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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.

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dúcas

MARCH 1979

Vol. VI Number 1

CHRIST THE KING TRIUMPHS

IRISH ART TREASURES

More than 500,000 people have viewed the Irish Art Treasures Exhibit which has been hosted in America's finest museums coast-to-coast. The exhibit, now in Philadelphia, will soon return to Ireland after almost two years absence.

A handsome, lavishly illustrated cloth-bound book depicting these treasures of 3,000 years of Irish art with commentary is available from IRISH BOOKS AND MEDIA, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, MN, 55105, for \$25.00 plus \$1.25 postage. It is a book to inspire and inform. Truly no family with any Irish pride should be without a copy in its permanent library.



Ireland's language — Gaelic — came to Ireland about a thousand years before English came to England.

Few works of art have had the adventures of the sculpture of Christ the King which was designed by the Irish American, Worcester-born (MA), sculptor, Andrew O'Connor.

After 47 years of controversy, the statue has finally been erected in Dun Laoghaire. The unusual sculpture is a triple cross designed as a memorial to those who died in World War I.

TOMAS O FIAICH DINNER

The Irish American Cultural Institute extends a cordial invitation to all to honor Ireland's internationally known Archbishop Tomás Ó Fiaich at a dinner in New York on 22 May.

Irish organizations and individuals who desire further information should get in touch with Director John P. Walsh at (201) 991-8424 or 822-2673.

The symbolism emphasizes three distinct aspects of Christ's life: *Desolation* — the Crucifixion under a darkening cloud; *Consolation* — Christ resurrected, completely restored, arms outstretched to all mankind; *Triumph* — Christ in majesty, emerging from the tomb.

It was first exhibited in plaster at the Paris Salon in 1926. It was cast in bronze at the foundry of Alexis Rudier at Malakoff, outside Paris, before World War II. A committee of prominent laymen and clergy proposed that this sculpture would make a most fitting monument to Christ the King.

During World War II the monument was hidden in France in order to protect it from confiscation by military authorities for its valuable metal content.

When it was brought to Dun Laoghaire at the end of 1949 and offered to the town, it was rejected because ecclesiastical authorities no longer considered it suitable. It then lay abandoned for some time in the People's Park in Dun Laoghaire in two open timber crates.

The sculpture was later brought to the Archbishop of Dublin's House in Drumcondra. After that it was left in the back garden of the home of a member of the committee.

From 1968 on, several attempts were made to have the statue erected either in the National Gallery or elsewhere. Ultimately, the incumbent Archbishop of Dublin, Dermot Ryan, stated he had no objection to the erection of the monument. Finally, in December, 1978, the monument was erected in Dun Laoghaire, 47 years after the original plan.

Born in 1874, Andrew O'Connor died in Dublin in June, 1941. Throughout his life, he insisted on his Irish ancestry. Many of his sculptures were presented to the Dublin Municipal Gallery. They are now in the National Gallery of Ireland. A few of his larger pieces are in Merrion Square. He is represented by many public monuments in the United States and in several art galleries in Paris,



O'Connor's Christ the King statue in Dun Laoghaire

STAY AT HOME

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A new exciting way to enjoy Ireland — 90 minute tapes that take you on an expertly guided tour, providing background information on the history, folklore, and other attractions of each region's towns, cities, and countryside.

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As if that weren't enough, each cassette comes with a route map where road numbers, cities, towns, points of interest are all clearly marked.

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—IRELAND Tape #2 — Sligo to Cork \$7.95. Dublin, the capital of Ireland and a favorite of all lovers of romance through the ages . . . Waterford, home of exquisite glassware . . . Enniskerry one of the most beautiful villages in Ireland . . . plus all sorts of helpful hints about Dublin. (90 minutes)

—IRELAND Tape #3 — Cork to Shannon \$7.95. Ireland's oldest church . . . tiny coastal villages perfect for visits . . . magnificent mountain scenery . . . prehistoric ruins . . . the fabulous lakes of Killarney . . . the roses of Tralee . . . the lace of Limerick. Plus suggestions for wonderful detours, fascinating history of the area, and useful information. (90 minutes)

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Centennial Medallion

Aisling Galleries, the first gallery in New York to specialize exclusively in the Irish art, is commemorating the centennial of the birth of Patrick Pearse with the casting in limited editions of a bronze medallion, bonded bronze mounted on micarta, sculpted by the Irish artist, Seamus O'Brien.

According to gallery director Thomas F. Mason, this commemorative medallion is believed to be the first such tribute issued for the centenary year. Its purpose is to honor the memory of Pearse not just as patriot but in all the roles played by that remarkable individual: orator, teacher, writer, organizer, leader and poet who foretold his destiny in his well-known poem:

I turned my face
To the road before me
To the deed I would do
To the death I would die

Aisling Galleries' eloquent memorial of that face will be available in advance for the many commemorative activities that will be taking place during 1979, the Pearse centenary year. Aisling Galleries, 716 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10021. (212) 752-7691.

Wexford Festival Opera

The Irish American Cultural Institute again offers the membership the opportunity to enjoy Wexford's unique festival and one of the world's great musical events — the 1979 Wexford Festival Opera, October 24–Nov. 4.

The operas scheduled are: *L'Amore dei Tre Re* (Montemezzi); *Crispino e la Comare* (Ricci); and *La Vestale* (Spon-tini).

Among the leading participants will be Bruscantini, Carmen Lavani, Michael Lewis, and Mani Mekler.

For further information on flights and accommodations, please send a 15¢ stamp to Wexford Opera, Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola, St. Paul

▲▲▲▲▲ IN SCANDINAVIA ▲▲▲▲▲

Inspired by a significant growth in Irish exports to Sweden, Norway, and Finland, the Irish Export Board has opened an office in Stockholm. It is one of 19 offices throughout the world and the second in Scandinavia. The Irish Export Board's first office in the northern areas was set up in Copenhagen in 1974.

Irish exports to the four main Nordic markets — Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway — have increased steadily and substantially in recent years. The 1977 exports, for instance, were almost five times greater than those in 1973. The 1977 total was £71 million.

IACI \$10,000 Irish Bible Award



L to R: Archbishop Tomás Ó Fiaich accepting check for \$10,000 from Dr. Eoin McKiernan to initiate the translation of the Bible into Irish. Presentation was made in Dublin.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Most Rev. Tomás Ó Fiaich, accepted a check for \$10,000 from the Irish American Cultural Institute which will go towards the cost of publishing a complete version of the Bible in the Irish language.

Making the presentation at a function in the National Gallery in Dublin, the Institute's president, Dr. Eoin McKiernan, said the Bible was a treasured part of any national heritage.

He added: "One has the additional reason therefore, for mourning that Ireland has not had a Bible in the national language in recent centuries.

"The irony of Christian Ireland without an Irish Bible is almost unbelievable, especially when complete Bibles are available in such relatively unknown language as Bambara, Efik and Gilbertese. Truly the lack of an Irish language Bible has been a strain and contradiction of the nation's life."

Dr. McKiernan said that since 1966, the Institute had extended awards for literature in Ireland, and the first recipient had been Máirtín Ó Cadhain. He hoped history would be made again with this presentation.

Dr. Ó Fiaich announced that the editor of the Irish Bible would be an t-Ath. Pádraig Ó Fiannachta, Professor of Irish at Maynooth.

For 25 years, he said, a team at Maynooth had been working on the project and the efforts had the full support of the bishops.

The editor of the Bible, an t-Ath. Ó Fiannachta, said the work would be a complete version and would incorporate the translations done by his Maynooth team during the past 25 years.

Although a Protestant version of the Bible had been published in Irish, this new version would include all aspects acceptable to Catholics, Jews and Protestants.

An t-Ath. Ó Fiannachta said he estimated that it would cost \$100,000 to finish the work, and he hoped the Bible would be in the bookstalls in three years time, with an original print of 8,000 copies.

Population Study Revealing

The Republic of Ireland's population (i.e., excluding Northern Ireland) grew by nearly a quarter of a million in the six-year period 1971-77 according to a Labour Force Survey compiled by the Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Part of an EEC effort, the survey was based on detailed personal interviews with residents of about 40,000 households and 351 sample institutions. In all, the sample included 152,400 persons, or about one in twenty of the total population.

The population for 1977 was estimated at 3,180,000 persons. A high proportion — about one-third — of these are children under 15 years.

Occupational breakdown estimates suggest 288,000 in manufacturing, mining, and quarrying; 218,000 persons were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing; 181,000 in commerce, insurance, finance, and business services; 85,000 in building construction; 65,000 in transport, communication, and storage; and 61,000 in public administration and defense.

VISITORS TO IRELAND

More than 2,000,000 visitors arrived in Ireland in 1977, over 300,000 of them from the U.S. and Canada.



Ireland imports 200,000 gallons of goats' milk every year for cheese-making.

Centenary Observance

Older than the Gaelic League in Ireland, the Gaelic Society of New York celebrated its 100th anniversary on December 8, 1978.

Too few people are acquainted with the heroic achievements of this organization. Still teaching classes in conversational Irish, in singing and dancing, the Gaelic Society is one of the oldest Irish cultural organizations in continuous existence in the U.S.

Predict Tourism Benefits

New York, December 21st: The announcement that Ireland has joined the European Monetary System (EMS) is welcomed by the Irish Tourist Board, according to Donal McSullivan, the Board's Vice President for the U.S. and Canada.

EMS membership should include a number of economic benefits relating to tourism. Specifically, there should be greater currency stability and a further decrease in the already lessening inflation rate in Ireland. "This will make the Irish vacation even more competitive," McSullivan notes, "and tourists from the U.S. and Canada will receive greater value for their dollars.

"In the longer term", he adds, "a hoped-for reduction in interest rates, increased economic stability, and confidence in exchange rates, will all encourage a healthy climate for further investment and development in the tourist industry.

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Free with membership

DÚCAS explores the cultural heritage of Americans of Irish ancestry that, cherishing what is good in their birthright, they may learn to cultivate it for the benefit of generations unborn.

EditorOwen O'Neill

WEST KERRY DEVELOPMENT

CO. KERRY, IRELAND: The West Kerry Gaeltacht, known in Irish as "Corca Dhuibhne," stands on the southwestern shores of Ireland, the most westerly land point in Europe. It is often referred to as "the next parish to Boston."

As with other Gaeltacht areas, it is steeped in the rich heritage of Celtic Ireland with its antiquity and literary traditions still alive in the Irish language, the daily language of the people here.

In West Kerry there are extensive remains even today of some of the first structures ever built by man. The megalithic tombs and standing stones that may go back five thousand years, Ogham stones, ring forts and early Christian settlements — all are poignant reminders of an ancient Ireland only recently being re-discovered.

The West Kerry Gaeltacht is still a place of small, tight-knit communities. Blasket Island writers Peig Sayers, Tomás Ó Criomhthain and Muiris Ó Súilleabháin have left a unique record of the life-style and traditions of the area. Through the years the people of the area made their living on small agricultural holdings, or by fishing, or a mixture of both.

Emigration Drain

But the Great Famine in the middle of the 19th Century and the collapse of the fish market during the Great Depression of the 1930's resulted in mass emigration. With its shores facing America, it is little wonder that in those days of harsh living conditions so many thousands from West Kerry sailed to New York, Boston, Chicago and other parts of the U.S. With expectations of a better life abroad, huge numbers of people were forced to leave the area, and this tradition continued up to the 1960's.

It was against such a background that a group of idealists from West Kerry got together and decided to make a concerted effort to develop life at home with special emphasis on employment. For these people West Kerry could, with vision and leadership, become more developed — socially, culturally and economically. The new movement was called The West Kerry Development Co-operative or, in Irish, "Comhar-chumann Forbartha Chorca Dhuibhne."

Share Capital Raised

Initially 10,000 pounds in share capital was raised from subscribers in West Kerry who came together and elected a committee to control and develop the Co-operative. They also appointed a manager who reports to a monthly meeting, as well as the Annual General Meeting where audited accounts are presented.

With the initial funds, the Committee was able to obtain financial support from the Irish Government and banks. With this they started a development program.

Among the projects initially undertaken were the building of two community halls, land reclamation, summer courses in the Irish language, a glass-house nursery, vegetable farming, a demonstration farm, an agricultural garage and a publishing firm.

Land Reclamation

Among the more important projects is land reclamation. As West Kerry is primarily a farming community, and many of the farms were small and uneconomical, the Co-operative made a study of the land and realized that there was a vast acreage that could be improved through reclamation. There was

a special drainage problem created by an impervious layer, about 20 inches below the surface, through which water couldn't pass. Thousands of acres were affected by this problem and the West Kerry Co-operative was the first to discover that such land could be reclaimed by the use of a special deep plough.

A bulldozer and deep plough reclaimed over 6,000 acres, many of these on formerly non-viable holdings that have since become productive farms. More than 300 of the 1,500 farmers in West Kerry have benefited from the project with an average increase of farm income of 82%. Farmers are able to introduce new breeds of stock to their herds and make other improvements. Since 1968, the Co-operative has bought 250,000 pounds worth of excavators, bulldozers, tractors and ploughs and this machinery is constantly working on land development in West Kerry.

Cont. p. 8, col. 1



Deep ploughing with a swamp bulldozer and five ton plough. The Co-Op have reclaimed more than 6,000 acres of land in the last eight years.

WHEELING HER BARROW
THROUGH STREETS BROAD AND NAR-
ROW
CRYING 'COCKLES AND MUSSELS
ALIVE, ALIVE O'!

Although the Japanese have been practicing mariculture (fish farming) since before the time of Christ, Ireland, with 3500 miles of seafront is only beginning to take its possibilities seriously.

The Department of Fisheries recently convened a seminar on mussels, the first of its kind ever held in Europe. Held in Leenane, Co. Mayo, on the shores of Killary fjord, the seminar was attended by 150 fishermen, biologists, zoologists, researchers, and assorted experts — some from outside Ireland.

Mussels were the subject of the seminar — their artificial cultivation. The new technology was in full view in the bay where, from numerous floating rafts, countless ropes were suspended and clinging to these ropes were thousands of mussels being artificially grown.

Mussel seeds find shelter on these suspended ropes and, protected from natural enemies and nourished by the nutrients in the sea water, they produce a higher amount of shell fish protein than oysters.

Michael Crowley of the Fisheries Research Centre in Dublin noted that, even if the waters became contaminated, mussels can be purified. The first (and only) purification tank was built in Ireland in 1941. Limited to processing a maximum of 50 tons a week, it is inadequate for the potential market, he reported.

Other experts pointed out that significant expansion of the enterprise would require a large investment of capital. There was agreement that mussel farming offered Ireland an excellent economic opportunity.

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Because when you go there, you really feel you belong. Quickly you'll discover that Ireland's tradition for warmth and hospitality is all true.

And there's a magic in discovering Ireland. It has something to delight, fascinate and amuse everyone. Whether you're a visitor with a sense of adventure, or traveling out of a sense of curiosity or as a history buff.

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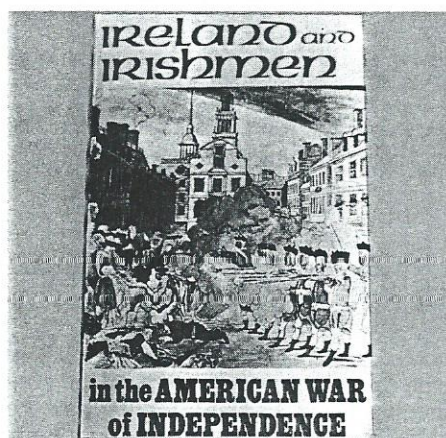
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Rare Dublin Meeting

An unusual aspect of the joint Dublin meeting of the Royal Society of London and the Royal Irish Academy in late November was that it was the first time in 500 years that the English organization had ever attended such a conference outside London.

About one quarter of the 60 participants were from Irish universities. The remainder came from all over the world. The subject was the black holes of space, particularly with reference to the relationship between geometry and physics.

The late President de Valera had been honored by the London society because of his contribution to science by the setting up of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

Canadians Honor Irish Church Architect

Limerick-born Joseph Connolly has been honored by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation for his contributions to Canadian architecture.

Recognized as one of the foremost church architects in 19th century Canada, Connolly was born in Ireland in 1840, settled in Toronto in the 1860's and died there in 1904.

In Ireland he took his professional training under J. J. McCarthy, Ireland's leading Catholic Church architect. Although he designed many other buildings in Ontario, Connolly is best known for the churches, especially the Catholic, he designed.

One of his earliest and finest works is the Church of Our Lady in Guelph, Ontario, in the style of thirteenth century French Gothic.

A plaque was erected in front of the church on September 10, 1978, by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, a government agency dedicated to promoting the appreciation and preservation of the province's historical and architectural heritage.



Irish-born architect's church recently chosen as outstanding example of 19th century Canadian architecture.

Glencree Spreads Peace, Harmony

"Man must be at peace with himself and with God to be at peace with his fellows. Christians have not only to accept each other, but to understand each other."

These words by Alan Meara of the Glencree Reconciliation Centre in Ireland may be considered the guiding theme of this extraordinary effort to bring together the various factions in Ireland to seek peace and justice.

Hub of Contradictions

Glencree Reconciliation Centre itself is a hub of contradictions. Magnificently set in the Wicklow Mountains just south of Dublin, it is a center where all, Irish or otherwise, are welcome to a neutral zone of goodwill and peace.

The buildings are the former British Army barracks built in the 18th Century to secure the nearby glens from the O'Dwyers and others who rebelled against British occupation. Nearby is a parish church where people gather to pray for peace.

And just across the road is a German Military Cemetery maintained by the West German Graves Registration Commission. Here one can read headstones of German soldiers, sailors and airmen who died in the two World Wars and whose remains were gathered from all parts of Ireland and the surrounding sea into one last resting place.

Work For Peace

In September, 1974, at the suggestion of the Working for Peace Group, the Irish Board of Works made the site available to a committee representative of several peace groups active at the time. One section of the complex of buildings was professionally restored almost immediately. Other sections are gradually being restored as volunteer workers and contributions become available.

My own introduction to the centre was in meeting Rev. James Joyce, S.J. Puzzled by his "Irish" accent, I inquired as to why I couldn't understand its origin. "Probably because I'm from Brooklyn," he replied laconically. Another contradiction!

Philosophy of Glencree

When I asked about the overall purpose of Glencree, Fr. Joyce gave me the program as outlined by the dynamic director Rev. Shaun Curran, S.J.:

To convince people in both parts of Ireland, and elsewhere, that violence is destructive of the very ends it seeks to achieve, whether ideological, industrial or social;

To show people the moral strength of non-violent action and what it can achieve;

To provide an opportunity for people to meet, talk and listen more easily and



Robert White, Irish-American tenor, with the President of Ireland, Dr. Patrick Hillery, and his wife at a reception in the Theatre Royal, Wexford, after a performance of Smetana's *The Two Widows*.

more honestly than is often normally possible;

To lend active support to non-violent movements trying to fight injustice and improve the quality of life in our society;

To provide a program of peace education and research of international quality and value.

To implement these aims, the Glencree Centre sponsors seminars and conferences, on non-violence, pluralism, integration through education, community development, Christian renewal, North-South dialogues, and other topics.

Seminars and Work Camps

At a general seminar we were able to share ideas and perceptions of non-violence in both the U.S. and Ireland. These dedicated students and their teachers lived a beautifully simple life-style and became enamored of the rugged beauty of this mountain retreat. Most were Americans, along with a few Canadians.

International work camps are run at Glencree from June to September, with weekend camps during the remainder of the year. Students come from all parts of Ireland, Europe, North America, and elsewhere to work, discuss and foster understanding among themselves, and share this with others when they return home.

There are also four-day residential courses for secondary school students which include simulation games, discussions, group activities and projects to develop an awareness of their own attitudes and values.

Rest Center and Training

Along with this, Glencree provides rest facilities for victims of violence in the North and South of Ireland, for battered wives, inner-city children, and others in need of peace and quiet.

Training opportunities are also provided for youth leaders and community development workers. The facilities are made available to other groups whose aims are broadly in sympathy with those of Glencree.

On an adjoining 32-acre farm, students and adults are taught the fundamentals of gardening so that they can bring their newly-acquired skills back to large cities and other places to grow their own food and add rustic beauty to their surroundings.

The gardens are somewhat reminiscent of the American "Victory Gardens" of the World War II period. Eventually, it is hoped that the gardeners will form co-ops and provide employment both for themselves and others, and a marketing scheme for their products.

Dedication of Staff

But who makes up the basic community of Glencree? Who are the seemingly tireless workers who make things happen in so many ways and places? In addition to Fr. Shaun Curran, the director, and the Organizing Secretary in the Dublin Office, there are seven full-time, long-term volunteers who live at the Centre and help to implement its program, along with a volunteer gardener who is a retired engineer, a volunteer farmer and his wife, and scores of voluntary helpers.

As a final contradiction, the Glencree Reconciliation Centre is dedicated to putting itself out of business. When peace and justice come to Ireland, there will be no longer a need for Glencree — but perhaps by then there will be other nations which will need the spirit, the help and the inspiration of this tiny but mighty centre in the Wicklow Mountains. —Kevin O'Neill Shanley, O. Carm.

▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

When were you in Ireland last? Write to us for savings on cars and tours — savings that don't skimp.

High Schoolers Find Ireland "Heaven"

Almost 300 high school students from nearly 30 states have found Ireland through the IRISH WAY, the IACI unique summer experience in Ireland.

The 1979 IRISH WAY continues last year's innovation of a week as an individual guest of a selected Irish family.

The other five weeks of the program are spent in a special program at Gormanston College which includes field trips to areas of scenic and cultural appeal.

The number of students who can be admitted to the IRISH WAY is limited. Information and applications available from: IRISH WAY, Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota, 55105.

A' Selling Books We Do Go!

Working closely with the I-A-C-I Institute, IRISH BOOKS AND MEDIA supplies all of the United States and parts of Canada with an ordinarily unavailable stock of over 50,000 books published by both small and large Irish presses. Included in this distribution service are universities (history, literature and language classes, primarily), high school libraries, community libraries, gift shops, the yearly IRISH FORTNIGHT, public functions such as the Garden State Fair (New Jersey), the Minnesota Ethnic Days Fair, book stores and, most important, individual readers with an interest in Ireland, and their friends, to whom they have spread the news by word-of-mouth.

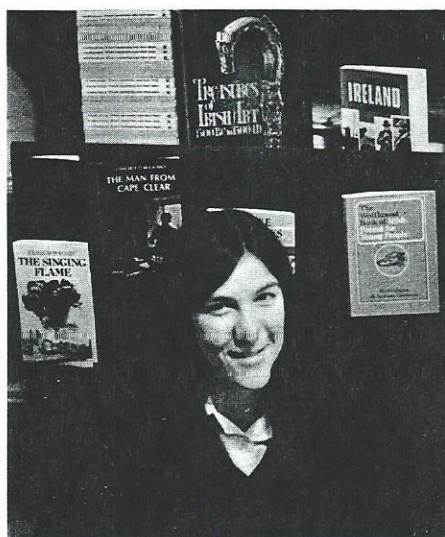
Huge Inventory

"Many of the books carried by IRISH BOOKS AND MEDIA are now out of print — a holdover from the days when our books were purchased faster than they could be advertised!" says Ethna McKiernan, Manager of IBM. "At present, our inventory includes nearly every current MERCIER PRESS publication, as well as many of their older books, and also the publications of Irish presses such as ANVIL, O'BRIEN, WOLFHOUD, BORD FÁILTE (The Irish Tourist Board), BLACKSTAFF PRESS, APPLETREE, the EDUCATIONAL COMPANY, Government publications, and others."

The "Media" part of IRISH BOOKS AND MEDIA has in the past included such offerings as a four print series of limited editions by the Irish-American artist Edmund Sullivan; an Irish News and Information Service, available on cassettes; postcards put out by the Irish Tourist Board; a small selection of Irish recordings; an Irish language series (*Buntús Cainte*) on cassette and in accompanying booklet form; a new poster series, and more. Currently, the Media section includes a 1,000 limited copy printing of Edmund Sullivan's new print "Sunday Morning," and a six print series of poster-size Irish photographs.

Treasures of Irish Art

Some of IBM's more popular books this year have included *Treasures of Irish Art*, a reproduction with 86 stunning color plates from the exhibit touring America, accompanied by an extensive narrative covering the history of Irish art over a 3500 year span; and also the *History of the Name Series*, books of brief



Ethna McKiernan, Manager

historical and legendary background of six of the more familiar Irish names in the United States and Ireland.

In addition to acting as an economic boost in the arm to both fledgling and established Irish presses, IRISH BOOKS AND MEDIA brings alive the whole culture of Ireland to Irish-Americans who have an interest in, but no other specialized knowledge of, their heritage. For others, including many first-generation Irish in the States, IBM presents a link in the connection which binds Ireland to America in so many ways.

Books in the Irish language (as well as many books about the Irish language), an extensive section of legend and folklore, books of music and books on the Irish musical tradition, literature, art, history — both past and present — biography, economics, architecture, law, political analyses, religion, genealogy, and Irish cookbooks are just some of the areas covered in IBM's titles.

Catalogs Available

Catalogs and flyers are published by IRISH BOOKS AND MEDIA six to eight times a year. These are sent regularly to members of the Irish American Cultural Institute, often with issues of *Dúchas*. The catalogs are, however, available to anyone with an interest in or love for Ireland. "When requesting catalogs or other information," says Ethna, "please do send a stamped, self-addressed envelope. It helps us serve you better — which we want to do!"

IACI ART AWARDS

The recent Irish American Cultural Institute art awards of \$10,000 demonstrate the cultural leadership of the IACI in Ireland.

The 1979 awards, totalling \$10,000, were allocated as follows: \$6,000 to Robert Ballagh and \$4,000 to a special fund to create a traveling American exhibition of Irish art. Named in honor of Daniel and Elaine Gainey, the donors, these annual awards have been a significant influence in Irish art circles.

Dr. Eoin McKiernan made the presentation in Dublin. His remarks follow.

"The sums which we have been privileged to distribute for the benefit of the arts in Ireland represent a responsibility entrusted to us by our membership and, in particular, by outstanding Irish-Americans like the man and woman after whom tonight's disbursement is being made, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Gainey.

"It must be obvious to all that more artists in the country are worthy of awards than the number who receive them. The deciding matter in all cases is naturally the criteria applied. On this basis, an artist who would easily rank in the top of any list might be denied top place on a list applying other criteria. The general public as well as our donors are entitled to an explanation of the basis for the selection of our awards.

"Our adjudicators are people of experience in the field of Irish art. They have urged that the following criteria be considered in making an award to a painter: 1) the achievement of the artist; 2) the needs of the artist; and 3) the likelihood that at this particular time creative output of this particular artist will be greatly stimulated.

"We have the utmost confidence in the unanimous selection of our adjudicators that, given these criteria, no painter is more worthy of the Daniel & Elaine Gainey award of the Irish American Cultural Institute than Robert Ballagh.

"Robert Ballagh's achievement in his profession is well respected in Ireland. What the general public may not give sufficient weight to is his generosity in serving other artists through his participation on award-making committees such as the Irish Living Art, Alice Hammerschlag Trust, and others. Were he to stop here, he would number many credits to his career but with this solid recognition this evening, we are confident that he will challenge himself to even greater achievements."

First Anti-Pollution Law

It seems that Ireland's first anti-pollution law was passed in 1466 when it was decreed that "no tanner, glover or other person should use 'limed ware or leather work' in the River Liffey 'on account of the destruction of the salmon.'"



The Alphabet Stone which is to be seen in the ruin of the 12th century church of Kilmaekedar in West Kerry. The Latin alphabet can be seen along the side of the stone and it is said it was used for teaching purposes. The stone may very well pre-date the Christian period. Very often the new religion christianised old practises — hence the cross.

At present the West Kerry Co-op has 35 full-time employees and another 100 in seasonal jobs. It has an annual turnover of funds in excess of 400,000 pounds, and the developments it has achieved have improved the income of the area by over 1,000,000 pounds a year.

Future plans call for new machinery for land development, expanding vegetable growing and the chilling plant, expansion of the greenhouse tomato-growing projects, expansion of tourism as an industry, an outdoor recreation center, two new community halls, a major cultural center with a museum and language center, and the excavation of all the key archaeological sites in West Kerry.

"The Co-op has the will and the ability to expand," said chairman Doncha Ó Conchúir. "What is urgently needed now is an injection of capital so that the plans outlined can be implemented."

Stocks for the West Kerry Co-operative are available with a minimum share holding at \$100. This investment attraction is not only to descendants of hardy Kerry people but also to all who would like to help a sound Irish development scheme.

Free brochures on the co-operative are available by writing: Celtic News Service, 29 N. Broadway, Joliet, IL. 60435.

—Kevin O'Neill Shanley, O. Carm.

Year of The Irish Woman

The 9th year of the annual IRISH FORTNIGHT goes festive by focusing on a fascinating female forum. The topic — "The Irish Woman" — offers a rich array of authorities from Ireland in a variety of fields — theatre, music, art, literature, archaeology, traditional crafts, etc.

May Cluskey, star of the Abbey Theatre, will do a two-hour show "Mothers." Nóirín Ní Riain, fresh from record cutting in Ireland, will also do a two-hour program in traditional music.

Sustained by local committees, the Irish American Cultural Institute presents these programs as a community benefit — free.

Dates of local appearances are given below together with the name of the local chairman who can supply further information.

ALBANY (NY)

Maureen Dumas (518) 472-3503

BOSTON (MA)

Philip C. Haughey (617) 491-8502

David Burke (617) 683-2751

BRIDGEPORT (CT)

Daniel Ryan (203) 743-9848

John Henry (203) 846-9339

HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA)

Al J. Hobbs (902) 435-1418

HOLYOKE (MA)

Philip Flanagan (413) 534-1337

LOWELL (MA)

Linda Frawley (617) 454-7811 ext. 225/219

David Burke (617) 683-2751

NEW JERSEY (NJ)

John P. Walsh (201) 997-3706

NEW YORK (NY)

Declan O'Sullivan (212) 687-2525

OMAHA (NE)

John Tarsney (402) 397-4000

PHILADELPHIA (PA)

Bernard Croke (215) 745-6000

PITTSBURGH (PA)

Paul G. Sullivan (412) 471-6833

ST. JOHN'S (NFLD)

Catherine Evans (709) 722-7523

ST. PAUL (MN)

Joseph Thibodeau (612) 647-5678

WASHINGTON, D.C.

James J. O'Connell (702) 273-3470

WORCESTER (MA)

Dr. Chen Yuan (617) 752-7700

John F. Buckley (617) 757-7721

Young Irish Scientists Win

For the third year in a row teen-age Irish scientists have carried off top international prizes in European Science competitions.

Fourteen countries competed in the final of the Tenth European Contest for young scientists. The top award went to a young Limerick student, Donald McDonnell, who had made a comprehensive monitoring study of the effect of pollution on the estuarine ecosystems of the Shannon near Limerick.

Of his achievement, the jury of scientists, meeting in Holland, wrote: "It should be considered a major achievement that a boy of 17 years, alone, has undertaken a task which conveniently should be done by a team of specialists, and nevertheless has reached such a valuable result."

In Ireland, the participation of students and their teachers is encouraged by Aer Lingus who sponsor this annual event. The Aer Lingus Young Scientists' Exhibition has greatly stimulated science in Ireland, especially in the area of secondary education.

SAY YES TO YOUR PEOPLE!

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 _____

ON THIS DAY IN IRISH HISTORY -AUGUST

1st

1906 - The Catholic hierarchy rule out mixed education at Trinity College, Dublin.

1915 - Funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, at which Patrick Pearse gives an oration.

1969 - A huge rally outside the GPO in Dublin protests events in Northern Ireland.

1980 - Eighteen people die in the Buttevant Rail Disaster.

3rd

1916 - Roger Casement hanged for treason.

5th

1969 - Severe sectarian rioting in Belfast.

7th

1957 - A war memorial in Limerick is blown up.

1986 - Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the DUP, is arrested for illegal assembly after a Loyalist mob takes over a village in County Monaghan.

8th

1980 - Ten people die in a hotel fire at Bundoran.

9th

1971 - Internment without trial is introduced in Northern Ireland.

11th

1927 - Fianna Fáil TDs join the Dáil for the first time.

1950 - At a meeting of the European Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg, Irish representatives vote against the European army proposed by Winston Churchill.

12th

1898 - James Connolly publishes the first copy of the Workers' Republic newsletter.

1946 - A plane carrying 23 French Girl Guides crashes in the Wicklow Mountains.

13th

1931 - Business resumes in the Four Courts following damage caused in the Civil War.

1969 - The Taoiseach Jack Lynch says on television that Ireland 'can no longer stand by' given the situation in Northern Ireland.

1995 - Gerry Adams tells a rally in Belfast that the IRA 'haven't gone away'.

14th

1903 - Wyndham Land Act passed, offering incentives to landlord to sell their estates.

15th

1838 - Government introduces relief work and a reduction in tithes for the poor.

1843 - Repeal meeting at Tara.

1969 - A night of violence and arson in Belfast. Sinn Féin calls for UN intervention and the boycott of British goods.

1998 - Real IRA bomb at Omagh kills 29 people.

16th

1879 - Land League of Mayo founded at Castlebar.

1969 - British soldiers are deployed in Belfast.

1982 - The Attorney General Patrick Connolly resigns after a wanted killer is found at his house.

17th

1922 - Dublin Castle is formally handed over to the IRA by the British.

1969 - Northern Ireland protesters clash with the Garda Síochána in Dublin.

18th

1911 - The British House of Lords loses its veto power beyond two years, making Home Rule possible.

19th

1989 - 10,000 people march in Dublin calling for Britain's withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

20th

1888 - Christian Brothers College founded in Cork.

21st

1962 - Former US President Eisenhower arrives in Belfast.

1970 - The Social Democratic and Labour Party is founded in Northern Ireland.

22nd

1922 - Michael Collins is killed in an ambush at Béal na Bláth.

23rd

1921 - Stormont Castle agreed as the Parliament building for Northern Ireland.

27th

1928 - Ireland becomes a signatory of the Kellogg Peace Pact.

1969 - The B-Specials begin to hand over their guns. British Home Secretary James Callaghan visits Belfast.

1979 - The IRA kill Lord Mountbatten, his grandson and the grandson's friend; on the same day, an IRA ambush at Warrenpoint kills 18 British soldiers.

28th

1835 - St. Vincent's Ecclesiastical Seminary opened at Castleknock.

1930 - Rembrandt painting found in an Irish cottage is authenticated.

31st

1994 - IRA announces a ceasefire.

Irish History Trivia

In what year was the Easter Rising?	1916
In what month was it?	April
Who wrote '50 things you didn't know about 1916'?	Mick O'Farrell
Who created the Death of Cuchulainn sculpture?	Oliver Sheppard
Who travelled on 'coffin ships'?	Emigrants
Where did Michael Collins fight during the Rising?	The General Post Office
What was the IRB?	Irish Republican Brotherhood
Was Catholic emancipation seen in the former or latter half of the 19th century?	Former
Who became leader of the Home Rule Party after Isaac Butt in 1879?	Charles Stewart Parnell
Who was the leader of Cumann na mBan (the League of Women)?	Constance Markievicz
In 1691, at the siege of Limerick who led the Irish forces?	Patrick Sarsfield
Which Cumann na Gael Cabinet Minister was assassinated on July 1927?	Kevin O'Higgins
When was Douglas Hyde elected as Ireland's first President?	1938
The freedom of Cork City in November 1998 for his role in the Irish Peace Process was awarded to whom?	George Mitchell
Was Gaelic or English the main language in Ireland in the 19th Century?	English
The English Pale surrounded which city?	Dublin
The Irish Brigade fought for Franco in which war?	Spanish Civil War
In which Italian City did Daniel O'Connell die?	Genoa
Where would you find the historical site of Newgrange?	County Meath
The statues of Fidelity, Mercury and Hibernian top which building in Dublin?	The GPO, O'Connell Street
Michael Collins was killed in an ambush between Bandon and where?	Macroom
Which British PM (initials W.E.) supported Home Rule?	Gladstone
Where is he buried?	Prospect Cemetary
What marks the spot where he died?	A Stone cross