

free!

IRISH VOICE

Haringey I.B.R.G.'s Community Magazine



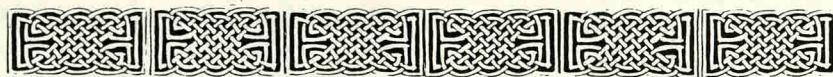
St Patrick's Issue NO.5



MARCH for JUSTICE

Support St Patrick's

**Day March on Sunday
20th March**



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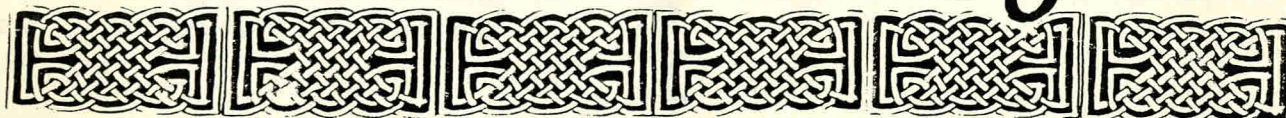
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Wild 'n' Aisy



news

BIRMINGHAM SIX APPEAL REFUSED ALLEGATIONS FLY OVER R.U.C. SHOOT TO KILL POLICY - P.T.A. RENEWAL AND TO BECOME PERMANENT IN 1989. NATIONALIST MURDERED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

In recent months the Irish Community in Britain has been shocked by a surfeit of political and judicial hypocrisy in Irish - Anglo relations.

While it is tempting to be swamped by the establishment medias view, that all of the current problems can be collectively described as Irish 'grudges', or simply excuses for Dublin to indulge in 'gesture' politics. The facts of the individual matters concerned offer a far different perspective.

BIRMINGHAM SIX.

First and foremost the case of the Birmingham Six is symptomatic the erosion of Civil Liberties facing the whole Irish Community in Britain

The Six men were arrested at a time of great Anti-Irish sentiment following the Birmingham pub bombings; their crime ?, being Irish in the wrong place at the wrong time. They were held without legal representation and had false confessions beaten out of them. Several witnesses attested to this at the recent appeal. Tom Clarke a former police officer and W.P.C. Joyce Lynass, both gave evidence showing that at various times they had witnessed police brutality used against the Six men. Both these witnesses were summarily discounted in the summing up of the three appeal judges (Lord Chief Justice Lane, Lord Justices O'Connor and Brown)

They described Tom Clarke as an 'embittered man', following his dismissal from the Police force. Joyce Lynass fared little better. She had returned to the court to explain that she had previously been scared of telling the truth, due to phone threats recieved from other police officers. The judges however decided that she was a witness, 'not worthy of belief'.

The judges similarly dismissed allegations that a schedule had been drawn up by the man in charge of the investigation, Detective Superintendent George Reade. The Six men's lawyers alleged that the paper concerned was a blue print for presenting a false case against the prisoners. Lord Justice O'Connor even stated that Mr Reade was not a man capable of organising such a large and complicated conspiracy. Sadly this was the only questioning of police efficiency in the whole of the summing up!

The judges instead chose to uphold the evidence of retired forensic officer Dr Frank Skuse. The prisoners lawyers had discredited Skuse throughout their Five days cross examination during the appeal, and his integrity as a witness.

Skuse had taken early retirement just days after a World in Actions programme had challenged his findings. Lord Lane however stated that on the basis of Skuses tests it was 'reasonably certain' that the men had not picked up traces of nitrocellulose from playing cards, varnished surfaces of the train furniture, or cigarette packets. This was

(Contd...)

in spite of evidence to the contrary given by Dr Brain Caddy head of forensic science of Strathclyde University and Mr David Baldock a former member of the forensic science services who had both carried out extensive tests for World in Action programme

For the Irish community the only thing that was 'reasonably certain', was predicting the outcome of the appeal. How many of us knew what the verdict would be, but couldn't face the inevitable conclusion?

Lord Denning former Master of the Rolls, who had previously dismissed the prisoners civil case brought against the police in 1980, recently stated on television. "It is better that one or two innocent men remain in prison, than the British system of judgement be disturbed"

The manner in which the judges dismissed the appeal reinforces the argument that the prisoners liberty is not simply a question of justice, but one of equality under a prejudiced social system. Father Taffe, director of Birmingham Irish recently echoed this sentiment when he described the three appeal judges as, "imprisoned in a system with which they don't have the foresight or courage to disagree"

The Irish in Britain Representation Group in a press statement issued after the failure of the prisoners appeal reached similar conclusions.

"If the six men win, it will mean the police were guilty of perjury that they were guilty of violence and threats, that the confessions admitted were involuntary and were improperly admitted in evidence and that the convictions were erroneous". Lord Denning 1980.

The Birmingham Six remain incarcerated because the British colonial political policy towards the Irish people. The Birmingham Six case is not a miscarriage

of justice, it is the only kind of justice that the British colonial State has ever given the Irish people, and until the Irish people are free from British rule, we will continue to receive the same kind of treatment. The Guildford Four, The Maguire Family, Judith Ward, McLoughlin and McNamee cases all testify to the same political truth".

In the final analysis, the freedom that the Birmingham Six will eventually obtain, will not only pave the way for the liberation of all Irish prisoners falsely convicted by the British State, but will be seen as an important step towards ceasing the practice of taking political hostages from the Irish community in Britain.

However for these prisoners dreams of liberty and justice can only become reality, through the united and persistent community support of the campaigns.

How can you help ?

Write to your local M.P's asking that they sign (and encourage other M.P's to sign) the early day motion (No:89 February 8th 1988), which states:-

"That this House, in view of the widespread disquiet at the recent judgement by the court of appeal in the case of the six men convicted of the Birmingham pub bombings, call upon the Home Secretary to establish an independent review tribunal, along the lines recommended by the Home Affairs Select Committee Report on Miscarriages of Justice, in particular to examine the claim by honourable Member for Sunderland South that he has traced and interviewed the four men responsible for the bombings and that they are all in Ireland."

(162 have signed so far).

(cont/.....)

WHAT YOU CAN DO



Paddy Hill, Hughie Callaghan, Johnny Walker, Dick McIlkenny, Gerry Hunter, Billy Power.

'THE BIRMINGHAM SIX'
"GUILTY BY NATIONALITY"

Oil on White Sheet — 1987/88.

PART OF AN EXHIBITION BY DERRYMAN PATSY MULLANE
CURRENTLY ON AT THE THE PENTONVILLE GALLERY
WHITFIELD ST (off TOTTENHAM COURT RD), W1
TEL- 631 0852 for further details.- GO SEE!

11

The decision of the Court of Appeal to continue the injustice inflicted on the Birmingham Six was a devastating blow for the men and their families. It is vitally important for the morale of the men that they know that the support for their case will continue and intensify.

The men are not limited as to the number of letters they may receive. Please write to the men letting them know you support their case:-

Hugh Callaghan 509499, HM Prison
Long Larton, Evesham, Bucks

Paddy Hill 509496, HM Prison
Gartree, Market Harborough, Leics

Gerry Hunter 509495, HM Prison
Gartree, Market Harborough, Leics

Richard McIlkenny 509498, HM Prison
Wormwood Scrubs, Ducane Road, London
W12 OAE

Bill Power 509497, HM Prison
Wormwood Scrubs, Ducane Road, London
W12 OAE

John Walker 509494, HM Prison
Long Larton, Evesham, Bucks

The Home Secretary has it within his power to order the immediate release and exoneration of the Birmingham Six. Write to Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP, House of Commons, London SW1 OAA urging him to do so without delay.

Ask your trade union, political party, church or community organisation to take up the men's case.

Make a donation towards the campaign. All money raised by the group is used ~~to publicise the case of the Birmingham Six~~ and for no other purpose. Copies of the group's financial statements are available on request.

Join the London Campaign Group for the Birmingham Six by writing to the group at 23 Compton Terrace, Islington, London N1

Please send me details of how I may join the campaign to win justice for the Birmingham Six.

Name.....

Address.....

Tel _____

Please send to London Campaign Group for the Birmingham Six, 23 Compton Terrace, Islington, London N1

comment

NALGO STEREOTYPING

For some year's now NALGO, the National and Local Government Officer's Trade Union has campaigned against sexist and racist language and stereotyping. That it's an uphill struggle is evident from the first issue of "Asset" a glossy magazine from the Union's affiliate, NALGO INSURANCE.

There one Vera - Brigitte, a hyphenated woman with no apparent surname or certain ancestry, reveals her perception of the "typical" Irishman, a surly fellow of restricted growth, with the intelligence of a tuber and perpetually and publicly drunk, in a piece on Terry Wogan.

Here's what she says -

"To be sure he's no typical Irishman. No potatohead this import from Limerick. Rather he's a genial giant with a splinter - sharp wit and never once drunk in public -"

As they say back in Dublin, Vera - Brigitte -

"Would yeh go an' get a Mass said for yerself!"

DONAL KENNEDY.

KAUFFMAN, KINNOCK and MELLOR

GAZA, BELFAST and WESTMINSTER.

British politicians have recently been visiting the occupied Palestinian territories. Gerald Kauffman (Labour), Neil Kinnock, and David Mellor (conservative) all were reported to be 'horrified' and described the conditions of the Palestinian Refúgeecamps as 'squalid' and 'oppressive, Mr Kinnock went as far as to call it a 'living hell'. All were esp ecially highly critical of the repressive methods used by the occupying Israeli forces, when dealing with the Palestinian refugees.

While it is encouraging that M.P's maintain an international aspect to their political . endeavours. It is sad that their forceful complaints against the repressive nature of other states, wanes in the ominous shadow of the British record on human rights and civil liberties (now well documented by the European Court, NCCL and Amnesty International), in the Occupied Six Counties of Ireland.

Recently the following could be heard on a BBC World Service News Bulletin. 'Another Palestinian was shot dead by Israeli soldiers in the occupied territories today', followed by, 'A young man has been shot dead by a member of the British Army in Auchnacloy, County Tyrone, close to the border with the Republic. Army sources said that Aidan McAnelespie.....'

Yet another Irishman 'shot and killed, this time as on numerous occasions before it was claimed as an 'accident'..'the gun went off as it was being passed..' and a ricochet hit Mr McAnelespie in the chest.'

(Continued on Page. 5).

poet's corner

TOTTENHAM '85

The victims turn,
motor cars burn;

Another died in police raid --
this time debt will be repaid;

The price will be held,
someone will die

If it could have been stopped,
t'was long ago,

Now there's no other
way it can go.

The youth say they've been forsaken
They call on other to awaken
They feel their lives already taken
Their ferocity in attack leaves police shaken.

The media will say it's just about race
and hope that reaction will grow apace,
But in the flare of burning car light
faces are black -- but some also white.
As the forces of oppression reel
these youth take not time to steal;
In common woe and common weal:
off their necks must come the heel!

FILE '85

File meaning Poet in Irish is an English - language poet who writes and performs poems on Ireland, the Caribbean, nuclear power, the Falklands, Wapping etc. Some are funny some are serious; many are angry. He is contactable c/o 20B Beechfield Rd, Catford, SE6 4NE.
Mr D. Breatnach.

COMMENT-(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

Surely for all of the taxpayers money keeping the troops in the Six Counties some money must be spent in training the soldiers ? And wouldn't you think that they were trained never to pass a 'charged' loaded gun in what were apparently normal peaceful circumstances?.

For the conclusion must be that if they are not so trained (so as to avoid such regrettable accidents), then they would be close to the line adopted by their political masters, i.e forever shooting themselves in the foot whenever the issue of the six counties was raised.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1988. BACK GROUND.

The Social Security Act 1988 was a direct result of Norman Fowler's Social Security review. The main aims of the review were :-

- to reduce spending on Social Security.
- to simplify the present system.
- to reduce what the Government called the "benefit dependency culture".

The most fundamental change in the new system is a phasing out of benefits paid as a right ie. Child Benefit and the National Insurance benefits, and an increase of means tested benefits. In the new system the onus will be on the claimant to prove his/her poverty or need, payment will be totally discretionary with no independent right to appeal. In some cases ie. the Social fund benefits, will only be paid out as loans to be later clawed back from the claimants' weekly allowance. The Social Security Bill became the Act in 1986 despite massive opposition by the community groups and several defeats in the House of Lords. The Government and Social Security Advisory Committee has disassociated itself from the introduction of the Social Fund while the D.H.S.S. managers have objected that the scheme is unworkable. Despite that the Act will become operational in April 1988, while another Social Security Bill introduced in October lists further amendments to the last Bill. The following is a summary of the main changes the Act will introduce .

1. INCOME - RELATED BENEFITS.

These encompass :- Income Support Housing Benefits and Family Credit. Income Support basically replaces supplementary benefit with the following differences :

- individual needs to be replaced by a personal allowance topped up by client group Premiums and dependants allowances. A claimant can only qualify for one of the premiums.
- Capital saving allowance has gone up from £3000 to £6000. But the claimant will be considered to have an income of £17.00 for every £250.00 above £3000. Also, capital now includes property and any capital abroad. The second home ie. the original home of an immigrant will be considered as capital.
- Full time work will now be defined as 24 hours a week instead of 30 hours.
- 16 to 18 year olds will not qualify for income support.
- There will be no independent right to appeal - only an internal review.

Pensioners and the disabled will lose out due to the abolition of the single payment. One parent families working part - time will also lose. Those under 25 years childless and living independently stand to lose £5.30 a week.

- Regarding Housing Benefits at present the D.H.S.S. certifies those

on Supplementary Benefits for Housing Benefits. In the system separate claims for housing benefits and Income support will be needed. Claims for housing benefits and Income support will be needed. Claimants will also have to pay 20% of their rates from their allowance from April 1989. Therefore lodgers under 25 will have only £26.25 out of which they will have to pay personal expenses, food and 20% of rates.

FAMILY CREDIT replaces FAMILY INCOME as support for families on low wages. It will not give automatic rights to SCHOOL MEALS, VITAMINS or FREE MILK. It is means tested and therefore inadequate to replace CHILD BENEFIT.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1986.

2. THE SOCIAL FUND.

This is the most controversial of all changes, the new system has two parts.

- Grants to cover Funeral and Maternity needs.
- Loans and benefits needs which used to be covered by URGENT NEEDS PAYMENTS and SINGLE PAYMENTS.

For the Maternity and Funeral needs, grants are non discretionary.

- The Maternity payment is £80.00 while the Funeral Payment will cover plain funeral costs.

In the case of the second part of the system :-

- Payments are now totally DISCRETIONARY.
- Local Offices will be CASH LIMITED.
- Claimants can only apply for one item every 6 months.
- NO INDEPENDENT RIGHT TO APPEAL.
- Loans will be DEDUCTED from weekly allowances.
- Increased links will be set up with VOLUNTARY SECTOR organisations.

These changes will have drastic effects for all claimants - especially the young, the homeless and Ethnic Minorities.

3. OTHER MAJOR CHANGES.

The other major changes are in non means tested benefits and in the Pension Scheme.

In case of the former some changes have already been introduced and further changes will be introduced. The main changes shall include;

THE MAIN CHANGES INCLUDE :-

- The replacement of widows allowance by a lump sum of £1000.00.
- The raising of the qualifying age for widows pension by 5 years.
- Several changes in industrial injuries benefits. From 1987 disablement benefits for industrial injuries are virtually abolished. In the new

Bill (1987) industrial death and special hardship allowances will be abolished.

- The disqualification period for unemployment benefit for those leaving their job without good cause to be increased from 13 - 26 weeks.

With regard to Pensions the proposal is to replace the STATE EARNINGS RELATED PENSION SCHEME (SERPS), by a new system of personal pensions (P.P's). Over the next 50 years the value of SERPS will be cut by 50% and employees will be encouraged to take up private schemes. Instead of being based on 'the best 20 years', calculations will now be on a whole lifetimes earnings including years of UNEMPLOYMENT, PART TIME or LOW PAY.

These changes will not however affect those retiring before 1988.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE IRISH COMMUNITY.

The Act will have far reaching implications for all sections of the Irish community.

- For Youth the effects will be drastic. 16-18 year olds will be excluded from applying for income support.

- Those who have been resident for less than 5 years in Britain will be required to fill in special forms giving details of their income etc.

- From April 1989, those living in Bed and Breakfast will be on the poverty line due to the abolition of the lodgement allowance. The abolition of single payments for deposits for accomodation which came into effect in April 1987- will prohibit them from obtaining private rented accomodation

- The Elderly will suffer from the abolition of single payments and deductions in payments if they have to claim 'LOANS' from the 'SOCIAL FUND'.

- Workers will suffer from the reduction of NON MEANS TESTED BENEFITS.

- The erosion of INDUSTRIAL INJURIES BENEFITS will especially hit labourers in the accident riddled construction industry.

- Increased links with the Home Office will result in INCREASED SURVEILLANCE of the Irish community.

- The discretionary nature of the payments will leave Irish claimants at further risk from Anti-Irish racism from both the D.H.S.S. and local Social Services.

- Irish Community organisations will come under increasing pressure from claimants turned away from the D.H.S.S. and from the confusion caused by administrative procedures.

- The abolition of SINGLE PAYMENTS for furniture, carpets etc, will particularly hit homeless Irish families moving on from Bed and Breakfast accomodation into an unfurnished flat or house.

Irish women

THE HAIRY MARYS

"Hairy or otherwise the four Marys legs are high kicking and foot tapping Irish dancing into a new era" Irish Press Oct 1986.

The traditional image of Irish dancing evokes images of trophies medals, young children and keenly fought competition. Not so the Hairy Marys! Described as 'Celtic Mayhem' they aim their own words to 'highlight the fun of Irish dancing' and to broaden its appeal across ages and traditions.

Formed three years ago, the groups consists of Angela and Maire Clerkin (daughters of an Irish dancing teacher) and Kate Brown and Angela Chambers - all of whom met while doing a degree in Performance Arts in Middlesex Polytechnic. This combination of traditional Irish dancing, contemporary dance and ballet training and drama techniques were the essential ingredients which were to radically shape the group's future. The Hairy Marys continually extend the paramters of traditional Irish music resulting in an exhilarating mixture of styles. Reels are danced to ragtime and jigs to jazz!. Spectators are enthralled by their exciting usage of the balletic leaps and graceful lifts of 'light' dancing and rhythmical quick fire sequences using the 'heavy' tap like dancing of reels, jigs and hornpipes.

Conversely they also attempt other dance styles and set modern choreography to traditional reels and slow airs. The Hairy Marys feel strongly that this richness and diversity of styles reflects their experience of being second-generation Irish in a multi-cultural society.

Very important to the Hairy Marys also is the image they project. They continually aim to break away from conventional images of women

in entertainment, their costumes - trousers, striped shirts and braces - are eye catching but not provocative. They reject society's projection of women on the stage and often satirize aspects of this in their repertoire.

Constantly redefining themselves, the Hairy Marys refuse to be pigeon - holed as just a womens or an Irish Group. They appear in venues as varied as cabaret evenings, ceillis, socials and even busking on occasions. They also run workshops for childrer where they combine story telling tap dancing, ceili dancing and pranks to give a lively potted history of Irish dancing.

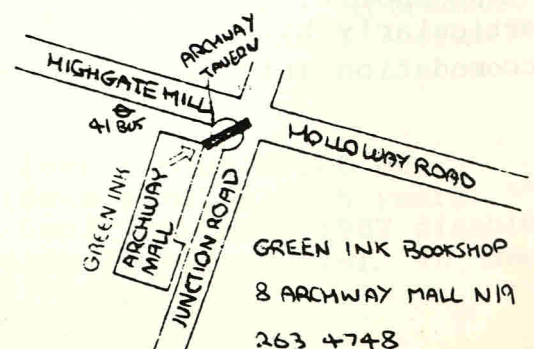
Miss them at your peril!

For information contact:

Maire Clerkin 01-359-1024.
Angela Clerkin 01-354-1247.
40 WAKELIN HOUSE
SEBBON STREET,
LONDON N1 2EF

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Green Ink Bookshop stocks a wide variety of books about Ireland and the Irish. Situated in Archway Mall N19, the bookshop is close to Archway Tube Station and the 41 Bus-stop. The shop is open from 10.00-6.00 Monday to Saturday. Why not pay it a visit?





I.B.R.G.

IRISH IN BRITAIN REPRESENTATION GROUP

MARCH for JUSTICE

Support St Patricks

Day March on Sunday 20th March

ASSEMBLE 1.PM HYDE PARK (Speakers Corner).

MARCH to Kilburn for rally with guest
speakers: -

Jeremy Corbyn MP, Alf Lomas MEP, Diarmuid Breathnach IBRG, Breda Power
(Birmingham 6 Campaign), Guildford 4 Campaign, Dolly Kiffen (Movement
for Civil Rights & Justice), United Campaign against Strip Searching,
Prisoner's Relatives.

JUSTICE FOR THE IRISH COMMUNITY

***RELEASE THE BIRMINGHAM SIX AND THE
GUILDFORD FOUR PRISONERS***

*** REPEAL THE RACIST P.T.A LAWS***

*WE CALL ON ALL GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS IN THE COMMUNITY TO SUPPORT
THIS MARCH AS AN EXPRESSION OF OUR DETERMINATION TO ACHIEVE JUSTICE
FOR OUR COMMUNITY- WE CAN NO LONGER STAY SILENT WHILE MEMBERS OF OUR
COMMUNITY SPEND THEIR LIVES IN PRISON ON FALSE CONVICTIONS, AND INNOCENT
IRISH PEOPLE ARE HARRASSED DAILY UNDER THE RACIST P.T.A. LAWS.*

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT I.B.R.G. c/o HORNSEY LIBRARY, HARINGEY PARK?
CROUCH END, LONDON N.8. 348-3351 ex 1432 (answerphone available).

SPONSORSHIP _____ I/WE WISH TO SPONSOR THE MARCH ON SUNDAY MARCH
20th

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

ORGANISATION.....

SPONSORSHIP RATES__INDIVIDUALS £1-£5, ORGANISATIONS £5-£20.

Please make cheques payable to 'J.C.I.C.' (Justice and Civil Rights for
the Irish Community).

The Irish in Britain Representation Group

The IBRG was formed after the 1981 Hunger Strikes in response to a widespread feeling amongst the Irish in Britain that there was no effective representation of our interests in social, cultural or political matters. Since its formation the IBRG has grown rapidly to become an effective organisation pursuing the interests of the Irish Community through democratic and legitimate methods.

The IBRG's main concern is the representation of the Irish in Britain with regard to affairs in Britain, but we are also naturally concerned about events in Ireland. The IBRG is non-party political - it is not committed to any particular political philosophy whether Socialist or Tory.

Haringey IBRG

Established in 1983, the IBRG's Haringey branch has maintained an active role in the community campaigning for a fair share of resources for the Irish in the borough. Our work has included:

■ Organising public meetings

■ Successful social events

■ Actively campaigning against anti-Irish racism e.g. the dispute with various shops over their sale of anti-Irish books and posters.

■ Working for the abolition of the Prevention of Terrorism Act e.g. by helping to organise the Haringey PTA conference and a national lobby of Parliament on the issue.

■ Successfully campaigning for Haringey's own Irish Centre.

■ Liaising with local libraries on the purchase of Irish books and tapes.

■ Working with local schools and the education department to promote an Irish dimension in Haringey schools; producing our own report on the subject.

■ Campaigning for the rights of Irish prisoners in Britain.

Members of the branch have also participated in local and national conferences on subjects including homelessness, education, welfare, unemployment, Irish youth and unemployment. Haringey IBRG employs 2 full time and one part-time workers who research, campaign and advise on provision for the Irish in Haringey.

How to join

Fill in this form and return it to the address below:

I wish to join the IBRG. I agree to abide by the Group's rules and Constitution. I enclose the appropriate membership fee (£2 waged, £1 unwaged).

Name:

Address:

Return to: Haringey IBRG, Hornsey Library, Haringey Park N8.



An Bhfuil Feall a Dheanamh ar an Ngaeilge

Nuachtain Eireannacha I Londain

Tá áthas orm a fheiceáil go bhfuil alt Gaeilge sa nuachtan nua Irish World atá tagatha amach ar na malairt. Caithfidh mé comhgairdeais a ghabhail don Eagraitheoir atá chomh leathan - aigeantach spás a thabhairt dár dteanga. Gan amhras tugann a leitheid de pholasaí aitheantas don éileamh atá ar an teanga agus tugann sé misneach de shaghas don éileamh sin. B'fheidir nach bhfuil an éileamh chomh ghlórach sin ach de reir fianaise an Siopa Leabhar in Archway tá tóir ar nithe scríobhtha as Gaeilge ag meadú in aghaidh an lae. Is cosúil go bhfuil sé seo mar thoradh ar an mborradh nua atá tagatha faoin imirce. Níl sé neamh choiteanta anois Gaeilge a chloisint go forleathan in aiteacha a bhfuil pobal Eireannacha ina gconai iontu.

Tá athbheochan na Gaeilge faoi lán-sheoil snas Chontae cé gur rinneadh ionsaí uirthi le déanaí nuair a duradh nach mbeadh seasamh 'croí abhair' aici i scoil ar bith sna se chontae. Is cinnte go raibh tionchar tairbheach ag na foilseacháin a raibh altanna as Gaeilge acu chuile sheachtain ar an athbheochan seo. Chlac siadsan a bpáirt, is cuma cé chomh bheag, i bhforbairt na Gaeilge i measc an phobail.

Tá nuachtáin eile le fáil againn cosúil leis an Irish Democrat agus An Phoblacht agus bionn alt gaeilge agus ceacht gaeilge faoi seach ag an bpéire sin Ach ceard faoi na nuachtain seachtainiul eile? Tá an Irish Post againn le fada an la ach chomh fada is eol domsa is fíor annamh a dheanann siadsan faic faoin .

Gaeilge fíu amháin chun eolas a scaipeadh ar leabhair nua as Gaeilge atá tagatha amach. Is féidir an rud ceanna a rá faoin London Irish News agus ba cheart iad a chaineadh

mar gheall ar an neamairt seo.

Is fiú, dar liomsa, brú a chur ar na nuachtáin thuas-luaite céim cheart a thabhairt don teanga trí litreacha a scríobh chucu as Gaeilge ag iarraidh orthu altanna asi Ghaeilge a fhoilsiú chuile sheachtain.

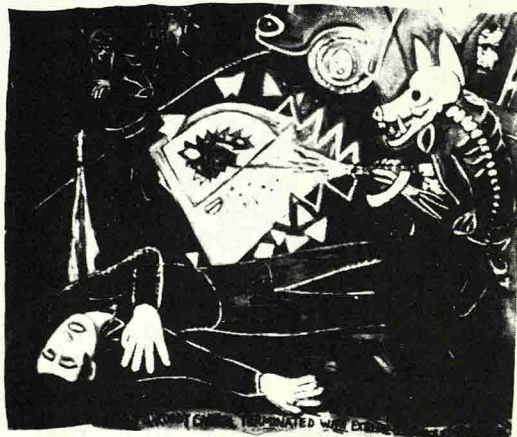
HIDDEN TRUTHS

The Picture Behind The Story

February 25th - March 31st, 1988.

Recent Paintings by

Patsy Mullan



"SEAMUS GREW and RODDY CARROL TERMINATED
with extreme prejudice = MURDERED" Shoot to Kill Policy

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profile

ACTIVISION STUDIOS LTD.

Dismayed by the media coverage on Northern Ireland, throughout the years and alarmed by the British public's lack of knowledge of the situation, Activision have made five video programmes on Ireland and the Irish plus a dozen other smaller projects.

One of their tapes "We Ourselves Speak" 1981 is a compilation of interviews with Irish Nationalists and Republican prisoners relatives voicing their opinions of the H Block crisis. The tape also documents the beginnings of the Hunger Strikes, culminating in the death of Bobby Sands.

Other works include "Building for Ourselves" 1987 a tape commissioned by the Haringey I.B.R.G. "March for Ireland", which covers the G.L.C.s Irish Festival in 1986, "Legacy of Tone", made in 1985, and they are currently working on "Torch of Resistance". The latter containing interviews with former I.R.A. prisoners, now released, who were ordinary people caught up in the events of 1969 who got involved in the conflict and ended up in goal.

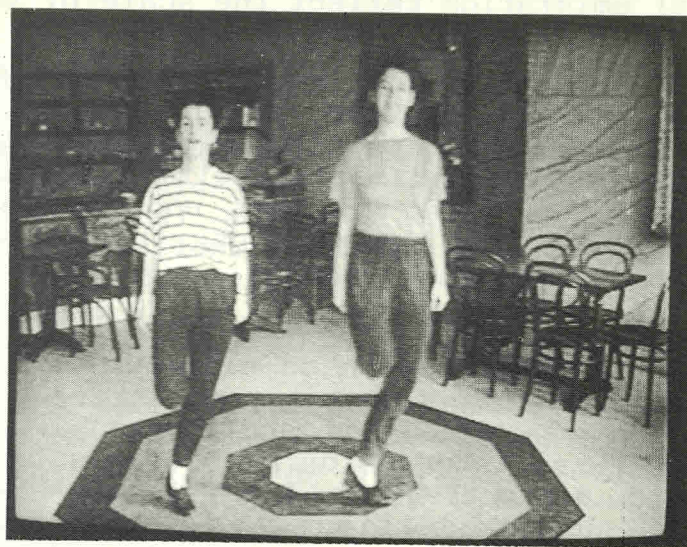
The film combines these exclusive interviews with documentary footage and dramatic reconstructions. It aims not to re-present the familiar landmarks of the history books but to present the personal actions and sacrifices behind those events, tracing the common experience of a guerilla army - combat, a life on the run, imprisonment, and the constant risk of death.

Activision had to spend months working to persuade them to allow a film crew to record the footage. The crew had, in some cases, risk life and limb, particularly in the early late seventies when Northern Ireland was no longer prime time television. Working without the back up of the big T.V. networks it could become quite dangerous.

When the Hunger Strikes occurred and the world media poured back into the Province, it was then that Activision were able to move about more freely. Activision have an archive consisting of material they have compiled over the years, plus work from other independent groups and recordings of T.V. programmes of specific Irish interest. Activision's previous footage includes interviews with Maire O'Shea, Ken Livingstone, and the late Miriam James. Activision's work place as much emphasis on the Irish immigrant. The video, "Building for Ourselves", followed the development of the Haringey Irish Centre combined with a history of the Irish in the borough. It gave the Irish residents of the area the opportunity to say what they wanted in the centre.

The archive contains videos, films, photographs, slides and audio tapes, invaluable to anyone seeking to form an objective opinion of the current situation in the North. Some of the material is available for hire or workshops, seminars, and screenings. It is also a valuable resource for Irish people who find it difficult to get news of home.

The archive possibly forms the most extensive collection of Ireland's political and cultural history in Britain and includes music, dance, poetry, Irish Language, housing, employment, religion and history. For further info contact ACTIVISION 01-833-4488.



ABOVE ARE 'STILLS' FROM SOME OF ACTIVISION'S WORK ON IRISH ISSUES. FROM THE TOP (clockwise), Brendan Hughes from the film 'Torch of Resistance' PAT REYNOLDS & JANICE McKNIGHT IN Haringey IBRG's film 'Building for Ourselves'. On site at the Haringey Irish Centre, Janice McKnight (Haringey IBRG) with foreman Hughie, Angela and Maire Clerkin of the 'Hairy Marys' dance/cabaret group in Minogues Bar (From 'Building for Ourselves'). THE Above mentioned films are all being shown in conjunction with Derryman PATSY MULLANE's exhibition at the Pentonville Gallery, Whitfield Street, tel 631-0852 (Tottenham Court Rd or Goodge St tubes), the exhibition is entitled 'HIDDEN TRUTHS-The Picture Behind The Story' and includes paintings on the themes of the Birmingham 6, Shoot to Kill, the 1981 Hunger Strikes etc.

profile

IRISH MENTAL HEALTH FORUM.

Brian Millar, a research worker with Camden I.B.R.G. and a founder member of the Irish Mental Health Forum's development offers a perspective for the future. The Forum is now almost one year old perhaps it is time to review what it has achieved so far and reconsider the organisation and the work. I would like to offer a perspective on the past and future of the Forum.

The organisation of all types of health and social services and welfare benefits are undergoing huge changes in Britain. As an organised group of Irish people we need to monitor the effects these changes may have and campaign to get recognition of Irish community needs.

The field of Irish mental health and mental illness is crucial in this debate because the net effect of social interactions of the Irish people in Ireland and in Britain is an apparently extraordinary mental health problem. This situation exists within the context of a deepening Imperialist relationship between Britain and Ireland. Multinational corporations extract a greater proportion of the wealth of the Irish nation than probably ever before, the current patterns of emigration reflect the scale of that extraction.

Up to 50,000 mostly young Irish people are thought to be arriving in London per year. In the present housing and employment conditions it is likely that this present wave of emigration will reproduce the health and social welfare problems of previous emigrants. We need to learn from the past and examine how we can intervene in order to effect an improvement, in the health and social welfare condition of the Irish in Britain.

Mental health as a labour process consists of; G.P.'s, psychiatrists, social workers and nurses interacting predominantly with 'casualties' - people disturbed and distorted by their experiences of social and cultural interaction. It befalls us not only to understand disturbance and distortion in Irish people by appraising the historical roots of such distortion and disturbance, to bring this analysis to the attention of statutory authorities and the 'professional' bodies, which control and reproduce the labour process.

During its meetings over the past year the Forum has endeavoured to ascertain the range of particular issues that need to be taken up. Through investigation and discussion the Forum has attempted to deepen its understanding of Irish Mental Health and is now beginning to make representations to statutory and professional bodies about its concerns. However, this Socratic model of knowledge;

"whereby through the process of dialogue, the participants achieve self knowledge and self reflection which are therapeutic and effect a cognitive and practical transformation involving a movement toward autonomy and responsibility" (at the individual and social level) (1)

is itself distorted. Habermas argues that this pure form of thought has been distorted and deformed by violence throughout history - attempts at dialogue and unconstrained communication are oppressed by social and political institutions. Following his argument the historical forms of work and social interaction result in a systematically distorted communicative environment. These distortions are a fundamental constitutive element of the Forum itself.

Wherever Irish meet and try to reflect on the quality of life and try to do something about it - the forces of history, the history of social, economic and political oppression and deprivation will cause distortion and disturbance in the dialogue.

Contemplation and self reflection in themselves will have no useful effect for us we must move on and fight the oppressive tendencies as best we can.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The three main institutions which train the labour which 'treats' so called disturbed and distorted Irish people are the Royal College of Psychiatrists, C.E.T.S.W. (Social Workers) and the Royal College of Nursing. We need to approach these organisations and begin a dialogue, however distorted, to ensure that there is recognition of Irish community needs.

Community care programmes are dependent upon capital investment largely from Housing Corporation funds we need to get the particular needs of Irish people recognised in these allocations. We also need to approach the Medical Research Council and demand our right to have this severe health problem properly researched, however we need to exercise some control over the research methods and use that such information could be used for.

The Forum should also look for funding for 'drop-in' Centres that could provide a sensitive service for people in difficulty, a research facility to improve understanding of the particularities of Irish mental health and to train people in the provision of Culturally Sensitive service provision.

(1) Habermas; 'Knowledge and Human Interests' in Richard Bernstein
'Restructuring Social and Political Theory' Open University Press

LABOUR Irish

Irish people comprise Britain's largest ethnic minority, a presence which is not reflected in political influence. The majority of Irish people here still vote Labour, although many are justifiably disaffected with Party's abysmal record on Northern Ireland : we're still living with Labour government's legacies such as the P.T.A. The spectre of Roy Mason and the conduct of the Party leadership during the hunger strikes are infused into the consciousness of Irish people who will no longer blindly give their vote to Labour knowing that they will get nothing in return.

The Labour Party Irish Section has been met with a variety of responses in the Irish community : arguments against us are directed at the Party itself and its record on issues dear to us. We consider that we'll achieve nothing if we continue to allow the Party leadership to make the running in situations where they have scant knowledge and less interest, both on the six counties and all issues which affect our community here - housing, immigration, anti-Irish racism and now the latest stunt to be pulled by Labour authorities, deportation.

The rationale for Irish Sections is to set a new agenda on Irish issues within the Party and to mobilise the Irish community behind a (socialist) Labour Party committed to addressing our problems. We aim to encourage Irish people to take up positions of responsibility and influence within the Party. We're actively campaigning, along with the Labour Committee on Ireland for a policy of withdrawal within the lifetime of the next Labour government, to end civil liberties abuses and economic discrimination, to repeal the P.T.A. and obtain justice for all Irish people wrongly imprisoned.

We have little serious representation within the Labour Party : our interests are dismissed or submerged in so-called mainstream political debate and there is no coherent and principled policy on the six counties. We have been unable to achieve political power here without sacrificing our identity and politics - when we do challenge British policies affecting us we are frequently intimidated into inaction by repressive legislation such as the P.T.A. Irish Sections will provide a secure and principled environment, enabling Irish women and men to articulate their political aspirations in an open and forthright manner.

Locally, We've been active in Haringey for about 18 months - the first Irish Section was formed here. Within the local party, we've been advancing the debate on both withdrawal and employment discrimination. Both local parties support withdrawal within the term of the next Labour government and the implementation of the MacBride Principles. Both issues were debated at the annual Party conference with the Tottenham delegate (an Irish Section member) moving the motion on withdrawal. Both motions fell, one of them narrowly defeated and we'll be back this year having put in further work on the Trade Union front.

We are concerned that our community receives a fair share of local resources, a crucial issue in this climate of draconian cuts. We will fight against the removal of funding from any facility serving the Irish in Haringey. On local and national levels, we're keen to work with other Irish organisation and campaign on whatever issues affect us. We recently met with I.B.R.G. representatives to plan the ways in which we can work together : deportation is of crucial importance and we hope to hold a meeting in Kilburn jointly with I.B.R.G. and the Labour Party Black Section in the near future.

At a time when the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four, innocent victims of anti-Irish frame-ups, remain in prison, when our people continue to be murdered with impunity by the armed wing of the British state, and when Labour councils are handing out travel warrants in place of housing to homeless Irish families, we believe that the need for Irish people to organise within the Labour Party is self-evident.

Siobhan Crozier (Irish Sections).

HARINGEY IRISH SECTIONS MEETINGS.

All future meetings of the Haringey Labour Party Irish Section will be held at the Irish Centre, Pretoria Road, N17 at 8.00pm. The dates are as follows : Monday 21/3/88, Monday 25/4/88 and Monday 23/5/88.

Irish Sections are also putting forward the following resolution to all constituency Labour Parties in London - we have included press cuttings detailing the practice and a statement from the Manifesto Group of eleven Camden councillors who oppose it.

This branch/G.C. notes that Ireland is a separate country and believes that the policy of re-patriating homeless Irish people is a disgraceful form of discrimination which the Labour movement should utterly repudiate.

This branch/G.C. believes that housing be allocated on a strictly non - discriminatory basis.

What's going on?



Now I don't want anybody out there to think that I have any part to play in these terrible cuts that local Councillors are inflicting on those people that voted for them not to do so!



If you can't face up to the cuts, don't Shave!

travellers

THE IRISH TRAVELLERS.

The Irish Travellers are a minority group who are identifiable by their distinctive lifestyle, values, customs and traditions which set them apart from the majority population. The name Traveller is used because it retains the link with the nomadic past even though most Travellers are now settled.

To find out more about the history of Travellers we can look to Nan Joyce in her autobiography 'Travellers' it tells us some of her ancestors went on the road in the Famine but more of them have been travelling for hundreds of years - they are not drop-outs like some people think. The Travellers have been in Ireland since St. Patrick's time, there's a lot of history behind them though there's not much written down - 'its what you get from your grandfather and what he got from his grandfather the history relies on the spoken word.

The original Travellers were tinsmiths and musicians and they were great carpenters, they made their own musical instruments and the wagons and carts. Over the years they mixed with Travellers from other countries, like the Spanish who came to Ireland four or five hundred years ago.

Other people were burned out during the Cromwell evictions or they were made homeless during the Famine. The Travellers were used to coping with cold and hardship and hunger, they could survive anywhere because they had their own way of working and their own culture.

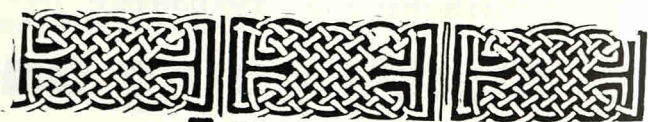
Dr T.A. Action one of the leading

academic authorities on gypsies identifies four main sub groups. The great majority of British gypsies fall into four groups which correspond to the political divisions of Britain at the time of the great persecution of the 16th century - the Irish Welsh, Scottish and English Gypsies.

Although there has been intermixture over the centuries, both with each other and with non Gypsies, there are four clear dialect groups :- Welsh Romani preserves characteristic Sanskrit derived Indian grammar and syntax; English Romani is a creole of Romani vocabulary set into an English grammatical context; the 'Cant' of the Scottish lowlands and most of the highlands sets a mixture of Romani and Celtic backslang ('Shelta') into English; the 'Gammon' of the Irish Traveller is chiefly of Celtic backslang of great antiquity with no more than ten percent of Romani roots.

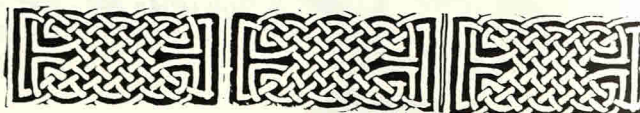
The Irish Travellers have a long shared history, language and a cultural tradition of their own which marks them out as an ethnic group.

Sister Joan Kane.
(Hon. Secretary Haringey Travellers Support Group).



write to us

c/o
The Editor, Irish Voice,
Haringey IBRG,
Hornsey Library,
Haringey Park, N8.



HARINGEY IRISH ARTS WORKSHOP.

Haringey Irish Arts Workshop has been in existence since April of last year. In that time, we have slowly developed a limited directory of Irish Arts, first, second and third generation, who either live or work in the borough of Haringey. The Workshop's aims are to increase and develop the activities of Irish people involved in the arts. I would stress that the development of contacts with Irish artists has been slower than we would like, so all you Irish people out there in Haringey who work in arts or entertainments, please drop us a line, to say hello, make yourself known! Don't worry, affiliation (ie membership) of Workshop is free, so it won't cost you anything but a postage stamp, an envelope, some paper and a pen. We will shortly also be compiling a published directory of who's who in Haringey Irish Arts, so don't catch cultural or community hypothermia - come in out of the cold! If we get enough of you responding to this invitation, we can then organise a general meeting, where we can all say hello in the flesh, and take it from there. Nice and informal, and hopefully with food and drink laid on, after some initail introductions by a workshop rep.. So how about it?. Send me basic details in your letter, to let me know who you are, where you can be contacted and what area(s) of arts or entertainments you work in. Once I have that, I can organise a meeting as soon as possible. See you soon.

PLEASE WRITE TO :- JOHN MACGEGGOR, CO-ORDINATOR, HARINGEY IRISH ARTS
WORKSHOP, 2 PEMBERTON ROAD, LONDON N4 1AZ.

FUNDRAISER

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TICKETS FROM HARINGEY IBRG /348-3351 x 1432./ CAMDEN IBRG 482-
0824, GREEN INK BOOKSHOP, (BEHIND ARCHWAY TUBE) 881 0754, OR

ON THE DOOR ON THE NIGHT.... SEE YOU ALL THERE!

Dance

THE IRISH DRAMA & FOLK-DANCE COMPANY

The Irish Drama & Folk-Dance Company was founded by its Artistic and Stage Director, Rosemary Kennedy, in 1983, with a view to combining Irish Drama, Irish Dance and Modern Dance, through the adaptation to the tri-medium of Irish Plays, Poetry & Legend. Two major factors contributed to this venture:- (a) the apparent lack of exposure for Irish Dance in the realms of entertainment. (b) talented youngsters retiring from competitive Irish Dance at 18 or 19, never to dance again, in some cases, outside the odd exhibition or ceili. It was intended that the Company would provide scope for these young people to go on dancing while introducing them to, and involving them in, Drama and other Dance forms. The company's first production in March 1984 was a truly daring adaptation to Dance-Drama and Mime of J.M.Synge's "RIDERS TO THE SEA", backed by Shaun Davey's "BRENDAN VOYAGE" Suite, choreographed by Maire Clerkin who later formed the popular "HAIRY MARY'S".

Many of the 2nd generation youngsters involved in the Company were victims of the vicious Irish Joke campaign of the 70's and new knew little of turn-of-the-century Ireland they were portraying. It is felt, however, that successive productions, such as the adaptation of Yeats's "CATHLEEN NI HOULIHAN" to narrated folk-dance choreographed by Lillian Massey & Nana Maria Bradley, dealing directly with the 1798 Rising and the landing of the French fleet at Killala Bay, and last year's production of "GRAUNUAILE" portraying the feuding Irish Clan system of the 16th Century, helped fill in a lot of gaps.

In 1985 they were recipients of the coveted IRISH POST COMMUNITY Not all their productions are historically based, and 1987 saw a fun-packed pot-pourri of Drama, Dance, Music, and Song, called "SLAINTE" acclaimed by THE JERSEY EVENING POST as the most popular event of the Irish Festival in May. They also have Cabaret pieces, such as "PHIL THE FLUTHER'S BALL", ass and cart and all, which is in much demand in 1988.

They see the Company as a training ground, not only in Drama and DANCE but in the appreciation of Ireland's literary and musical heritage. They are now starting to be approached by T.V. and Theatrical Talent Scouts, and in fact, one young member, 11 year old Martin Brennan, has been chosen to play Athony Shirvell in "WAITINGFOR GOSOT" at the National Theatre. The Company, funded by Brent Leisure Services and Greater London Arts has great plans for 1988. Voice production lessons are already under way, there will be a special production by the 15 strong Juvenile Section, a comedy, and a miscellany of Irish song and dance, presented with the flair and panache which has become the hallmark of Kennedy-Massey partnership. There is no age limit, the youngest member is 9 and the oldest is 60. It is never too late to join as there's always something about to happen. There are no fees. Experience is not necessary but enthusiasm is essential. Not everyone will go to the National but they will get training, exposure, the discipline of "live" performances and the chastening experience of critiques. Stage, Sound and Lighting aspirants are badly needed.

It is an amateur Company with a professional attitude, their standards are high, the work and commitment are hard, but it is fun.

FOR INFORMATION

For information about rehearsal points, please call 361 - 0678

STOP PRESS...SEE ALSO WHAT'S ON PAGES FOR DATES OF PERFORMANCES.....

THE DUN BUI SET DANCERS.

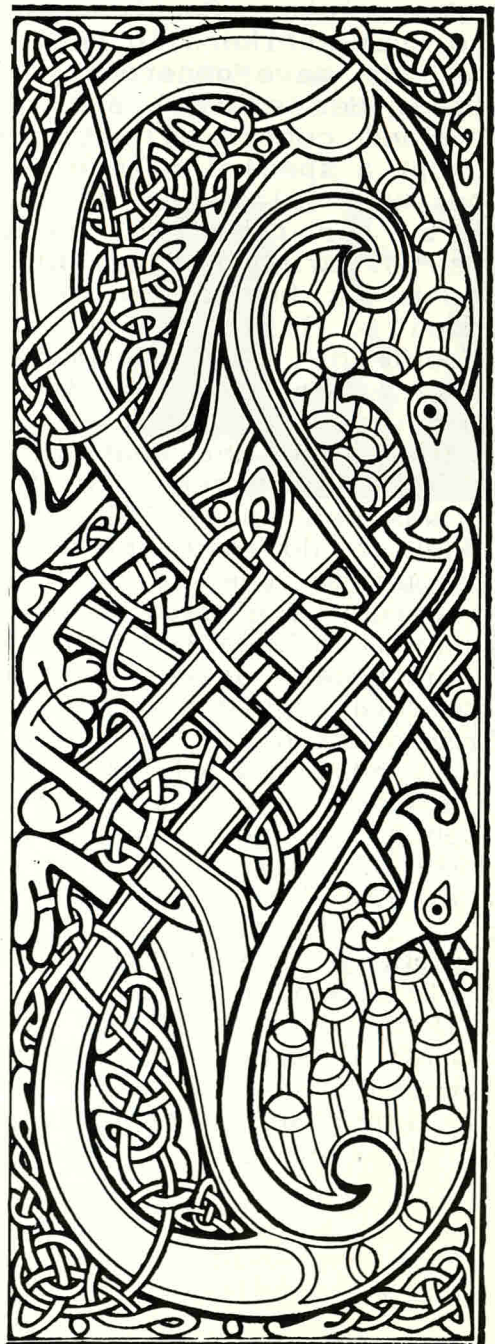
The Dun Bui Set Dancers are a lively group of all ages and backgrounds who come together to enjoy Irish Dancing at its best. Started in Stamford Hill by Michael Keane - well known to the Irish Set Dancing Circuit - the now operates from the Irish Centre in Pretoria Road. A weekly class for adults is held every Tuesday night and such is the demand that it is hoped to get an under 16 class off the ground in the near future.

Set dancing is a very old form of traditional house dancing which has survived down the through the centuries - for example after the fall of Dun Bui Castle in West Cork in 1609 all forms of Irish culture were banned by the British authorities. Cromwell later took a stronger stance by completely banning all forms of dancing where there was physical contact between male and female. As a result of this solo dancing was invented but the Irish kept to their sets in the privacy of their homes - like they kept their faith at the mass rock in the glens.

The onset of the famine with its death, eviction and emigration caused upheaval to set dancing but the biggest blow of all came from the newly formed Commission of Irish Dancing in 1897 which banned traditional Irish set dancing and replaced it with a new form of figure dancing e.g. the Seige of Ennis and the Walls of Limerick. However set dancing still survived its many obstacles and continued to flourish especially in the poor parts of rural Ireland e.g. Sliabh Luchra.

The Dun Bui Set Dancers believe strongly that all forms of Irish dancing - sets, figure and solo should be encouraged and promoted. Classes run every Tuesday night from 8.00 to 10.30 pm in the Irish Centre, Pretoria Road, London N17 (off White Hart Lane).

Beginners are warmly welcome and a highly enjoyable night can be guaranteed!. For further details contact Michael Keane on 01-263-2314.



Review

"TERRIBLE BEAUTY" A LIFE OF CONSTANCE MARKIEVICZ

by NORMAN HODDER and STOUGHTON Price £14.95 (HBK)

Reviewed by C. CHARALAMBOPOULOS.

From 1908 - 1927, Constance Markievicz dedicated her life to the liberation of Ireland from the nation and the class to which she was born into and whose rule was maintained through murder, imprisonment, deceit and the use of foreign and domestic agent's. This book draws some much needed attention to the fact that despite her unknownability and the lack of written material on her life, Constance was prominent in every major struggle conducted by the Irish nationalist and working class movement. Constance received her political baptism through the establishment of Na Fianna Eireann in 1909 which had as its primary objective, to turn Ireland's youth to fight for the countries freedom. Four years later, Constance gave her unlimited and enthusiastic support to the tram strikers in Dublin and during the lockout and Bloody Sunday events, she gave generously and unthinkingly to the strikers and their families. Her ethical and financial support for the oppressed people of Ireland continued until her death and there is no denying that they kept a special place for her in their hearts.

Constance played a major role in the Easter Rising of 1916 and stood by her principle to support the Rising come what may as the events following her arrest and sentencing showed. She was condemned to death for her pains and only at the last minute was her sentence commuted to life imprisonment along with that of Eamon De Vallera. The people of Ireland however took a different view of the proceedings and when Sinn Fein contested seats in 1918, Constance became the first elected woman M.P. However, because of Sinn Fein policy she refrained from taking up her seat in England's "talking shop". She was however physically prevented from taking her seat in the first Dail Eireann which was set up in 1919 by England's agents who kept her under lock and key in Holloway prison. Eamon De Valera named her as Minister of Labour in the Dail's second session and although Constance was re-arrested, she used extreme ingenuity and audacity to defend her Ministry from unwanted intruders.

Constance's selection as a prospective Minister did not give cause for celebration to supporters of England's notion of 'democratic Parliamentarianism', since her committal to Ireland's national dignity, and the building of an Irish Workers State had nothing to do with the trickery and deception that took place in Britain's Parliament. Constance denounced the Anglo-Irish Treaty establishing the Free State in 1922. As she argued in the discussions that were raging in the Dail at the time "My ideal is the Workers Republic for which Connolly died".. It is the capitalist's interest in England and Ireland that are pushing this Treaty, to block the march of the working people in Ireland and England"..

This book is to be highly recommended, in that it shows both the invaluable role that Constance played in the struggle for Ireland's independence, which also providing us with an historical account of an important period in the country's social development towards a socialist perspective and the establishment of a Workers State.

meetings

STOP THE STRIP SEARCH CAMPAIGN.

Stop the Strip Search Campaign hold fortnightly meetings at CROMER STREET WOMENS CENTRE at 7.30pm starting from the 16th March.

HARINGEY I.B.R.G.

Meetings are held at the Haringey Irish Centre Pretoria Rd Tottenham (off White Hart Lane). The meetings are at 7.30pm the first Wednesday of each month. WHY NOT COME ALONG ?

CAMDEN I.B.R.G.

The Camden branch of I.B.R.G. meet at the Camden Irish Centre on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30pm.

IRISH MENTAL HEALTH FORUM.

The Irish Mental Health Forum are holding their A.G.M. at the Brent Irish Centre 76 Salusbury Road N.W.6. On the 17th April 3.15 pm until 6.30pm. Invited speakers, music, food and refreshments.

TERENCE mac swiney memorial lectures



The 1988 Terence MacSwiney Memorial Lectures, the 3rd of its kind run by the Irish Unit of the London Strategic Policy Unit, takes place at the MALL GALLERIES, 17 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, LONDON S.W.1.

- The impact of the war in the Six Counties is explored by Pat Reynolds on 16/3/88 in his lecture entitled 'Building the Irish Community - twenty years after the Irish Civil Rights Movement.'
Pat Reynolds is probably best known as Public Relations Officer of the Irish in Britain Representation Group and for his work in establishing the Green Ink Writer's Collective and bookshop. Currently on the editorial board of An Pobal Eirithe, and involved in both the G.A.A. and the Irish Workers Movement Pat is ideally placed to discuss this vital issue.
- Flann Campbell will deliver the final lecture in this series. Nineteenth Century London - the Irish in English politics, is the title. Flann Campbell has a long established academic reputation, has been involved in extensive research on the Irish in Britain as well as being a prominent member of the Connolly Association.

DOORS OPEN 7.30 pm FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TEL 633 - 5330.

HARINGEY ANTI- APARTHEID GROUP MEETING.

The Group are holding a special meeting and a showing a VIDEO any Child is my Child', on the 24th March at 7:30 pm, at the Broadwater Farm Social Club (under Stapleford, Willan Rd N17). The aim of the meeting is to illustrate child repression in South Africa. Speakers included come from, ANC Youth, SWAPO, SATIS (S.Africa the Imprisoned Society).

what's on

THE VICTORIA PUBLIC HOUSE 203 HOLLOWAY ROAD N7

Hold the following weekly events. Every Thursday SAOIRSE (traditional rebel folk). Every Friday TOM Mc CARTHY & FRIENDS (traditional). Every Saturday CRANNOG (rebel folk). Sunday a.m. FOUR COURTS QUARTET ((traditional). Sunday p.m. JACKET POTATOES. (traditional).

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT SAOIRSE

WEAVERS ARMS 98 NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD N1

Hold the following weekly events. Every Friday SHANTY DAN. Every Saturday IRISH MIST. Every Wednesday TEX PISTOLS. Every Thursday THE RIVALS. ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPECIAL WITH "IRISH MIST" admission £3.00 thursday THURSDAY 24th "EX DUBLINER" JIM MC CANN & SUPPORT admission £3.00

Every Sunday lunchtime BACK TO BACK.

MINI BUS SERVICE TO THE WEAVERS FROM THE RAILWAY HOTEL, WELLS T.C.E. FISBURY PARK (BEHIND TUBE STATION), RETURN TO THE RAILWAY AFTER GIG. ENQUIRES BEHIND THE BAR. Doors : 8.30 (except Sunday 7.30) Bar until Midnight (except Sunday 10.30) Buses 73, 141, 171, 236, Highbury & Islington Tube Station, Canonbury Mainline.

HARINGEY TROOPS OUT MOVEMENT.

The Haringey T.O.M. are showing a video at Tottenham Library, Time Monday 28th March at 7.30 p.m. PLASTIC BULLETS - THE DEADLY TRUTH. Plus speakers ; Broadwater Farm Campaign for Civil Rights and Justice.

THE IRISH DRAMA AND FOLK DANCE COMPANY.

Will be performing at the Haringey Irish Cultural and Community Centre on Friday May 6th 8 p.m.

The show will consist of a dual dance/drama adaptation of two Irish stories the first is Eoinn Na nEan (Owen of the Birds), performed by the company's Juvenile Section including Irish traditional and contemporary music, and Irish traditional and modern dance.

The second part of the show is a rumbustious performance of Synge's comedy 'The Tinker's Wedding'

For further details please phone the centre on 885-3490.

The Haringey Irish Centre

PRETORIA ROAD, LONDON N17 8DX

Tel: 01-885 3490

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR LA FEILE PHADRAIG- ST PATRICK'S DAY MARCH 17th.

Many events have been lined up for the big day, they include

10-11:30 St Frances de Salles School present music, dance and storytelling for children.

12:00- 3:00 pm.- the SLIP JIGGLOS playing traditional Irish music in the bar
Irish food available plus stalls and exhibitions.

2 - 5 pm Over 60's Tea Dance music from Austin O'Malley and the Aristocrats
admission 50p

8.00 pm- 1 am Vance and the Dark Secrets , plus The DUN BUI SET DANCERS
in the main hall ADMISSION £3.

Childminding facilities are available at the cost of £1 per child. Should you require any further information on these or any other of the Centre's activities please phone 885- 3490.

what's on

THE POLYTECHNIC OF NORTH LONDON.
IRISH STUDIES CENTRE.

IRISH IN BRITAIN RESEARCH FORUM. REVISED PROGRAMME FOR 1988

The Forum exists to foster the objective study of the processes and results of Irish migration to Britain, and to discuss the characteristics, achievements and problems of the community thus created. The Forum encourages further research, organises publications, and aims to consider the conclusions and policy implications of the issue it considers. Below are set out some changes in the previously published programme, and some details of future plans. All meetings are held in the Marlborough Building of the Polytechnic of North London.

THERE WILL BE NO MEETING ON THE 18th JANUARY.

MONDAY 15th FEBRUARY 1988 5pm to 7pm. Jonathan Moore 'Editor'

Irish Studies and Politics in Britain.

MONDAY 14th MARCH 1988 5pm until 7pm.

MARY LENNON - Author of the forthcoming book 'Across the Water' on the migration of Irish women.

" IRISH WOMAN: EXPERIENCES OF MIGRATION.

MONDAY 18th APRIL 1988 5pm until 7pm.

MONDAY 18th APRIL 1988 5pm TO 7pm

Alan Clinton

Irish Studies Centre

" HOUSING CONDITIONS OF THE IRISH IN BRITAIN".

A series of papers based on talks given at the Forum will begin to be published during 1988

Further seminars planned for later this year include ;

Lara Marks of Wolfson College Oxford on experiences of childbirth among Jewish and Irish women, Ellen Hazelkorn of the Dublin Institute of Technology on the British and Irish Labour movements, Dorren McMahon of Nuffield College Oxford outlining new work analysing data on the migrant population.

Volunteers or suggestions for further papers for delivery and publication are always welcome;

Please contact Dr Alan Clinton at the Irish Studies Centre, on 01-

01-697-2789 ex 2336 or at below address.

THE POLYTECHNIC OF NORTH LONDON

The Marlborough Building

383 Holloway Road London N7 8RN



'Irish Voice' is produced by Haringey branch of the I.B.R.G. (Irish in Britain Representation Group) and printed by Spiderweb Ltd., Sussex Way N7.

The views expressed in 'Irish Voice' are not necessarily those of the IBRG.

If you would like an article, letter or advert considered for publication in the next issue contact IBRG at Hornsey Library, Haringey Park N8 or phone 348 3351 ext. 1432.

Haringey branch of the IBRG is funded by Haringey Council.

