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Welcome to the latest edition of the IACI e-news.

Founded in 1962, the IACI is the leading Irish American cultural organization. The IACI is a federally recognized 501(c)(3) not-for-profit national organization devoted to promoting an intelligent appreciation of Ireland and the role and contributions of the Irish in America.

Guest contributors are always welcome! Please note, the IACI is an apolitical, non-sectarian organization and requests that contributors consider that when submitting articles. The IACI reserves the right to refuse or edit submissions. The views and opinions expressed in this newsletter are solely those of the original authors and other contributors. These views and opinions do not necessarily represent those of the IACI or any/all contributors to this site. Please submit articles for consideration to cbuck@iaci-usa.org.

To continue reading articles contained in this latest e-news, please scroll through the following pages.

IRISH TRIVIA

Which Father was the subject of a sitcom with Ardal O'Hanlon?	Ted
What character did Ardal O'Hanlon play in it?	Fr. Dougal
Which Patrick introduced Camelot's National Lottery with Anthea?	Kielty
What makes the Purple Mountains in Kerry purple?	Heather
Which breed of terrier does Kerry give it's name to?	Kerry Blue
Which K is the start of the Kerry way?	Killarney
Which group produced the mega selling album <i>Rumours</i> ?	Fleetwood Mac
What is a traditional flute made from?	Tin
What is a bodhran?	A drum
What are harp strings now made of?	Gut or nylon
Uilleann pipes are what type of pipes?	Bagpipes
Which Christy was a major player in Planxty?	Moore
The Curragh race course is in which Irish County?	Kildare
Is people's Park in Waterford or Dublin?	Waterford
What can you sample at the Old Middleton Distillery?	Jameson's Whiskey
In what year did Guinness formally adopt the harp as its symbol?	1962
Which dairy animal does Kerry give it's name to?	Cattle
What do the letters REPS stand for in relation to Irish farming?	Rural Enviroment Protection scheme
What is An Garda Siochana?	The Irish National Police Service
Boxty is what?	An Irish potato cake
What is a currach?	A traditional fishing boat of the Irish western seaboard
What is a coracle?	A basket-like skin-covered boat, which was more traditional on inland waters
'Black Spot' posted at the roadside in Ireland usually indicates what?	Site of a fatal crash



Davitt: The Man in the Shadows

THE SMELL OF TURF

No perfume in the world has a greater power to tug at the heartstrings than the smell of an Irish turf fire!

Those who miss that tangy smell can now order their own turf supply through the IACI office.

A box of turf will be delivered to your door for \$9.90 plus \$3 delivery charge. This is the real thing imported from Ireland, country-cut and aromatic with the hills of Ireland! Send your order to TURF — Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105 (612-647-5678).

It is the fate of poets, politicians and writers to have their lives and works move from the sunshine of contemporary approval into the shadows of a sort of benign neglect until, come another day or another century, they are rescued and their life's work re-examined by a new generation.

The process is something akin to the canonization of a saint.

His writings are studied or his speeches are examined: the vision he held and the power with which he projected is measured and quantified and if the passage of time has thrown up the few miraculous workings, and his promoters are zealous enough in his cause, he may indeed stay permanently in the canon of saints and the official anthologies of the culture.

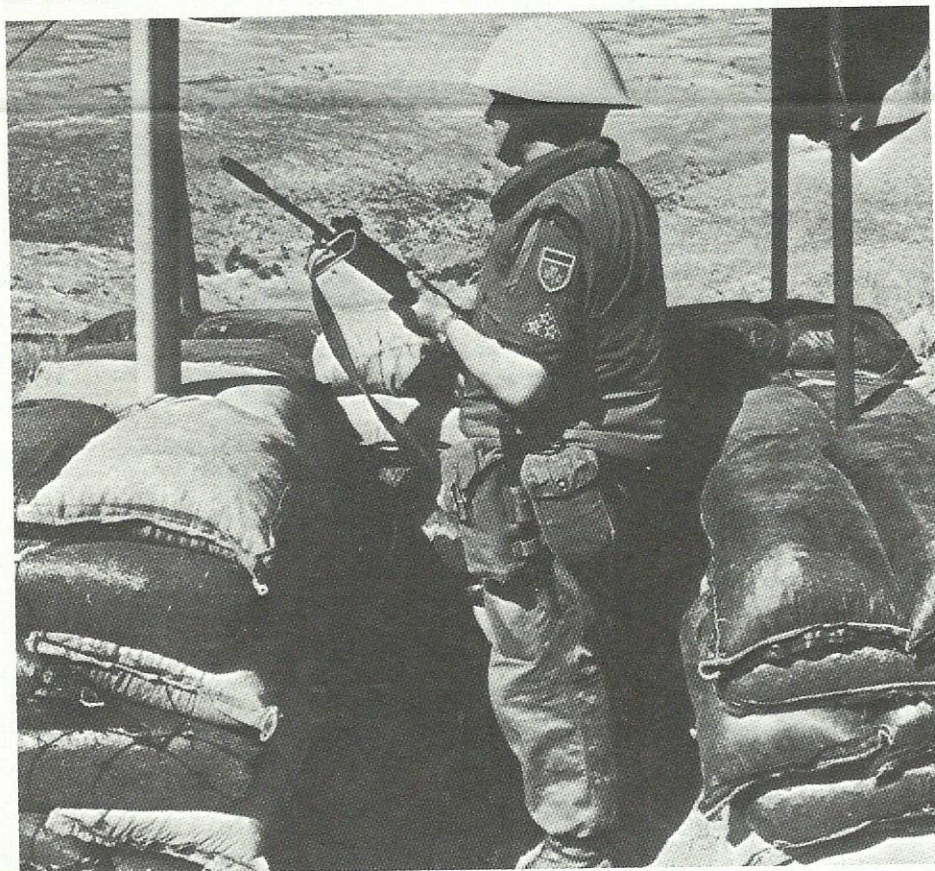
Michael Davitt of Mayo had the good luck and the bad luck to be born in Straide in Co. Mayo, to be a contemporary of Charles Stewart Parnell, to be a socialist in a peasant society, and to be located too far away in time from 1916

and yet too close to it when a partly free Ireland had a sore need of instant political saints who were manufactured for the Irish by the ever-obliging British crown forces in Ireland. They, you'll remember, thought they were executing a few nobodies until the blood seeped under the gates of Kilmainham Jail to spawn an angry risen people.

Had 1916 not happened, there would have been a need for other folk heroes and Davitt's life would have fitted the bill in fairly good measure: from his eviction in Mayo as a youngster, seeing his family home ruined by a despotic landlord, taking to the boat to Britain to be part of the child labour brigade, to be mauled by losing a hand in the dark satanic mills and the accolade of jailing as a republican: the stuff was there for the mythmakers. But even before 1916 Davitt's work was overshadowed by Parnell who was enough of a politician to subsume Davitt's Land League movement and use it to the advantage of the Irish Parliamentary Party. When Parnell fell, much more fell with him and Davitt, as well as others, found the shadow falling across their lives' work.

Today in Mayo on the eve of his centenary a committee has been set up to commemorate the Mayoman's life and to celebrate his achievements, reminding Ireland that Michael Davitt, who died in May 1906 was a nationshaper entitled to remembrance.

In a peasant society such as Ireland was in Davitt's day, and which it remains



Above Private George Tubbritt of Waterford, on camp guard duty in southern Lebanon. June of this year an Irish battalion was sent to Lebanon to serve with UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon).

Lebanon was the first place that Irish soldiers served. In July, 1958, fifty Irish officers were appointed as observers to the UN Observer Group in Lebanon. Since then Irish troops have served with the UN in one mission or another around the world. In fact, Irish troops have served the UN to a greater degree than most other members of the UN. Forty Irish soldiers have lost their lives serving the UN.

IACI — Only Way To Go

The following comments are drawn from letters received from members on 1978 summer tours:

"What I enjoyed most was the unusual introduction to an understanding of Ireland. I have never had such an experience where the guides gave me a deep insight into the meaning of what we were seeing."

J. T., Dallas, TX

"The people whom I met through the IACI membership were some of the grandest you could ever hope to meet."

O. X. L., Omaha, NE

"To tell the truth, in the beginning I was afraid that the low cost of the IACI tour compared to others would mean a loss in quality. Everything was superb!"

T. D. M., Scranton, PA

"This summer was my fifth time with the IACI. Every time it seems to get better and better!"

L. McN., Boston, MA

"I got to know the real Ireland through the IACI. Thank you."

T. O'N., Yonkers, NY

MICHAEL DAVITT cont'd

tage built for him remains, but it is only word of mouth which marks the site of the humble home from which he and his family were evicted. Today Davitt is moving slowly out of the limbo of eclipse and the State has remembered him in office blocks in Dublin and Castlebar where the decentralized State civil servants of the Department of Lands work in Michael Davitt House from the top of which, on a good day, you can almost see Straide where he is laid to rest.

Did he succeed?

For my own part it might be said, with 1,000,000 acres of the land of Connacht, Davitt's own province, underused and underemployed, that Davitt had not succeeded. That, too, would be wrong. Davitt's concern was to wrest the land from landlordism, to gain security of tenure.

He and the men of his time accomplished that and almost in their lifetime at that, and in political society which afforded them nothing but hostility.

If a comparative situation must be cited, look you back on the last sixty years of Irish political history when — with our own parliament, a sovereign government, a free press and a communications technology — like all the rest unknown in Davitt's time — you can see what heavy weather we have made in resolving the only political issue of our time: the Northern question.

Against that perspective, Michael Davitt's accomplishments loom larger with each passing year and it may be that when Professor Theo Moody's definitive history is finished, one-armed Davitt will be limned clean and clear against the perspective of 100 years, a man no longer in the shadow. . . .

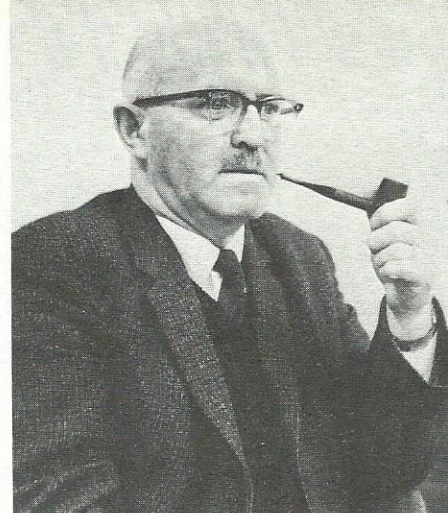
—John Healy

1979 FLIGHT SET

The 1979 flight and tour program for IACI members has been organized for the following months: March, June, July, September, and October.

Flight terms are for two weeks, three weeks and six weeks. Various flights leave from Boston, New York, Chicago, and the Twin Cities of St. Paul/Minneapolis. Flight equipment includes the standard 707's, DC-8's, and DC-10.

For fuller details about flights, tours, and special programs in Ireland, please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Flights — Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105, or telephone 612 647-5678.



Kevin Danaher, outstanding authority on Irish folklore and author of the fascinating study of the customs and practices of the Irish in observance of the various seasons of the year — St. Brigid's Day, Easter, Midsummer, Harvest Day, Hallowe'en, Christmas, and other times. 274 pages. Only \$6.95 (paperback), plus \$.75 postage. Order from Irish Books and Media, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota 55105.

Efforts are being made to form a North American Branch of the Irish Bagpipe Association. The international headquarters of the Association are in Limerick.

Pipe bands interested in associating should write to Robert M. Ryan, 3665 Paris Blvd., Westerville, Ohio, 43081.

RENEWAL TIME?

If you have received a return envelope with this issue of Ducas it's time for renewal of your membership. Please send your check for \$15 to Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105 — and keep your eligibility for flights, tours, and other events.

THE TRAVELER'S PRAYER

"Heavenly Father, look down on us — your humble, obedient servants, who are doomed to travel this earth, taking photographs, mailing postcards, buying souvenirs and walking around in drip-dry underwear.

We beseech you, Oh Lord, to see that our plane is not hijacked, our luggage is not lost, and our overweight baggage goes unnoticed.

Protect us from surly and unscrupulous taxi drivers, avaricious porters and unlicensed English-speaking guides.

Give us this day divine guidance in the selection of our hotels, that we may find our reservations honoured, our rooms made up, and hot water running from the faucets (if at all possible).

We pray that the telephones work and that the operators speak our tongue and that there is no mail waiting from our children which would force us to cancel the rest of our trip.

Please lead us to good, inexpensive restaurants, where the food is superb, the waiters friendly, and the wine included in the price of the meal.

Grant us the strength to visit the museums, the cathedrals, the palaces and castles listed as "musts" in the guide books. And, if by chance, we skip a historic monument to take a nap after lunch, have mercy on us for our flesh is weak.

Keep our wives from shopping sprees and protect them from bargains they do not need — or cannot afford — for they know not what they do.

Keep our husbands from looking at foreign women and comparing them to us — save them from making fools of themselves in cafes and night clubs.

And — when our voyage is over and we return to our loved ones — grant us the favor of finding someone who will look at our home movies and listen to our stories so that our lives as tourists will not have been in vain."

(You won't really need this prayer when you travel with your own IACI flights and tours. Send for 1979 schedule.)

today despite the veneer of industrialization and the trappings of mass consumerism, the land is the first and most sacred value. Even today the man with no more than ten acres in Mayo is a capitalist: he abhors socialism and remains truly a conservative. Which fact makes Davitt and his socialism imported from the industrial society of Britain such a strange figure on the bleak landscape of Mayo.

Conversely, of course, it is precisely because he is associated with the rural Land League and the cause of the land that his name has never been venerated by the Irish Trade Union Movement which found its own saints in Connolly and Larkin. So in his own time we can say he fell between the two stools.

You cannot take, or talk about, Davitt and the Land League without talking about Fintan Lalor.

Fintan Lalor

Repeal of the Union was the big political question of the day and O'Connell's winning of Catholic Emancipation had, in part, softened the cause of Irish nationalism and the demand for political rights. Lalor recognized that for a successful national movement to succeed you had to have a platform powered by the most dynamic issue there was: the ownership of land. "The reconquest of our liberties would be incomplete and worthless without the reconquest of our lands, and could not on its own means be possibly achieved: while the reconquest of our land would involve the other, and could possibly, if not easily, be achieved. I selected as the mode of reconquest to refuse payment of rent, and resist process of ejectment."

Again the perceptive Lalor: "The land question contains, and the legislative question does not contain, the materials from which victory is manufactured."

Sure of his analysis, Lalor repeated: "There is a wolf dog at this moment, in every cabin throughout the land, nearly fit to be untied, and he will be savager by-and-by. For Repeal indeed he will never bite, but only bay, but there is another matter to settle between us and England. . . . The absolute ownership of the lands of Ireland is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

Davitt and his Land League unleashed the first wolf dogs in the cabins of Mayo where theory ended and the practice began.

Captain Boycott

We gave the world the name of Boycott and the English language a word it never forgot. Yet, ironically enough, more physical remains of Boycott remain on the Mayo landscape between Lough Mask and Achill than remain of Davitt's earthly holdings. The Land League cot-

Cont. p. 2, col. 1

Adventure By Train

Starting point for a real life journey via train to Cork City from Dublin is Heuston Station, named after a railway employee executed during the 1916 uprising.

It's a remarkable Renaissance palazzo designed by James Sancton Wood in the grand manner of the Victorian Era. To this reporter's mind, it's one of the finest pieces of railway architecture in Europe. Built on a grand scale during a two-year period, it was started in 1846 and today is being properly preserved as a national monument, as are its sister stations along the right-of-way such as the castle-like Port Arlington. The whole endeavor is very satisfying for those to whom the past is precious.

Lions to Africa

If you are lucky enough on your journey to meet a veteran trainman like Cyril Ferris from County Wicklow you will learn, at first-hand, fascinating facts that you might well miss traveling on your own. In between local station announcements he can fill you in on all sorts of details as the train pulls out of the station. "To your right on the opposite bank of the Liffey is Phoenix Park, the largest enclosed public park in Europe. It houses the Dublin Zoo, second oldest in the world and famous for, of all things, breeding lion cubs for export to Africa."

Well down in the countryside, as the passenger load thins out, he may have time to pass on the information that the famous Grand Canal actually crosses over the River Barrow, by reason of an aqueduct. Next may come the deathless fact that the railroad quarries stone ballast for its tracks at Lisduff.

As a train buff, Ferris offers the thought "that trains date back only to 1825 and people in those times were convinced that no human frame could withstand their speed of thirty miles an hour. Times have changed," my guide observed.

More data. Just past Droichead Nua the train crosses The Curragh, the great plain of Kildare. The area of open land extending over five thousand acres is the home of Irish racing and the suggestion is made that a visitor to Ireland would suffer a loss if one were to pass up a chance to see the National Stud at nearby Tully. On to Kildare whose name, Cill Dara, it is explained, means the Church of the Oak Tree which originated in a convent founded by St. Brigid around the year 470 A.D. Visible from the train is an old Irish round tower more than one hundred feet high.

At Cherry Hill Junction the line to Carlow diverges. "The city has the aroma of a chocolate cake," says our guide, "because of the great sugar beet factory."

John McCormack, the tenor

On to Monasterevan with its Moore Abbey, a mansion built on the site of an ancient Cistercian foundation. Once residence of the noted Irish tenor, John Count McCormack, it is now a home run by the Sisters of Charity.

At Portlaoise the train speeds through a town once fortified in medieval times as part of the effort to crush the O'Mores, the chiefs of the district. Further down the line is Templemore (Teampall Mor) the former abbey founded by the Knights Templar with still standing ruins of the abbey and Black Castle.

"We're coming up to Goold's Cross," said Mr. Ferris just after he guided me to the dining bar for a restorative cup of tea and a finger sandwich. "Near here is Cashel, once the seat of the Kings of Munster for nearly eight hundred years. Just past it we will travel through our largest state forest along the foothills of the Slievefelim mountains which stretch north to the River Shannon."

Historic Glen of Aherlow

The train halts at Limerick Junction, crossroads of the Irish rail system, then proceeds on its happy way to Emly at the foot of the Galtee mountains where the famous smoked bacon (of the same name) originates. Hidden on the side of the range whose peak, Galtymore, rises to a height of 3,018 feet, are five lakes and the famed Glen of Aherlow, in ancient times the retreat of outlawed and dispossessed Irishmen.

"We're coming up on Kilmallock," commented the indefatigable Mr. Ferris. "It was once the headquarters of the Earls of Desmond and takes its name, Cill Mocheallóg, from an abbey founded here in the 7th century."

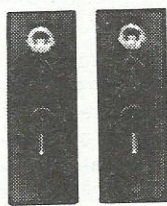
At Rathluirc the train enters County Cork and one is provided with the information that to the left lie the Ballyhoura Hills, Doneraile, and ruins of Kilcolman Castle, home of the Elizabethan poet, Edmund Spenser.

Further on lies Mallow and the area known as the Golden Vale, well known for its butter and cream. Mallow was once famous for a spa, now closed, that drew its waters from a well in the basement of a house. Foxhunting, an Irish sport where the pursued survives, is very popular in this area.

As the train finally slows to its stop at Harbour Station one is reluctant to leave Mr. Ferris who is about to return to Dublin. As a parting gift he reminds the visitor that Cork City is fine but the coast is absolutely marvelous, especially Kinsale. One walks out of the station and into the city described by the poet, Spenser, "The spreading Lee that, like an island fayre, encloseth Corke, with his divided flood."

—J. Herbert Silverman

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS FROM I. J. C. I. QUALITY GIFTS MADE IN IRELAND



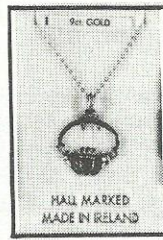
CLADDAGH STICK PINS



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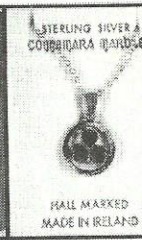
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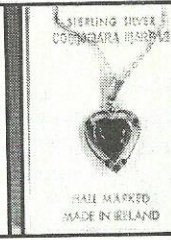
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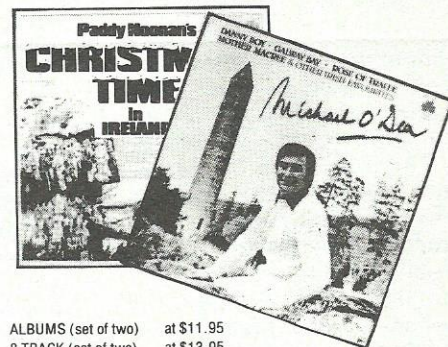
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IRISH SWEATERS
Men's cardigan at \$79.95
Ladies' Lumber jacket at \$79.95



ALBUMS (set of two) at \$11.95
8 TRACK (set of two) at \$13.95
CASSETTES (set of two) at \$13.95

I wish to order the following items:

ALBUMS (set of two) _____ sets at \$11.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____
8 TRACK (set of two) _____ sets at \$13.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____
CASSETTES (set of two) _____ sets at \$13.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____
TOTAL _____ \$

IRISH SWEATERS

Men's cardigan _____ each at \$79.95 + \$3.00 ... \$ _____
Ladies' Lumber jacket _____ each at \$79.95 + \$3.00 ... \$ _____
size _____ size _____
TOTAL _____ \$

CLADDAGH STICK PINS

gold stick pin _____ each at \$5.95 + .50 ... \$ _____
Silver stick pin _____ each at \$5.95 + .50 ... \$ _____
TOTAL _____ \$

IRISH JEWELRY

A. 9K. gold Claddagh Ring,
Mens _____ each at \$49.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____
B. 9K. gold Claddagh Ring, Ladies
with Connemara Marble _____ each at \$39.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____
C. 9K. gold Claddagh Ring,
Ladies not shown _____ each at \$49.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

C. S.S. Connemara Claddagh

Pendant _____ each at \$17.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

D. 9K. gold Claddagh

Pendant _____ each at \$46.00 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

E. S.S. Claddagh Pendant

_____ each at \$17.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

G. Connemara Celtic Cross

Pendant, S.S., Ornate
variety _____ each at \$24.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

H. Connemara Celtic Cross

Pendant, S.S., Plain
variety _____ each at \$15.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

I. Connemara Shamrock Pendant,

S.S., Ornate variety _____ each at \$19.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

J. Connemara Shamrock Pendant,

S.S., Large variety _____ each at \$16.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

K. Connemara Heart Pendant,

S.S. _____ each at \$15.95 + \$1.00 ... \$ _____

Ring size for A, B, C _____

Mens _____ Ladies _____

Allow 4 weeks for delivery. SUB TOTAL _____ \$

Massachusetts residents add 5% sales tax _____ \$

GRAND TOTAL _____ \$

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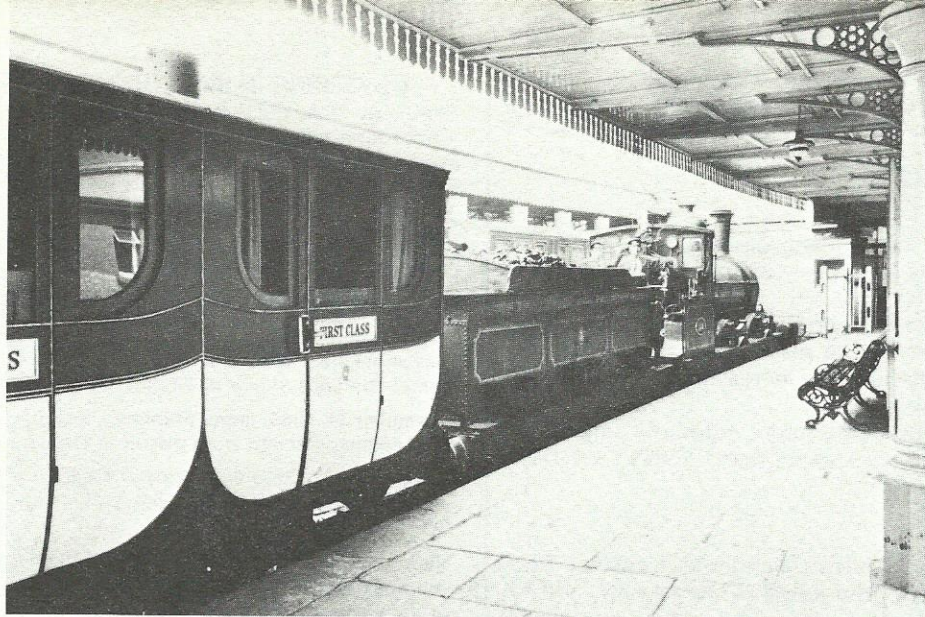
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Make check or money order payable to:

IRISH JAUNTING CAR IMPORTS

117 S. Broadway, Lawrence, Massachusetts 01843



Cork City, Ireland: With a coal fire roaring under its boiler the century old steam engine, known simply as #184 of the Great Southern and Western Railroad, pulled into Harbour Station here some months ago hauling yellow wooden carriages and a luggage van.

Among other passengers, it carried film stars Sean Connery, Donald Sutherland and Lesley Anne Down.

The reason for this trip? Filming of "The Great Train Robbery," an up-coming movie about Edward Pierce who, in 1855, stole a fortune in gold bound for troops in the Crimea, from a train speeding between London and Folkstone.

The recreated journey started from the old London Bridge Station (in reality Dublin's Heuston Station) and ended in Cork whose port doubled for the channel site of Folkstone.

BRIEFS

Comhlucht Siúicre Éireann (Irish Sugar Company) and the German agricultural engineering firm of Hagedorn in Warendorf, Germany, have signed a long-term agreement. Under the agreement, Hagedorn will represent Comhlucht Siúicre Éireann in selling its specialized Armer-Salmon machinery which was designed and is being built in Ireland. In return, Comhlucht Siúicre becomes the official agent for all Hagedorn agricultural equipment selling in England or Ireland. Hagedorn is a major manufacturing concern in Germany holding 45% of the German market for potato harvesters and 30% of the pick-up wagon market.

The first Beetle to be assembled outside Germany was assembled at Ballsbridge Motors, Dublin. This may come as a surprise to many people but Irish motor assemblers have a long tradition of firsts.

For instance, both the Morris and Austin cars were first assembled in Ireland (that is, for assembly outside Britain). So, too, were Jaguars and a number of others.

The three major Japanese manufacturers established their first European assembly plants in Ireland.

Ireland will be the only EEC country to record an increase in the number of students at schools and universities by the year 2000. Other EEC countries are expected to show decreases ranging as high as 33%.

The Irish shoe industry exports approximately half of its total production.

(When was the last time you asked for a pair of Irish-made shoes?)

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN IRELAND

Special St. Patrick's Day program in Ireland has been organized for members of the Irish American Cultural Institute. The flights leave Chicago, New York and Boston on March 12 and return on March 19. During this week, headquarters will be established in three Irish cities — Dublin, Limerick, and Cork. Special events are arranged. Numbers to be accommodated are limited. If interested, please write for brochure. Direct inquiry to: St. Patrick — Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105.

PEARSE COMMEMORATION 1979

November, 1979, will witness the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Patrick Pearse, military leader of the 1916 Rising and President of the Provisional Government of the Republic. Special commemorations will be held in November in Ireland. A committee representative of all aspects of Irish life are planning the program. Institute members may wish to make travel plans for these events. Information supplied on request.

THE IRISH WAY FOR AMERICANS

Three hundred and fifty young Americans have come to know Ireland in a most intimate way through participation in the IRISH WAY Program. Each year for the past three years selected high school students have participated in one of the most exciting Irish programs for young Americans.

The IRISH WAY Program has been especially designed for those American high school students who want to have an unusually intimate Irish experience.

The IRISH WAY combines fun and learning with very warm contacts with Irish families. American high schoolers spend a short period as the guests of selected Irish families. Part of the summer they spend in field trips to places of historic and cultural importance. The rest of the summer is spent in carefully designed classes and folk experiences at the Franciscan College in Co. Meath. For information on the 1979 program, write IRISH WAY — Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105, or telephone 612-647-5678.

The following testimonials are from this summer's group.

"This was, without a doubt, the best summer that I've ever had."

Gavin Sullivan '78, Edina, MN

"During my trip to Ireland, I not only learned a lot, but I had fun and made many new friends."

Tess O'Toole '78, Pocasset, MA

"Thank you for the most super summer, or should I say, super adventure of my entire life!"

Timothy Toal '77, Maplewood, N.J.

"I now take my Irish heritage much more seriously, appreciate Ireland as a unique and fascinating country and am Resolved to visit it several times in the future."

Maggi Kramm '76, St. Paul, MN

"Gormanston is the perfect spot for the program. The grounds are beautiful!"

Doreen Moriarty '78, Malden, MA

"I advise everyone to try the IRISH WAY."

Mark Maniscalco '78, Bloomfield, NJ

"The IRISH WAY was all I had hoped for and more!"

Karen Donovan '78, N. Andover, MA

PHOTOGRAPHIC CALENDAR FOR 1979

From Dublin's stately Four Courts to the magnificent seascape at Sleu Head on the Dingle Peninsula, Ireland's native beauty is captured in both raw and polished form on this handsome pictorial calendar for 1979.

Individual color photographs are provided for each of the 12 months, with each photograph followed by a brief legend describing place and background. The photographs measure 8" x 12", with total calendar size increasing to 16" x 24" with the addition of the spiral-hung monthly records.

The calendar squares are large enough for appointment notes and suitable for wall or desk use. The perfect Christmas gift at bargain prices! SUPPLY LIMITED. \$2.50 plus \$.75 postage ensures 1st class mailing.

Please send me _____ 1979 Ireland in Pictures Calendar(s). I enclose \$2.50 plus \$.75 postage for each calendar ordered. (Minnesota residents only, add 4% sales tax)

Name _____ print

Address _____

Make check payable to Irish Books and Media and mail to 683 Osceola Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55105. (612) 647-5678

CUMANN NA GAEILGE I mBOSTON

The development of Irish language interest in Boston sets an example for the country and is a tribute to the very successful promotion conducted by Seán McGrath.

Spurred by McGrath, but assisted (as he will tell you) by many other dedicated volunteers, Boston offers a monthly luncheon circle with Irish as the preferred language. Even those whose knowledge of Irish is minimal are encouraged to attend for the reason that they hear Irish spoken in normal social conditions and are likely to pick up some additional knowledge.

Beyond the luncheon and other social occasions, the Cumann na Gaeilge has promoted courses at Harvard University (Extension Division), through the Massachusetts Department of Adult Education, in the South Boston high school, in the Worcester public schools, in the Queen of Apostles Seminary in Dedham, in the Billerica Irish American Club, through the Peabody Adult Education Division, the Norwood Adult Education Division, and also at Emmanuel College.

Recently a course was scheduled in West Roxbury at the Shaw Junior High School and also in cooperation with the Connemara Friendship Society which meets at St. Mark's School in Dorchester. This is a record equalled nowhere else in the United States, despite the fine work being done in New York, New Jersey, Chicago, San Francisco and in a few other smaller areas.

Congratulations to Seán McGrath and his dedicated co-workers. They would be the first to tell you that what has been done there can be done elsewhere.

IRISH RECIPES

Christina and Ed Bedrick are compiling a book of recipes of Irish breads and pastries. If you have an authentic recipe to donate, write for further information to the Bedricks at 14309 Burke N., Seattle, WA, 98133.

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Those who are interested in making a study of the folk music of Ireland will find it profitable to join this Society. The Society publishes occasional reports and other comments on Irish folk music and otherwise keeps members informed. The Treasurer is Tom Munnely, Flag Road, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, Ireland. Individual subscriptions are \$5. An American bank check made out in that amount may be sent directly to the Treasurer.

The Irish American Cultural Institute
683 Osceola Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55105

Gentlemen:

Please enroll me as a member of the IACI in the category of _____ Bronze Member (\$25) and send me my free print of 18th century Dublin if still available.

As a Basic Member _____ (\$15).

Previous zip _____
(if you have moved _____
in the past year) _____

Print

zip _____

My ancestors came from _____

NOVEMBER IN IRISH HISTORY

November 10th, 1783: The Volunteer Reform Convention was held in Dublin. Volunteers were ultimately responsible for a limited amount of freedom for Ireland which was withdrawn by the Act of Union in 1800.

November 9, 1781: The Dublin Society of United Irishmen was formed.

November 19, 1798: Wolfe Tone, leader of the United Irishmen dies in prison.

November 18, 1841: Daniel O'Connell becomes the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

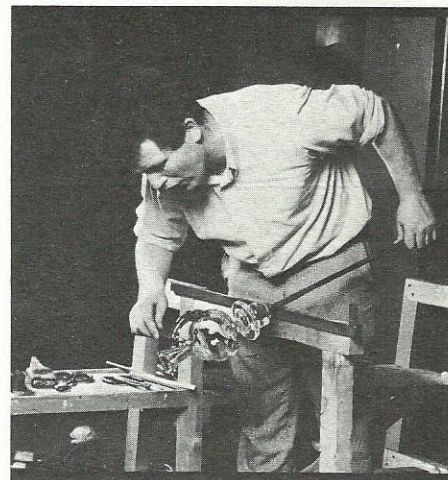
November 24, 1865: James Stephens, leader of the Fenians, rescued from prison in Dublin.

November 23, 1867: Execution in England of the Manchester Martyrs: Allen Larkin, and O'Brien.

November 15, 1890: The hearings begin in London for the Parnell divorce case.

November 1913: Founding of the Irish Citizen Army. Founding of the Irish Volunteers.

The above are some of the dates in Irish history that you may want to know more about. For this month in Irish history — and others — please consult your *Course of Irish History* available from Irish Books and Media for \$7.50 plus 75¢ postage. Write to Irish Books and Media, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105.



An unusual photograph of an artisan at the Waterford Glass Factory forming a handle on a claret decanter. All waterford glass is hand-crafted.

THIS DAY IN IRISH HISTORY - JULY

1st 1892 - Edward Carson sworn in as Solicitor-General for Ireland.

1916 - First day of the Battle of the Somme. The 36th Ulster Division sustains 5,000 casualties on this day alone.

1950 - The former British Representative, Gilbert Laitwaite, becomes the British Ambassador to Ireland.

2nd 1970 - Neil Blaney is cleared of conspiracy to import arms.

3rd 1918 - Lord Lieutenant bans Sinn Féin, the Irish Volunteers, the Gaelic League and Cumann na mBan.

1924 - Teaching of Irish to be made compulsory in schools.

4th 1921 - James Craig refuses to attend a peace conference in Dublin because De Valera had addressed the invitation to him personally instead of using his title of Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

1957 - The Ne Temere boycott at Fethard-on-Sea is debated at the Dáil.

5th 1922 - Cathal Brugha refuses to surrender to pro-Treaty forces and is badly injured.

1977 - Jack Lynch is elected Taoiseach.

6th 1907 - Irish state jewels are stolen from Dublin castle.

1946 - A new republican party, Clann na Poblachta, is founded in Dublin.

1953 - Sit-down protest by the unemployed in Dublin.

1962 - First ever episode of The Late Late Show.

1997 - Violence flares at an Orange Order march down the Garvaghy Road.

7th 1905 - Drunkenness (Ireland) Bill debated in the British House of Commons. Irish MPs object that it is offensive.

1913 - Home Rule Bill carried in the House of Lords, despite Andrew Bonar Law's attempts to obstruct it.

1966 - A new secondary education scheme is announced.

9th 1959 - The first twelve female recruits are selected to join An Garda Síochána.

10th 1914 - Provisional Government of Ulster meets for first time in the Ulster Hall.

1917 - Sinn Féin's Éamon de Valera is victorious at the East Clare by-election.

1927 - Minister for Justice Kevin O'Higgins assassinated by the anti-Treaty IRA.

11th 1901 - The Celtic, now the largest ship in the world, is launched in Belfast.

1921 - Truce in the War of Independence.

1938 - Three Cork harbour ports are returned to the Irish government.

13th 1922 - The Irish government appoints a War Council, including Michael Collins.

1962 - The Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, arrives in Dublin.

14th 1935 - Sectarian rioting in Belfast leads to five deaths.

16th 1971 - The SDLP withdraws from Stormont.

17th 1974 - The Contraceptive Bill is defeated at Dáil Éireann.

18th 1951 - The Abbey Theatre in Dublin is burned down.

19th 1997 - The IRA declares a ceasefire.

20th 1982 - The IRA kill ten servicemen in bomb attacks on two parks in London.

21st 1914 - Buckingham Palace conference to allow Unionists and Nationalists to discuss Home Rule.

1972 - Bloody Friday: nine people in Belfast killed by IRA bombs in Belfast.

1976 - The UK Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs is killed by the IRA.

22nd 1848 - Habeas Corpus is suspended so that the Young Irelanders can be detained without trial.

1957 - The Gough Monument in Phoenix Park is blown up.

1985 - The Virgin Mary is seen to move at Ballinspittle.

23rd 1803 - Robert Emmet's attempted Rising in Dublin.

1916 - Thousands gather at Phoenix Park to discuss British proposals to partition Ireland.

24th 1990 - The IRA kill three policemen and a nun in a bomb attack.

25th 1917 - Irish Convention meets for the first time.

1957 - A boy who was beaten at school is awarded £100 compensation.

26th 1914 - Erskine Childers and his wife land 2,500 guns for the Irish Volunteers at Howth.

28th 1927 - Ireland's first automatic telephone exchange opens in Dublin.

1957 - The Carlisle Monument in Phoenix Park is blown up.

29th 1848 - The Young Ireland rebellion in County Tipperary is a failure.

1915 - Republicans under Patrick Pearse take over the Gaelic League at its Dundalk Conference, forcing the resignation of Douglas Hyde.

1959 - The Department of Transport and Power is established.

31st 1893 - Gaelic League established by Douglas Hyde and Eoin MacNeill.

1947 - The Soviet Union blocks Ireland's entry into the United Nations.

1969 - The halfpenny is withdrawn from circulation.

1972 - Operation Motorman begins in Northern Ireland.

1975 - Three members of the Miami Showband are killed by the Ulster Volunteer Force.