that such distorted versions of England's role in Irish history are only to be expected, especially when they come across to us via the British media. I have written to U.T.V. expressing my concern indeed disgust, at certain claims made and important facts overlooked during this programme, although I doubt very much if it will make any impression on their policy, or for that matter, if they will even acknowledge my letter. I would therefore be extremely grateful if you would see your way to print this letter in your column.

The "documentary" in question attempted to create the impression that the British did all within their power to help the starving Irish, the sheer hypocrisy of this claim is revealed when one compares it to the claims made during the famine period when the British maintained,

despite all evidence, that "There was no real famine in Ireland." Perhaps we can expect these latter-day historians to resurrect these claims at some future stage and tell us that the famine was a natural disaster, or that it didn't really happen!

I feel it is our duty to the 1 million Irish men, women, and children who died of starvation, malnutrition, dysentery, scurvy, famine fever, not to mention those who died defending their homes and families against eviction, to ensure that the facts relating to the cause of their deaths are not distorted in any way.

At first the British took no steps whatever to come to the aid of the starving masses, and refused to even listen to anyone who suggested that the export to England of corn and other foodstuffs, which could have been fed to the people, should be prohibited. Indeed, as Beresford Ellis records in his book "A History of the Irish Working Class": "During all the famine years, Ireland was producing sufficient food, wool and flax to feed and clothe not nine but nineteen millions of people."

Moreover, John Mitchel of the Young Irelanders asserted that a charity relief ship bearing a cargo of grain sailing into an Irish port was "sure to meet six ships sailing out with a similar cargo." The individual self-interest of the Landlords, mainly absentee Englishmen, was considered more important than the lives of the people.

When eventually Government help did arrive, in the form of the meat soup kitchens so avidly mentioned in the U.T.V. programme, it was, true to form, too little too late; it could not bring back the dead, nor was it in sufficient quantities to curtail the starvation of the people. It was merely a British face-saving operation, and not even a good one at that. In fact so many conditions were applied to it's distribution that it was little more than an insult. In addition it was dashed out quite deliberately on Fridays, meaning that the Irish Catholic couldn't eat it without breaking their religious laws. Even at the height of the famine a law was passed meaning that anyone with more than 1/4 acre of land did not qualify for the Government aid - not even a bowl of soup. Thus many people were forced to give up their small farms, in order to qualify for the soup.

Some charitable organisations

however did much to help notably those sponsored by the Quakers, and a few landlords did as much as they could to alleviate the sufferings of their tenants. But others, again mainly absentee English landlords, evicted their starving tenants for non-payment of rents, thus thousands of families were driven out of their homes and left to die on the roadside.

In addition to the 1 million deaths millions more were forced to emigrate. The U.T.V. programme also conveniently left out the root cause of the staggering emigration figures. In 1847, as well as those who went to America, approximately 100,000 sailed for Canada, and of these it is estimated that 17,000 were buried at sea, whilst 29,000 others died soon after landing. A typical example of the crossings in the "Coffin Ships" was the LARCH which set sail from Sligo with 440 passengers of whom 108 perished at sea. Even today the effects of the population decrease caused by this mass emigration are still being felt in Ireland, and the present day population figures are just 50% of what they were in the early 1840's.

We do not blame England for the potato blight, that was indeed a natural phenomenon which affected many other countries around that

time. We blame her for the criminal neglect and indifference she showed by enforcing her corrupt laws which allowed the export of food from this country to England while the Irish Nation starved. The British House of Commons was told that during the first 3 months of the Famine, up to February 5th 1846, some 258,000 quarters of grain, 710,000 hundredweights of barley and one million quarters of oats and oatmeal were exported out of Ireland to England while over the same period 1,000 people died of starvation. After that date exports continued at the same rate to make money for the landlords. Had the people of Ireland been in control of their own affairs not one person would have died from hunger, not one person would have been forced to leave their homeland, the failure of the potato crop would not even have been considered a matter of any consequence.

All the above facts were deliberately overlooked in the British "Documentary programme" "Destination America".

We must not allow England's present day historians to cover-up, water down, or misrepresent the leading role she played in this genocidal act against our people. Her shame must be everlasting.

# A.O.H. Convention Supplement

## Convention Returns To Newport

Rhode Island  
8-13 Aug. 1976



"Jack" Keane

The AOH National Convention returns to Newport. Many of you may recall the 69th National Convention in Providence, R.I. in 1958. Do you remember the 57th convention in 1931? That was held in Newport - "The City by the Sea," the vacation mecca of the "400" who built the European styled mansions along Bellevue Ave. and the Cliff Walk. 1976 will be the third visit to Rhode Island and the second to Newport.

The Viking Hotel was headquarters in 1931 and St. Joseph's Church as the site of the solemn high Mass which officially opened the week-long convocation. All the sacred vessels were of Gaelic design and came from the Catholic University in Washington, D.C. The Ladies Auxiliary had donated them to the university. Rogers High School, adjacent to the church received the delegates for the reception following the mass.

Mr. Patrick J. Lyons, County President, opened the proceedings at Rogers. A well known policeman Mr. Lyons' Hibernianism projected itself in his two children, Mrs. Mary King - former National Chairman of Catholic Action National Treasurer, Vice President and President; and Mrs. Nora McDermott, former National Chairman of Catholic Action, National Historian and Secretary.

In 1931 the Ladies Auxiliary's business meetings were in the Knights of Columbus Hall while the met met in the Elks Hall. The first night's reception was at De La Salle Academy which is now closed. The formal banquet on Thursday night was held at Newport Beach.

The Convention with approximately 1000 delegates and guests blended well with Newport. They showed their appreciation by voting Newport's John H. Greene, Jr., a National Director.



## ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS IN AMERICA

INCORPORATED  
Organized in New York City, May 4, 1836

1976 CONVENTION COMMITTEE

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS OF NATIONAL CONVENTION

#### SUNDAY, AUGUST 8th 1976

Place: Dennis E. Collins Division No.1 Hall Wellington Avenue will be the site of a National Board Meeting starting at 5:30 P.M. President Jack Keane will preside.  
ALL NATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Place: Management of the Viking Hotel will host an early bird Cocktail Party in the Bellevue Room of the Hotel for ALL early arriving delegates and guests. Party starts at 7:30 ALL ARE INVITED. Irish Entertainment, singalongs etc.

#### MONDAY AUGUST 9th 1976

Place: Narragansett Bay. Transportation will pickup all National Board and Ladies National Board and their spouses plus all State Presidents and their spouses that are interested in taking a cruise on Narragansett Bay on a luxury yacht at 10:45 at your hotel. Cruise to last until approximately 1 P.M. Cocktails and Food to be served aboard courtesy of the Convention Committee.

Place: Beverly Roger Estate. Transportation will pickup all National Board members and Ladies National Board members and their spouses plus all State Presidents and their spouses that are interested in attending a Cocktail Party at the palatial summer "cottage" of the Honorary Convention Chairman Mr. Beverly Roger. Cocktail party to start at approximately 3 P.M. and last till 5:30 P.M. Transportation to be at the hotels at 2:30 P.M. Cocktails - Hors d'oeuvre - Entertainment.

Place: Ochre Point Estate. Transportation will pickup all delegates and guests starting at 7:00 from all hotels and bring them to the former Robert Goslet Estate for the Ice Breaker. A drill by the New York Emerald Society Police Band will be featured and for your dancing pleasure Paddy Noonan's Band from New York City. Transportation back to the hotels will begin at 10 P.M. and will continue to 1 P.M.

#### TUESDAY AUGUST 10th 1976

Place: St. Mary's Church - Transportation will pick up all delegates and guests from their hotels starting at 8:15 A.M. and bring them to the church where President Kennedy was married. The opening Mass will be concelebrated by The Most Reverend Louis E. Gelineau Bishop of Providence, Most Reverend Kenneth Angel Auxiliary Bishop of Providence, The Most Reverend Daniel F. Raitly Bishop of Norwich, Conn., National Chaplain Reverend Terrance Lee of St. Louis, Mo., Monsignor John J. Tully Rhode Island State Chaplain and Deputy National Chaplain Reverend Sean McManus of Boston.

The Mass will start at 9:00 A.M. Immediately following the Mass those who wish to join in a parade led by the Emerald Society Band to the Viking Hotel are more than welcome. (Distance approx 1 mile) Transportation for those who do not wish to march will be provided.

Communion Breakfast will start at 11:30 A.M. The master of Ceremonies will be Past State President Jeremiah C. Lynch. Main speaker Reverend Joseph L. Lennon O.P. Vice President for Community Affairs at Providence College. Immediately after the Breakfast will be the Official opening of the Convention. After the official opening the women will be transported to the Women's headquarters at the Sheraton Islander.

Place: Long Wharf Pier - Transportation from the hotels to Pier for all delegates and guests selecting the Bear Cruise on Narragansett Bay will pickup at the hotels at 7 P.M. Cruise will be approximately 3 hours and feature John Morris Dixieland Band. Transportation will return delegates and guests to Hotels after docking. Cocktails and food available on board.

Place: Jai Alai Fronton - Transportation from hotels to Fronton for all delegates and guests selecting the Jai Alai for the evening. Reserved seats will be provided and transportation will begin at 6:45 and will start returning back to the Hotels at 10:30 P.M. and continue through 1 A.M.

Place: Christie's Restaurant - Transportation will pick up all members of the Clergy interested in attending the Chaplains Dinner at one of the most famous waterfront Restaurants in the World at 7:00 P.M. Dinner and later evening activities will be under the direction of Monsignor John Tully Past Deputy National Chaplain. This activity is Convention Committee sponsored.

#### WEDNESDAY AUGUST 11th 1976

Place: St. Mary's Church - Transportation will pick up all delegates and guests interested in attending a Gaelic Mass, to be celebrated by National Chaplain Reverend Terrance Lee and other members of the clergy who wish to participate, at 8:15 A.M. for the Mass at 9:00 A.M. Transportation will return delegates and guests to the Convention Headquarters.

Place: Sheraton Islander Pool Area - The ladies will have a luncheon and Floral Fashion Show after the morning session. Tickets are available at the registration desk for \$6.50.

Place: Roseliff Estate - Transportation will pick up all delegates and guests interested in attending a night of Irish Music at the famous "Greet Gatsby Estate" at all hotels at 6:45 P.M. The Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Francis Madeira will play for 2 hours. Dancing will follow with music by Paddy Noonan's Band. Cocktails will be available. Transportation will be starting back to the Hotels at 10:30 and continue through 1 A.M.

The master of ceremonies will be Sister Lucille McKillop, President of Salve Regina College.

#### THURSDAY AUGUST 12th 1976

Place: Sheraton Islander North Tennis Area - Transportation will pickup those delegates and guests who are not staying at the Sheraton for the Final Banquet at 6:45 P.M. The final banquet will be held under a huge "society type" tent and the menu includes a New England Clam Bake or a Steak Dinner. The master of ceremonies for this evening will be Bill McEnery, Past National President. The drawing for the Raffle will be held and the presentation of the John Kennedy Medal will be presented to Dr. McKiernan. Dancing will be provided by Paddy Noonan. Transportation will begin at 10:30 back to the hotels.

Business Sessions and Committee Meetings will be scheduled throughout the week.

### Opening Mass

The 78th Bicentennial Convention opening Mass will be concelebrated at St. Mary's Church on Tuesday, August 10th 9:00 a.m. The Most Reverend Louis E. Gelineau, Bishop of Providence will be principal celebrant. Concelebrating this Mass will be National Chaplain Reverend Terence Lee of St. Louis, Deputy National Chaplain, Reverend Sean McManus of Boston and Monsignor John J. Tully, Rhode Island State Chaplain. All AOH and Ladies Auxiliary State, County and Division Chaplains are cordially invited to participate in this Mass.

On Wednesday, August 11th at 9:00 a.m. a special Gaelic Memorial Mass in memory of the deceased members of the order will be celebrated by AOH National Chaplain, Father Lee at St. Mary's. All Chaplains having a speaking knowledge of Gaelic and who wish to be concelebrants of the Memorial Mass are asked to please contact the National Chaplain.



Convention plans being discussed by (L to R) Past National President William J. McEnery, State Secretary James F. Mahoney and National Director and Convention Committee Chairman Edward E. Dugan, Jr.

# A.O.H. Convention

## Rhode Island Rebels



**RHODE ISLAND REBELS**—An increasing resentment against the oppressive laws of the British Parliament led to a number of acts of violence by early patriots. Such an incident occurred on the night of June 10, 1772, when an angry group of Rhode Islanders captured and burned his Majesty's Revenue Cutter GASPEE. Three years later, native Rhode Islanders were among the first to join the Minutemen outside Boston. Rhode Island Regiments served proudly at the battles of Brandywine, Trenton, and Yorktown. This Rhode Island regimental flag is preserved today in the State House at Providence. This design was the basis for the state's present flag.



St. Mary's Newport, is the oldest Catholic parish in Rhode Island. The boundaries of this parish once embraced all of Rhode Island and Cape Cod!

It is the only Catholic church in the world in which an American President was married: John Fitzgerald Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier here on September 12, 1953. The Presidential pew, number ten, marked with a name plate, is where President and Mrs. Kennedy and their suite used to sit while attending Mass on their frequent trips to Newport.

St. Mary's parish was established by the second Bishop of Boston in 1828. The land on which the church stands was donated by Mrs. Goodly Harper of Baltimore and Newport, the daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The present church, of brownstone, was built during the years 1848-1852 by General William Starke Rosecrans (of later Civil War fame), once President Lincoln's choice for Vice President. General Rosecrans, a convert to the Catholic Church, was a Lieutenant of Engineers stationed at Fort Adams at the time. The architect was Patrick Kasley of Brooklyn, New York, who reputedly had fifty churches under construction at one time!

The architectural style of St. Mary's is second period English Gothic, and the church was built in the manner of the venerable cathedrals of Europe without structural steel of any kind - just stone upon stone.

Through the years a long line of distinguished visitors - heads of state among them - have come to St. Mary's and have found here a very peaceful and prayerful atmosphere in which to meditate and offer thanks to God. The Convention's opening Mass and Memorial Mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's.

## Major Degrees

The Major Degrees of the order will be held during the National Convention in Newport. The Massachusetts State Degree Team under the direction of State President John P. Connolly and State Secretary Eddie Wallace have been selected to put on the Degree. The Committee wishes to thank the Suffolk Co., Long Island, N.Y. Degree Team under the Chairmanship of Fred Stein for submitting the Tara Court Degree Team for consideration.

The Degree will be held at the Dennis E. Collins Division No. 1 Home on 1 Wellington Ave., Newport, R.I. on Tuesday, August 10, 1976, at 5:30 p.m. All members wishing to receive the degrees will be asked to register with the AOH table located in the lobby of your hotel or motel.

## A.O.H. At Democratic Platform Hearings



The Ancient Order of Hibernians in America were represented at the National Democratic Platform Hearings held in Providence, Rhode Island, on April 10, 1976 by the National Board. Left to right Fred O'Brien, Mass. State Chairman Freedom for All Ireland; National Director Ed Dugan; Governor Philip Noel of Rhode Island accepting testimony; David R. Burke, National Editor; James Howlett of the Mass. State Board.



Martin Higgins

In late May of 1976 AOH National President "Jack" Keane announced the appointment of Martin Higgins as National Chairman of the AOH Freedom for All Ireland Committee. Mr. Higgins had previously served as National Coordinator of the Freedom Committee; he is now a full member of the National Board. This appointment follows the resignation of Michael L. Delahunty, who had served in that post from late summer 1974 until mid-May of this year. Chairmanship of the May first AOH "salute to Irish Freedom" banquet in New York was the climax of Mr. Delahunty's tenure as National Committee Chairman. Martin Higgins was Mike Delahunty's "ramrod" on that operation.

Since Martin Higgins, member of Division No. 3, Nassau County, New York, has been selected to coordinate the activities of the important "Freedom for all Ireland Committee" by the National President, Jack M. Keane, he has been a very busy man. One of his greatest joys was to realize the fruits of his efforts on behalf of the recent "Salute to Irish Freedom" affair held on May 1, 1975. The end results were fantastic, a rewarding conclusion to expended time and energy.

Mr. Higgins was born in Banada, Ballaghderreen, County Roscommon, Ireland, the oldest of eleven children. He was educated at St. Joseph's National School, came to America in 1927, and resides at 1115 Ward Place, Woodmere, New York 11598. Brother Higgins is married to Mary (nee Ward) whose parents came from Claremorris, County Mayo. They have a lovely daughter and

son-in-law, Ellen and Brian McQuade, who reside in New Jersey. He spent five years in Chicago before coming to New York where he managed chain stores for Daniel Reeves until he enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1940. After the war he worked as a salesman for the Continental Baking Company until his retirement.

Mr. Higgins is a past Commander of the American Legion Post 536 in Woodmere. He served as County President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for one term.

Brother Higgins has spent much of his life working for a United Ireland. He is a great follower of Padraic Pearse and hopes he will see Wolf Tone's epitaph written. Ireland must be free with justice and peace for Catholics and Protestants alike. He believes under the unique leadership of Jack M. Keane, much can be accomplished.



Judge James J. Comerford, Dr. Gwynfor Evans, M. P., and Sean Mac Bride join together in A. O. H. "Salute to Irish Freedom."

**FINALE TO BE A GALA EVENT**

When one speaks of a Gala Event being held in Newport, he must first make mention of 1000 or more people in attendance, the food must have a "New Englishish" sound and above all, the setting must be a lawn, covered with an enormous striped tent. We will have the 1000 people attending the convention final banquet, which will include the famous New England Clambake with Lobster and the complete finale will take place under an enormous striped tent which will be placed on the Sheraton Island Motor Inn north lawn.

The custom of using the tent began during the Fashionable Years of the Millionaires parties. It was a must for ALL the members of the "400 Society" to be together and not distributed throughout the several grand rooms of the mansion. To accomplish this requirement, it was customary to erect a large tent in the formal garden of the estate. Here, the eating, drinking and merriment would hold forth until the early morning hours.

During the 1940's and 1950's the tent was used for the "Coming Out" parties, the introduction of young debutantes to the world of society.

The tent reserved for our convention's final banquet has a history of its own. It was used during the filming of the "Great Gatsby" movie and last summer was the setting for a dinner honoring President Ford. Well over 1200 people attended this function.

We will have a Gala Event and a final banquet to remember for years to come.



Sheraton Islander Hotel facing Narragansett Bay, Newport, Rhode Island. Peculiar architectural design must be seen to be appreciated. Headquarters 1976 Nat. Convention A.O.H. and where L.A.A.O.H. will convene.

**Paddy Noonan's Band**



The famous Paddy Noonan Band of New York has been engaged to perform at many of the functions to be held during the 78th Biennial Convention. The Irish flavor of Paddy Noonan's music continues to be a tremendous hit in the Hibernian circles. Paddy and his band will open the convention activities by playing for your listening and dancing pleasure at the "Ice Breaker" on Monday evening. The group will return on Wednesday evening to furnish music for the dancing portion of the Night of Irish Music. At the final banquet on Thursday night, the Noonan Band will ring down the curtain on the convention activities by furnishing the final entertainment.

Also appearing during convention week will be the New York City Police Emerald Society Band. Drum Major Finbar Devine will lead the band in the Great Hall at "Ochre Court" on Ice Breaker night. They will perform their famous precision drill. On Tuesday morning, the Emerald Society Band will again assemble to lead the Hibernian Delegation in a parade from St. Mary's Church to the site of the Communion Breakfast.



Close up of Christie's. Patrick Horgan, Proprietor. Member of Division No. 1, Newport.

The dinner will be held at Christie's the famous waterfront restaurant on Tuesday evening, August 10, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. Patrick Horgan owner of Christie's and a Division No. 1 member has promised a gourmet dinner that would wet the appetite of James Beard. All Division, County, State and National Officers should work hard to have their respective Chaplains attend the convention. For those who have attended a Chaplain's dinner, nothing more need be said. For those who have not "try it, you'll like it."

**SPECIAL CONVENTION SUBSCRIPTION RATE**

The staff of the "Irish People" extend their good will and support to the exalted body of Ancient Order of Hibernians and Auxiliaries. May you succeed in the future even more than your past successes.

The "Irish People" will continue in its efforts to support the fight for self-determination of our brothers and sisters on the holy soil of Erin.

A special subscription rate will be in effect for the week of the Convention.

Please cut out and mail to

Irish People, 4951 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10034

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose \$8 for one year's subscription of the Irish People.

**Greetings And Good Wishes**

To The

**Ancient Order of Hibernians**

on the occasion of their

**National Biennial Convention**

from the members of

**THE IRISH NORTHERN AID COMMITTEE**

Head office: 273 E. 194 St. Bronx, N.Y. 10458

**Irish Men And Women Behind The Wire**

**Faoi Glas Ag Gallaibh**

**MAIL CALL**

H.M. PRISON WAKEFIELD, Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorks. A. Madigan, J. Mealey, R. Cunningham, M. Sheehan, E. Byrne, G. Conlon

H.M. PRISON HULL, Hedon Rd., Hull, Yorks. M. Brady, J. Duffy, P. Hill, G. Cunningham, R. McLoughlin

H.M. PRISON LONG LARTIN, South Littleton, Evesham, Worcs. J. Ashe, J. Coughlan, A. Lynch, E. O'Neill, R. Walsh, T. Rush, J. Kelly, P. Sheridan

H.M. PRISON GARTREE, Leicester Rd., Markethborough, Leics. G. Young, S. Blake, P. Shortt, P. Mulryan, P. Holmes

H.M. PRISON PARKHURST, Newport, Isle of Wight. M. Murray, G. Small, K. Dunphy, A. Mulryan, C. McFadden

H.M. PRISON ALBANY, Newport, I.O.W. M. Coughlan, S. Campbell, J. McCuskey, W. Armstrong, L. McLarnon

H.M. PRISON WORMWOOD SCRUBS, Du Cane Rd., London W.12 P. Guilfoyle, J. Melia, R. McCartney, M. McLaughlin, P. Nornay

H.M. PRISON, CAMBRIDGE RD., BRISTOL Rev. P. Fall, B. Dowd, N. Gibson

H.M. PRISON, WELFORD RD., LEICESTER Sean Kinsella

H.M. PRISON, WALTON, LIVERPOOL Stephen Nordone

H.M. PRISON DURHAM, OLD ELVET, DURHAM Ann Gillespie, Eileen Gillespie

**POLITICAL PRISONERS ON REMAND**

H.M. Prison, Winsor Green, B'ham B. McLaughlin, P. Christie, D. Owen, M. O'Reilly, P. Toal.

H.M. Prison, Brixton, London E. Coughney, J. Higgins, S. O'Doherty, P. Hackett, J. Canavan, J. Murphy, J. Hayes, V. Donnelly, T. Cooper.

H.M. Prison, Wandsworth, London E. Butler, H. Duggan, J. O'Connell, H. Doherty.

H.M. Prison, Holloway, London Sarah Donnelly.

**BIRTHDAYS TO REMEMBER**

Jimmy Ashe (Long Lartin) birthday July 30th; Stephen Nordone will be 21 yrs. on 2nd August (Walton); Ray McLaughlin birthday August 8th (Hull).

england out!

Reverend Patrick Fall Bristol, England Dear Father Fell:

I read with sadness of your mother's death in the Irish newspapers.

I am enclosing a Mass Card for her, and together with some friends I will attend and offer my Holy Communion for the repose of her soul, and we will all light votive candles in St. Joseph's of Yorkville, New York City, just prior to the Mass for you and your father.

My prayers and hopes for your release go with this letter. You will be receiving a letter a week from me. In addition, my mother, Mrs. Rose Murray, and a dear friend, (a third-order Franciscan) Miss Evelyn O'Neil will be corresponding as well.

Please do not feel obligated to answer all of us - an occasional letter to one of us will do - we will read it to one another.

Bishop Drury (of Corpus Christi, Texas) has written me to advise that he will be in Ireland and England later in the summer, and hopes to see you and your father.

New York City says "Hello" - and sends you a little of our fair weather.

Sincerely, Mary Murray

**Prison Journal**

**METHODS USED IN PORTLAOISE PRISON A SCANDAL**

Stung by the escape of Michael O'Rourke from the Special Criminal Court the Southern Government has decided to take further measures against the delinquent prisoners in Portlaoise Prison. On Saturday July 17th, they announced that a search was to be made of the prison. For the purposes of this search all furniture and effects were removed from the cells. The men were left with the clothes they stood in and mattresses and blankets on the ground.

The following letter appeared in the press on Wednesday, July 21st,

**A Memorial Mass FOR THE MOTHER OF FATHER FELL**

IRISH P.O.W. BRISTOL PRISON

will be held at

St. Joseph's of Yorkville

404 E. 87th Street, NYC

(between York & First Ave.)

August 24 at 5:45 p.m.

**AN IRISH MOONLIGHT CRUISE On The Chesapeake Bay**

Leaving Annapolis Aboard The "Harbor Queen"

**Come Join The Fun Fun Fun Saturday, August 14, 1976**

Continuous Dancing

From 8:30 P.M. to 12:30 A.M.

OPEN BAR

**Two Great IRISH Dance Bands THE FAST FLYING VESTIBULE and THE DRUIDS**

TICKETS AVAILABLE FROM:

The Combined Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Units; Irish Northern Aid

3900 Hamilton St., Apt. J 201, Hyattsville, Md., 277-8260

On Capitol Hill - The Dubliner, 4 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

In Baltimore - Irish Imports, 6425 Baltimore Pike

In Annapolis - 250A Hilltop Lane, Apt. 204 - 268-0797

**\$8.00 In Advance, \$10.00 At The Boat**

**Capacity 300**

**Acknowledgement**

James Conlon 39632-133 P.O. Box 1000 Lawisburg, Pa. 17837 July 19, 1976

The Editor The Irish People 4951 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10034

Dear Sir:

Please convey to your readers my sincere appreciation to all those who sent me Mass Cards and letters on the death of my father—they were legion. I shall post them off to my mother in Ireland that she and the rest of my family might also appreciate them. I know that my families spirits will be greatly lifted by their receipt.

In the meantime, I shall endeavor to acknowledge each of them individually.

God Bless, Jimmy Conlon

from relatives of the jailed prisoners. "Once again the men in Portlaoise Jail are forced to sleep on the floor. On at least three other occasions Mr. Conroy has ordered the removal of all cell furniture and left these men to sleep and eat on the floor. This is, however, the first occasion on which he has bothered to concoct an excuse. Not only has all cell furniture been removed but all of the men's personal belongings have yet again been taken and they are left with only the clothes they stand up in.

"The men we being locked in their bare cells for 19 of the 24 hours each day. They are denied the use of the workshop. In the past week three men were beaten unconscious and others forcibly strip searched.

# IRISH NORTHERN AID COMMITTEE CHICAGO

In the year 1888, a Chicago newspaperman being tired of the favorite English defense - "Irish wrongs are ancient history" - published in the Chicago Citizen his rejoinder, going no further back than the then reigning monarch, Queen Victoria. He summarized and abridged to the ultimate limits in his rejoinder; it runs as follows:

There are many reasons why the inhabitants of Ireland should submit gracefully to the rule of the Queen and Empress Victoria, by the grace of God supreme ruler of the British Isles. Her benefactions to the "mere Irish" are well known, and in this article I shall attempt to set them forth with circumstantiality. If the unalterable and benign bestowal of rage, poverty, starvation, chains and the gallows be not sufficient to awaken the gratitude of the people, I should like to know what is! At all events, here is the record:

1837....Her most gracious Majesty began her reign without coercion. Gustave de Beaumont, a French writer, noting the condition of Ireland at the time, says: "I have seen the Indian in his forest, and the negro in his chains, and I thought that I beheld the lowest form of a human misery; but I did not then know the lot of Ireland. Seeing it, one recognizes that no theoretical limits can be assigned to the misfortunes of nations."

1838....The Duke of Wellington declared that never was a country in which poverty existed to such a degree as in Ireland. (1) An Arms act passed.

1839....London Times, Oct. 25, 1839: "In order to beset a small knot of haughty, unfeeling, rapacious landlords, the well-being of millions is disregarded." (2) An Unlawful Oaths act passed.

1840....(3) Another Arms act.

1841....Two coercive measures - (4) an Outrage act, and (5) an Arms act.

1842....Provision riots. Numerous outrages.

1843....Thackeray, in Irish Sketch Book: "Men are suffering and starving by millions." (7) Another Arms act, and (8) an act consolidating all previous Coercion acts.

1844....In his Travels in Ireland, Kohl, a German writer, says: "I doubt whether in the whole world a nation can be found subjected to the physical privations of the peasantry in some parts of Ireland." Disraeli, House of Commons, Feb. 16, 1844: "We have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, the weakest executive in the world: that is the Irish question." (9) Unlawful Oaths act passed.

1845....Times, June 26, 1845: "The people have not enough to eat. They are suffering a real, though artificial, famine." (10) Unlawful Oaths act passed.

1846....Captain Wynne, a government official: "Famine advances on us with great strides." Lord John Russell: "We have made Ireland - I speak it deliberately - the most degraded and most miserable country in the world." (11) Constabulary Enlargement act.

1847....Mr. Bringham, House of Commons: "We are driving six millions of people to despair and madness...The people of England have most culpably and foolishly connived at a national iniquity. The landlords exercise their rights with a hand of iron, and deny their duties with a brow of brass." Times, Feb. 27: "89,758 emigrants embarked to Canada. One

person in every five was dead by the end of the year." John Morley, House of Commons, June 3: "All men agree that Ireland has been misgoverned. And who misgoverned her? The State." (12) Crime and Outrage act passed.

1848....Great famine fever. Insurrection. (13) Trason Amendment act. (14) Suspension of Habeus Corpus. (15) Another Oaths act passed. John Mitchel was condemned, under the first mentioned act, to fourteen years transportation.

1849....Great famine fever continued. Census Commissioners declared that above one million and a half suffered from the fever since the beginning of '46, and added: "but no pen has recorded the number of the forlorn and starving who perished by the wayside or in the ditches." 80,440 persons evicted. In the Kilrush union alone, 15,000 people were unshod. Sir Robert Peel, speaking on June 8, in regard to the Kilrush evictions, said: "I do not think the records of any country, civilized or barbarous, present materials for such a picture." On July 29 occurred the arrests of Ballingarry: James Stephens was wounded. (16) Suspension of Habeus Corpus. This act was passed through both houses in one evening, and William Smith O'Brien and others condemned to death.

1850....104,163 persons were evicted. (17) Crimes and Outrage act passed.

1851....282,545 human dwellings destroyed by evicting brigades for the ten past years, and 68,023 persons evicted this year. (18) Unlawful Oaths act.

1852....Sergeant Heron, D.C.: "Ireland this year received a larger sum in charity from America than was realized by the profits of the trade of exporting horned cattle." London Times: "The name of an Irish landlord stinks in the nostrils of Christendom." 43,494 persons evicted.

1853....24,588 persons were evicted. (19) Crimes and Outrage act.

1854....John Bright, July 6: "There are districts in Ireland which no man can travel through without feeling that some enormous crime has been committed by the government under which the people live." 19,749 persons were evicted this year. (20) Crimes and Outrage act.

1855....5,114 persons evicted. (21) Peace Preservation act passed.

1857....5,475 persons evicted.

1858....4,643 persons evicted. (22) Peace Preservation act passed. For the previous six years Ireland has been without political organization. O'Donovan Rossa and James Stephens, out of despair, started Fenianism. New Ireland, pg. 198, says: "The last endeavor of the Irish masses to accomplish amelioration within the lines of the constitution had been baffled and crushed."

1859....3,872 persons evicted.

1860....The chief secretary announced, on April 17, that "a large amount of destitution does in fact exist in the western districts." 2,985 persons were evicted during this year. Among the evictors was Lord Plunket, Protestant Lord Bishop of Tuam. "A hideous scandal," said the Times of Nov. 27. Lord John Russell sympathetically described how an entire Irish village which housed 270 persons had been razed to the

ground. (23) Peace Preservation act.

1861....5,288 persons evicted. Terrible clearances in Glenbeg, Donegal.

1862....5,617 persons evicted. (24) Peace Preservation act, and (25) Unlawful Oaths act.

1863....8,695 persons evicted.

1864....3,261 persons evicted.

1865....4,512 persons evicted. (26) Peace Preservation act passed. Lord R. Cecil, House of Commons, Feb. 24: "I am afraid the one thing which is peculiar to Ireland is the government of England." A.M. Sullivan's New Ireland, pg. 261: "A time of troubles and of terrors. Midnight arrests and seizures, hurried flights and perilous escapes, wild rumors and panic alarms scared every considerable city and town." O'Donovan Rossa sentenced to penal servitude for life.

1866....3,671 persons evicted. (27) Suspension of Habeus Corpus act.

1867....1,489 persons evicted. John Bright, at Rochdale, Dec. 23: "The grievances have not been remedied. The demands of the people have not been conceded. Nothing has been done in Ireland except under the influence of terror." Attempted insurrection.

1868....3,002 persons evicted. John Bright, House of Commons, Dec. 1: "I have not observed, since I have been in Parliament, anything on this Irish question which approached the dignity of statesmanship." Goldwin Smith: "Irish legislation within the last forty years, notwithstanding the adoption of some remedial measures, has failed through the indifference of Parliament to the sentiments of Ireland." (29) Suspension of the Habeus Corpus act.

1869....1,741 persons evicted. Between 1829 and this year twenty-seven bills and resolutions were offered by the Irish members on the land question, and every one was rejected. John Bright, House of Commons, April 30: "I say that the condition of things in Ireland which has existed in Ireland for the last 200 years, for the last 100 years, for the last 50 years, would have been utterly impossible if Ireland had been removed from the shelter and influence and the power of Great Britain. The time has come when acts of constant repression in Ireland are unjust and evil, and when no more acts of repression should ever pass this house unless accompanied with acts of a remedial and concoling nature."

1870....2,618 persons evicted. Gladstone, House of Commons, March 11: "The oppression of a majority is detestable and odious. The oppression of a minority is only by one degree less detestable and odious." (30) Peace Preservation act.

1872....2,475 persons evicted.

1873....3,078 persons evicted. (33) Peace Preservation act.

1874....3,721 persons evicted.

1875....3,323 persons evicted. Prof. Cairns' Political Essays, pg. 197: "I own I cannot wonder that a thirst for revenge should spring from such calamities." (34) Peace Preservation act.

1876....2,550 persons evicted.

1877....2,177 persons evicted.

1878....4,679 persons evicted.

1879....Famine. The rates for the support of the destitute reached \$5,000,000. 6,239 persons evicted.

1880....The paupers in the workhouse in February numbered 59,870, as against 51,302, the highest number during the famine of 1846. The number, additional, receiving outdoor relief was 117,454. The number received by the Dublin Mansion House Committee for week ending Feb. 28 was 519,625. 10,457 persons evicted.

1881....17,341 persons evicted. (35) Peace Preservation act. (36) Suspension of Habeus Corpus. (37) Arms act.

1882....26,836 persons evicted. Mr. Trevelyan, in House of Commons: "At this moment, in one part of the country, men are being turned out of their homes, actually by battalions, who are no more able to pay the arrears of these bad years than they are able to pay the national debt." (38) Crimes act.

1883....17,856 persons evicted.

1884....20,025 persons evicted.

1885....15,423 persons evicted, 1,900 persons imprisoned without trial. Mr. Chamberlain, at West Billington, June 17: "It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers, encamped permanently in a hostile country."

1886....Mullhall's Fifty Years of National Progress: "Ireland - The present reign has been the most disastrous since that of Elizabeth, as the following statistics show: Died of famine, 1,225,000; number of emigrants, 4,186,000; number of persons evicted, 3,668,000. - The number of persons

evicted is equal to 75% of the actual population. No country in Europe or elsewhere has suffered such wholesale extermination." Lord Aberdeen, at Leith, in Oct.: "These evictions were always carried out in the Queen's name." Mr. Gladstone, House of Commons, April 16: "We are participes criminis; we, with power in our hands, looked on."

1887....Coercion bill (39) which is to last forever.

1888....Imprisonment of Irish leaders.

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**Shannonaires Concert**

On Thursday evening, August 5, the Shannonaires, consisting of 30 American born, teenage and under, students of the Shannonair Pete Kelly School of Irish Music in New York, will depart from Kennedy Airport by Pan American Airways on their Irish concert tour. Pictured above are the members of the concert group, with their director, Pete Kelly (center, back).

On Saturday evening, August 7, they will appear in their first concert at Littleton and on August 8 at Boherlahan, both in County Tipperary. These will be followed by concerts at St. Francis Hall, Shearer's Street, Cork City on August 9 and at Millstreet, Co. Cork, on August 10. On August 11 the venue will be Lahinch, Co. Clare and on August 12 at Manions, Glenamaddy, Co. Galway. On August 13 they will appear at the Refectory Room, Kiltinagh, Co. Mayo and at Gurteen, Co. Sligo on August 14. They will give their final concert on August 15 at Claremorris, Co. Mayo. During the following two weeks they will be free to visit friends and relatives, will return to New York on August 30.

This will be the fifth concert tour of Ireland by the Shannonaires, commencing in 1972 and repeated in 1973, 1974 and 1975. They have also given concerts in Boston, Detroit, New York and New Jersey. On July 4, 1975 and on July 4 this year they appeared at the Irish American Bicentennial Committee celebration on Wall Street. They also appeared on March 7 at the Fordham University Concert sponsored by the Bronx Irish American Bicentennial Committee and at the open air concerts sponsored by this group at various Bronx locations in June.

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# HAPPENINGS

## Philadelphia I.N.A.C. News

The Mayfair Chapter INA enjoyed a highly successful Bicentennial Boatride on the Delaware, on July 18, with the help of their many concerned supporters.

We extend a very special thank you to Mmes. Nancy McGibney, Bernadette McLaughlin, and Mary Carr, who

devoted much of their time and dedication to a very worthy cause, and their sustained effort assured the financial success of this fund raising affair.

The Bicentennial Cruise was sold out two weeks prior to the sailing date. Many last minute ticket seekers were disappointed in their inability to obtain tickets. We must remind people that for

the safety of everyone concerned the Coast Guard and Port Authority safety regulations, in regards to limiting the number of passengers, must be observed, and is rigidly enforced. For

future sailing dates and events, please make well in advance arrangements to avoid disappointment.

**Listen to the Welcome to Ireland Show - WIBF - 104 FM - Monday, Wed., and Friday 6 to 6:30 P.M., Saturday, 7-8 P.M.**

## TEXAS FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL

On August 5-8 1976, the Texas Irish will participate in the Bicentennial Edition of the Texas Folklife Festival to be held on the grounds of the Institute of Texas Cultures on the grounds of Hemifair Plaza. Such was announced by the President of the Harp and Shamrock Society, Attorney Patrick Emmett Clark. Joan Moody has accepted the job as coordinator of the cultural segment of the Irish in Texas. Joan

reports that the plans for the cultural segments are to divide it into three areas. 1) The Irish Flats in San Antonio and their relationship to late 19th Century politics in San Antonio. 2) The History of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in San Antonio and Texas, the story of the five original divisions and their demise by 1945. 3) Multi-media presentation on Books and photographs relating to the Irish in

Texas and especially San Antonio. Pat Clarke then announced that she will have a surprise to be presented at the Folklife Festival. The news also went around that Joan Moody would be leaving San Antonio for New York to work on her masters degree at Hunter College.

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## Boston I.N.A.C. News

The second annual Moonlight Cruise on Boston Harbor was a complete success and we wish to thank all those in the Greater Boston area who helped sell tickets to the affair. Without your help Northern Aid could not be successful. We would especially like to thank Mr. Patrick Donegan, who on his ever-so-brief stopover in our city managed to make his feelings known on one of the lesser known radio stations. We feel Mr. Donegan's comments helped to ensure that the Cruise was a complete sellout. In the future we hope Mr. Donegan will give us sufficient warning so that we may prepare a proper welcome for a man of his caliber. As it turned out we had only a few days notice of Mr. Donegan's arrival and barely enough time to notify the news media. Sadly enough the news media chose to completely ignore his visit to our fair city. Really, Mr. Donegan, you should tell us when you're coming to town. We're getting better at press relations all the time.

Irish Northern Aid, Boston, will hold its regular monthly dance at Metropolitan Hall in Forest Hills on Saturday, August 14th. Sean Roche is the featured band. The August meeting of INA, Boston, will take place Tues, Aug. 10th, also at Metropolitan Hall. All are welcome.

The Essex County Board of the AOH is sponsoring a benefit for the Irish National Caucus of Massachusetts at the Black Rose Restaurant at 8:00 P.M. on Sat., Aug. 14th. Tickets for the Benefit cost \$7.00 and include dinner and an Irish Sing-Long with Paddy Noonan and his band. Tickets can be ordered by calling 598-8228 or 925-2307.

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## Irish Field Day Capital District

Bernadette Fumarola, Information Director  
2328-16th St., Troy, N.Y. 12180

"Christmas for the children of Northern Ireland" will be the theme for this year's Irish Field Day sponsored by the Capital District Irish Northern Aid Committee on September 12, 1976.

The Field Day will commence with Mass at noon and will be held at

the Washington State Fairgrounds.

The day will be replete with Irish music, dancers, food and drink. Patrick Murphy, chairman of the Field Day, states that a raffle will be held with a first prize of a portable color T.V. and a second prize of a ten-speed bike.

The affair has a two-fold purpose: to bring joy to those children attending the Field Day and joy to the children of Northern Ireland.

## Mount Kisco A.O.H. Annual Picnic

Div. 16 A.O.H. Mount Kisco will hold their annual picnic Sun. Aug. 1st, 1976, at Mount Kisco Boys Club. (Across from Hospital), 12 noon to 8 P.M. Lots of entertainment, includes Gaelic Football, Tap-O-War, Sack Race, Egg-Throwing Contest, 3 Legged Race, Irish Stepdancing, and various other children's events. A selection of Bagpipe Music will be given by The Turley Family, while dance music will be provided by The Kealy

Trio, plenty of refreshments will include hot dogs, hamburgers, sweet sausage, peppers, fresh corn, Irish soda bread, coffee, beer and soda, cocktails for the ladies, Rainade Sun. Aug. 8th. Admission single \$5, family \$9, Swimming pool open 3 to 5, life guards in attendance. Bring the family, relax and enjoy yourself. Information call Dana Hickey 666-6531 or Terry Moran 666-2838 - chairman and co-chairman.

## Syracuse A.O.H. Feis

The Syracuse A.O.H. Feis will be held on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1976. Over 150 competitive events in dancing and other facets of Irish culture are being offered in the Syracuse Feis syllabus.

Upstate New York's oldest Feis is being held for the 13th year at the N.Y. State Fairgrounds outside Syracuse and is being held completely indoors, assuring the Feis will be on, regardless of weather.

Food, refreshments, etc. will be available and exhibition performances will be held during the

day, including the "Dooley's Flying Column" group and the Syracuse A.O.H. "Irish Brigade" File & Drum Corps. There will be a post-Feis party on Saturday night at the A.O.H. Div. 2 clubrooms, 1200 S. Geddes St. on the west side of Syracuse.

Copies of the syllabus and entry cards may be had by writing to: Robert Gabor, Entry Chairman, 310 Walberta Road, Syracuse, N.Y. 13219.

Closing date for entries in the Syracuse Feis is Sat., Sept. 4, 1976.

## Nassau Co. Feis

The Fourth Annual Feis, of Nassau County, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will be held on Sunday, September 19, 1976, on the grounds of New York Institute of Technology, in Old Westbury. The Feis offers a full range of subjects, associated with traditional Irish Culture. Competitors are not restricted to any one subject. Feis Chairman John Bowens noted:

Over one hundred twenty competitions in Solo championship and figure dancing, along with contest in the Pipes, Harp, Art, and Athletic events will be conducted. The Syllabus has been mailed to over 1,200 competitors, and their teachers. If you have not received the Syllabus, please write to the Feis Committee, 35 James Street, New Hyde Park, 11040 or call (516) 746-5558. The closing date is August 8th.

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# IRISH REPUBLICAN INFORMATION SERVICE

PAPER PROMISES OF THE 1937 CONSTITUTION UNDER STRESS

## THE O'MONACHAIN CASE:

As what has come to be known as the "O'Monachain Case" is on appeal to the Twenty Six County Supreme Court, and as Mr. O'Monachain is on continuing bail from the High Court, detailed specific comment on the current situation is not possible. However it is perfectly obvious from the attitude of the Dublin legal establishment to date, in this and in a number of other recent controversies that the paper promises on vital national issues which were part and parcel of the 1937 "let's pretend" Constitution are now being seen to be totally ineffective, and something of a nuisance in the eyes of a regime which is seeking to abolish everything which might make British domination in Irish life North and South, more difficult.

It is necessary to point out that the 1937 Constitution was drawn up by Eamonn de Valera and the Fianna Fail party (which is now the Opposition Party). Therefore it has never been favoured by the Fine Gael party (the major party in the present Coalition Government) which opposed De Valera's dismantling of the Irish Free State Constitution in the 1930's in an effort to pave the way for De Valera's brand of paper Republicanism. It should also be added that the Twenty Six County Chief Justice is an obvious case of raked political patronage to the highest legal office in the state. A member of a rabid anti-Republican family and a close relative of Kevin O'Higgins, who was responsible for so much Irish blood in the 1920's before his assassination in 1927, Chief Justice Tom O'Higgins spent over 30 years as an active politician in the Fine Gael Party and held Ministerial office on their behalf.

Twice, in 1966 and 1973, he contested the office of President of the Twenty Six Counties. Twice he was rejected of the polls though not before he had made some interesting speeches about "Arm Chair Generals" in the Republican Movement which he has always detested. He also initiated, in the 1966 Presidential campaign, the pseudo-liberal rhetoric of those Fine Gael politicians who wanted to down-grade the position of the Irish language in the schools and in the public service and was supported in this by the anti-national fringe group L.F.M. Shortly before the 1973 Presidential campaign Fine Gael staged what was in effect a fascist-type rally reminiscent of the Blue Shirt meeting of the 30's - with an obvious eye to the television coverage Mr. O'Higgins would receive from RTE on the occasion. Mr. O'Higgins did not appear in a traditional Blue Shirt, but he did remind his supporters that he wore the Blue Shirt - symbol of the Fine Gael fascists in the '30s - in the past and would be proud to do so again.

Within a few months, Mr. O'Higgins, having been rejected for the second time in a Presidential election, was appointed by the Fine Gael-dominated Government of the day to the Supreme Court. Shortly after, on the sudden death of the Chief Justice he was appointed to the position, the Government having decided that political loyalty demanded that a politician, and an unsuccessful one at that, should be promoted over the heads of all the other Supreme Court members who had spent a lifetime in the legal world.

"LET'S PRETEND" STATUS OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE  
The first real indication that the Dublin Government intended to disregard of circumstance whatever "paper assurances" the 1937 Constitution gave on national issues came at the time of Sinnogdale. Here the Dublin Government agreed that the Irish partition arrangement would not be changed until the extreme minority demands of the Ulster hard-line Unionists agreed. When this was challenged in the Dublin courts, the Government argued that what they had agreed was not exactly what Sinnogdale said, while the courts upheld the right of the Government to operate their own interpretation of Articles 2 and 3 of the 1937 Constitution without popular consultation. The O'Monachain case is important because it seeks to test the value of another paper guarantee in the Constitution - Article 8 which states the rather obvious fact that Irish, as the national language of Ireland, is the first official language. It also recognised English as an official language and provides that arrangements "may be made by law for the exclusive use of either of the said languages for any one or more official purposes either throughout the state or in any part thereof." Thus, despite the lofty "let's pretend" sentiments about the official status of the national language the Southern state rarely took any serious measures to ensure that Irish would be in fact used in everyday state activity, even where the Civil Rights of Irish speaking families and even more significantly the services provided for the Gaeltacht areas (Irish-speaking communities) were concerned. Thus, O'Monachain, when charged with a rather trivial planning offence at Bun Beg District Court in the heart of the Donegal Gaeltacht (population 26,000) refused to recognise the proceedings because they were conducted mainly in English by District Justice, police and Local Government officials. True, the service of an interpreter were provided and in High Court proceedings arising from O'Monachain's refusal to pay the fine imposed and his subsequent imprisonment (he is now out on bail pending an appeal) it has been suggested that this is the most an Irish speaker is entitled to, just as if he were a German or Frenchman charged in Ireland. So much for the

paper guarantees in the 1937 Constitution.

To add to the irony, Tamas O'Monachain was born in the British occupied part of the country and was motivated to some degree in his decision to go and live in the Southern state by the expectation that he would probably receive a fairer deal for himself and his Irish-speaking family.

## NATIONAL LANGUAGE "NOT CONSTITUTIONAL"

It would be wrong to concentrate on the specific of this particular case here. For the glaring reality it has revealed is that even the district courts in some of the largest Irish-speaking communities in the country are conducted in a language alien to the area. This not only makes a mockery of the provision for "exclusive use of any one language ... for official purposes throughout the state or in any part thereof." It is at variance with civilised legal and administrative practice throughout Europe. These practices, logically, demand that it is the duty of the higher authority and the body of court using the more widely-known language to be able to deal, in an efficient manner, with the localised or "minority" tongue or community. And this in cases where the local language has no status whatever either as the historic language of the country, not to mention specific guarantees or recognition in a constitution.

## IRISH SPEAKERS ARE A NUISANCE

The O'Monachain case also clearly demonstrates the hypocrisy of the Dublin Government's pseudo-liberals who hand backwards on every occasion to accommodate reactionary Unionists and pro-British fringe elements in Ireland by sweet talk of "cherishing all traditions" etc. Yet they are so centralised and intolerant in their thinking that they will not make provision, even at district court level, for the expression of a community plurality which must be one of the most unique and distinct in the world. This attitude is motivated basically by their own inferiority complex about their past, their own insecurity as the local managers for the wider Anglo-Saxon society which dominates them, and the cultural attitudes of intolerance which they have received from that same Anglo-Saxon value-system. It will be recalled that the only legal case which Padraig Fearce ever contested in court was not dis-similar to the O'Monachain case, even to the extent that it took place in Co. Donegal. Fearce's client too was charged with the offence of using Irish on the registration-plate of his car. The defendant's right to an interpreter in court was conceded. So that we can console ourselves that nothing has got worse in over 60 years. They have not however got better.

The practical effect of this attitude is to make the Irish speaker if not an outlaw, at least an administrative nuisance, in his own country. The same is true of the Irish speaking communities. You may talk of pluralism, tolerance etc., as long as you do nothing to demand practical recognition for these principles. The pressure to make all

conform to what the Dublin masters feel is best for mere "natives" cannot be lost even on Ulster Unionists who hear so much pseudo-liberal clap-trap from Leinster House. Contrast this school of thought with that of Provisional Sinn Fein which advocates a Federal structure for Ireland at all levels, including specific self-governing structures and administration for the Gaeltacht. The Provisional Republican Movement believes not only in self-determination for Ireland but in the right of each community in Ireland to rule its own life. It sees no inconsistency between providing for Gaeltacht self-government and allowing all Ulstermen, of whatever tradition, to run their own Ulster affairs.

While the O'Monachain language case centres around matters of local administration and constitutional "let's pretend," the alienation of Irish speakers from the Southern state goes deeper and is manifesting itself on a number of other fronts. Another topical example has been the decision of the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs to prosecute Irish-speaking families for refusing to pay their television licences. The defendants quite rightly and reasonably pointed out that they were not prepared to pay for a service they do not get. RTE broadcast about 21 of its programmes in Irish each week. The defendants offered to pay a corresponding per centage of the fee. They have indicated that they will go to jail rather than pay the fines. Again, they have been forced to take this type of action despite the fact that, in the usual "let's pretend" manner of Free State legislation, the 1960 Broadcasting Act specifically enjoins on the RTE Authority "to bear constantly in mind" the Irish language and culture and to co-ordinate efforts to promote and develop them.

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MUST BE GUARANTEED  
A third example of the trend towards national cultural self-destruction has come to light with the efforts of a group of speculative builders to build some 28 luxury homes in the tiny Gaeltacht village of An Spidéal, west of Galway (population 160). Again, the social impact of such a sudden intake of new residents into such a small community and its impact on the community linguistic patterns has become an issue. It is a wider question than that of language alone. It involves the entire planning philosophy and in particular the rights of smaller communities on the verge of growing cities which come under attack from speculative development. Provisional Republicans, including the two elected members of Sinn Fein on

Galway County Council, have been active in an effort to ensure that the planners and the speculators are subject to the people's democratic rights - and not the reverse. Sinn Fein has spelled out its attitude to environmental, planning and related issues in the policy document The Quality of Life in the New Ireland which was published in May, 1973 and in the election manifesto issued for the 1974 Local Government Election in the Twenty Six Counties at which Sinn Fein secured representation in some 26 local bodies in all - the largest support for any group apart from the Leinster House trio.

TORTURE IN SOUTHERN POLICE BARRACKS - THE FACTS  
At the Special Criminal Court in Dublin last week the Justice ordered that allegations of torture made against policy by a Cavan man, Patrick Rahilly in May be investigated by the Director of Public Prosecutions. Allegations were in fact made by three men who claim to have been tortured in Cavan police barracks.

REFUSED ACCESS TO HIS SOLICITOR  
I was arrested on the morning of May 25th at 6 a.m. at my home. I was told I was being arrested under Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act. I was handcuffed and brought to Cavan police station. I was put in a room for a couple of hours. Around 9 a.m. two men, in plain clothes, entered and started to

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The Boston Irish News

July, 1976

## Ecumenical Program

### 106 Belfast Children Vacation On Cape

One hundred and six Irish children from Belfast arrived in Boston's Logan International Airport at 4:26 P.M. on Friday June 25.

The children, representing all religious persuasions, were brought out by the Cape Irish Children's Program, a non-profit, non-sectarian volunteer organization under the leadership of John B. Loughnane and Mrs. Carol A. Gouger.

The purpose of the operation is to rescue as many Irish children [of all faiths] as possible from the horrors of war during the long hot summer and to give them the experience of living together in a truly free society.

They were met at the airport by Colm McMorrow, District Manager for Aerlingus who also made the flight arrangements. Also on hand were John P. Connolly, President of the Massachusetts State Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians who presented a check in the amount of \$250 from AOH past-State President Dan Herlihy for the Worcester Committee for Ulster Justice, Joseph McHugh of Swampscott, State Co-chairman of the AOH Freedom for all Ireland Committee presented a check for \$250. From the Massachusetts State Board of the AOH, Fred O'Brien, representing Div. 14 of Woburn, also presented a check for \$250.

We reprint, below, a special letter of thanks to all those who support this worthy program:

Dear Friends:

When people do nice things they deserve more in return than a cold, typed, form letter to say thank you. I find myself in a position of wanting to do two things. First, I truly want to express a warm thank you for your fine contribution to our

1976 Cape Irish Children's Program. To do that alone I would have taken my pen and in a few lines expressed just that. However, because I value your friendship and support so dearly, I have decided to tell you a few things about the program that you have helped to make a reality.

This is the second year of a program through which youngsters ages 9, 10 and 11, from Belfast, Northern Ireland, spend six weeks on Cape Cod. The first year we had 54 youngsters involved, this year we have 100.

I had the great pleasure of going to Belfast last week to escort the youngsters to America. For purposes of this letter I would merely describe the conditions in Belfast as beyond my wildest imagination. While there, I took quite a number of slides and although many were taken through automobile windshields, I would be happy to share them with you when they are developed. If you had the opportunity to visit Belfast, believe me, you would work to bring every child out of that city.

The youngsters arrived in America right on schedule, on Friday, June 25th and were greeted by their host families at St. Francis Xavier Parish Center in Hyannis.

The airplane ride was somewhat uneventful with one

[Cont'd from Page 5]



IRISH PEACE PROTEST group confronts Queen at City Hall Plaza Sunday July 11th. See protestors statement on Page ... [Photo By George McLean]

## Ireland's Who's Who In Early America

"One cannot look forward to posterity unless he has first looked back on his ancestors," is an old and true Irish statement.

Ireland can boast of a glorious ancient heritage, predating Christianity by more than a thousand years, when the great Fens of Tara was the center of intellectual attainment. It had its flowering during Ireland's golden age, which produced the world's great masterpiece, the Book of Kells; the Book of Durrrow, the Book of Leinster, the Yellow Book of Lecan, the Book of Dun Cow, the beautiful Ardagh Chalice, regarded by the Encyclopaedia Britannica as one of the world's great masterpieces; the famous Tara Brooch, the Cross of Cong and many others.

It survived despite 750 years of British persecution and was reborn in the great Irish literary renaissance of the early 1900's, when the giants of Irish literature, Yeats, Synge, Lady Gregory, AE Russell, George Moore, Padraic Colum, Douglas Hyde and others spread its fame throughout the literary world. It was baptised in the blood of the hero poets and writers of Easter Week 1916, who made the supreme sacrifice that Ireland would become free and Gaelic, Gaelic and free.

Ireland can also look back with pride to the part played by Irishmen and their descendants in the creation of this great country. Among the many thousands who came to this country from Ireland following Cromwell's war of extermination against the Irish in 1649, and persecution under the cruel Penal Law system, were doctors, lawyers, teachers,

merchants, writers, inventors, explorers and fighters.

Among those who distinguished themselves prior to the Revolution were Irish-born Thomas Dongan, the Earl of Limerick, who became Colonial Governor of New York in 1683. A Catholic, he opposed religious discrimination. One of his first acts was to convene the first legislative assembly in New York, which passed a law granting religious freedom to all citizens.

Robert Fulton, the son of Irish parents, invented the steamship and the steamboat, the Nautilus, a submarine designed to fire torpedoes and the steamship, Clermont, the forerunners of our present day submarines and ocean going vessels.

Christopher Columbus was director of navigation on the River Shannon prior to his coming to America. Recognized as the father of the canal system, he introduced a lock system for canals and projected a plan for the Erie Canal prior to the Revolution. He also drew the plans for the Croton Reservoir, which supplies water to New York City and

wrote the first road atlas published in America.

It would take a whole volume to adequately describe the part played by the Irish in creating not only the spirit of the Revolution but also its fulfillment in the field of battle. Twelve of the signatories to the Declaration of Independence were Irish by birth and descent. In this our Bicentennial year it is appropriate that we make at least a brief reference to the accomplishments of these apostles of freedom.

On July 4, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been unanimously approved, only two signatures were affixed to the historic document, John Hancock and William Thompson, Secretary of the First Continental Congress. The other signatures were not affixed until August.

John Hancock's forebears came to America from Downpatrick, Co. Down. Harvard educated, he was declared an "outlaw" by the British in 1775. In 1776 he was elected president of the Continental Congress and in 1779 he

[Cont'd on Page 15]

### Anne Marie Abel Represents State In 'Rose Of Tralee' Festival



ANNE MARIE ABEL

Miss Anne Marie Abel of Holyoke will represent Massachusetts at the "Rose of Tralee" International Festival in the "Kingdom" of Kerry on September 2nd.

Miss Abel was selected queen

of the St. Patrick's parade of Holyoke. She is a graduate of Holyoke High School - class of 1975, and is presently enrolled in Chamberlain Jr. College. She is the daughter of Paul M. Abel of Holyoke.

### Thank You, Sincerely

The Boston Irish News is grateful for the enthusiastic response with which the reading public greeted volume I of the paper at its June release. The countless calls, letters and telegrams may have proven too numerous for our limited staff to acknowledge on an individual basis, but our heartfelt gratitude is nonetheless just as sincere and is extended herewith to each of our well wishers.

The numerous requests for home subscriptions, advertising space and increased circulation facilities are also most appreciated; these will be accommodated as proficiently as possible in consideration of our capabilities.

Meanwhile our thanks and gratitude for your support. Your interest indicates the Irish American community centered in Boston does indeed cultivate a keen awareness in our unique heritage. Enjoy the bicentennial. God Bless you and God Bless America.

A.O.H. Ladies

Auxiliary To Hold Convention In Newport

Many years have passed since the State of Massachusetts has had the honor of saying that the National President of the L.A.A.O.H. was a member of an auxiliary from our state.

Once again we are on the threshold of holding our National Convention which will be held at Newport, Rhode Island, during August 9th to August 13 inclusive. At that time we will be proud to offer for the consideration of all delegates from the United States and Canada, our present National Vice President, Margaret M. Webb, as a candidate for the distinguished office of National President.

she has held every office on the local, county, and state levels and has served as National Chairman of Missions, National Treasurer, and National Vice President.

It is our hope that her long years of working in the interest of furthering the cause of Hibernianism will be rewarded when you cast your vote for Miss Margaret M. Webb as our next National President.

ESSEX COUNTY

Sunday June 27, 1976, was an important date on the calendar of Essex County auxiliary members, for that day close to one hundred candidates had degrees conferred on them by the newly formed degree

staff composed of members from Auxiliary 11, Peabody, and Auxiliary 18 of Salem.

When Essex County President, Mrs. Lawrence Mullane assumed office she made this her primary project, as she feels this work to be of great importance to our order.

The enthusiasm displayed by the degree staff members, who met weekly for many months to perfect their work, and also the deep feeling expressed by the candidates receiving the degrees has been most rewarding for County President Sister Mullane.

The class of candidates was named in honor of Mrs. Joseph M. Conroy, Massachusetts State President and a member of Auxiliary 8, Essex County.

The "Country Store", held recently at Auxiliary 11 headquarters in Peabody was a great success both socially and financially. Many members were in attendance from throughout the County, and more than one hundred prizes were awarded to the lucky winners.

Essex County members have made a substantial donation to the Columbian Mission Fund and are continuing their works of mercy through our Catholic Action Program.

More than fifty of our members attended the Irish National Caucus banquet and dance held recently at the 7th Regiment Armory, New York City, under the auspices of the A.O.H.

A good time was said to be had by all.

KATIES TAVERN LIQUORS & LUNCHES Lunches served daily from 11:30-3:00 1130 DORCHESTER AVE

John Connally Candidate For AOH National Board

The Massachusetts State Board, AOH, held a meeting at Division 11 on June 10 and John Connally, president of the State Board, presided. Following the meeting, Division 10 president, Gerard Sexton, assisted by financial secretary, Paul Harrington, offered a colation to the many guests.

The State Board sponsored the annual John Boyle O'Reilly Memorial Services at Holywood Cemetery, Chestnut Hill on Saturday, June 26. Mayor John J. Grant, State chaplain, celebrated the 10:30 a.m. Mass and Edward T. Calnan, Division 10 historian and director of the Irish Cultural Center, functioned as guest speaker.

Essex County president, Denis Cassidy announced that several events have taken place in his county during the Spring and Summer seasons. He said that County meetings were sponsored by Division 11, Peabody and Division 8, Lawrence, respectively, and individual Divisions conducted their own events as well.

Cassidy said that, in the future, he hopes to institute a County Catholic Irishman of the Year award and is encouraging every Hibernian to attend the benefit dance for retarded children of Greater Lynn to be held September 24 at Caruso's Diplomat, Saugus.

Division 10, Lynn, included among its activities a Boston Red Sox outing, 3 Freedom For All Ireland tag days, a night at the races event and the annual Communion Supper. In

addition, the Division noted that Kennedy medal winner, Dr. Eoin McKiernan, and several classes from local schools visited the Irish Cultural Center and many artifacts and books have been donated to the Center. These include a steel engraving of the Four Courts, Dublin, manufactured in Co. Sligo; an AOH Officer's Medal from Dublin, an AOH ceremonial scarf and a piece of Commemora

tion to the many guests.

The Division announced that the new officers for the 1976 Division bowling team include Joe Kidney, president; Ron Lowry, secretary and Don Ferguson, treasurer and that a successful Freedom For All Ireland dance was held under the chairmanship of Quinn.

Division 11, Peabody, assisted in the organization of tag days with Division 18, Salem throughout Peabody, Salem and Swampscott and held a Freedom For All Ireland dance under the chairmanship of Bennie Davis.

Division 14, Watertown, held a tentative Boston chapter meeting of the Irish American Cultural Institute, St. Paul, Minn. on June 16 and Division 18, Salem, sponsored a successful Freedom For All Ireland dance under the chairmanship of Ed Joly.

Surprise feature of the evening included the appearance of 20 young Dublin Singers presenting their version of Danny Boy in Irish and an Irish ballad entitled "Bracken Lum". It was a very successful evening.

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Boston Chapter Includes Many Talented Musicians

By TOM GARVEY

A sequel to our premiere story on the Boston foundation of Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann of traditional Irish music, we are pleased to introduce you to our current officers and talented musicians.

Pat Barry, native of the Kingdom County (Kerry) is Chairman assisted by Ballinasloe-born Larry Reynolds of Waltham, Co-chairman. These two Gachs are assisted by Club Secretary and Music Director, Billy Caples of Arlington and are responsible for the fall concerts presented in the Boston and Waltham for the past four years. Honorary Chairman is Joe Connolly and Assistant Secretary is Kate Kerrigan. Frank O'Brien is Treasurer and Martin O'Brien, Trustee. Delegates include Phyllis Reynolds, Mary Barry and Monica Caples.

In the current issue of TROIR [the national magazine of Comhaltas] a brief tour by Architect Michael O'Dea shows us through the new home of C.C.E. located in the

Monkstown area of Co. Dublin. In the Borough of Kingstown, this new facility [formerly a school] will be the motherhouse for archives in Irish culture and music for all to enjoy and preserve. Currently, the organization is celebrating their twenty-fifth year and some Boston members plan on attending the dedication ceremonies some time in August.

Local musicians who have given of their talent playing diversified instruments include Mike McDonough, Tim O'Leary, Joe White, Kathy Maloney, P.J. Carroll, Dan MacVicar, Larry Reynolds Sr., Larry Reynolds Jr., Michael Reynolds, James Reynolds, Joe Commane, Brendan Tonn, Tom Sheridan, Jimmy Kelly, Brendan Traynor, Michael Gear, Kevin Caples, Joe and Theresa Morarity, John Connolly, Martin McDonough, Billy Caples, Sally Kelly, Joe and Dennis Killde, Martin Cloonan, Billy Laferty, Sean Petrone, Michael Scully, Mickey Connolly, Frank Carr, Gene Fraun, John Sullivan, Bob Shea, Frank Neylon, Tom Garvey, Frank Hannon, Jimmy Hagan.

In closing, our compliments to Marilyn Connell of radio station WUNR and also Pat McDonough of WJMS [Loomister] for directing two fine shows and who take prudence in their selection of recorded Irish music. Pat's show is mid morning on Sunday and the Marilyn Connell hour has her show at 8:00 p.m. and with such a lovely deliverance and dedication.

Some place in the annals of Irish music there is a tune captioned: "The Battle of the Boyne" and we encourage our fellow musicians to strum up some on July 12 and from media reports, that is the day the Queen of England arrives in Boston!

Shannon Pub on Dorchester Avenue at Lower Mills

Good Music In Boston

Interest Revived In Traditional Music In Ireland

By PETER JOHNSON

[Note: Peter Johnson who has done much through his concerts to revive interest in folk music in Boston over the years, is now doing the same for Irish folk music with his Tuesday night sessions at the Black Rose in downtown Boston. Johnson admits to being part Irish. And part stout, too.]

Irish music? Well, sure, you say. There's TOORALOOA-LOOKIE, and ROSE OF TRALEE, and GALWAY BAY, and MOTHER MACHREE, and... and, well, Bing Crosby and what's-his-name, the Singing Policeman... and, well...

Well, if that is what you say, you haven't been listening very closely, because in Ireland today, despite all the usual junk that you can hear on TV and radio there, too, there has been a tremendous revival of interest in traditional music. And you can also hear some very fine examples of it here in Boston.

Usually when people talk about Irish folk music there's a lot of references to the bardic tradition and the harps [who were primarily scholars] delivering their poems to harp accompaniment, and all. Well, it's very interesting, but it doesn't have much to do with the traditional music and ballads that have been handed down.

The harps worked in a stylized verse in strictly defined classical metre. The folk music of the period was contemptuously known as SRAID-EGISE -- "people's songs."

But, when the bardic schools came to an end along with the greater part of the Gaelic culture under Cromwell, it was the people's songs that survived.

In Irish they employed the internal rhyming scheme known as asonance. The phrase was delivered in a modified but continuous line of vowel sounds which is impossible to convey in English and which is so melodic in itself that Irish ballads may be simple spoken instead of sung and they sound like music.

The songs themselves were concerned with the things all folksong is. They celebrated

love, both unrequited and devoutly consummated; they marked joy and sorrow; they touched on sad farewells and joyous reunions. And there were drinking songs and humorous songs and songs that made you weep as well as laugh.

And the ballads took note of the occupation of Ireland too. Perhaps the most famous Irish ballad, ROISIN DUBH, can be construed as a love song or as a patriotic song of yearning for a land unyoked. The ambiguity is very deliberate and very Irish.

The occupations had other

effects, too. As Irish disappeared as a language, the old songs were handed down in English versions. And the English and Scot who were settled in Ireland contributed their music to the Irish mainstream, too.

Will anyone be shattered to learn that the melody of THE WEARIN' OF THE GREEN is not only Scottish, but Lowland Scottish at that!

But the Irish got even for all of that. They took their own music with them and it was impressed on the music of the lands they fled to. Irish songs in

the past centuries became part of the music of North America-Canada, New England, the Southern Appalachians and the West. THE WHITE COCKADE and SOLDIER'S JOY are among "American" songs that are Irish in origin. So is THE GREAT SPECKLED BIRD.

But the songs and ballads that are sung today didn't arrive unhampered. First they had to make it through the late nineteenth century when the sentimental slush of English music halls resulted in the spate of banal Irish song that beery

tenors who have never been nearer to Galway than Castle Ireland are still apt to render. Usually late at night, too.

Back in the twenties, people got that all mixed up with John McCormack, who, admittedly did occasionally knock off a teary number or two, but who was one of the finest LIEDERSINGERS who ever lived, and, according to his accompanist, the best sight-reader of all time. He could not only deliver a previously

[Cont'd on Page 10]

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# EDITORIALS

## Congratulations To Cape Irish Children's Program

Massachusetts is truly showing the way in setting an example for all those seeking to restore peace and sanity to Ireland.

In a truly ecumenical and unselfish gesture the Cape's Irish Children's Program has brought out one hundred and six youngsters from the cock-pit of war in Belfast to the relative tranquility of Cape Cod for the summer. Last summer they brought out fifty.

We are publicly and privately delighted in this shining example of true Christian action, and we salute the many and various churches, societies, businesses and individuals whose contributions made this possible. The children, Protestant, Catholic, and Dissenter, are the key to Ireland's future. In the words of John Loughnane, the Director:

"Along with the sand and surf and sunshine of Cape Cod we hope to impress upon these young people that we are all friends and still go to the church of our choice and that religious prejudice has no place in our lives."

The Boston Irish News extends a hearty "Cead Mile Faoile Roubh" to the youth of Belfast, Irish all in spite of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government.

## Senator Kennedy's Immigration Reform

Those who have experienced frustration and anguish from efforts to bring loved ones and relations to this country from Ireland can take heart in Senator Edward M. Kennedy's work to correct the inequities that were created by the existing statute governing immigration. The Kennedy bill [S-2405] now under consideration by the United States Congress is timely in fact long overdue.

Architects of the Immigration Act of 1965 acknowledged at the time their work was not to be considered a panacea in addressing the constantly fluctuating world conditions which dictate population shifts. Equally they were aware that their study centered on an unscientific theme; to be a viable instrument, any immigration control requires constant modification and adjustment.

Senator Kennedy's bill is in tune with that spirit, and while he directs his reform toward total moral equity, he also appreciates the disadvantage placed on Irish immigrants by the current law. In an effort to curtail preferential status practices, the 1965 Act actually resulted in unfair restrictions being placed on immigrants from several western European nations including Ireland. The Kennedy proposal would remove discriminations against visa applicants from western hemisphere countries.

The Senator explains that by extending the preferences now enjoyed by eastern hemisphere states, and the per-country limits of 20,000 visas annually, to the countries of the west would correct immediate and glaring deficiencies. He adds that modifications should be made in the preference system for a more orderly method of allocating visas to applicants from all countries on a first-come, first-served basis; this should include preference status for the parents of permanent resident aliens. The Senator included that special visas should be allocated to applicants in Ireland and those countries disadvantaged in the transition to the new immigration system of 1965.

The second part of Kennedy's bill constitutes a major breakthrough. Kennedy noted the United States has been generous in providing entry to refugees even though we lack a comprehensive refugee policy in this country; we are bogged down with delay concerning refugee entry and some who seek asylum here are actually excluded from our shores. To correct this the Senator advocates a redefinition of the very word "refugee" so as to broaden it past the current European-cold-war connotation.

This could alleviate the problem of admitting refugees from countries beset with civil turmoil yet not within the grip of the Iron Curtain. In other words those escaping from persecution in places like Chile, or 1970-Greece or a few other places we could mention here.

## A National Shame

Remember the grand bicentennial show that Comhaltas Ceoltoin Eireann and Donncha O Duilain brought out to America in the Fall of 1975?

Well, it seems that it won't happen again. Comhaltas Ceoltoin Eireann has been snubbed by the Cultural Relations Committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Dublin government. The committee has refused, without explanation, to grant financial assistance to the Comhaltas for the traditional Irish musicians' movement's participation in United States Bicentennial celebrations.

The Boston Irish News joins the Irish media in their unanimous criticism of the Cultural Relations Committee. We, the Irish in America, are the big losers here.

Is it parsimony? Lack of vision? Anti-Nationalism?

The good will which the Comhaltas has created in the past we are certain, has already paid dividends in commerce, tourism, etc. The present situation is clearly penny-wise and pound foolish.

We sincerely hope that any truly Irish government would reconsider this matter before it is too late.



THE CHIEFTAINS, from the left, Derek Bell, Peadar Mercier, Michael Tubridy, Sean Potts, Paddy Moloney, Sean Keane and Martin Fay.

## Meet The Chieftains

Until a few years ago you would need an invitation to hear The Chieftains play, for the group played for their own enjoyment and only in their own homes.

Now, these most Irish of Irish traditionalists can be heard wherever music is played. Not alone have The Chieftains gathered an impressive world following in numbers but they also boast of some famous fans. Mick Jagger, Peter Sellers, Siobhan McKenna, Ryan O'Neal and Shirley MacLaine are just some of the stars who have flocked to their concerts.

Despite the fact that they are playing to large audiences The

Chieftains have not changed their approach to performing. There are none of the frills usually associated with international artists; no efforts at "show" in their stage act. Neams, Derek Bell, Sean Potts, Sean Keane, Martin Fay, Michael Tubridy, Peadar Mercier and Paddy Moloney rely simply on the purity and perfection of their musical talents.

The group have just returned from a trip to the United States where they captivated thousands of music lovers of all age groups and nationalities with their particular brand of Irish Music. Publications throughout the States are now raving about The

Chieftains. Time magazine devoted almost a full page to the group in a recent issue. Both the Washington Post and Herald lauded them as the most refreshing arrival on the pop scene in recent years. Their most recent album, Chieftains 5, is fast climbing the American charts. They are also featured on the soundtrack of the film, Barry Lyndon.

Late last year the group embarked on their first world tour. They have played in several countries.

It has been no rapid rise to fame for The Chieftains. They have been working together for 16 years.

## Book Review

### The Rising

THE RISING by Desmond Ryan. Golden Eagle Books, \$2.45.

Fifty years have passed since the 1916 Rising and here at last is the full story, factual, documented, and complete from the beginnings in the secret councils of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the foundation of the Irish Volunteers through the tense controversies of Easter Eve and the tangles of Casement's mission to Germany, the first shots at the gates of Dublin Castle, the fighting in the G.P.O., Four Courts, Boland's Mills, Mount Street Bridge, North King Street, the Medlicott Institute, the South Dublin Union, and Jacob's area, the adventure of the Aud, the battle of Ashbourne, the tale of Wexford, and Galway, to Pearce's surrender.

The situation in Cork, Limerick and Kerry, the reactions throughout a country shaken by armed revolt for the first time since the Fenians rose in '67, the tragic drama of the Casement landing, the mysteries of the time-Connelly's kidnapping, the "Castle Document", the MacNeill-I.R.B. clash on policy, German aid and the Rising—all are treated here in detail based on first-hand sources.

THE RISING runs to 100,000 words, is full of hitherto unpublished material, and has an exhaustive biographical index.

Desmond Ryan has already written some dozen volumes of historical and biographical studies which deal with various phases and personalities of the struggle for national freedom.

He was a pupil at Pearce's school, acted as Pearce's secretary, and took part in the 1916 Rising where he fought in the General Post Office. He was deported to Frongoch and afterwards on his release worked for some years on the Dublin press. His first book, *The Story of a Success*, was an account of St. Enda's College which Pearce had requested him to edit with an additional chapter. Since then he has written biographies of Pearce, Connelly, de Valera and John Devoey, a novel on the career of Michael Collins, an autobiography, a life of Sean Tracy, and has acted as joint-editor of John Devoey's letters.

Born in London in 1893, he came to Ireland when he was thirteen. His boyhood was spent in County Meath and Dublin. It was after he went back to London in 1922 that he wrote his autobiography, *Remembering Sion*, described as

one of the best and most vivid chronicles of the 1916 and Black and Tan struggles. Towards the end of the 1916 insurrection, Pearce told him, "When we are all wiped out, people will blame us for everything. In a few years they will understand what we tried to do." It is appropriate that Desmond Ryan now makes a most thorough and candid attempt in his latest book to describe what the men and women of 1916 not only tried to do, but did.

At \$2.45 this book is a steal and a must in every member's library. It tells a proud, authentic story. Buy it for your family or as a gift or as a donation to your local library. It is a sturdy bound book with an attractive dust cover. Order it from IRISH BOOKS AND MEDIA, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, Mn. 55105 and include an extra 20 cents for postage.

EOIN McKIERNAN

## THE BOSTON IRISH NEWS

Published Monthly

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Editor and Publisher

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## The Irish Rover

Who was the Worcester banker that suggested Worcester's Common as the site for that proposed Celtic Memorial? Congrats to Sister Magdalen Joseph, S.N.D. of Saint Michael's parish in Hudson who recently celebrated her 50th as a Sister of Notre Dame de Namur. The former CATHERINE NEYLON of Somerville, she was for many years Super of Music in schools of Archdiocese of Boston and claims the banner County [Clare] as her ties with "Sweet Innifall". State Senator DAN FOLEY can dance a Kerry Set with the best of them... Visiting Ireland is MRS. JAMES FINN of Lawrence. Annie is visiting her people in Rosshill, Co. Meath... MR. and MRS. PAT LEE, owners of the Horsehoe Lounge in North Reading are in Ireland for the ordination of Mrs. Lee's brother DERMOTT TOOMEY at Curragh, Co. Meath on July 10th... Big BANK HILLIS BPD model keeping Boston City Hall secure... Sound bites - Shipbuilding giant JOE GAFNEY of Durgan Park's & ATTY. JOE HENNELLY... BILL SMITH of Wilmington, a hard-working officer of the Cambridge Shamrock Irish Social Club is home in Ireland on holiday... Why did the GAA Management Committee in Ireland skip Boston in their recently announced schedule for future visits of Irish teams?... MARY & BILL BROWN of Boston recently had their 25th at the American Legion Home in Newton, Turkey, 130 years and since by the O'CALLAGHAN Showband. Mrs. BROWN was the former MARY CONNOLLY of W. Newton and both of her parents were native of Co. Galway... BILL CURLEY'S Horse & Hoonds downstairs room a panoramic history of G.A.A. photos... JOHN TYNAN of Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny is visiting with his family in Andover... meanwhile DIERDRE TYNAN of Andover is visiting relatives in Ennis, Co. Clare but don't worry because Dierdre will be back in Massachusetts well before John goes home again... That was CAPTAIN LYNCH [he headed the tall ship event] getting out of a cab in front of City Hall Plaza Sunday July 11th...

In town last month for the STILLMAN-KEADY nuptials in Norwood were Mr. & Mrs. ROBERT PAGMAN of Enfield, Conn. Mrs. Pagman was the former MAUREEN DARCY of Oughterard, Co. Galway and sister of the famous EDDIE DARCY of Worcester and DUDLEY DARCY of Quincy... Mr. Pagman comes by way of Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim. A reception was tendered the lovely couple at Concannon's Village with music by the CASTLE TONES. The bride, BARBARA ANNE KEADY, is the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. JOHN KEADY. Her mother was the former MARY WALSH of Billamore, Oughterard, Galway... MR. & MRS. PAT DUNN and family have recently arrived in Mass. from Ireland via England... ATTY JOHN T. DALEY of Boston is a hard working member of the Eire Society... WM A. CASHMAN, Legislative Director of Mass. State Labor Council AFL-CIO is Chrm of a benefit concert featuring CARMEL QUINN for the AOH Div. 10, Lynn retarded Children Fund...

JACK RIORDAN & sister MARION, of Lawrence, enjoying the cool breezes at Seabrook, N.H... Jack is a former faculty member of the Arlington School Dept., just attended his class reunion at Arnold College in Connecticut... Mass. Rep. JAMES J. CRAVEN JR. of Boston has been prominent at all the Irish-American Bi-Cent. events and happenings... Expect Rep. FRANCIS X. COPPINGER to transfer his AOH membership from Lawrence to Boston... Rep. DAVID J. SWARTZ of Haverhill [16th Essex Dist.] is a good friend of Irish Freedom. Don't let the name fool you, his mother is from Co. Fermanagh... If you're shopping at Lechmere Sales in Cambridge, stop by the main pick-up and say hello to CHRIS CORLISS. Chris is a very friendly fellow and comes from Headford, Co. Galway... Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New Bedford had a gala 4th with their parading a float, 25 men marching with tri-color rosettes, seven girls [daughters of members] carrying their banner, a bevy of 8 Irish dancing girls on a float [Maureen Hanson dancers] with TIMMY KOHANE on the accordion and also a fiddler. It was well received... Rep. BARRY FLYNN of Amesbury is delighted to hear that PADDY NOONAN is coming to Reisin Dubh - the Black Rose next month... Sheriff ROBERT CAHILL of Essex City will be leading a large delegation to Ireland this fall, expecting to make their first trip to Ireland with the sheriff this fall are: former Rep. BILL RYAN of Haverhill, Bill is the master of the House of Correction at the Lawrence jail, North Andover Rep. JIMMY HURRELL, ED CAMPBELL of Ballyvaughan, Co. Mayo had a successful season on the U. of Lowell track team - so good that Ed just won a full scholarship - not bad for throwing the hammer... Happy retirement to SONNY MCGRAIL [Drumkerin, Co. Leitrim] who recently retired from the food/beverage game after many years. Sonny was associated with his bro's. around the Fenway area when they operated the Linwood Grille on Kilmarnock St. and were close friends of the late JAMES MICHAEL you know who...

JOHN FLOOD of Lowell back from a two week trip to Ireland... PAT BRESNAHAN of Holyoke reports that the recent Irish Fortnight held at Holyoke Jr. College [whose president is former speaker of house of reps DAVID BARKLEY] was a complete success... Get a copy of BRENDAN SHINE'S Abbeyshrule [Co. Longford] a lovely song and especially if sung by Boston's own JOE JOYCE... Present Speaker of the House, TOMMY MCGEE is a good friend of Irish Freedom... Don't invite Pilot Staff Writer TOM McDONNELL and Boston Globe reporter MIKE BARNICLE to the same dinner party... Happy Birthdays to ANDREW MARK of Norwood and BETTY REYNOLDS of Belmont... JERRY SEXTON, president of AOH Div. in Lynn is now legislative aid to Senator WALTER J. BOVERINI... Did you know the Stack of Barley [for the most part] is danced wrong in Boston and some of the suburbs?... DAN HERLIHY of Worcester is the Chrm of the Irish Bicentennial Committee of Worcester... Spotted a cat traveling south

[Cont'd on Page 6]



JOSEPH McHUGH, John Connolly and Fred O'Brien presenting checks for Belfast childrens stay on Cape.

## Belfast Children On Cape

[Cont'd from Page 1]

outstanding exception. Soon after we left Belfast the young people began exchanging news and making new friends. Not once since we left Belfast have I heard one of them even mention religion. And that, my friends, is what the program is all about. Along with the sand and surf and sunshine of Cape Cod we hope to impress upon these young people that we are all friends and still go to the church of our choice and that religious prejudice has no place in our lives.

By now the young Irish have settled in with some of the nicest people in the world, who will provide love, board and room for the next six weeks.

I saw most of them again last evening as we had a special event planned to ward off any homesickness. The event was a fun cruise compliments of Bob and Dick Scudder of the Hy Line Boats. The youngsters had the opportunity to get back together for the first time since their arrival and I'm sure it was

reassuring to them to know their friends are here and having fun. The boat cruise gave me the opportunity to talk with many of the host parents and everyone of them seemed absolutely thrilled with the experience.

We have other group activities planned and we are constantly seeking entertainment for the young people. The one thing I tried to tell them, while we were flying those many miles, was to take advantage of every opportunity available during their six week stay. I told them to try all of our food and to take part in everything even though different from their customs. Believe me, after last night's conversations with them I think they are doing just that.

You might be interested to know that we have four chaperones with the group. They are all school teachers in Belfast and, therefore, know some of the youngsters and most certainly can deal effectively with that particular age group. The selection of the children

is strictly in the hands of our overseas coordinators and principals and teachers in the various schools in Belfast. We merely suggest how many, age, sex, religion, and any such characteristics taken from our application forms.

This letter is being sent to you because you have made a contribution to our program. Our contributors this year fell into one of several classes: The churches of Cape Cod, local businesses, Irish societies throughout the state and neighbors and friends on Cape Cod who reached into their pockets to help. To each and every one who helped may the joy and excitement of an "American Holiday", as is being experienced by 100 Irish youngsters, be shared with you, for you cared.

Sincerely,  
John B. Loughnane, Director  
Cape Irish Children's Program  
Pinewood Rd  
Hyannis, Mass. 02601

## Interview With Protester Priest

### Irish Peace Protest At Queen's Visit

On Sunday, July 11, while Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain was in the City of Boston an Irish Peace Protest was held at City Hall Plaza, from 8 a.m. until her Majesty left Boston that evening.

In an interview with Fr. Sean McManus at the Plaza, Fr. McManus told a reporter of the Boston Irish News that "The Protest is sponsored by an ad hoc committee of Irish-American organizations in the Boston area [Irish Northern Aid Committee, the Ancient order of Hibernians [A.O.H.] the Irish National Caucus, to name a few], and is AGAINST the oppression and violence of the Queen's Government in Northern Ireland."

Father McManus went on to say that:

"The American public has been made very conscious - and rightly so - of the repression and racism of the South African government, but the media says little about Ireland... Yet the Queen's Government in Northern Ireland is as equally corrupt and violent as the South African administration. To give but one striking example: In April, 1976, the present South

African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, was Minister of Justice. He introduced a new Coercion Bill for South Africa by saying that he "would be willing to exchange all the legislation of that sort for one clause of the Northern Ireland Special Powers Act."

Repression in Northern Ireland has only increased since 1963. The Special Powers Act has been changed in name only - it is now called the Emergency

Provisions Act. The Queen's Government in Northern Ireland is the only administration in Western Europe since Hitler to imprison men, women, and children without charge or trial.

This protest is for peace; but peace can only come to Ireland when the Queen's army of Terrorists, Her Concentration camps and Her Government's oppression and violence have been removed from that land."

## A.O.H. Essay Contest Winners

Massachusetts had several winners in the National A.O.H. Essay Contest.

George Foley, National Historian of the A.O.H. and of Albany, New York, was pleased to announce the winners from Massachusetts. First place winner in the open adult class was John A. Donahue, 90 Kirkland St., Lynn, Mass. His topic was Irish Contribution to the American Arts. In the high school class second place winner was Susan R. Donnelly, Andover High School. Her topic was Irish in the Catholic Hierarchy of the U.S. Third place in the same

class was Leslie Canale, St. Mary's High School, Lawrence, Mass. Her topic was the same.

In the elementary school class the first place winner was Anthony Nicotia, St. Michael's Grammar School, North Andover, Mass. His topic was John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The winners in each category will receive gold, silver, and bronze medals. The judges were Dr. Helen Smith of Siena College, New York, Edward Slattery M.A. Hudson Valley Community College, and Vincent F. Pumarola of Troy, N.Y.

# IRISH ROVER

[Cont'd from Page 5]

on 193 one Sunday afternoon recently with the Reg. No. CAVAN-wonder who it is, however, we do believe it has Ballyhaise ties... SEAN REAGAN of Methuen has just completed his term as president of Mass. Painters, Contractors & Decorators Assn., SEAN hails from Co. Mayo... Observing their 50th this month are TOM & HELEN CHRISTOPHER of Lawrence. Tom is a native of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford and his wife the former HELEN MCCARTHY is from Barleyhill West, Rosscarbery West Cork. They were married by another Irish Gael, the late REV. THOMAS P. FOGARTY who was a native of Teanleymoore, Co. Tipperary...

PETER JENNINGS of Norwood, owner of Eastern Bookbinding Corp. of Boston, is laying the groundwork for an Irish chamber of commerce for Massachusetts...

Complaint Dept. - Irish organizations have a hard time getting through to Congressman MIKE HARRINGTON...

Representatives of the Irish National Caucus had a private meeting with Congressman JERRY STUDS... Former mayor of Cambridge, Atty. EDWARD CRANE visited the tall ships in Newport, he is on the steering committee of the Boston chapter of the Irish American Cultural Institute... Approximately half of the democratic majority in the Mass. State Senate [plus the president of the senate] are Irish, but you would never know it judging by the support for Irish study programs in the state college system, when compared to other ethnic studies programs... Question recently asked: Has the Massachusetts Council on Arts and Humanities, which gives thousands to cultural and ethnic programs ever given a grant to an Irish organization or supported an Irish cultural event?... What ever happened to the Irish-American Bicentennial Committee of Boston?... Why does Harvard University give so little publicity to its Chair of Celtic studies?... There is a very effective Black Caucus in the State Legislature, could not the Irish do well to profit by their example?... A good place to start might be by organizing an Irish history and culture class for legislators up on the Hill... Popular ballad singer PADDY REILLY from Dublin will be performing down on the cape during August... The recent benefit for the Irish American Civil Liberties Union at the Hotel Bradford was a smashing success... Many area Hibernians are preparing to go to the big AOH National Convention in Newport, Aug. 9-14... Mayor JOHN BUCKLEY of Lawrence has recently returned from the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Milwaukee where he had lunch with the only U.S. Mayor more senior to himself, Mayor EDWARD DALY of Chicago. Mayor Buckley is on the National Board of the AOH in America.

## Four State Reps Present Resolution Asking Queen To Free Ireland

On Friday, July 9, at noon four members of the Massachusetts Legislature - Rep. William Galvin [D-Boston], Rep. Peter Harrington [D-Newton], Rep. Brian Donnelly [D-Boston] and Rep. Marie Howe [D-Somerville] - presented a resolution unanimously adopted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives which officially requests that the Queen of England grant freedom and independence to Ireland and strongly urges the release of all political prisoners.

This group of legislators represents the Massachusetts Legislature and was designated by the House to present said resolution.

The press was invited to attend the official presentation of the resolution that was held on Friday, July 9th at 12 o'clock noon at the Office of the British Consulate, 4740 Prudential Tower, Boston, where at 12 o'clock noon, July 9, 1976, members of the Massachusetts Legislature, William Galvin of Boston, Brian Donnelly of Boston, Peter Harrington of Newton and Marie Howe of Somerville, met with the British Consulate General and presented a citation officially requesting Her Majesty, The Queen of England, to grant freedom and independence to Ireland and the release of all political prisoners, in keeping with the true spirit of the American Bicentennial.

The Resolution, which the four member House delegation presented to the British Consulate, read as follows:

RESOLVED THAT: - Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain who will shortly visit the Commonwealth to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of our independence, and since many Americans of Irish ancestry contributed greatly to both the struggle for American independence and the continuing greatness of the American nation; and since this Commonwealth was the cradle of the American Revolution, which was the first successful revolution of a British Colony; and since Northern Ireland remains, even today at one of the last British Colonies and amid great trouble and travail, death, bloodshed, oppression and injustice, are the continuing

result of this colonization; and since many Irishmen of kindred blood of this Commonwealth who have suffered and died, to keep not only the United States, but also Great Britain free and independent from the threat of tyranny and oppression, still today, at this very hour suffer imprisonment and internment at the hands of the British crown.

The House of Representatives of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts petitioned Her Most Gracious Majesty, Elizabeth II, of the United Kingdom to turn her attention to the plight of the people of Northern Ireland, and that her government pursue policies which will lead to the re-unification of the Irish nation.

## Irish Civil Liberties Fund Forms Defense Team Of Attorneys

At a meeting held Thursday evening July 8, of the Irish American Civil Liberties Fund, called by its president Thomas McNeeley, it was decided to form a defense team of prominent Boston attorneys headed by Attorney Joseph P. Hennelly of 1 State Street, Boston. The purpose of the Irish American Civil Liberties Fund is to provide aid to those individuals whose civil liberties are abridged by any governmental action because they are associated with and support a united and free Ireland.

Any person who feels that his or her civil liberties are being violated because of association with the Irish question can apply for aid from the Irish American

Civil Liberties Fund. Such aid will be contingent upon a majority vote of the board of directors.

The Irish American Civil Liberties Fund takes its model from other ethnic groups who have successfully set up fund raising organizations for the legal defense of persons accused of possible wrong-doings, who have been deprived of proper legal representation in the courts due to lack of funds.

Anyone interested in supporting the Irish American Civil Liberties Fund and its worthy cause should contact Thomas McNeeley, President, at 9 Laurel Drive, Medfield, or Fred A. O'Brien, Treasurer, at 526 Prospect St., Methuen, Mass. 01844.

## Over 100 Brave Heat

### Irish American Cultural Institute Develops Boston Chapter

Special to the Boston Irish News

Over 100 brave souls, interested in Irish Culture, withstood temperatures that approached 100 degrees to meet in Watertown June 16, with a goal of developing a chapter of an Irish American Cultural Institute for the Greater Boston area.

The Watertown Hibernians hosted the gathering at their division home. The guest book reflected participants from as far south as Rhode Island, as far north as Lawrence and as far west as the Worcester area.

James McKiernan, executive director of the National Irish American Cultural Institute in St. Paul, Minn., opened the meeting by suggesting an agenda and providing a brief description of the IACA. He pointed out that the Institute is purely cultural with no political interests and is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Irish programs. Mr. McKiernan described how the institute has been able to work with organizations in this country to present Irish arts and sciences to interested Americans through the media, the Institute's singular publication, *ERIE-Ireland*, and the stage.

General discussion focused on finances, a membership drive and possible sites for exhibitions. The consensus of those present was that Town/Gown relations in Boston

could be enhanced by using College auditoriums for performances such as the famous Irish Forthright.

Attendees then broke up into committee-groups to plan practical steps for organizing a viable institution.

The finance committee reported the first income had been received, a \$200 donation toward conducting an Irish Forthright at some future date, from Ms. Mae Finley. An immediate goal of 100 members was recommended and a fund-raising function was tentatively scheduled for the fall, hopefully to feature Ireland's Abbey Theater Players.

The membership committee announced plans to contact radio and TV talk shows to promote interest and stressed the value of personal contacts for recruiting purposes. The committee intends to compile an inventory of existing Irish organizations in the area. They also advocate adoption of a lapel pin for promotional purposes. Forthright Committee goals began with a search for suitable sites to conduct this unique presentation of historic and contemporary Irish achievements that should offer something of interest to Irish and non-Irish alike, to artistic and scientific minds.

The committee feels inquiries for available auditorium space should begin at local college campuses, preferably in Boston but certainly not to exclude sites in Cambridge or other

metropolitan communities. This work will be conducted in conjunction with the Educational Committee, consisting of faculty members from area institutions who were in attendance.

The program committee supported a schedule of purely social activities for "openers" since it was apparent few of those in attendance were familiar with each other. A night at the Pops was also suggested, and an event to feature Leon and Jill Uris the authors of bestselling literature on Ireland was discussed.

The publicity committee declared an ambitious schedule for internal information would be developed in the form of a membership newsletter, pending determination of costs. They also intend a broad mailing list to public news media including the major daily papers, the *Hibernian Digest* and the *Pilot* as well as the new *Boston Irish News*, television, radio, and organizational bulletins.

The next meeting of the Institute will be held July 29, at the Hibernian Hall, 151 Watertown St., Watertown, Mass.

In closing, the institute planners voiced their intention to avoid competing with existing Irish cultural groups in the area but stated an intention to work in harmony and cooperation with all Irish-American organizations.

## Quincy's Rita Kearns Still Far From Her Goals: As Artist

From successful art student to successful artist - was, I once naively thought, just a question of time. I couldn't have been more mistaken. Here I am, several years later and thousands of miles from my starting point, and still far from the goal I had hoped to reach.

The struggle to live off one's talents in the art world is a struggle indeed. One has to resort to all kinds of jobs from teaching art to washing dishes, all very frustrating, but necessary to keep the stomach full. People everywhere admire art, and this includes my art, but also, so often it stops at that. And unfortunately admiration doesn't pay the bills. Sometimes I think, it takes an agonizing wrench for people, quite well-to-do people at that, to fork out those dollars for something so totally non-functional as an original painting. Not that art is non-functional, but that's the superficial view of it many people have.

All the afore mentioned remarks may make the reader conclude that I have some kind of a chip on my shoulder. But this is not so. Actually I am immensely thrilled by the reception given me in the Boston area by many, many people - people who are mainly of Irish American extraction. Maybe it's the old cultural ties with my native Ireland, or the fact that much of my work concerns Irish scenery, but it has turned out that my most helpful patronage comes from Irish Americans; God bless them!

Naturally, now that I am living here, I would love to interpret the beautiful land and



ARTIST RITA KEARNS OF Quincy beside one of her works which was on display at an exhibition of paintings by the Dublin-born artist Sunday June 27, 1976 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John Lawlor of Milton.

scapes of New England. And I intend to; but for right now getting my own feet firmly planted is my main concern. And I'm deeply appreciative of anyone who helps me achieve that.

Rita Kearns, the artist, is a native of Ireland and at present a resident of Quincy.

Scholar at Dublin College of Art, Ms. Kearns specializes in oil and watercolor paintings. She has taught Art in many countries besides her native Ireland, including England, Pakistan, and The Philippines.

Last year she was the winner of the Quincy Heritage Poster Contest, sponsored by The Quincy Sun, and her work has received ever increasing notice in the area.

Ms. Kearns especially enjoys doing portraits. For more information call: 773-2198.

\* \* \* \* \*

O'Shea Irish Dancers

McGuire Irish Dancers

Village Green Steppers

Moran-Fitzmaurice Dancers

Bill Lamey

Ed Irwin

The Beggarmen

Gaelic Football

Hurling

Tossing The Cabar

Laura Scott's Dance Group

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Stuart Highlanders

Clan MacPherson

Clan MacGregor

Bektash Highlanders

Dileab Preisal

Kilted Craft

Tossing The Sheaf

Tug Of War

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\* \* \* \* \*

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### Galway Leads

## G.A.A. League Coming Down To Wire

By BILLY KELLY

It was a pleasant surprise and I felt quite honored when Mr. Don Mooney approached me to write on Gaelic sports for his new Boston Irish News.

Since I feel more at ease playing the game or being on the administration end of things I will make an effort, in a humble way, each month to fill you in on the activities so far this year in Boston as well as those of the G.A.A. in Ireland.

The New England League in Senior and Junior Football is coming down to the wire and with the semifinals and finals taking place next month, look to my August column for a detailed account of those events.

Each of the six Senior teams are still in there with a chance. Galway leads the league with full points, followed closely by Cork, Kerry, St. Pat's and

Connemara Gaels all tied and Shannon Blues not far behind in third spot. So at this stage it would be hard to predict a winner. I understand a big number of Irish students arrived recently and will be playing with the different teams.

In the Junior League, at this stage, St. Patrick's, St. Columkille's and New Haven lead the league with Connemara Gaels, Kerry, Galway and Shannon Blues still in there with a chance. St. Columkille's, the Cinderella team, is composed mostly of American born players from the Brighton area, and this being their first year playing have adapted themselves in style to all the arts (which really is a foreign game to them.)

New Haven also consists of American born players. But there is a team which has been playing here since 1974.

This year a juvenile board was

formed with teams from Brighton, Watertown, Somerville, Jamaica Plain, Dedham and Dorchester competing.

In my next issue I shall have more detail as to how that league stands.

On Sunday July 4, a heavy schedule was played at Dilboy Field in Somerville and the highlight of the day was the opening game of the Senior Hurling League between old rivals Galway and Cork.

Galway, which has been unopposed here in Boston since 1972, could not match the speed and ground striking of this young Cork team who ran out worthy winners at the end. This game was also televised by Channel 4 and will be seen on a bicentennial special at 8 p.m. on July 20.

On July 5 the knock out final took place between Kerry and Galway. This had promised to be a close game which could go either way but it was as good as over after Kerry had the ball in the Galway net twice in the first ten minutes and ran out easy winners - final score Kerry 5 goals, 16 pts., Galway 1 goal, 1 pt.

After the game, Hugh Quinn, President of the New England G.A.A. presented the Tom Curran Trophy to Danny Sheehy, the Kerry captain.

In other games at Dilboy Field Sunday July 11, Cork defeated Father Tom's in hurling and Connemara Gaels defeated Galway in football.

In Ireland, at Cork, Kerry and Cork ended in a draw after a rip-roaring game. Most of the first half found the two teams tied at two points apiece. At half time the score was Cork 6 points and Kerry 4 points. It looked all over for Cork but a brilliant save by Brian Morgan broke the hearts of Kerry and both teams deserve another day. Final score - Cork 10 points and Kerry 10 points. Elsewhere Dublin defeated Lough.

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# G.A.A. SPORTS

## N.E.G.A.A. Minor League Started To Remedy Player Recruitment Problems

The organization most responsible for the promotion of Gaelic games in Boston is formally known as "The New England Division of the Gaelic Athletic Association", although most people call it the "Boston G.A.A.". This is due mainly to the fact that ten of eleven clubs under its jurisdiction are established in Boston, and the majority of the league games are played here.

The Boston divisional board has dedicated many years to the preservation of the Gaelic games. Football and Hurling competitions have always been very popular and while the people who participate in and support the games enjoy a wonderful pastime, they also serve to strengthen their national identities.

Until recent years, because of widespread immigration from Ireland, numerous Irish athletes were available and willing to play hurling and football. They kept the association alive by bringing young fresh blood into it. Now, due to new laws that make it impossible for many Irishmen to immigrate, it is becoming difficult to recruit young Gaelic players.

In an attempt to remedy the situation the G.A.A., with the help of people interested in the

continuation of the association, have started a minor league. In 1975 the league consisted of two teams from the Dedham Gaelic League, all team members were American born. This year six teams are participating in the minor league championships!

Three "under sixteen" teams: Jamaica Plain Shamrocks, Dedham Gaelic League, St. Joseph's.

Three "under twelve" teams: St. Columkille's, St. Joseph's, Dedham Gaelic League.

A few dedicated people have spent a lot of time and energy organizing and training these youngsters who are the future of the G.A.A. They all need support and encouragement. Even grown men like an audience when they go out on that field to play football. It's only natural to think the minors would play with more spirit and

enthusiasm if they could depend on a few roaring cheers from the stands.

Because of the heavy senior schedule most minor games are scheduled for 12 p.m. before the senior games. Anyone with an interest in the future of the Boston G.A.A. should make an effort to get out and support all of the hurlers and footballers, young and old alike.

If you are not interested in the games now, I urge you to go out to Hormell Stadium, Medford (on Route 16), next Sunday, July 18, and watch the Dedham Gaelic League and St. Columkille's, both teams are under 12, put their hearts and souls into a Gaelic football game. I doubt if your disinterest will last past the first whistle, but if it does, wait for the junior and senior football competitions. BRID BEAN MHIC GEARAILT

## G.A.A. SCHEDULE

July-August Schedule

July 18 - Hormell Stadium, Medford

SENIOR: St. Pats vs. Kerry at 4:00 p.m., Shannon Blues vs. Cork at 2:45 p.m.

JUNIOR: Galway vs. New Haven at 1:30 p.m.

MINOR: Dedham vs. St. Columkille's under 12 at 12 p.m.  
July 25 - Dilboy Field, Somerville

SENIOR: Cork vs. Kerry.

JUNIOR: Connemara Gaels vs. Shannon Blues.

HURLING: Fr. Tom Burke's vs. Galway.

MINOR: Jamaica Plain Shamrocks vs. St. Joseph's under 16.

SENIOR HURLING: Galway vs. Father Tom's

August 1 - Dilboy Stadium

SENIOR: St. Pats vs. Shannon Blues.

HURLING: Cork vs. Galway.

JUNIOR: St. Pats vs. New Haven.

MINOR: Dedham vs. St. Joseph's under 12.

August 8 - Dilboy Stadium

SENIOR SEMIFINAL:

JUNIOR: Galway vs. Kerry.

HURLING: Fr. Tom Burke's vs. Cork.

MINOR: St. Joseph's vs. St. Columkille's under 12.

August 15 - Dilboy Stadium

SENIOR SEMI FINAL:

JUNIOR: St. Pats vs. Kerry.

HURLING: Galway vs. Fr. Tom Burke's.

MINOR: St. Columkille's vs. Dedham under 12.

August 22 - Dilboy Stadium

SENIOR FINAL:

JUNIOR FINAL:

MINORS: Dedham vs. St. Joseph's under 16.

## Billy Kelly Covers Sports For Boston Irish News

Billy Kelly hails from Annaghdown County Galway.



BILLY KELLY

After first playing football with Corrandulla Monastery School he played minor junior and senior ball with Annaghdowns, winning two County junior medals in 1956 and 1958. He also played junior ball for Galway in 1959 and after arriving in Boston in 1964 played with the Galway teams until 1971.

In 1972 he became President of the N.E. G.A.A., a post he held for the next three years during which time he instilled new life into the association. His greatest hour came in 1973 when, with the assistance of modern television techniques, the All-Ireland football final was beamed live into the Music Hall in Boston - an event which certainly made N.E. G.A.A.

history. Bill is also a popular referee. The Boston Irish News is indeed fortunate to have an outstanding representative of G.A.A. interests bringing to our readers all the sports news when and where it occurs.



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### Interest Revived In Traditional Music

[Cont'd from Page 3] unseen song musically perfect, but he at the same time invested it with exactly the proper emotional content. MOTHER MACHREE, indeed!

Well, all of that came to an end in the fifties with what is now known as the Ballad Revival, and which was led by

the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem and the Chieftans and the Irish Rovers.

The Revival itself was simply a discard of the trash that was taken for Irish music and a return to the songs and ballads which had been handed down and which were honest because they were true.

If you haven't heard the new traditional and the new contemporary Irish music [and that's not a tautology], you have a treat in store.

In the Boston area there are any number of fine Irish musicians and singers - Seamus Walker and Jack Whyte and Declan Hunt, and there's Johnny Reggan and Christy Ryan and Henry Varian. And I don't want to overlook Jack Geary and Tom O'Carroll either.

And I should mention that besides the Black Rose, you should try the Village Coach House in Brookline, or listen to COURTHALTS CEOLGIRT EIREANN at Billy Cagle's in Somerville, and let's not forget the CONNACHT COEILL Band for that matter.

There are undoubtedly other places where you can hear equally fine Irish music around the city. If you'd like to let me know about them, I'll try to share the information with others.

Even conveyors of BELIEVE ME IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS can apply. After all, anything with words by Tom Moore can't be all bad!

### 'Irish Police Choir' Coming To Boston

The Garda Síochána Choir, founded in 1972 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Gardaí, will tour the United States from September 29 to October 18. The tour will honor the American Bicentennial with particular emphasis on the thunderous contribution of the Irish to freeing, building and sustaining our great country.

Concerts have been arranged in Nassau County, N.Y.; Iona College, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Heinz Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Terre Haute, Indiana; Butler University, Indianapolis; Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C.; New Community Center, Savannah, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass.

In the forefront as sponsors for the Bicentennial programs are local AOH Divisions, The International Police Association, and the American Irish Bicentennial Committee.

The Choir - 70 members strong - is entirely a voluntary organization dedicated to charitable benefits. It represents the better voices of an 8,000 member Irish Police Force. Philip Green's Mass, "The Man

From Galilee", has been sung by the Choir to an audience, via satellite for Eurovision, estimated to be 200 million people.

On tap for the Choir are several other singing appearances - St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City - Mass; U.S. Military Academy, West Point; Washington Redskins Game, Washington, D.C. - U.S. National Anthem, ceremonies at Savannah, Georgia honoring two Irish Regiments which fought there; and other mini-concerts.

The Choir's visit is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to hear splendid Irish voices singing the loveliest of Irish Ballads and American Bicentennial salutes.

For details as to area sponsors - dates - song programs - write to the American Irish Bicentennial Committee, 1629 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

### Despite His Brahminism

## Henry Lee Shattuck Showed Concern For The Irish

By JOHN TRACY McGRATH

If we memorialize James Michael Curley, as Dick Simont so persuasively suggested we should in these pages last month, there is another man whom I feel we might do the same for, and for much the same reasons.

Henry Lee Shattuck, who died in his nineties a few years ago, was the very opposite of Curley in almost every way, but just like Curley, Shattuck had an immense and genuine concern for the underprivileged, and he did much to advance Irish life and culture in this city.

Henry Shattuck was brahmin-born, Harvard educated and State Street moneyed. He was descended from the old yeoman stock and had connections with other old Boston families, the Lees and the Richmansons. And of course he was a Protestant.

But for all these Yankee connections, he had a quirk-he

was fascinated by the Irish around him, and he even managed to establish a connection, highly tenuous to be sure, with one Patrick Tracy, an early Irish settler of Pawtucket. The connection was sufficient, though, so he could join the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and he never failed to mention this tie with Eire when the subject of Irish ancestry came up.

But it was in his charity and his philanthropy that Shattuck showed his real concern for the Irish of Boston. Countless poor Irish boys received scholarship assistance (often to Harvard) from him. And there are parks and playgrounds tucked away in some of the poorer Irish sections that were his always anonymous gifts to the city.

Henry Shattuck was primarily responsible, too, for establishing the Chair for Celtic Studies at Harvard, a chair which has been

held with great distinction since its inception by Dr. John Kelliber, and which has played an important role in the revival of interest in Irish culture among Boston Irish-Americans in recent years.

I suppose Shattuck's concern for the Irish sprang in part from the pragmatic realization that if only because of their sheer numbers, the newcomers were bound to provide the leaders and the establishment of the city in the course of time. In much the same way, although he was a life-long Republican, he recognized the impossibility of any Republican having a city-wide base of power, so he provided financial and moral support for Democrats whom he judged to be honest and competent.

But, pragmatism aside, there was, as anyone who knew him will attest, in Henry Shattuck, a deep concern for things like honesty and competence. And for honor and integrity too. And his own outstanding attributes were modesty and self-effacement. He was an almost painfully shy person [a slight stammer which nobody but himself noticed probably contributed to this], and in the time I knew him I never heard an improper or vulgar expression from him.

I first met him when I was an undergraduate at Harvard and my roommate and I were invited to the Pokenoket Club in Dover for a weekend. That Saturday afternoon, I was told, we were going to have a picnic.

Well, I knew about the rich and their private clubs. After all, I couldn't be reading all that Scott Fitzgerald and John O'Hara without learning something, and I let my mind drift off to visions of half-timbered Tudor lodges nestled among the trees, and swans on the blue lake, and sparkling white linen on the sward and a cold bird and a colder bottle of an unpretentious white wine. That sort of thing.

Well, the "club" turned out to be a rundown farmhouse, the picnic turned out to be sitting on the back stoop eating sandwiches made out of A&P American cheese on A&P white bread doused with A&P mustard. The Chablis turned out to be quarts of Pickwick Ale [the man who owned the brewery was a friend of

Shattuck]. Recreation consisted mainly of long walks in the woods and chopping wood.

Thus I became aware of the Spartan and simple existence which only the very rich can afford.

The Pokenoket Club itself was a polite fiction by that time. In Shattuck's younger days the farm had been a club for him and his contemporaries, but they had mostly died or drifted off and he now underwrote the thing [there were still a few members who paid nominal dues], was thus able to entertain guests without them feeling they were guests and under the usual obligations for his hospitality.

Some years later, Sean O'Faolain, by then one of Ireland's most distinguished writers, and who had done graduate work at Harvard when he was an obscure young man named John Pheelan, was invited back to lecture at Harvard at Shattuck's instigation.

In the due course of events, O'Faolain was asked to the Pokenoket Club for the weekend. And in the due course of events, writers being writers and always looking for the opportunity to translate

experience into a little ready cash, he knocked off a charming little piece for Holiday Magazine. The most exclusive club in the world with the Eastern Establishment sitting around in old clothes with their elbows and God only knows what else out, and drinking S.S. Pierce bourbon out of jelly glasses. Blah, blah, blah. That sort of piece.

Well, O'Faolain should have known better. Oh, nobody ever said anything. But he was never asked back. Not to the Pokenoket. Not to Harvard. Not to anywhere. He probably thinks to this day that it was bad breath, or something.

A friend of mine, a woman with unerring instinct for spotting defects in character and who knew Shattuck well, said of him after his death that he came closer to living the Christian ideal than any person she ever knew.

And so, while it would be a fine and noble thing to rename Boston City Hospital after James Michael Curley, surely somewhere in this generous city we can find some small way to memorialize Henry Lee Shattuck, too.

**The Boston Irish News**

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### John Boyle O'Reilly Memorialized At Services

Each year for the past 86 years the membership of American-Irish societies from in and around Boston gathers at the beautiful Holyhood Cemetery in Brookline, to pay homage to the late John Boyle O'Reilly.

The 1976 exercise, under the co-chairmanship of John Devlin and Walter O'Leary, Hibernians from Watertown, was conducted June 26, at O'Reilly's resting place amidst the Celtic Crosses and art work that lend distinctive character to that holy site.

Mgr. John Grant, editor of the Pilot, and an activist in American-Irish society, celebrated the outdoor sacrifice of the mass assisted by Brother Flannan Hallinan, CFX of Watertown, who served and provided the readings along with Mr. O'Leary. Sean Hastings led the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in Irish.

Featured speaker for the exercise was Edward Calnan, director of Lynn's Community Development program and an officer with the Lynn

### State Irish Caucus

### Seeks Convention Support

The Irish National Caucus of Massachusetts has been busy writing letters to the delegates to the National Democratic and Republican Conventions urging them to support a strong Irish plank in their party platforms says Joe McHugh, Chairman of the Massachusetts branch.

The Irish National Caucus will be having a benefit at the Black Rose Restaurant on Saturday, August 14, featuring Paddy Noonan's Band from New York. McHugh went on to say that the recently published book *Poetry Plan for Northern Ireland*, has been sent to the entire Massachusetts Congressional delegation. He also urges Massachusetts residents to write and call the Convention delegates of the respective parties urging them to support a strong Irish plank. Anyone interested in the work of the Irish National Caucus of Massachusetts should contact Joseph McHugh, 14 Redington Terrace, Swampscott, Mass. or call 598-6228.

Hibernians. Mr. Calnan accompanied a delegation from that city including his brother Patrick Calnan, Gerald Sexton, Lynn's AOH president and Joseph and Mary McHugh.

Others in attendance included Dennis F. Twigg, Adele Neal, Mrs. Walter O'Leary, Joseph O'Connor and John Foy, all of Watertown. Philip V. Moore, Francis A. O'Connor and Master Michael O'Connor, Joseph Conroy, and Rose Conroy, State President of the Hibernian Auxiliary attended from Lawrence.

Fred and Mary Coakley of Malden represented the Irish societies of that community. J. Ralph Haskell and Lena Haskell of Brockton, Richard F. Connelly of Milton and Hon. Edward A. Crane, former mayor of Cambridge were also in attendance.

Representing Irish organizations were: John M. McGrath, Cumann na Gaelige i mBoston, whose organization contributed the special Gaelic Missal for the mass; John P. Connelly, State AOH president; Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Kennedy of Irish Northern Aid; Thomas Clifford of the Irish Round Tower Club of Milford.

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# All The News From The Worcester Irish

By DONAL HERLIHY

Congrats from all of us out this way on issue No. 1 of Boston Irish News. It was very well received in this area. Many people will retain their copies for keepsakes and hand-me-downs to future generations of Irish Americans. Micky Carton's Irish Band from New York was in Worcester last month. Some 400 people enjoyed the evening sponsored by division 36 A.O.H. Walter Galloan, Vice President of the division was chairman. Carton's music has not changed much over the almost three decades that he has been playing in the Irish circuit. A musician must be good to survive that long, especially in the highly competitive New York area.

Micky Connolly's Irish band was also in town during the month playing to about a

hundred for the monthly dance of the A.O.H. Connolly has not played as well in Worcester for several visits. He was in top form. Tommy Curran, a keen judge of Irish music remarked that few can match Connolly in the traditional music field.

The Worcester Committee for Justice in Northern Ireland recently donated \$250 to the Cape Irish Children's Relief Fund. That's just about air fare for one of the 100 Irish children of different religious beliefs from Belfast. They will have an extended stay on the Cape this summer, thanks to the great humanitarian work of that Cape Committee. We all know why they are here and wish them well.

A Tip O' the Hat to Eddie O'Connor, a fine son of Erin who came our way from Co. Cork. Eddie has made a model of the Celtic Cross that is

proposed for erection on Worcester's public common. It will commemorate this 150th anniversary of the first permanent settlement of the Irish in this area. The model will be used by the A.O.H. in the Worcester Bicentennial Parade. Later, it will be used by the Memorial Committee for fund raising. Boston area people will be able to see it at the Gaelic Games in Dilboy Stadium, Somerville on Saturday July 24, 1976. Many of the Boston folk enjoyed watching Eddie play football for the Cork Team in this same stadium a few years back. Eddie is active in the A.O.H., Memorial Committee and Worcester Committee for Justice in Northern Ireland.

"Home to Maye" is the tune that Miss Mary Hyland will likely have on her lips as she heads out on her eighth return visit to the Old Sod in early August.

Ditto also for Mrs. Kathleen [O'Malley] Gallivan. She leaves on August 15th to be Matron of honor at the forthcoming wedding of her sister Nora. Inisturk is home for this fine representative of the O'Malley clan. Never heard of Inisturk! Neither did I, until quite recently. It's an island inhabited by about 18 Irish families.

located some nine miles out into the Atlantic on the West Coast of Mayo.

Bon Voyage also to George and Catherine Welch. They are scheduled for a visit to Ireland during August. George is president of Division 36, A.O.H. It's been a busy season of Irish American Affairs for the friendly mail carrier. It's their first visit to the ancestral homeland.

Visiting our fair city and staying with the Jim McSwenney family is their niece Ellen O'Donohue. Ellen, formerly from Kiltarney, Co. Kerry, is now a nurse in London, England.

John F. Finnegan was recently elected president of the reactivated County Board of the A.O.H. This board was first organized at the turn of the century. Further congratulations in order for Jack when you see him. NO! It's not another new baby, rather, he is now a Vice-President of the Feingold Insurance Agency.

Ethnic Pride. The story goes like this. It seems that one of these very intelligent professors at Clark University, which is situated in a three decker neighborhood in South Worcester recently said that the people outside the walls of the university were uneducated and "different" etc. Mike Donahue, the freshman city councillor, himself a product of that same neighborhood, a college graduate too, took the college to task and drew a clarification. Nice going Mike.

Happy anniversary to Nellie and Con Connors on their 40th wedding anniversary. Also to Nora and Michael Hines, they recently celebrated their 45th wedding anniversary. Greetings also to Mary and Mike Carroll, they had a recent wedding anniversary. Finally, to Mary and Larry Finnegan, it was their 19th anniversary recently.

Shrewsbury Bicentennial Parade, Sunday, July 4th. It is now history. I rambled down the main street of this town with my favorite organization and people - the A.O.H. We did ourselves proud behind our 12' x 3' sign that read, "We of Irish Heritage are grateful Americans". The sign was carried by the charming and talented Honeygood sisters - Mary and Ann. Next came our color guard with Tom Welch and Sean Brosnan carrying the American and Irish flags respectively. They were followed

by the division members and families. My five year old son, Denis, was the youngest of this marching group. He legged it all the way proudly carrying his American flag.

Next came Jim Fitzgerald, the popular local Irish Radio Program personality, driving his "green machine". It's a 1943 Buffalo pumper fire engine that he has specially fitted for occasions such as this and also promotional work for his favorite charities. This day netted over \$550 for the Jimmy Fund, thanks to solicitation by Joe and Dailis Thibodeau, an able and dedicated father and son combination. More Hibernian members and children rode the back of the truck. Two hundred red, white and blue balloons were hidden in the truck and released at the reviewing stand. Cassie Mahoney was the navigator.

Last, but by no means least, came another important message mounted on both sides of a large camper trailer. The sign read, "Like America, whose 50 states are all American, Ireland's thirty two counties are all Irish."

Quote of the Month! "I could have marched another ten miles," said Sean Brosnan as he relaxed in the pub room of A.O.H., after carrying the Irish Tricolor in the Shrewsbury parade. He would indeed. Sean is that kind of Irishman.

Late News... Father Michael Roy is back with us again after enjoying his first visit to Ireland. His mom and dad are presently vacationing in Ireland and mom says in a card, "It's everything I hoped it would be."

Next month Francis and Evelyn Deignan move out for their second Irish Holiday. The popular Fran wears many hats including one as a trustee of the Worcester Memorial Auditorium.

FINAL WORD - The Worcester Parks and Recreation Commission has given the green light to the erection of a Celtic Cross in the Worcester Common to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first permanent Irish settlement in this area. The anniversary date was July 4, 1976. The important question is, "Are today's Irish willing to pay the cost?" I think so!

News for the Greater Worcester area may be sent to Donal Herlihy, 190 South Quinsigamond Avenue, Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545.

## Calendar of Events In Ireland

July 24 - 31 - Shannon Boat Rally - Athlone to Carrick-on-Shannon Co. Leitrim.

July 25-28 - South of Ireland Amateur Open Golf Championship, Lahinch, Co. Clare.

Aug. 2-7 - Irish Antique Dealers' Fair: An outstanding exhibition of antiques, catering for the individual purchaser as well as the trade. Mansion House, Dublin.

Aug. 3-8 - Dublin Horse Show. The principal sporting and social event of the year in Ireland. Over 2,000 horses, the cream of Ireland's bloodstock, are entered for the Show. Jumping competitions each day - the major event being the International Team Jumping Competition for the Aga Khan Trophy. Balabridge, Dublin.

Aug. 19 - Annual Commemora Pony Show: this event attracts a remarkably cosmopolitan gathering due to the increasing world renown of the sturdy Connemara pony. Cliden, Co. Galway.

Aug. 21-29 - Galway International Music Festival: Competitive bands, orchestras and choirs, lectures, drama and ocell dancing.

Aug. 25-31 - World Methodist Conference, Dublin.

Aug. 27-30 - Fleadh Cheoil na hEireann, premier competitive traditional music festival. An opportunity for the visitor to enjoy the best of Irish traditional music in formal competition and informal sessions. Bunranna, Co. Donegal.

Aug. 28-Sept. 2 - Rose of Tralee International Festival: highlight is the Selection of the Rose of Tralee contest. Other events include "Music" contest and variety concerts, a 4-day race meeting and a staggering variety of street entertainment! Tralee, Co. Kerry.

Aug. 28-Sept. 5 - Kilkenny Arts Week: concerts, lunch-time recitals, poetry readings, exhibitions in the medieval city of Kilkenny.

Sept. 3-4 - Galway Bay International Sea Angling Festival, Galway.

Sept. 10-12 - Galway Oyster Festival: banquets and jollifications to celebrate the ceremonial opening of the first oyster of the season. International Oyster Opening Competition, Galway.

Sept. 18-Oct. 3 - Waterford International Festival of Light Opera: attracts competing amateur companies from Ireland, Britain and the U.S.

Sept. 27-Oct. 9 - Dublin Theatre Festival: featuring new plays by Irish authors in a series of exciting first nights with a leavening of imported productions by celebrated companies from Europe and America. Dublin.

Oct. - ROSC - Poetry of Vision: International exhibition of painting and sculpture. Dublin.

Oct. 3-10 - October Fair, Ballinasloe: Reputed to be the oldest Fair in the world. Competitions for "made" and "unmade" hunters. Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.

Oct. 4-8 - 11th International Song Contest: One of the premier song contests in Europe. Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

Oct. 20-31 - Wexford Festival Opera: renowned for the excellence of its presentation of rare operatic masterpieces on the stage of the intimate early 19th century Theatre Royal. The supporting program includes orchestral concerts, chamber music, recitals, films, exhibitions, flower displays.

For further information on the above events please contact the following office: Irish Tourist Board, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036

Phone: [212] 246-7400



SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS - (seated) are Philip Corbett and Mary Cousineau. Standing are, left to right, Pres. Donald Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. John Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cousineau, Bob Mulvaney, Chairman of Scholarship Committee.

## Hibernians Award Two Scholarships

Division 14 [John F. Kennedy's division] of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Watertown has awarded two five hundred dollar college

scholarships to Philip Corbett and Mary Cousineau of Watertown. Every year the AOH presents scholarships to deserving Watertown students.

The scholarships were presented by Division 14 President Donald Quinn and Bob Mulvaney, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

## Rev. James Hill Knighted By Hospitalers In Rome

By JOYCE O'SULLIVAN

The Sovereign Military Hospitalers, Order of St. George in Corinthia, whose headquarters are in Rome, Italy, has honored Rev. James Hill of Dedham's S.M.A. Fathers by bestowing upon him the title of Knight.

Father Hill became the first person in the Society of the Mission to Africa to receive such a distinction and the first clergyman in Massachusetts. Knighthood today, as in the past, is a mark of honor and high esteem, the title once given accompanies the name of the honoree for the rest of his life.

Father Hill is a native of Ireland, he is currently the Spiritual Director of the Executive Club, which assists him in raising funds for the Society's work.

In ceremonies held in the Chapel of the S.M.A. Promotions House in Dedham, Dr. Anthony Abruzzese Commander presented the

insignia and commission of the new office. There were many friends who attended the ceremony and reception that followed. Viewed among the many guests were Father Hynes, who is planning a trip back to Ireland for a few weeks, Judge and Mrs. Podalski as well as the newly elected Dedham selectman Ed Larkin and his wife Vye, Col. Caesar and Mrs. O'Sullivan.

## Dedham Picnic, Mass July 17

Tim Sullivan, President of Cumann na Gaelige i mBoston announces the annual PICNIC will be held July 17th at the Queen of Apostle Seminary grounds, Common St., Dedham at noon.

Mass in the Irish language will precede the picnic at 11 a.m. in the chapel. A youth league Gaelic Football game will follow the "chow-down". It will be the Dedham team vs. the Jamaica/Dorchester team.

## Barbeque For Irish July 31

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Fitzpatrick will sponsor a Bar-b-que party for the benefit of Irish Cape Childrens Relief Fund at their home at 39 Park Ave., Medford. [telephone

396-0153] on Saturday July 31, 1976. Entertainment, dancing and refreshments will be available. For information about the event please call the above number.

## Rita Kearns Honored At Supper

The Irish University Association of Boston held a cocktail reception and buffet supper on Sunday evening June 27. Guest of honor was Dublin Artist Rita Kearns who exhibited over forty of her paintings. Ms. Kearns, a graduate of Dublin College of Art, delighted the guests with comments on her many whimsical water colors of leprechauns (a favorite subject) inspired by memories of summers spent in Sligo amid friends tales of the "wee folk". The party was hosted by Dr. and Mrs. John Lawlor at their gracious and historic home in Milton [it is one of the Emerson houses.] Viewed among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Colin O'Reardon, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mark Finley, Dr. Frank Phelan and Dr. Ann Frances Cavanaugh

of Stonehill College - they are husband and wife graduates of U.E.D. in Celtic Studies.



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WASHINGTON, D.C.—U.S. Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) announced that he has filed a House Resolution calling for immediate Congressional Hearings into possible American involvement in the conflict in Northern Ireland. The Massachusetts Congressman noted that, while present and past Administrations have claimed neutrality in that conflict, reports reaching him indicate this country might not be maintaining such a position. "The situation in the north of Ireland is most complex," Conte said. No one claims to have an easy solution which would bring about a just and lasting peace to that troubled part of our world. But, if, in fact, our Government is involved, I feel it is the responsibility of the Congress to investigate the extent and direction of that involvement. "To fulfill that responsibility, I believe it is imperative that the appropriate Committee of the Congress conduct immediate hearings, involving all persuasions of thought on the issue, in the hope of determining if our government is involved - if it should be involved - and, if so, how it might best serve interests of peace, justice and freedom for all the people of Ireland."

### Irish Moonlight Cruise Set For July 24

To celebrate the Irish influence in Boston, a moonlight cruise will be held in our Boston Harbor Saturday, July 24.

The four-hour cruise will leave Long Wharf, off Atlantic Avenue in Boston, at 7 p.m. sharp and return at 11 p.m. The exploration of the harbor will be aboard "The Bay State", the newest boat to cruise the harbor waters.

Sean Roche's Showband will lead the beat for Irish dancing under the stars.

Refreshments will be available on board. Tickets are \$6 per person, \$3 for children. For reservations call Mary Kennedy at 479-7993 or Agnes Clifford at 364-3041.

Proceeds of the cruise will aid the oppressed people of Northern Ireland.

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## Local Events Calendar

**JULY**  
 July 17th - Benefit dance - Division 10, Irish Cultural Center, Hibernian Hall, Lynn, Mass.  
 Irish-American dancing - Donation \$2.50.  
 July 29th - Irish-American Cultural Institute, Boston Chapter Meeting Hibernian Hall, Watertown, Mass. 8:00 P.M.  
 July 31st - Benefit for Cape Irish Children Relief Fund, Pool party and Bar-B-Que, 39 Park Avenue, Medford, Mass. 7:30 P.M.

**AUGUST**  
 August 9th - 12th - Ancient Order of Hibernians National Convention, Newport, R.I.  
 August 14th - Irish Sing-a-long with Paddy Noonan's Band, New York Black Rose Restaurant for benefit of Mass. Branch Irish National Caucus.

**SEPTEMBER**  
 Sept. 24th - An evening with Carmel Quinn in Concert, Larry Reynolds's orchestra for dancing. FOR BENEFIT OF RETARDED CHILDREN OF GREATER LYNN, at Casano's Diplomat, Rte. 1, Saugus, Mass. sponsored by Division 10, A.O.H. Lynn.

**OCTOBER**  
 Oct. 8th - An evening of Irish-American dancing with Paddy Noonan's Band, Hibernian Hall, Watertown, Mass., sponsored by Mass. State Board A.O.H. Dancing 8:00 - 12:00.  
 Oct. 10th - An evening with Paddy Noonan, Irish-American dancing sponsored by Worcester Committee for Northern Justice.  
 Oct. 16th - C.C.E. Concert, All Ireland Champions in Music, Dance & Song Waltham High School, Waltham, Mass. 8:00 P.M.  
 Oct. 17th - C.C.E. Concert, All Ireland Champions in Music, Dance & Song 2:00 P.M., New England Life Mutual Auditorium, Boston, Mass. Both concerts sponsored by Boston Chapter of C.C.E.

SEND INFORMATION ON YOUR EVENTS TO THE BOSTON IRISH NEWS

The Boston Irish News will print notices of Irish organizations of meetings and social activities. Send notices to Social Calendar, Boston Irish News, 14 Francis St., Dorchester, Mass.

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### Val McGann Art Exhibit In Washington

Val McGann, Irish-born artist, whose studio and gallery are in Ogunquit, Maine, has a Bicentennial Exhibition of his paintings of Ireland and the Maine Coast at the Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, 480 L'Enfant Plaza East, S.W., Washington, D.C.

The exhibition, which will run through July 28, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, is open to the public. There is no admission charge.

The American Irish Bicentennial Committee of Washington, D.C. is sponsoring the exhibition.

Mr. McGann, who is a native of Ballinacoe, County Galway, studied at the National College of Art, Dublin, and the Byam Shaw College of Art, London. He has exhibited in Dublin, London, Boston, New York and Washington, D.C.

He received national recognition with his one-man exhibition in the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. in 1974 and Festival Bostonian at Boston City Hall in 1975.

His first one-man exhibition in New York City at the Butler Galleries in October, 1975 was a major success. He is a member of the Copley Art Society of Boston and is on the Art Advisory Board of the American Irish Bicentennial Committee in Washington, D.C.

### Reception Held For Irish Crew

By JOYCE O'SULLIVAN

A reception for the crew of the Irish training ship "Creedne" [named for a mythological sea-goddess] was held in Plymouth at the home of Henry & Cherie Weldon. The Irish ship was one of those participating in the Tall Ship operation in Boston. The Captain, Eric Healy, Lt. Rory Costello and crew members visited Plymouth Plantation and the Mayflower and generally enjoyed "America's Home town."

Among the guests present at the reception were Mr. Richard Townsend of the Irish Embassy Washington, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Pennington Jr. of Plymouth, Mr. Joseph J. Dooley of Newton Lower Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Drennan of Milton, Dr. Eileen O'Sullivan of Milton, also Rev. David O'Brien of Worcester, Mr. Peter Slevin, Plymouth Plantation. Also attending were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelley of Mansfield Hills, Miss Valerie Gesnor, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Leahy of Montreal. Henry Weldon is President of the Irish-American Heritage Society.

### Travelers

Mr. and Mrs. Eric O'Neill, Miss Eileen Galvin about to depart for summer study in Wales. Mr. Martin O'Sullivan, Dr. Donald McCawley, Miss Bridget Kelly, Dr. Joyce McMahan, Dr. and Mrs. John Donohue - he is the recently elected President of the Assoc., recently arrived from Dublin for an American holiday.

## Ireland's Who's Who In Early America

(Cont'd from Page 11)

became Governor of Massachusetts, his native state.

Charles Thomson, "perpetual secretary of Congress", was born in Mahera, Co. Derry. He was educated by Dr. Francis Allison in Philadelphia, a noted Irish professor, who also taught many of the revolutionary leaders. An eloquent advocate of freedom from England, Thomson was referred to by John Adams as "The life of the cause of Liberty." When the first Continental Congress met in 1774 he was elected unanimously secretary and retained that position until his resignation in 1789.

Matthew Thornton was born in Derry City in 1714 and came to America with his parents. He studied medicine and became a noted surgeon in New Hampshire. A delegate to the Continental Congress, he became a member of the New Hampshire Senate and judge of the state's Supreme Court.

James Smith was also born in Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. A lawyer by profession, he was a strong advocate of freedom and organized the first group of Pennsylvania volunteers against England in 1774.

After the Revolution he was a brigadier general of the Pennsylvania Volunteers and a judge of the state's high court.

George Taylor came to America as an indentured laborer to a Mr. Savage of Pennsylvania. Recognizing his learning, which he had acquired in Ireland, his master freed him from his indenture. He later married Mr. Savage's widow and became one of the wealthiest men in Pennsylvania as an iron monger. A member of the Continental Congress, he also kept Washington's army supplied with munitions throughout the war.

George Read was the son of a wealthy Maryland plantation owner, who had emigrated from Dublin. A brilliant lawyer, he was president of the Convention that framed the first Constitution of Delaware and of the Constitutional Convention that drafted the United States Constitution. He also became president and chief justice of Maryland.

Thomas McKean was the son of an Irish emigrant who settled in Pennsylvania. A lawyer by profession, he became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a prominent member of the

Continental Congress and in 1781 was elected its president.

Charles Carroll was the grandson of Charles Carroll, who emigrated from King's County, Ireland, and founded the Irish Catholic dynasty in Maryland. Jesuit educated, he became one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the Colonies. When he signed the Declaration of Independence, he did so as "Charles Carroll of Carrollton". He died in 1832 at the age of 96, the last survivor of the signatories to the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Nelson of Virginia was the grandson of an Irish emigrant from Co. Tyrone. The name was originally O'Neill but was changed to Nelson to avoid persecution by the British. A lawyer by profession, he was a member of the Continental Congress, commander-in-chief of the forces of his state, took an active part in the revolutionary war and in 1781 became governor of the state.

Edward Rutledge of South Carolina came to the colonies with his father, Dr. John Rutledge. He studied law and was regarded as the most eloquent member of the Continental Congress. He became a member of the United States Senate and governor of his state.

Robert T. Paine was born in Boston and was the grandson of Henry O'Neill, a descendant of "Shane the Proud". Harvard educated, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775 with Samuel and John Adams. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and became attorney general and supreme court justice of his state.

Thomas Lynch was the grandson of a wealthy Irish emigrant from Galway. Born into wealth, he was educated at Cambridge, England, and on his return to America he became a successful lawyer. In 1775 he was commissioned a captain in the South Carolina militia and also served as a member of the South Carolina legislature.

William Whipple of New Hampshire was the son of Irish-born parents. His powerful influence was a major factor in having New Hampshire declare in favor of freedom from England. He later became a judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

The Declaration of Independence was printed by Captain John Dunlop, a

native of Strabane, Co. Tyrone and was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. A printer by trade, he published the first daily newspaper issued in America and was the printer for Congress. He also printed and published the famous document to the world. It was prepared for publication by Charles Thomson, Colonel Nixon, the son of an evicted Wexford farmer, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and had the honor of reading the Declaration to a large public audience from the State House.

Also worthy of honorable mention is John Rutledge, the brother of Edward. A member of the first Continental Congress, and governor of South Carolina, he took an active part in the Revolution, wrote the final draft of the Constitution, became Chief Justice of South Carolina and later Chief Justice of the United States.

John Carroll, the Jesuit brother of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was educated in France. An ardent supporter of the Revolution, he accompanied Benjamin Franklin to Canada on a fruitless attempt to get Canada to join the Revolution. Consecrated bishop of Baltimore in 1790, he founded Georgetown University and became the first United States Archbishop.

Twenty-seven of the generals of Washington's Army were Irish, seventeen of which were born in Ireland. The record would not be complete without a brief reference to some of the most outstanding.

General Richard Montgomery was born in Raphoe, Co. Donegal. He led the invasion of Canada and was killed at the Battle of Quebec. He is buried in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street. The flag of the Republic of Ireland hangs from the gallery of the church.

General John Sullivan was born in Maine. His parents were either from Kerry or Limerick. When the Continental Army was organized in 1775, he was appointed by Congress a brigadier general and a year later a major general. He opened the war on land with the capture of Ft. William and Mary and when the British evacuated Boston on March 17, 1776, Washington appointed him "Brigadier of the Day". He later became president of New Hampshire.

Brigadier General Stephen

Moylan, first president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was born in Cork City. Appointed Aide de camp to Washington, he later resigned the post to take a more active part in the war and became one of the heroes of the Revolution. Moylan Place between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, at 125th Street, is named after him.

Brigadier General Joseph Reed was born in New Jersey of Irish parents. A lawyer by profession, he was an aide to Washington throughout the entire war.

Brigadier General Edward Hand was born in Clydfuff, King's Co. Ireland. A former officer of the famed Irish Brigade, he headed the famous Pennsylvania Rifleman, predominantly Irish, who became the terror of the English because of the accuracy of their fire. They wore on their breasts the motto, "Liberty or Death". After the war he was elected to Congress.

Major General Henry Knox was born in Boston of Irish parents. He was chief of artillery of the entire Continental Army and later became Secretary of War. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston.

Major General Anthony Wayne, the son of an Irish emigrant, served with Washington at Germantown, Brandywine, Monmouth, and in Georgia. He joined the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1774 and took an active part in all its affairs.

Major General George and James Clinton were the sons of Charles Clinton, a native of Co. Longford. James served under Montgomery in the invasion of Canada, but is best remembered for his defense of Ft. Clinton on the Hudson. His brother Governor Clinton, as commander-in-chief, defended Ft. Montgomery. George was made a Brigadier General in 1776 and was twice governor of New York. In 1804 he was elected Vice President under Jefferson and again in 1808 under Madison.

Major General John Stark was born in New Hampshire of Irish parents. He fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, Trenton, and fought beside Washington at the Battle of Princeton. His most notable engagement was at Red Bank, where he won a glorious victory over the British, which brought him fame throughout the colonies.

General William Maxwell was born in Ireland. His engagements include Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

General Walter Stewart was born in Derry, Ireland, and came to America as a very young boy. At age 21 he was a colonel and was referred to as the "boy" colonel. Promoted to Brigadier General, he took part in the most notable engagements of the war. He joined the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1779 and later founded the Hibernian Society.

In the war at sea the Irish were also conspicuous. Maurice O'Brien, a native of Cork City, together with his five sons and some neighbors captured the British war vessel, the Margaretta, which had anchored at Machias Bay, Maine. They also captured two other British Cruisers, the Diligence and Tagoanish which had been sent by the British to rescue the Margaretta. The engagement at Machias Bay opened the war at sea and has been regarded as the "Lexington of the Seas". One of the sons, John, later captured the schooner, "Hibernia".

Commander John Barry, born in Co. Wexford, needs no reference here other than to say that his deeds won for him the title of "Father of the American Navy". The unsung heroes of the Revolution were the thousands of Irish soldiers who comprised up to fifty percent of Washington's Army who fought and died to win for America the freedom which had been denied them in Ireland. They left for posterity a glorious record.

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## 25th Anniversary Of Festival

# Details Of Wexford Festival Presented In New York

NEW YORK - The Wexford International Opera Festival this year celebrates its 25th anniversary Oct. 20-31 with three new productions and a wide variety of side events.

Details of the Festival were presented in New York recently by Festival Artistic Director Thomson Smillie who with Public Relations Consultant, Barbara Wallace, was in America on a promotional, auditioning and fund-raising visit.

The Wexford Festival, now internationally acclaimed, is renowned for the excellence of its presentation of rare operatic masterpieces on the stage of the intimate Georgian Theatre Royal.

The Festival opens with the first production of "Giovanna d'Arco" (Jean of Arc). The cast is headed by the Japanese

soprano Emika Maruyama and Hungarian baritone Lajos Miller. The opera is conducted by the young English conductor James Judd and directed by Jeremy Sutcliffe to designs by David Fielding.

Otto Nicolai's famous but seldom-performed opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be performed in English (an unusual event for Wexford where most operas are performed in the original language) and the cast is headed by international bass Michael Langdon, well known for his performances at the Metropolitan and the Vienna State Opera where he is the favorite Baron Ochs in Der Rosenkavalier. The conductor Leonard Hancock has prepared the new translation and the director is Patrick Libby with

designs by Adam Pollock.

The final and final opera is the first production in Ireland of Benjamin Britten's chilling ghost story, "The Turn of the Screw", adapted from the novel by Henry James. The principal roles will be taken by English soprano Jane Manning as the Governess and American tenor Lee Winston as Quint. The conductor is the Czech Albert Rosen and the director is Adrian Slack, recently appointed director of productions at Adelaide.

New to the Festival this year will be the first ever "Promenade performance" when "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be presented in the barn of a local hotel to the audience which will include over 1,000 children. Another event with great popular appeal will be the first performance in the British Isles



BARBARA WALLACE



THOMAS SMILLIE

of the recently unearthed "Messa di Gloria" of Puccini. There will also be six recitals of chamber music based on the Testore Quartet supplemented by Irish soloists.

Because of Irish interest in the Bicontinental two events will have an American flavor. The quartet will play Samuel Barber's "On Dover Beach" and the distinguished American mezzo Frederica von Stade will give a recital of American, Irish and English songs.

In addition to opera and musical presentations other fringe events include festival tours, drama, exhibitions of paintings, sculpture and antiques, a fashion show and outdoor sports activities. The Festival's chief attractions, however, is the friendly atmosphere which prevails throughout this old-world town during this 12-day period when visitors and artists, many of world repute, join with local Wexford residents and counterparts from all over

Europe to participate in the celebrations.

Says Thomson Smillie, "The Wexford Festival is only possible in these difficult financial times because of generous sponsorship and support from the local people (some 700 in 1975) who volunteer their services in the chorus and in numerous behind-scenes responsibilities".

For further information on the Festival please contact:

Irish Tourist Board  
390 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10036  
(212) 246-7400

For information on special Opera Festival tours departing from New York please contact:

Dukey-Thorp Inc.  
654 Madison Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10021  
(212) 486-9555

Tour period Oct. 18 - Nov. 3,

or The Irish American Cultural Institute

683 Osceola Avenue  
St. Paul, Minn. 55105  
(612) 647-5678

Tour period Oct. 19 - Oct. 31.

## New Bedford To Honor Fenians

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New Bedford, will hold an all day celebration on Tuesday, Aug. 24 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the return of the Catalpa to New Bedford.

A large committee has been appointed by Mr. Francis Harrington, president of the local organization to handle events. Included thus far in the program will be a morning religious service, the issuing of a commemorative cachet envelope depicting the Catalpa with a filler that tells the story of the rescue of the Fenians and her connection with New Bedford, a luncheon with a well known speaker at noon, the dedication

of a permanent bronze plaque and memorial of the Catalpa, the issuing of a proclamation by Mayor John Markey establishing August 24 as Catalpa Day in the city of New Bedford and a ceremony in the downtown mall area of New Bedford. More detailed plans will unfold in the near future.

The Catalpa returned to New Bedford, the port in which she was fitted for the journey and from which she sailed forth on her rescue mission to the penal colony of Australia on August 24, 1876. The ship had first docked off the Battery, New York on Aug. 19, 1876 where the Fenians were set ashore to freedom for the first time.

The committee in New Bedford intends not only to honor the rescued Fenians but also the New Bedford merchant, John Richardson who financially aided Breslin, Devoy and O'Reilly in the mission AND Captain Anthony, a New Bedford native who skippered the Catalpa on her amazing journey.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick committee are anxious for any ideas or suggestions from Catalpa societies or people interested in this day.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. James Flanagan, 140 Harvard St., New Bedford, Mass. 02746, who is serving as the local General Chairperson.



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