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CELEBRATING DIVERSITY - ENDING DIVISION

THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND

**Report of the
Derry People's Assembly,
6th December 2022**



Sinn Féin

www.sinnfein.ie/futureofireland

INTRODUCTION

“Everyone should have their say and no one should be left behind.” These were the words of Sinn Féin National Chairperson Declan Kearney who opened the second Sinn Féin public event in its ongoing Commission on the Future of Ireland.

The Commission was established in November 2021. Its remit is to undertake a grassroots consultation with the people of Ireland and internationally on the future of Ireland.

This process is being conducted in a number of ways; through the hosting of public People’s Assemblies across the country and internationally; through the collection and collation of written submissions; through hosting sectoral meetings and through private engagements.

A report will be compiled and published when the process concludes.

The public meeting in Derry was held in the City Hotel on 6 December 2022. Over a hundred people packed into the venue.

The structure of the discussion differed from the Belfast session in that it took the form of a panel discussion.

The theme of the event was ‘Ending Division, Celebrating Diversity’. It was chaired by former teacher and school principal Joe Martin who is also Chair of Colmcille Press.

The panellists were: former Sinn Féin MLA Maeve McLaughlin who is Project Manager of the Bloody Sunday Trust and a community activist; former minister of First Derry Presbyterian Church David Latimer; writer and former editor of The Impartial Reporter Denzil McDaniel, and Catherine Pollock an Irish language activist and rights campaigner. There were also contributions from the floor of the meeting.

A video of the Derry event is available on YouTube:

<https://youtu.be/KYm5iMyyUKY>



MAKE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMISSION

The website for the Commission on the Future of Ireland is online.

We welcome contributions from the public on the kind of Ireland you would like to live in and what changes you would like to see in the future.

Have you thought about how this can be done?

The Commission on the Future of Ireland, in addition to our public People's Assemblies, is seeking written contributions from across Ireland and beyond.

Thus far the Commission has received over 130 contributions.

Why not write to us. Share your ideas and suggestions on the new Ireland.

Just go to the Sinn Féin website where you will find the page dedicated to the Commission **www.sinnfein.ie**

Or go directly to **www.sinnfein.ie/futureofireland**

All of the details are there.

Declan Kearney MLA is Chairperson of the Commission.

Senator Lynn Boylan is Deputy Chairperson of the Commission



THE KEY THEMES OF THE DERRY DISCUSSIONS WERE:

- ➡ Safeguarding rights and protecting Protestant Unionist Loyalist traditions in a new Ireland
- ➡ The changing political attitudes and perspectives on a new Ireland
- ➡ Celebrating diversity and ending divisions
- ➡ The role of a Citizens' Assembly in the debate on a new Ireland



CELEBRATING DIVERSITY - ENDING DIVISION

THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND

CITY HOTEL, DERRY
TUESDAY 6TH DECEMBER
7PM



INDEPENDENT CHAIRPERSON:

JOE MARTIN | Former school principal who is involved in a range of community activities and is chair of Colmcille Press

PANEL OF SPEAKERS:

MAEVE McLAUGHLIN | Project Manager with the Bloody Sunday Trust and the Derry Model Conflict Transformation & Peace building Project

DENZIL McDANIEL | Author, columnist and former editor of The Impartial Reporter

CATHERINE POLLOCK | Irish language activist and campaigner on rights-based issues

DAVID LATIMER | Author & former minister of First Derry Presbyterian church. He also a former member of the British Army.

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"CHANGE IS THE ONLY CONSTANT IN LIFE"



Keynote address from Declan Kearney

In his keynote address, Declan Kearney MLA emphasised the importance of grassroots discussion to expand and deepen popular discussion about democratic participation. He referred to the resolution of issues in relation to the parades issue as an example of dialogue and reflected on the courage, compromise and respect for diversity and differences necessary to achieve this.

Declan Kearney described Derry's Peace Bridge across the river Foyle as a symbol for reconciliation and peace building. It is, he said, representative of Derry's positive role in conflict transformation. He pointed to the former Ebrington British Army base, Cultúrlann Uí Chanáin, and the Ulster Scots centre as examples of participation and diversity among the community of Derry.

Reflecting on the significant changes in Derry and the North more generally, he stated that the status quo North and South is now gone and quoted Greek philosopher, Heraclitus - "Change is the only constant in life." The Sinn Féin National Chairperson reflected on the growing debate on Irish unity and referenced that it is happening alongside various independence movements in Scotland, and Wales.

In his view, the "United Kingdom has never been more disunited." Speaking directly to the unionist community, Declan Kearney stated unionists had the "potential of being first-class citizens in a new Ireland, instead of being second-class citizens in Britain." He identified key priorities for consideration in planning for a successful new Ireland – health, pensions, jobs, and access to the EU market.

He spoke of his view of "diversity as our strength" and discussed frameworks for promoting inclusion and the protection of rights in a new Ireland. He said:

"The new Ireland cannot be the old Ireland. We deserve a democratic and

pragmatic discussion, which deals with constitutional change in the context of quality of life issues. A discourse which moves beyond the chaos and dysfunction created by Brexit. We should discuss the questions being asked by those who remain to be persuaded about Irish reunification.

- ☞ Can we protect public services, guarantee pensions, and create decent jobs and pay?
- ☞ Can we create an Irish national health service, and design an education system which becomes a world leader in delivery of qualifications and skills?
- ☞ Can we educate our children together and not apart?
- ☞ Can we agree new constitutional democratic structures, which will accommodate all identities and traditions?
- ☞ Can we eradicate sectarianism, racism and end segregation?

"Yes we can, and we must."



OPENING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTIONS FROM PANEL



Chairperson Joe Martin, former teacher and principal who has worked with people across the cultural divide in the Foyle area stated that “our biggest natural resource is our people, particularly our young people” and that “unity is not about uniformity, it embraces diversity.”

He told the audience of a time when he saw graffiti on the Shankill – “We will not exchange the blue skies of freedom for an Irish Republic” and likewise graffiti on Falls Road “Is there a life before death”. He expressed the view that we need to work out both freedom and life, how we can all live together and have a future together in a Shared Ireland.

He recalled being inspired by the work conducted in Derry, 20 years ago, regarding the parades. The late Donncha Mac Niallais was instrumental in those talks. Donncha said the secret to the resolution was people willing to listen to each other. That was a world-class peace event and drove the

Good Friday Agreement. Overall, we need to demonstrate that we are willing to listen to where others are at and ask them to come together to where we all want to go.



Maeve McLaughlin, Project Manager of the Bloody Sunday Trust, former Sinn Féin MLA and community activist

Maeve McLaughlin stated that her motivation is to “ensure we design rights in the broadest possible terms in a new Ireland – gender, British/Irish, socio economic” and that the Ireland she wants to live in “cherishes all the children of the nation equally.”

She believes in the ‘Derry Model’ – Derry people have led the way – Derry people have principles, leadership, are able to take risks, and able to get things done. She points to the Bloody Sunday apology and parading resolutions as specific examples of this.

She remarked that senior loyalists have told her that people who are not discussing a new Ireland have their “heads buried in the sand.”

She encouraged engagement with the Protestant Unionist Loyalist (PUL) community, to have conversations and think about a way through. She stated her belief that a new Ireland is “not about doing what was done to one section of society, to another – there is nothing to fear.”



Rev David Latimer, former Presbyterian Minister and hospital chaplain in Afghanistan

Rev David Latimer opened his remarks in Gaeilge, advising he is “lontach sásta le bheith ag caint le chéile – happy to be speaking together.” This was received by loud applause from the audience. David identifies as British and as a unionist.

He outlined his “remarkable friendship” with Martin McGuinness. “If I have one regret, it’s that I didn’t reach out to Martin McGuinness sooner.”

He believes that Unionists are currently having smaller, quieter, water cooler type discussions on a potential new Ireland but he believes it is important to increase engagement.



Denzil McDaniel, writer, columnist and former editor of Fermanagh based *The Impartial Reporter*

Denzil McDaniel began his contribution by saying: "I very much identify as a Protestant/Irish." He grew up in Enniskillen in a working-class housing estate that was mixed. "Enniskillen is a good town for mixed relationships."

He came from a very Evangelical-Baptist background. There was never any talk he said as he grew up in the 1950s and '60s of a United Ireland. That's a massive change. Fermanagh then was dominated by big house unionism. The Ulster Unionist MP in the 1950s and early '60s was Robert Grosvenor, the Duke of Westminster who was reputed to be the richest man in Britain. "So you can imagine that what he did for working-class unionists was virtually nothing."

Denzil McDaniel believes that change has been massive over the years. "There is a lot of talk about a new Ireland – I think we are already in a new Ireland."

He referenced demographic changes and the shift in the approach of young people "who don't want the things of the past." They are concerned about climate change and issues like LGBTQ+ rights and he referenced the new communities.

He said: "I think we need a big conversation about how we grab the change and move on. There isn't enough conversation from Protestant and Unionists. I would worry for them because change is already happening. More change is happening and they need to be in that conversation and saying what part of the new Ireland they want to be part of."



Catherine Pollock, Irish language activist and campaigner on rights based issues

Catherine Pollock comes from a traditionally Protestant home with unionist parents. She identified as British initially but has also embraced her roots as Irish, with a strong connection to the Irish language.

Catherine connected with her Irishness after studying politics in England at the time of the Iraq war. Her experience made her question her Britishness and led her to becoming left-wing in her political outlook.

She states she is kindred spirits with Alliance for Choice, a group who advocate for a woman's right to choose.

She was impressed with bilingualism in schools and remarks that learning Irish in Cultúrlann Uí Chanáin was her gateway to her Irish identity. She told the audience: "Britishness is not about symbols or flags; it's about familiarity between customs and people."

She wants her children to have the opportunities she didn't have in learning Irish.

Commenting on socio economic issues, she told how two of her neighbours recently died. She attributes, in some part, their deaths to an inadequate mental health system and a poor justice system and states: "Your worth is what you contribute, rather than what you have."

She feels a shared island is such a unique opportunity. It will be a challenge and states the importance of getting the process right and listening to the alternative Protestant voice as the "Protestants in the curious middle ground may be decision makers".



DISCUSSION – QUESTIONS POSED BY THE CHAIR TO THE PANELLISTS AND AUDIENCE

Safeguarding rights and protecting PUL traditions in a new Ireland

Q1 How can rights be safeguarded in a new Ireland?

Answered by Maeve McLaughlin

Maeve responded by stating that the safeguarding of rights must be based on their definition in the broadest sense, and be inclusive across communities ie the traveller community, LGBTQ+, reproductive rights.

By defining rights, we improve mechanisms to enforce rights and protect against all forms of discrimination.

Maeve put an emphasis on ensuring 'proper redress' for those who find their rights denied, and creating mechanisms for those people to effectively challenge inequalities.

Maeve stated that in a new Ireland: "Those who are British can be British, those who are Irish can be Irish - it is about equality, nothing more, nothing less."

Maeve also remarked that the equality message is refusing to be heard in some quarters of unionism.

Q2 Traditions of Protestant, Unionist, Loyalist and how they will be seen in a new Ireland?

Answered by David Latimer

David stated that there are many key traditional issues within PUL communities, which also hold an importance alongside conversations about health, education etc. He reflects on emotional moments for the PUL community, such as 'Last Saturday' which marks the end of the marching season and 'Derry day' – the annual August demonstration to mark the lifting of the siege of Derry in 1689.

He commented that there are legitimate fears of losing identity in a larger population and landmass.

"Economies are important, but so is identity – however these issues can only be brought to the table by the PUL community themselves," advises David, emphasising the need for broader engagement from PUL community.

He quotes Abraham Lincoln – "A house divided will not stand" and states that "consensus needs to be contributed by way of dialogue".

Denzil also answered Q2

He remarked that he does not fully get the Orange Order and their role in society. He is unclear on their aims at times.

He also acknowledged contributions made to himself by senior Orangemen in Donegal who feel betrayed or left behind by Ulster Unionists following partition.

He commented that the Orange Order very much survives in Rosstown, in County Donegal.

Contributions from the audience on Questions 1 and 2

The first contribution comes from a woman representing the Strabane Ethnic Community Association.

She identified as a person from a mixed background and said at times she felt embarrassed to talk of her Indian heritage. However, she enjoys that diversity is now being celebrated. She raised the subject of the race relations strategy and how it should have a role in a new Ireland. She stressed that the debate on a new Ireland is not just about two identities, but multiple identities, and that the discussion needs to be broadened outside of green and orange sectors. The contributor also remarked that the Race Relations Act is now 20 years old and is not properly enforced in the Six Counties. This is something she felt must be rectified in a new Ireland.

At this point, Catherine Pollock remarked that "the island is for everyone to flourish, people and planet should be put first. Everyone should matter, regardless of wealth."

The second contributor identified as a member of the PUL community, who now supports a new Ireland as a left wing, democratic socialist. He reflected on taxation and his belief that middle-class voters, typically those who align with Alliance, should be taxed more in a new Ireland – he

emphasises the need for a more socialist Ireland.

He also believes there should be more common ground between nationalism and the middle ground on issues such as symbols, legacy and remembrance. He suggested a new symbol, akin to the poppy, to remember victims of British state violence.

He added “part of building a nation is common ground in how we see the past.”

Changing political outlook and the role of a Citizens’ Assembly in debate

Q3 - Have you ever changed political outlook? Answered by David Latimer

He said that living in a divided society has enriched his journey of understanding and his role within the clergy allows for dialogue between faiths. He recalls Martin McGuinness advising him “I have no intention of making David Latimer a republican”, and reflects on the diversity between himself and Martin.

David advised that there are a small cohort of nationalists and Catholics whose vote may not be guaranteed, in voting for a new Ireland and gives examples of some discussions he has had with some members of the community, which reflect this.

Q4 Is there a place for a Citizens’ Assembly in the discussion?

The first response to the question came from a member of the audience who works for a disability charity in Derry.

He felt that a new Ireland is a massive opportunity. There is now a blank page for everyone to rebuild. He also reflected on the impact the conflict had on people with disabilities. He believes the Good Friday Agreement has allowed people with disabilities greater freedom of movement. He also believes the new Ireland should be “an Ireland of equals” and emphasises the importance of people without a voice in society finally having their say.

Organisations like ‘Destined’ in Derry have helped those within this

community in many ways and the speaker believes that those with disabilities are now in an important position to articulate their needs in the context of constitutional change.

The speaker also remarked on how some services for people with disabilities are available and provided in a certain way on one side of the border, and not on the other – there could be a more strategic, joined-up approach. The speaker looks forward to the citizens' assembly providing a voice for the pan-disabled community.

Catherine Pollock added that an input from all sections of society is important in the discussion on constitutional change. She believes there is work to be done on 'untangling identity' in the context of service provision.

Contributions from the audience on questions 3 and 4

A member of the audience added that he had learned so much from the discussion. He stated the discussion is "not about us and them, but a 'we' thing". He believes moving forward together is the only way and we cannot return to the divisive, civil war politics that occurred in Ireland after partition. He also believes we cannot be ready for a new Ireland without input from all of the people on the island. "You don't have to sell your soul" to be part of the discussion.

The next contributor from the floor identified himself as a teacher from Strabane. He felt young people have a key role in building a new education system that celebrates diversity. From his own experience growing up in Catholic education, he felt there is a vital need for greater integration and outreach in schools particularly among our young people.

Next contribution was from a Bogside man, living in England, who invested in Derry during Covid. He feels the Northwest has been treated shockingly by Stormont and Westminster. He believes Small and Medium Businesses (SMEs) have paid more tax than larger corporations in recent years and proposes the Northwest be a tax-free zone for SMEs. He urged the need to work towards a better environment. However, he felt that the current infrastructure is an obstacle. Consequently, he also felt that a new Ireland will require a massive infrastructure overhaul and Derry having its own independent university.

A woman in the audience from Derry, then remarked that previous citizens' assemblies in Dublin have played key roles in constitutional changes. She

asks the question, “how can assurances be given for fair representation of PUL community on the proposed citizens’ assembly?”

Ciara Ferguson MLA emphasised the importance in training local people in researching skills to properly engage with society to determine wants and needs. She felt that there is also a need to reach out to Section 75 focus groups. She believes existing models for researching and engagement can be used collectively to bring about ownership for communities in the process.

Another member of the audience then asked how the panel see education – is integrated education a part of it all?

Rev David Latimer responded and stated that the future is to be “inherited by our young people”. Adults shouldn’t decide the future; it should be young people around our table also – “young people should be leading the way”. Referencing dialogue again, Latimer stated “republicans are running away with it and unionists are running from it.”

CLOSING REMARKS FROM PANELLISTS

Denzil McDaniel reflected that the most important items discussed are health, business and education. He referenced republicans he has spoken to and stated that a new Ireland is “not about belting two states together.”

He questioned why Sligo and Leitrim hospitals cannot support Enniskillen hospital as part of furthering all Ireland cohesion. Denzil also remarked on the success of previous Citizens’ Assemblies, citing marriage equality and repeal the 8th. He said that he is very much in favour of a Citizens’ Assembly.

He also drew a comparison between dialogue and football, using the metaphor to indicate that unlike football, there are more than two sides, and this third side (the middle ground) will be influential.

Catherine Pollock advised that issue-based conversations are the way to go in order to reach a consensus. She also made the point that engagement does not equal endorsement. Catherine also talked about accessibility for people engaging in the discussion. She cited factors such as living in a post conflict society, the cost of living, mental health etc. – these can all make it difficult for people to fully engage in discussions around constitutional change.

Another audience member made a short contribution advising that “we can’t bring adults together until we bring children together” in reference to integrated education.

A final contribution on this section came from a representative from the Women’s Centre. She advised that the majority of service users are Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) children. She also raised the issue of minorities having difficulties in accessing civic society – doctors and schools are all difficult to engage with for many ethnic minorities whose first language is not English. The contributor closed by stressing the need to engage ethnic minorities in conversations around constitutional change.

Change of perspective on a new Ireland - final question posed to panel and audience

Q5 Has your perspective changed on a New Ireland? Maeve McLaughlin responds.

Maeve McLaughlin felt that her perspective is still the same, however she notes it has been challenged and developed. She said: “Whilst you have rights, you have responsibilities” – a lesson taught to Maeve by the late Donncha Mac Niallais.

She acknowledged the contested narrative. However, she felt it was not acknowledged for her and others growing up in the Bogside. She remarked that the conflict is often trivialised as tribal. She believes acceptance of a contested narrative is vital. For example, she has listened to British soldiers explaining how their outlooks have changed after coming to the Six Counties – many of them realising it was not what they had signed up for.

Maeve believes leadership changes perspectives within communities. She believes the PUL community has been failed by lack of leadership and notes a control of women within some communities.

She also remarked that Ireland’s model of conflict transformation is internationally accepted and respected.

A final remark from an audience member. He acknowledged a changing demographic and made the point that there are a cohort of people who are “loyal to something that isn’t loyal to them.”

He said he would rather be part of a new nation that guaranteed rights

for all, and described the Good Friday Agreement as a mechanism for the protection of rights.



CONCLUSION

Joe Martin thanked the panellists and the audience for their attendance and attention.

It was an excellent meeting with informative and insightful comments from all of the contributors.

It is clear from the contributions by both panellists and audience members that there is an open door for those who want to discuss the future of Ireland.

The Derry event underlined the widespread desire for change and the desire of many for a new, shared future for the people of our island.

Sinn Féin in Derry plans to continue with this process of engagement and the Commission is urging anyone with an opinion on the future of Ireland to make a contribution.

The next public meeting will be in the Balor Arts Centre in Ballybofey in County Donegal on 13th February 2023.

Remember the Commission on the Future of Ireland is seeking written contributions to this conversation.

Just go to the Sinn Féin website where you will find the page dedicated to the Commission **www.sinnfein.ie**

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CELEBRATING DIVERSITY - ENDING DIVISION

THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND - DERRY, 6TH DECEMBER 2022





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DEIRADH A CHUR LEIS AN DEIGHILT, ÉAGSÚLACHT A CHEILIURADH
AN COMISIÚN UM THODCHAI NA HEIREANN - DHOIRE, 6Ú NOLLAIG 2022





Ghabh Joe Martin buíochas leis an phainéal agus leis an lucht feachana as ucht a dlinreamh agus a n-áird. Cruinníu den scoth a bhí ann le tuairimí eolasacha agus léargasacha ó na rannpháirtithe ar fad. Is léir ó thuairimí na bpainéalaithe agus an lucht éisteachta go bhfuil doras oscailte ann dóibh síúd atá ag iarraidh todhchaí na hÉireann a phlé. Leag an ócaid a nDoire béim ar an dúil fhorleathan i leith an athraithe agus ar an dúil atá ag leor do thodhchaí nua comhroinnte do mhuintir ár n-oileán. Tá sé beartaithe ag Sinn Féin i nDoire leaúint leis an phróiseas rannpháirtíochta seo agus tá an Coimisiún ag tathant ar aon duine a bhfuil tuairim acu faoi thodhchaí na hÉireann ranníocaíocht a dhéanamh. Beidh an chéad chrúinniú poiblí eile in Amharclann an Balor, Bealach Féich i gContae Dhún na nGall ar 13 Feabhra 2023. Cuimhnigh go bhfuil an Coimisiún um Thodhchaí na hÉireann ag lorg ranníocaíochtaí scríofa don chomhrá seo. Téigh go dtí suíomh idirlín Shinn Féin áit a bhfaighidh tú an leathanaigh atá tiomnaithe don Chóimisiún www.sinnfein.ie Nó téigh díreach chuig www.sinnfein.ie/futureofireland Tá na sonraí go léir ann. Abair leat.

CONCLUID





Mar shampla, d'éist sí le saighdiúirí Briotanacha ag míniú an dóigh ar athrú do a ndearcadh i ndiaidh dóibh teacht go dtí na Sé Chontae – thuig go leor acu nár bh é seo an méid ar shíniú sáid suas dó.

Creideann Maeve go n-athraíonn an cheannaireacht dearchaí laistigh de phobail. Creideann sí gur theip ar phobal PUL mar gheall ar easpa ceannaireachta agus tugann sí faoi deara go bhfuil smacht ag mna i roinnt pobail.

Dúirt sí freisin go nglactar go hidirnáisiúnta le múnla na hÉireann um athrú coibhleaachta agus go bhfuil meas uirthi, mar Éirinn.

Tháinig tuairim dheiridh ó bhall den lucht feachana. D'admhaigh sé aithriú déimeagrafach agus rinne sé an pointe go bhfuil cohórt daoine ann atá “dlí do rud éigin nach bhfuil dlí doibh.”

Dúirt sé gur bh thearr leis a bheith mar chuid de náisiún nua a ráthódh cearta do chách, agus chuir sé síos ar Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta mar mheicníocht chun cearta a chosaint.





D'admhaigh gur scéal é seo nach bhfuil comhaontú ann faoi. Mhothaigh sí, áfach, nár tugadh aitheantas di féin agus do dhaoine eile ag fás aníos ar Thabhairt an Bhogaidh. Dúirt sí gur minic a dhéantar a bheag den choimhlint mar choimhlint threibheach amháin. Creideann sí go bhfuil sé rithbhachtach go nglactaí le scéal nach bhfuil comhaontú ann faoi.

Mac Niallais nach maireann do Maeve.

“Cé go bhfuil cearta agat, tá freagrachtaí ort” – ceacht a mhúin Donncha tugann sí faoi deara go bhfuil dúshlan agus forbairt déanta air. Dúirt sí: Mhothaigh Maeve go bhfuil a peirspictíocht go fóill mar a chéile, ach

Freagríonn Maeve McLaughlin.

C5 Ar athraigh do dhearcadh ar Éirinn Nua?

Athru peirspictíochta ar Éirinn nua - an cheist dheireanach curtha ar an phainéal agus ar an lucht féachana

Thug ionadaí ó Ionad na mBan tuairim ag an chuid dheireanach den mhír seo. Dúirt sí gur leanaí Dubha, Aiseacha agus Míonlaigh Éitmeacha (BAME) formhór na n-úsáideoirí seirbhíse. D'ardaigh sí fosta ceist na míonlach a bhfuil deacrachtaí acu rochtain a fháil ar an tsochair chathartha – tá sé deacair do dhochtúirí agus do scoileanna dul i ngleic le go leor míonlach éitmeach nach é an Béarla a gcéad teanga. Mar fhocal scoir, chuir an rannpháirtí beim ar an ghdá atá le míonlaigh éitmeacha a bheith páirteach i gcomhráite maidir le hathrú bunreachtúil.

Thug ball eile den lucht féachana le fíos “nach féidir linn daoine fosta a thabhairt le chéile go dtí go dtabhartaídh muid leanaí le chéile” maidir le hoideachas imeachta.

Thug Catherine Pollock le fíos gurb iad comhráite saincheiste an bealach le dul chun teacht ar chomhdharcadh. Dúirt sí freisin nach ionann rannpháirtíocht agus formhúinú. Labhair Catherine freisin faoi inrochtaineacht do dhaoine a bhí páirteach sa phlé. Luaigh sí tosca ar nós cónaí i sochraí iarchoimhlinne, costas maireachtála, meabhairsháinte srl. – is féidir gur mar gheall air seo a bhíonn sé doiligh ar dhaoine páirt a ghlacadh i bple faoi athrú bunreachtúil.

Thug ball eile den lucht féachana le fíos “nach féidir linn daoine fosta a thabhairt le chéile go dtí go dtabhartaídh muid leanaí le chéile” maidir le hoideachas imeachta.

mór an tionchar a bheidh aige.

agus an pheil agus go mbeidh an tríú taobh seo (an talamh lár) ann agus gur mheafar lena chur in iúl go bhfuil níos mó ná dhá thabhairt ann, murab ionann Tharraing sé freisin comparáid idir idirphlé agus peil, ag baint úsáide as an





Léirigh Denzil McDaniél gurb iad na nithe is tábhachtaí a pléadh ná sláinte, gnó agus oideachas. Rinne sé tagairt do phoblachtánach ar labhair sé leo agus dúirt sé “nach mbaineann Éire nua le dhá stát a cheangal le chéile.”

Cheistigh Denzil cén fáth nach féidir le hospidéal Shligigh agus Liatroma tacú le hospidéal Inis Ceithleann mar chuid de chomhtháthú na hÉireann uile a chur chun cinn. Luaigh Denzil freisin an rath a bhí ar Thionól na Saoránach roimhe seo, ag lua an chomhionannais phósta agus ag aísghairm an Bú. Dúirt sé go bhfuil sé go mór i bhfabhar Tionól Saoránach.

FOCAIL SCOIR ÒN PHAINEÁL

gontachtaíthe ag éalú uaidh.”

arís, dúirt Latimer “tá poblachtánach ag imeacht chun tosaigh leis agus – “ba chóir go mbeadh daoine óga chun tosaigh”. Ag tagairt don idirphlé faoin todhchaí, ba cheart go mbeadh daoine óga timpeall ar mbord freisin ag an mhuintir óg”. Níor cheart do dhaoine fása cinnadh a dhéanamh

D’fhreagair David Latimer agus dúirt go mbeidh an todhchaí “le hoidhreacht painéal oideachas – an bhfuil oideachas imeascha ina chuid de gach rud?

D’fhiafraigh ball eile den lucht éisteachta ansin cén dóigh a bhfeiceann an uinéireacht a thabhairt do phobail sa phróiseas.

féidir samhlaíochta reatha taighde agus rannpháirtíochta a úsáid le chéile chun gá freisin le teagmháil a dhéanamh le focasghrúpaí Alt 75. Creideann sí gur an tsocai chun mianta agus riachtanais a chinneadh. Bhraith sí go bhfuil dhaoine áitiúla scileanna taighde a dhéanamh chun dul i ngleic go cuí leis

Chuir Ciara Ferguson CTR béim ar a thábhachtaí atá sé ollíuint a chur ar beartaithe?”

d’ionadaíocht chothrom an phobail PUL ar an chomhthionól saoránach atá Cuireann sí an cheist, “cad é mar is féidir ráthaitheacht a thabhairt tionóil saoránach i mBaile Átha Cliath roimhe seo in athruithe bunreachtúla.

Dúirt bean sa lucht feachana as Doire a dúirt go raibh ról lárnach ag mbeadh ollscoil neamhspleach da chuid féin ag Doire.

freisin go mbeadh ollchóiríú bonneagair ag teastail ó Éirinn nua agus go áfach, gur constaic é an bonneagair reatha. Mar thoradh air sin, bhraith sé an gá atá le bheith ag obair i dtreo timpeallachta níos fearr. Bhraith sé, spreag go mbeidh an tathrúaisceart ina limistéar saor ó cháin do FBManana. Spreag





Dúirt ball den lucht féachana go raibh an oiread sin foghlamtha aige ón phlé. Dúirt sé gur “ní fuinn fein agus futhu fein é an plé, ach gach duine againn le chéile”. Creideann sé gurb é bogadh ar aghaidh le chéile an t-aon bhealach amháin agus nach féidir linn filliú ar an pholaitiocht dheighiltiúil. Creideann sé freisin nach féidir linn a bheith réidh d’Éirinn nua gan ionchur ó mhuintir uile an oileáin. “Ní gá dúit d’anam a dhíol” le bheith mar chuid den phlé. D’aithin an chéad rannpháirtí eile ón urlár é fein mar mhuinteoir ón tsraith Bán. Mhothaigh sé go bhfuil ról lárnach ag daoine óga maidir le córas nua oideachais a thógáil a cheiliúran an éagsúlachta. Óna thaithí fein ag fás aníos san oideachas Caitliceach, bhraith sé go bhfuil géarghád le comhtháthú agus for-rochtain níos fearr i scoileanna go háirithe i measc ár ndaoine óga. Tháinig an chéad tuairim eile ó fhear ó Thaobh an Bhogaidh a bhí ina chónaí i Sasana, a d’inflheistigh i nDoire le linn Covid. Mhothaíonn sé gur chaith Stormont agus Westminster go suairc leis an lathuisc. Creideann sé go bhfuil níos mó cánach fochta ag Gnothais Bheaga agus Mheánmheide (FBManna) ná ag corparáidí móra le blianta beaga anuas agus molann sé

Tuairimí ón lucht féachana maidir leceist 3 agus 4

Chuidigh eagraíocht ar nós ‘Destined’ i nDoire leo siúd sa phobal seo ar go leor bealaí agus creideann an cainteoir go bhfuil daoine faoi mhíchumas in ann seasamh tábhachtach anois chun a gcuid riachtanas a chur in iúl i gcomhthéacs an aithraithe bhunreachtúil. Luaigh an cainteoir freisin an dóigh a bhfuil roinnt seirbhísí do dhaoine faoi mhíchumas ar fáil agus á gcur ar fáil ar bhealach áirithe ar thaobh amháin den teorainn, agus ní ar an taobh eile – d’fhéadfadh cur chuge níos straitéisí, comhleánúnach a bheith ann. Tá an cainteoir ag síl go dtabharfaidh comhthionól na saoránach guith don phobal uile-mhíchumais. Dúirt Catherine Pollock go bhfuil ionchur ó gach cuid den tsochat tábhachtach sa phlé ar athrú bunreachtúil. Creideann sí go bhfuil obair le déanamh ar ‘fheiniúlacht a réiteach’ i gcomhthéacs soláthar seirbhíse.

chheadaigh Comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta níos mó saoirse gluaiseachta do dhaoine faoi mhíchumas. Creideann sé freisin gur cheart go mbeadh an Éire nua ina “héirinn chomhionann” agus leagann sé béim ar a thábhachtai atá sé go mbeadh cead cainte ag daoine gan guith sa tsochat ar deireadh.





Tháinig an chéad fhreagra ar an cheist ó bhall den lucht feachana atá ag obair do charthanas míchumais i nDoire. Mhóthaigh sé gur deis ollmhór í Éire nua. Tá leathánach bán ann anois do gach duine Athógail in athuair. Rinne sé machnamh freisin ar an tionchar a bhí ag an choimhlint ar dhaoine faoi mhíchumas. Creideann sé gur

C4 An bhfuil áit do Thionól Saoránach sa phlé?

Thug David le fios go bhfuil cohórt beag de náisiúnaithe agus Caitlicigh ann nach bhfuil a vóta cainte, agus iad ag vótáil d'Eirinn nua agus tugann sé samplaí de roinnt plé a bhí aige le roinnt ball den phobal, a léiríonn é sin. agus Martin.

Dúirt David go bhfuil a thuras tuiscana saibhirithe trí mháireachtáil i sochaí roinnte agus mar gheall ar a ról sa chléir gur féidir idirphlé a bheith ann idir chreidimh. Meabhraíonn sé do Martin McGuinness ag tabhairt comhairle do "Níl aon rún agam David Latimer a dhéanamh ina phoblachtánach", agus déanann sé machnamh ar an éagsúlacht idir é féin

C3 - Ar athraigh tú dearcadh polaitiúil riamh? D'fhagair David Latimer.

Dearcadh Polaitiúchá a Athrú agus ról Thionól Saoránach i ndiospóireacht

D'athin an dara rannpháirtí mar bhall den phobal PUL, a thacaíonn anois le hÉirinn nua mar shóisialach daonlathach den eite chlé. Rinne sé machnamh ar chánachas agus thug a thuairim gur cheart níos mó cànach a ghearradh ar vótóirí meánaicmeacha, go hiondúil iad síúd a thacaíonn le Alliance, in Éirinn nua – leagann sé béim ar an ghd atá le hÉirinn níos sóisialaí. Creideann sé freisin gur cheart go mbeadh talamh comónta níos mó idir an náisiúnachas agus an talamh médnach ar cheisteanna ar nós siombailí, oidhreacht agus cuimhneacháin. Mhol sé siombail nua, cosúil leis an poipín, chun cuimhneamh ar íospartaithe fhoreigean stáit na Breataine. Dúirt sé freisin "tá an dóigh an n-amharcaimíd ar an am a chuaigh thart mar chuid den talamh comónta agus náisiún á thógáil."





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D'áithin sí mar dhuine ó chúlra meascha agus dúirt sí uaireanta go raibh náire uirthi labhairt faoina hoidehreacht Indiach. Is maithe léi, áfach, go bhfuil an éagsúlacht á ceiliúradh anois. D'ardaigh sí ábhar na straitéise caidrimh chiníochacha agus an dóigh ar cheart ról a bheith aici in Éirinn nua. Chuir sí i bhfios go láidir nach bhfuil i gceist leis an díospóireacht ar Éirinn nua ach dhá fheiníúlacht, ach feiniúlachtaí iolracha, agus gur gá an ple a leanú taobh de na hearnálacha glasa agus oráisteach. Dúirt an rannpháirtí fosta go bhfuil an Acht um Chaidreamh Cine 20 bliain d'aois anois agus nach bhfuil sé curtha i bhfeidhm i gceart sna Se Chontae. Is rud é seo abhráth sí a chaithfear a chur in a cheart in Éirinn nua.

Ag an phointe seo, dúirt Catherine Pollock "gur cheart go n-éireodh le gach duine ar an oileán agus gur cheart fús áite a thabhairt do dhaoine agus don phláinéad, beag beann ar shábhreas."

Tuairimí ón lucht Eisteachta - Ceist 1 agus 2

Dúirt sé nach dtuigean sé an tOrd Oráisteach go hiomlán agus an ról atá acu sa tsaothar. Ní léir dó a cuid aithmeanna in uaireanta.

Chuir sé in iúl fosta an méid a dúirt baill shinsreacha den Ord Oráisteach i nDún na nGall a mhothaigh gur imir Aontachtaíthe Uladh feall orthu agus gur fhág siad ina ndiaidh iad i ndiaidh na críochdheighilt. Chuir Denzil in iúl go bhfuil an tOrd Oráisteach beo beathaíoch i Ros Neamhlach, Co Dhún na nGall.

D'fhreagair Denzil freisin C2

Luanm se Abraham Lincoln – "Ní mhaítrídh teach a bhfuil scoil ann" agus deir sé "gur gá cur le comhdhíreacht tríd an chomphlé."

"Tá geilleagair tábhachtach, ach tá an fheiníúlacht tábhachtach – mar sin fein ní féidir leis an phobal PUL iad fein na saincheisteanna seo a thabhairt chun solais" a deir David, ag cur béime ar an ghá atá le rannpháirtíocht níos leithne ó phobal PUL.

feiniúlacht i ndaonra agus i mórthír níos mó.



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Dúirt sé go bhfuil faillíos dlísteanacha ag an phobal PUL go gcaillfidh siad

leigear ar Dhoire i 1689 a chomórach.

na máirseála. agus 'Lá Dhoire' – an leiríú bliantúil Lúnasa chun ardú an phobal PUL, ar nós 'De Sathairn seo caite' a chuireann deireadh le sásúr oideachas srl. Rinne sé machnamh ar chumhneacháin mhóthúchána do PUL, a bhfuil tábacht ag baint leo freisin taobh le comhráite faoi shláinte, Dúirt David go bhfuil go leor príomhcheisteanna traidisiúnta ag an phobal

nua? D'fhreagair David Latimer ***ndilseoirí PUL agus an dóigh a n-amharcaí orthu in Éirinn*** ***C2 Traidisiún na bProtastúnach, na nAontachtaithe, na***

dúilíú eisteacht le teachtaireacht an chomhionannais.

Dúirt Maeve fosta go bhfuil daoine áirithe i measc na n-aontachtaithe ag

baineann sé le comhionannas, sin an méid."

Dúirt Maeve in Éirinn nua: "Is féidir leo síúd atá Briotanach a bheith ina mbriotanach, is féidir leo síúd atá Éireannach a bheith ina nÉireannach -

éifeachtach a thabhairt do neamhionannais.

Leag Maeve béim ar 'sásamh ceart' a chinntiú dóibh síúd a ndíoltaithear dá gcearta dóibh, agus meicníochtaí a chruthú do na daoine sin chun dúshlán

idirdealaithíe.

a fhorfheidhmiú agus chun cosaint a thabhairt i gcoinne gach cineál Trí chearta a shainiú, cuirimid feabhas ar mheicníochtaí chun cearta

fud na bpobal ie an lucht síuil, LADTA+, cearta aitéirgíhe.

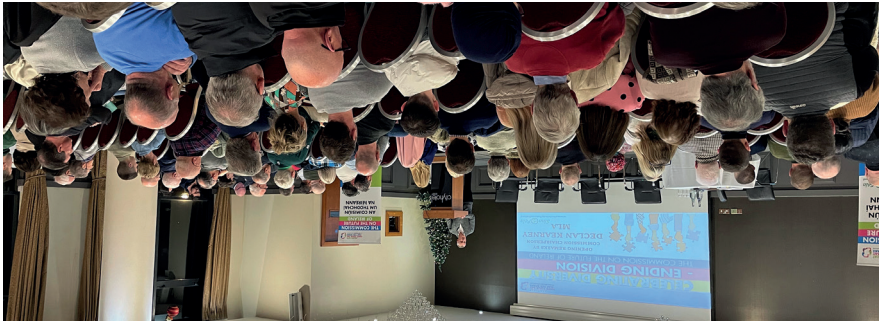
D'fhreagair Maeve ag rá go gcaillfidh cosaint ar chearta a bheith bunaithe ar a sainmhíniú sa chiall is leithne, agus a bheith cuimsitheach ar

a d'fhreagair Maeve McLoughlin ***C1 Cad é mar is féidir cearta a chosaint in Éirinn nua?***

Cearta a chosaint agus traidisiún PUL a chosaint in Éirinn nua.

AN PLÉ – CEISTEANNA CURTHA TRÍD AN **CHATHAOIRLEACH AR AN PHAINEÁL AGUS** **AN LUCHT EISTEACHTA.**





Ag trácht di ar cheisteanna socheacnamaíocha, d'fínis sí mar a fuair beirt da comharasán bás le déanaí. Cuirteann sí i leith a mbasanna, go pointe áirithe, le córas meabhairshlínte neamhleor agus le droch-chóras ceartais agus deir sí, "Is é an fíntas atá agat an méid a thugann tú, seachas an méid atá agat."

Braitheann sí gurb deis uathúil é oileán comhróinte a bheith ann. Dúshlán a bheidh ann agus luann sé a thábhachtai atá sé an próiseas a chur i gceart agus éisteach leis an ghuith Protastúnach eile mar "thiocfadh leis go mbeadh na Protastúnaigh sa cheantar ait sin sa lár chun tosáigh maidir leis na cinní a ghlahtar".

dearcadh polaitiúil go dtí an eite chlé.

Spreag an t-eispéireas sin é lena féiniúlacht Bhriotanach a cheistiú agus bhog a staidéar a dhéanamh ar an pholaitiúil i Sasana ag am an chogaidh san Iaráic.

Deir sí go bhfuil sí comhghaolmhar le Alliance for Choice, grúpa a dhéanann abhcóideacht ar son chearta na mban a roghnú.

Bhí Catherine an-tógtha leis an dátheangachas sna scoileanna agus deir sí gurbh í foghlaim na Gaeilge i gCultúrdaun Uí Chonaín a bealach isteach aici lena féiniúlacht Éireannach a aithint. Dúirt sí leis an lucht éisteachta: "Ní bhíneann Briotanachas le síombailí ná le bratacha; bainneann sé le cur amach idir custaim agus daoine."

Ba mhaith léi go mbeadh na deiseanna ag a leanai nach raibh aici an Chaeilge a foghlaim.

Bhí Catherine an-tógtha leis an dátheangachas sna scoileanna agus deir sí gurbh í foghlaim na Gaeilge i gCultúrdaun Uí Chonaín a bealach isteach aici lena féiniúlacht Éireannach a aithint. Dúirt sí leis an lucht éisteachta: "Ní bhíneann Briotanachas le síombailí ná le bratacha; bainneann sé le cur amach idir custaim agus daoine."

Catherine Pollock, gníomhaí Gaeilge agus feachtasóir ar cheisteanna bunaithe ar chearta





agus mar aontachtach.

Thug sé breac-chuntas ar a "chairdeas iontach" le Martin McGuinness – "Má tá aiféla amháin orm, is é an rud nach ndearna mé teagmháil le Martin McGuinness níos luathíhe."

Creideann an tUrr Láimher go bhfuil na hAontachtóirí i mbun cainteanna níos lu agus níos cíúine faoi lathair maidir le hÉirinn nua ach creideann sé go bhfuil sé tábhachtach rannpháirtíocht a mhéadú.

Denzil McDaniel, scríbhneoir, colúnaí agus iar-eagarthóir ar *The Impartial Reporter* atá lonnaithe i bhFear Manach.

Thosaigh Denzil ag rá: Aithním go mór mar Phrotastúnach/Eireannach. D'fhás sé aníos in Inis Ceithleann in eastáit tithíochta den lucht oibre a bhí measctha. "Is baile maith i Inis Ceithleann do chaidrimh mheasctha."

Tháinig sé ó chúlra an-Soiscéalach-Baiste. Ní raibh aon chaint ar bith a dúirt sé agus é ag fás aníos sna "1950idí agus '60idí d'Éirinn Aontaithe. Is aithrú ollmhór é sin." Bhí aontachtachas na dtíthe móra i gceannas ar Fhear Manach ansin. Ba é Robert Grosvenor, Diúc Westminster agus ar an fhear is saibhre sa Bhreatain an Feisire Aontachtach Uladh sna 1950idí agus sna '60idí luatha. "Mar sin is féidir leat a shamhlú nach ndearna sé faic d'aontachtaithe den lucht oibre."

Creideann Denzil gurb é aithrú ollmhór ar na blianta. Tá go leor cainte faoi Éirinn nua – sílim go bhfuil muid in Éirinn nua cheana féin.

Rinne sé tagairt d'aithrúithe déimeagrafacha agus don aithrú ar chur chuíge daoine óga "nach díestáilonn rudaí ón am atá thart". Tá imní orthu faoin aithrú aeráide agus ceisteanna ar nós cearta LADTA+ agus rinne sé tagairt do na pobail nua.

Dúirt sé: "Sílim go bhfuil comhrá mór de dhíth orainn faoin dóigh a dtéimid i ngleic leis an aithrú agus mar a bhogaimid ar aghaidh. Níl go leor plé ag teacht ó Phrotastúnaithe agus Aontachtaithe. Bheinn buartha ar a son mar tá aithrú ag tarlú cheana féin. Tá níos mó aithraithe ag tarlú agus caithfidh siad a bheith sa chomhrá sin agus a rá cén chuid den Éirinn nua ar mian leo a bheith mar chuid di."





**An tUrramach David Latimer, iar-Aire
Preispeireach agus séiplineach ospidéal
san Afganastáin.**



Dúirt sí go bhfuil sé ráite ag dliseoirí sinsearacha léi go bhfuil “cloigeann saite sa ghaineamh” ag daoine nach bhfuil Éire nua á plé acu. Spreag sí rannpháirtíocht leis an phobal Diliseach Aontachach Protastúnach (PUL), chun comhráite a bheith acu agus smaoineamh ar réiteach. Dúirt sí gur chreid sí nach mbaineann Éire nua leis an rud chéanna a dhéanamh de cuid amháin den tsóchaí agus a rinneadh ar an chuid eile – “níor chóir go mbeadh aon ábhar imní ann.”

geana do chlana uile an náisiúin mar a chéile.”
Creideann sí i ‘Samhail Dhoire’ – tá muintir Dhoire i dtús cadhnáíochta – tá prionsabail, ceannaireacht ag muintir Dhoire, tá siad in ann rioscaí a ghlacadh, agus tá siad in ann rudaí a chur i gcrích. Dírionn sí leithscéal a gabhadh maidir le Domhnach na Fola agus réiteach na mórshluaí mar shamplaí sonracha de seo.

Dúirt Maave gurb é an spreagadh atá aici ná “cinnitú go ndearaimid cearta ar na téarmaí is leithne agus is feidir in Éirinn nua – inscne, Briotanach/Éireannach, socheacnamáíoch” agus gur mhaith léi cónaí in Éirinn atá “ag tabhairt



**Maave McLaughlin, Bainisteoir
Tionscadail Iontaobhas Dhomhnach na
Fola, iar-CTR Shinn Féin agus gníomhaí
pobail.**

sna cainteanna sin. Dúirt Donncha gurb í eochair na fuascaille ná go mbeadh daoine sásta éisteacht lena chéile. Eacht den chéad scoth ar son na síochána a bhí ansin agus ba é a rithmáin Comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta. Ar an iomlán, ní mór dúinn a léiriú go bhfuil muid sásta éisteacht leis na tuairimí atá ag daoine eile agus iarraidh orthu teacht le chéile chug an áit ar mhaith linn go léir dul.





7

D'inis sé don lucht féachana faoi am nuair a chonaic sé graifít ar Bhóthar na Séanchille – 'Ní mhalartóidh muid spéartha gorm na saoirse ar son Phoblacht na hÉireann agus mar an gceanna graifít ar Bhóthar na bhfal 'An bhfuil saol roimh bhas'. Chuir sé an tuairim in iúl go gcaithfidh an tsaoirse agus an saol ar aon oibríú amach, an dóigh ar féidir linn go léir maireachtáil le chéile agus tódcháil a bheith againn le chéile in Éirinn Chomhroinnte.

Chumhnigh sé go raibh sé spreagtha ag an obair a rinneadh i nDoire, 20 bliain ó shin, maidir leis na mórshuílta. Bhí Donncha Mac Niallais, nach maireann, iarnach

aonghnéitheacht, cuimsíonn sé éagsúlacht:

Dúirt iarmhúinteoir agus iar-phríomhoide a d'oibrigh le daoine ó dá thaobh den deighilt chultúrtha i gceantar an Fheadhail "Is í an acmhainn nádúrtha is mó atá againn ná ár ndaoine, go háirithe ár ndaoine óga" agus "ní hionann aontacht agus

RÁITIS TOSAIGH AGUS RÉAMHRÁ Ó CHATHAOIRLEACH AN PHAINEIL, JOE MARTIN



DEIREADH A CHUR LEIS AN DEIGHILT, ÉAGSÚLACHT A CHEILÜIRADH
AN COMISIÚN UM THODHCHÁIL NA hÉIREANN - DHOIRE, 6Ú NOLLAIG 2022





Labhair sé faoina dhearcadh ar “éagsúlacht mar láidreacht s’againn” agus phleigh sé creatai chun cuimsiú agus cosaint cearta in Éirinn nua a chur chun cinn. Dúirt sé:

“Ní fhéadfaidh an t-Éirinn nua a bheith ina seán-Éirinn. Tá plé daonlathach agus pragmatach tuillte againn, a théann i ngleic le hathrú bunreachtúil i gcomhthéacs ceisteanna a bhaineann le cáilíocht na beatha. Dioscúrsa a théann níos faide ná an cior fhuaithail agus an mhífheidhm a chruthaigh Brexit. Ba cheart dúinn na ceisteanna atá á gcur ag na daoine atá fós le cur ina lú orthu faoi athaontú na hÉireann a phlé.

An féidir linn seirbhísí poiblí a chosaint, pinsin a ráthú, agus poist agus pá reasúnta a chruthú?

An féidir linn seirbhís náisiúnta sláinte na hÉireann a chruthú, agus córas oideachais a dhearcadh a bheith chun tosaigh ar fud an domhain maidir le cáilíochtaí agus scileanna a sheachadadh?

An féidir linn oideachas a chur ar ár bpáistí le chéile agus gan a bheith scartha óna chéile?

An féidir linn struchtúir dhaonlathacha bunreachtúla nua a aontú, a fhreastalóidh ar gach feiniúlacht agus traidisiún?

An féidir linn seiteachas, ciníochas a ruaigeadh agus deireadh a chur le deighilt?

“Sea is féidir linn, agus ní mór dúinn.”



amach.

Rinne Declan Kearney cur síos ar Dhroichead Síochána Dhoire trasna an Fheadhail mar shiombail don athmhuintearas agus do chothú na síochána. Tá sé ionadaíoch, a dúirt sé, ar ról dearfach Dhoire i gclaachlú coibhíleachta. Luaigh sé iar-bhunaití Arm na Breataine Ebrington, Culturlann Uí Chandaín, agus an t-ionad Albainis Ulladh mar shamplaí de rannpháirtíocht agus éagsúlacht i measc phobal Dhoire.

Ag machnámh ar na hathruithe suntasacha i nDoire agus sa Tuaisceart go ginearálta, dúirt sé go bhfuil an status quo thuidh agus theas imithe anois agus luigh an fealsamh Créagach, Heraclitus - "Is é an t-athrú an t-aon rud seasmhach sa tsaoil." Rinne Cathaoirleach Naísúnta Shin Féin machnámh ar an díospóireacht atá ag dul i méid ar aontacht na hÉireann agus rinne sé tagairt go bhfuil sé ag tarlú taobh le gluaisceachtaí neamhspleáchais éagsúla in Albain, agus sa Bhreatain Bheag.

Ina thuairim, "Ní raibh an Ríocht Aontaithe chomh easaontaithe leis seo riamh." Ag labhairt dó go díreach leis an phobal aontachtach, dúirt Declan Kearney go raibh "an fhéidearthacht ag aontachtaíhe a bheith ina saoránach den chéad scéth in Éirinn nua, in ionad a bheith ina saoránach den dara grád sa Bhreatain." D'aithin sé príomhthosaíochtaí le breithniú agus é ag pleanáil d'Éirinn rathúil nua – cúrsaí sláinte, pinsín, poist, agus rochtain ar mhargadh an AE.

Eochaíraitheasc le Declan Kearney

San eochairraitheasc a thug sé, leag Declan Kearney CTR béim ar a thdbhachtaí atá an ple ar leibhéal an phobail chun an ple coitianta faoi rannpháirtíocht dhaoilathach a leathnú agus a dhoimhniú. Rinne sé tagairt do réiteach saincheisteanna maidir le saincheist na mórshúlta mar shampla den idirphlé agus rinne sé machnámh ar an misneach, an comhréiteach agus an meas ar éagsúlacht agus ar dhifríochtaí atá riachtanach chun é seo a bhaint



"IS É AN T-ATHRÚ AN T-AON RUD SEASMHACH SA TSAOL"



BA IAD PRÍOMHTHÉAMAÍ AN PHLE ! NDOIRE:

DEIREADH A CHUR LEIS AN DEIGHILT, ÉAGSÚLACHT A CHEILIURADH
AN COMISIÚN UM THODHCHAI NA HEIREANN - DHOIRE, 6Ú NOLLAIG 2022

- ➡ Cearta a chosaint agus traidisiún na nDlaseoirí Aontachta Protastúnacha in Éirinn nua a chosaint
- ➡ Na tuairimí agus na dearcachaí polaitiúla atá ag athrú maidir le hÉirinn nua
- ➡ Éagsúlacht a cheiliuradh agus deireadh a chur le deighilt
- ➡ Ról Tionóil Saoránach sa díospóireacht ar Éirinn nua

CELEBRATING DIVERSITY - ENDING DIVISION THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND



CITY HOTEL, DERRY
TUESDAY 6TH DECEMBER
7PM



INDEPENDENT CHAIRPERSON:

JOE MARTIN | Former school principal who is involved in a range of community activities and is chair of Colmcille Press

PANEL OF SPEAKERS:

MAEVE McLAUGHLIN | Project Manager with the Bloody Sunday Trust and the Derry Model Conflict Transformation & Peace Building Project

DENZIL McDANIEL | Author, columnist and former editor of The Impartial Reporter

CATHERINE POLLOCK | Irish language activist and campaigner on rights-based issues

DAVID LATIMER | Author & former minister of First Derry Presbyterian church. He also a former member of the British Army.

Sinn Féin
www.sinnfein.ie/futureofireland

CUIR LEIS AN CHOIMISIÚN

Tá súiomh Créasáin an Choimisiúin ar Thodhchaí na hÉireann ar líne.

Faillimid roimh ionchur ón phobal maidir leis an chineál Éireann ar mhaithe leat cónaí inti agus cad iad na hathruithe ar mhaithe leat a fheiceáil amach anseo.

Ar smaoinigh tú ar an dóigh ar féidir é seo a dhéanamh?

Tá an Coimisiún um Thodhchaí na hÉireann, chomh maith lenár dtionóil phoiblí don phobal, ag lorg aighneachtaí scríofa ó ar fud na hÉireann agus níos faide i gcéin.

Go dtí seo tá breis agus 130 aighneacht faighte ag an Choimisiún.

Scríobh chugainn. Roinn do chuid smaointe, moltaí ar an Éirinn nua.

Téigh go dtí súiomh idirlín Shinn Féin áit a bhfaighidh tú an leathanach atá tiomnaithe don Choimisiún www.sinnfein.ie

Nó téigh díreach chug www.sinnfein.ie/futureofireland

Tá na sonraí go léir ann.

Ceapadh Cathaoirleach Shinn Féin, Declan Kearney, mar Chathaoirleach ar an Choimisiún.

Beidh an Seanaodóir Lynn Boylan ina Leas-Chathaoirleach.



"Ba cheart go mbeadh cead cainte ag gach duine agus níor cheart éinne a fhágáil ina diaidh." Sin a bhí le rá ag Cathaoirleach Náisiúnta Shinn Féin Declan Kearney a d'oscail an dara imeacht poiblí de chuid Shinn Féin mar chuid dá Choimisiún Ieannach ar Thodhchaí na hÉireann.

Bunatódh an Coimisiún i mí na Samhna 2021. Is é a shainchúram comhairliúcháin pobail a dhéanamh le muintir na hÉireann agus go hidirnáisiúnta ar thodhchaí na hÉireann.

Tá an próiseas seo á sheoladh ar bhealaí éagsúla; trí Thionóil an Phobail a óstáil ar fud na tíre agus go hidirnáisiúnta; trí aighneachtaí scríofa a bhailiú agus a chur le chéile; trí chruinnithe earrála a óstáil agus trí rannpháirtíocht phríobháideach a chur chun cinn.

Déanfar tuarascáil a thiomnú agus a fhoilsiú nuair a bheidh an próiseas críochnaithe.

Reachtáladh an crúinníú poiblí i nDoire in Ostan na Cathrach ar an 6 Nollaig 2022. Bhí breis agus céad duine i lathair.

Bhí difríocht idir struchtúr an phlé agus seisiún Bhéal Feirste sa mhéid is gur plé-painéil a bhí ann.

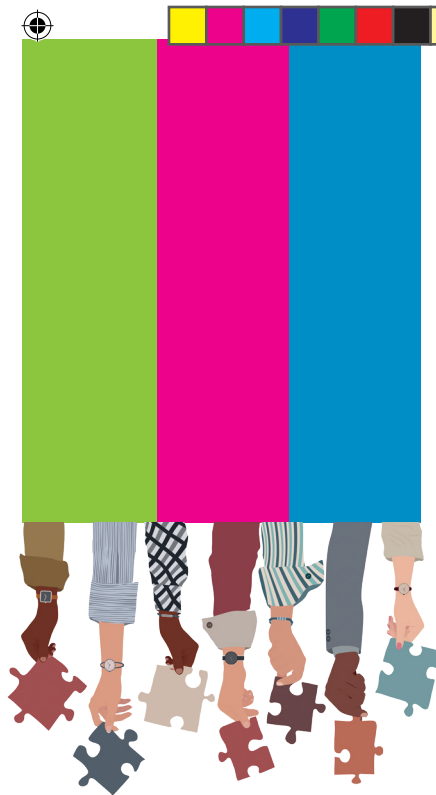
Ba é téama na hócáide ná "Deireadh a chur leis an deighilt, Éagsúlacht a Cheiliúradh." Ba é an t-iarlmhúinteoir agus príomhoide na scoile Joe Martin a bhí mar chathaoirleach agus afa ina chathaoirleach ar Cholmcille Press freisin.

Ba iad seo a leanas na painéil: iar-cheann comhairle Shinn Féin Máeve McLoughlin afa ina Bainisteoir Tionscadail ar Iontaobhas Dhomhach na Fola agus ina gníomhaí pobail; iar-aire ar Chéad Eaglais Phreispitéireach Dhoire David Latimer; scríbhneoir agus iar-eagarthóir ar The Impartial Reporter Denizil McDaniell, agus Catherine Pollock, gníomhaí Gaeilge agus feachtaisóir um chearta. Bhí ionchur freisin ó urlár an chruinnithe.

Tá físeán d'imeacht Dhoire ar fáil ar YouTube:

<https://youtu.be/KYmsiMyYUKY>





Tuascail ó Thionól Saoránach i nDoire, 6 Nollaig 2022

DEIREADH A CHUR LEIS AN DEIGHILT,
EAGSÚLACHT A CHEILIÚRADH
AN COIMISIÚN UM THODHCHAÍ NA hÉIREANN

