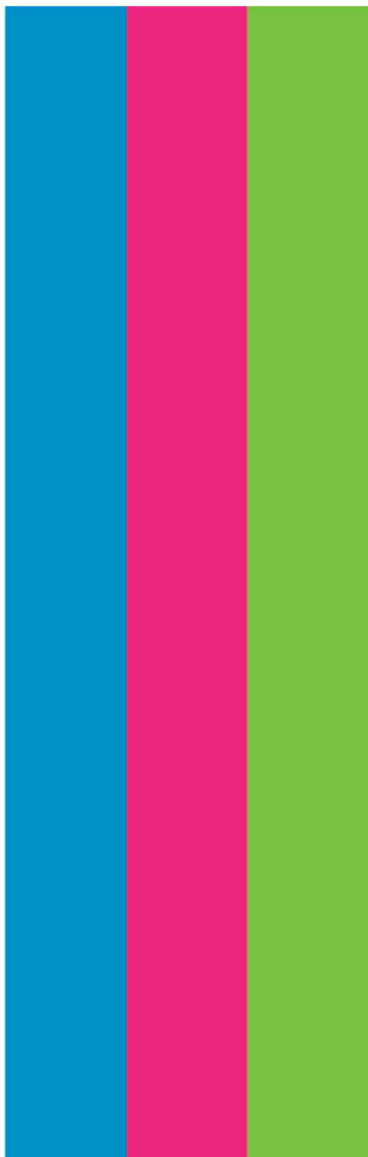


WEST TYRONE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

27 February 2024



HOPE AND CHANGE

The Commission on the Future of Ireland was established by Sinn Féin in July 2022. Its remit is to undertake a grassroots consultation with the people of Ireland and internationally on the future of Ireland. This will be achieved through the hosting of public People's Assemblies across the country and internationally; through the collection and publication of written contributions; through hosting sectoral meetings and through private engagements.

A final report will be compiled at the culmination of the project.

This is a report of the West Tyrone People's Assembly which took place in the in the Fir Trees Hotel, Strabane on Tuesday 27th February.

The meeting was addressed by Conor Murphy MLA.

A video of the West Tyrone People's Assembly is available on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGg7MDIE-pQ>

Currently the Commission on the Future of Ireland has received almost 200 contributions from a broad range of interested individuals and groups. It is important to note that contributions can still be made to the Commission at commission@sinnfein.ie or via the following webpage www.sinnfein.ie/futureofireland

Thus far the Commission has hosted 14 public events

Upcoming events include Lurgan People's Assembly on 11th June and Irish Unity and the Economy in the Europa Hotel Belfast on 28th June.

The Commission chairperson is Declan Kearney MLA and vice chairperson is Senator Lynn Boylan.

Introduction

Sinn Féin MP for West Tyrone Órfhlaith Begley, opened the meeting telling the audience that 'people here living on the border understand the full detrimental effect of partition'.



Opening Remarks: Conor Murphy MLA

Conor told the assembly that, “Change is happening with the economic logic of reunification increasingly apparent, many people who recently wouldn’t have contemplated voting for a united Ireland are now giving it serious consideration, and this is a positive development. The conversation started by Sir George Quigley 30 years ago is on course to bring us to a more prosperous society in which the people of this island manage their own economy in their own interest”.

Murphy said that the event was an “opportunity to take that discussion further”. In terms of the panel he said it was “great to bring that business perspective to these issues”, and that the economy was “a key part of the unification discussion”.

Independent chairperson Michelle Canning introduced herself and detailed her professional background and that of the panellists. She outlined their diverse range of skills and experiences which can bring added value to the discussion. Michelle is a former journalist who now works as a communications advisor. She is co-founder of Women in PR, whose mission is to increase the number and diversity of women in the PR and Communications sector.

Michelle encouraged contributions from the floor throughout the evening as well as inviting ceisteanna as Gaeilge. She also invited written contributions from the audience to the Commission.



The panellists

Along with **Michelle Canning** the other panellists were:

Dr Kieran Kennedy, Chairman of 21 Training & Strabane Business Improvement District. He represents the North West on the Board of Invest NI and he was previously Managing Director of O'Neills, Irish International Sportswear company.

Professor Malachy O'Neill, Director of Regional Engagement at University of Ulster, former Provost of Magee campus & Head of Irish Language and Literature & member of the Department for Communities Expert Advisory Panel on the Irish Language.

Annette Kelly, a former teacher and owner of Little Penny Thoughts. She is also a Mental Health advocate.

Dr. Brendan O'Hare, a GP & former Chair of the Western Local Commissioning Group, Western Integrated Care Partnership and the Western Local Medical Committee.

Opening contributions from the panellists

Dr Kieran Kennedy said, "For me, it's about health & wealth and using evidence-based approaches to sell the benefits alongside commissioning further data". He cited a 2007 Report - Modelling Irish Reunification which highlighted potential for the north of Ireland to have the same GDP as the 26 Counties. Kennedy also highlighted the possibility to have 'better health outcomes with united resources for health'. Finally, he said that in terms of growing the economy, there was potential to benefit from the low corporation tax rate applied in the 6 Counties.

Professor Malachy O'Neill pointed to issues such as students being able to be accredited in one jurisdiction and practice in another - including recent developments in terms of practicing medical students from University of Ulster Magee working in the 26 counties. O'Neill said that, "From the Bann to the Shannon; we have a consortium of third level research & innovation space".

Annette Kelly, told the audience that when she was a teacher she was 'restricted in being unable to teach in Monaghan for example, yet I could travel to Doha in Qatar'. Kelly said that presently, "My business is all-Ireland with the majority of custom from the 26 counties. And that, "It's an Irish-own family brand with speaking engagements across the island".

She said that, "The education system doesn't sell heritage or culture, even in terms of Irish language education". And that, "My mindset is Opportunities for All, irrespective of where you're from - in a united Ireland".





Questions to the Panel

How could Irish Unity benefit the people of West Tyrone?

Dr Kieran Kennedy stated that average income in the south is much higher than that in the north. He said that the GDP in the south is four times that of the north. He referred again to the Modelling Irish Unity Study that this level of GDP could be achieved within 8 years. Kennedy believes that, 'Ending duplication of the health system and other services would accrue substantial savings'. He said that if the lower corporation tax rate of 12.5% currently in place in the south was implemented on an all-island basis then it similarly would attract big multinationals northwards. He argued that this would 'result in better economic, health and other outcomes and marketing and selling these benefits will be key to securing Irish unity'.

Annette Kelly stated that she was a former teacher but due to the differences in the education systems north and south, and specifically the Irish language requirement for teaching in the south, career opportunities were limited on an all-Ireland basis. Kelly contrasted that with her online business which is very much all-Ireland and its success shows the potential and opportunities for all operating on an all-Ireland basis.

Malachy Ó Neill said that, 'barriers in terms of recognition of qualifications on a north/south basis are increasingly being reduced or removed and this is opening up career opportunities on an all-Ireland basis'.

O'Neill said that, 'Universities are to the fore in developing co-operation on an all-Ireland basis'. He cited Magee/University College Galway's consortium of research and innovation as an exciting example of what is possible. He pointed to an initiative entitled Atlantic Futures which is funded by the Shared Island Initiative which connects universities across the island and is producing excellent collaboration, bringing positive change.

Grian Ní Dhaimhín - who studied History/Politics at QUB is a Gaeilgeoir and former QUBSU President/NUS-USI VP speaking from the floor said, when she was at university it was clear that the university authorities placed little value on the Irish language or culture or on arts and humanities either north or south.

Ní Dhaimhín said she feels that while it is correct that key focus is on the need to develop a vision of a national health service, free at the point of delivery as part of the selling point for Irish unity, but there also needs to be a key focus on the development of a national education service, free at the point of delivery from preschool to university level-regardless of age.

Professor O'Neill responded saying that 'Grian is a prime example of the growth of Irish medium education, whereby so many young gael's are now coming to the fore, full of exuberance and confidence and taking leadership positions in our communities'.

O'Neill said that at the recent Conradh na Gaeilge Ard-Fheis it was 'all young people, which is incredibly encouraging as a teacher'. He said that the 'exuberance and confidence in many of our young people is evident in 3rd level education'.

O'Neill highlighted that, 'Curricula changes all the time and that there are many economic drivers for university curriculum; increasing awareness of the benefit of culminations between for example AHSS and subjects within STEM space. The future will not be specific to one discipline; but rather deliver opportunities for mixed learning'.

Tim McCann speaking from the floor said, 'From my times working in Queen's University Belfast as the Branding and Marketing Officer, I had significant difficulties getting bilingual signage. Universities do not make enough of Irish identity/language - whereas the rest of the Celtic nations promote the language and identity'. McCann is currently working in the same role for a University in Bangor, North Wales - and noted that there is a "stark difference in how both sell their culture and language".

Frank Martin told the meeting that he has 'worked for years in education'. Martin came to Strabane in 1974. He believes that we 'need to look at education in a holistic and different way and dismantle the divisive education system which exists, to unite irrespective of religion'. He said, "I do not speak Irish but I would love to be able to do it - let's look at the big picture. If we talk of uniting Ireland, we need to start getting to know each other - so that when we are moving forward, we move as a united people. A new Ireland needs to be looked at in a completely different way - partition has decimated everything and the current education system which is not fit for purpose, is the first thing that should go".



How would health outcomes be better in an All-Ireland context?

Dr. Brendan O'Hare a GP and health service manager said that, 'If people were asked to describe a perfect health system, it would be a homogenous service for a population of 7-8million people and good transport links; which has necessary mass to allow for the development of a really high-quality service'. O'Hare believes that the population of the north currently is too small to sustain a full range of services or attract necessary medical professionals.

He said that, 'Planning and organising services on an all-Ireland basis makes sense'. O'Hare referenced the irreplaceable children's heart surgeon who used to be based in Belfast; which as a health area now benefits from being linked with Dublin, as a speciality available to everyone on our island.

O'Hare highlighted the 'lack of capacity in the north for orthopaedic surgery (hips & knees)'. He pointed to the Cross Border Directive, an EU scheme that enabled many on waiting lists to get their surgery done in the south. He urged MLAs to get this back up and running.

O'Hare said that, 'In the early 80s' he was sent to Altnagelvin as a student. He cited the case of 50% of elderly patients awaiting hip replacements in Inishowen dying because they had to be moved/treated in Dublin but this fell to 4% when they were able to be treated at Altnagelvin.

O'Hare believes that there are 'no barriers in working either side of our island within the field of health', the only disadvantage or reservation he had is the 1.8million people in the north being firmly wedded to the concept of free-healthcare at the point of the delivery and the notion of paying for GP/A&E visits or for prescriptions.

Dr Kieran Kennedy added that 'If there was unification, we could consider some form of a happy medium in terms of funding a decent health service for all citizens. If we are four times better off within a united Ireland; there will be much better outcomes for the health of all of our citizens'.

Michelle Canning referenced outworking in terms of strengthening cancer-care capacity within an All-Ireland framework. For example the Cancer Care Centre at Altnagelvin is a perfect example of how health care organised on an all-Ireland basis can provide better health outcomes.

Another contribution from the floor was from **Aodhán Harkin**, who is a community worker and GAA stalwart. Harkin provided an overview of how Strabane still remains one of the most highly deprived areas in the north. He said that, 'In the East Ward of Strabane (Head of the Town/Bridge St. Area) - statistics from NISRA show that a man will live eight times longer or woman seven times longer if based in North Down, compared to being based in the East Ward of Strabane. This was due he said to deprivation and economic blight.

Harkin said that he had recently met with Head of Civil Service Jane Brady; we told her the last train left Strabane in 1965. He said that, 'I am not talking from a Republican/Nationalist point of view, but that a united Ireland makes sense in economic terms, and in terms of health/education'. He also urged fellow Gaels to row in behind Gaels le Chéile, who have sent a letter to An Taoiseach calling for the establishment of a Citizens' Assembly on Irish Unity.

Kieran McCullagh said, 'Change is a good thing. The NHS is on its knees at the minute. We need to talk about an All-Ireland NHS style-system, as the current NHS is being destroyed by Tory policies. We have potential to change this island for the people who come after us as well. An All-Ireland NHS should be the goal'.

Dr. Brendan O'Hare said that, 'The notion that a united Ireland will fix current problems north and south isn't right. We need to be realistic. Waiting lists in the south are as bad currently. An insurance based system for the majority of the population is effectively a private system; but the public sector across Ireland faces the same problems including escalating costs and demand rising through the roof due to the ageing population'.

O'Hare said that he was a senior partner in Castlederg, in a practice with 17,000 patients. They had 11 or 12 GPs providing services, which is now down to five GPs as we cannot get them for love nor money.'

He said that, 'practices in Derry have had to hand back their contracts. Similar problems exist in the 26 counties. It requires work/investment and asking why allied health professionals want to travel to Australia. The medical school in Magee is a real positive; as many will work within 30-40 miles of it'.

Annette Kelly said that she had been 'involved in mental health and wellbeing from 2015, due to my own struggles'. She said that, 'Current times are testing. A lot is related to connection to a community and I feel very blessed to come from Carrickmore. For me, we are only as good as each other and we are each other's greatest resource. We need to look within our homes and have these conversations at our tables and within our communities. People need to 'take responsibility' and educate themselves. You'd not have seen me here two years ago. I wouldn't have felt I could be a panellist. When you point the finger, there will be three pointing back - use your voice for social good and social change for better. Politics can be very daunting for people. We are moving in the right direction. We can look at this as daunting, or instead, exciting times of opportunity. It can be obstacles or opportunities, problems or possibilities. It is about your perspective, your mindset, attitude, beliefs and the courage to act, to change, to challenge and have the conversation'.



Kieran McCullagh said he believed that, 'There is a need and opportunity to create a new health system for the entire island'.

Malachy O'Neill said that, 'This time next year we will be getting ready for the first graduation from Magee medical school, with 70 new doctors. 70%-80% should stay within a 20-mile radius. There are further students training in allied health professions, radiology, oncology, OTs all training in Derry - which should have a positive knock-on effect for the entire North West.

What would the economic benefits of Irish unity be?

Dr Kieran Kennedy said that, 'In 1979 we had about 30 people working in O'Neills. I left CBS in Omagh at 16, and got a job in O'Neills and I said that someday I would run the place. I took over in 1988. At that time (1970s), unemployment in Strabane was 30%, an economic blackspot of Western Europe'.

Kennedy said that he 'went on a personal crusade to try to grow employment within Strabane'. He highlighted the resilience of people in this area. O'Neills have moved to 1600 sq feet and significantly more employees, now at 750, within a few years.

Highlighting statistics relating to poverty, Kennedy said that, 'We have a North-South but also an East-West partition in this respect'. Kennedy was 'delighted that the Minister for Economy Conor Murphy spoke about regional targets'. 'It is unacceptable that Strabane remains the poor cousin. I am a great believer in what gets measured gets done - so if we can produce these targets, particularly for the North West to enable us to be as good as the East of the province. If they're not being implemented or reached, we need to ask why. Previous Executives intentionally didn't want to have targets; because this would have shown how much the West is disaffected by their policies'.

Kennedy said that he 'went to a Business Park in Letterkenny, and felt this industrial estate was a different world - the infrastructure and buildings. 'My vision going forward would be to see this replicated throughout the North West and the north as well'.

Greg Gillespie speaking from the floor said, 'The world has changed. We can see the benefits of a united Ireland. What we need to be looking at is how we can get everyone to go down that path. I work in Donegal and the only chat about politics is domestic, such as health service/taxes. Very seldom are there other conversations. No-one knows or cares who/what anyone else is. The 26 counties is very welcoming to people of all nationalities/religions. We have been on the other side of racism "No Blacks, No Dogs, No Irish". There is a battle of hearts and minds - we cannot drag people in a united Ireland, but we can sell them the idea of how a united Ireland would benefit them, their family and pocket. It is crucial that unionists' fears are assuaged and we show that their identity would be respected in a united Ireland situation'.

Hugh Devine, a local farmer, spoke. 'My interest is in farming. The benefit of a united Ireland in farming is underestimated. Since we left the EU, we have been left as the poor relation in the farming community. The difference in the 26 counties to here is not talked about, but an all-Ireland policy on farming - the biggest industry on the whole island needs to be respected and pushed on.

Devine said he knew a lot of protestant farmers, he works with them and talks every day. He believes that a lot would be very persuaded due to being frustrated as to how things have gone since Brexit.

Devine said he went to St. Colman's and they weren't taught Irish history. He has been farming since leaving school. It is hard to encourage the younger generation to come into farming. Michelle O'Neill's changes as Agriculture Minister were vital.

He highlighted the Single-Farm Payment, which is dependent now on what the British Government is going to give us and not what we got out of Europe.

Devine said, 'We were promised the same amount, but it looks likely this will not be replicated. Another payment which is still being paid in the 26 counties is the Area of National Constraint (ANC Payment) which was cut off in the north in 2015. Declan McAleer put a big push to get it reinstated, but hopefully with Stormont re-established, this will be pushed to be resurrected again, particularly helpful for us hill farmers'.

Paul Houston said that, 'a 32-county free state is not what we need'. He urged caution in terms of boasting about the south's economy, 'when we still haven't got infrastructure, such as decent roads or lack of existing train lines. If we have to pay a bit for healthcare, so be it'. He said that in the new Ireland infrastructure deficit in areas like the North West needs to be addressed to ensure even economic development. 'Working class people are the same no matter where we are from'.

Carmel Farrell mentioned that she attended the Commission on the Future of Ireland's Belfast Women's Assembly. She was pleasantly surprised about how many women from a unionist background were present and prepared to discuss issues of importance in new Ireland. Farrell said it is vital that the voices of women are central to the developing debate. She is conscious that 'no women apart from Grian have spoken tonight. This is the worst country to live in for violence against women and girls.' Farrell emphasised that you do not have to come to a meeting to have your say. You can write to the Commission or ask questions, or ask for reports - particularly to ensure the voices of what the women of this country are worried about within a united Ireland, are included.

Another **floor contributor** said that, 'I believe in a united Ireland; but the people we need to persuade are those who have insulated themselves due to being wealthy and do not want disruption. How do we persuade them?'

Dr. Kieran Kennedy responded. He said, 'Brexit has been a disaster. It is vital we get back into the EU and that massive economy. I was involved in Brexit negotiations and I met with Boris Johnson in terms of the new Windsor Framework as part of a delegation'. He asked, 'Why did people vote for Brexit?'. The answer was the Conservative Government's clever marketing campaign. 'People voted for health, having been told that significant funds would be put into health service'.

Kennedy said, 'If we get back into Europe, from a business perspective, it is 'currently unattractive for FDI without reunification and a return to EU'.

He said that, 'Persuading people will be based on facts and evidence - health outcomes and economics'. He suggested a marketing campaign to challenge naysayers using 'facts and evidence'. Kennedy believes that Irish unity is a direct route back into the EU'.

What is your vision to bring about a new Ireland and a better future for our young people?

Malachy O'Neill stressed the importance of where further and higher education meet. 'We have The North West Regional College', and the relationship it has within the community. He mentioned the platform created for people young and old, to enter or re-enter education. O'Neill highlighted the 'corridor between initial fundamental skills-apprenticeship-degree-postgraduate qualification'. He said that, 'Association and affinity with place and our own people - will ultimately lead to a more prosperous way of life'.

Annette Kelly said, 'Facts drive action as it creates awareness, and the collective benefits of a shared vision for prosperity and better opportunities for children growing up will inspire change'. Kelly said, 'I am an optimist, but we should lean into it and create awareness amongst ourselves. People collectively can create change'.

Dr. Brendan O'Hare said that, 'Rural communities can be isolated. There is a unique opportunity to plan for a real first world-class health service'. We can 'look to places like Australia, and how we can implement the best of that - to revolutionise the way that healthcare is provided'.

A Floor Contributor from Carrickmore said, 'If Sinn Féin gets people with entrepreneurial spirit involved, we can prevent going around the mulberry bush. If Michael O'Leary had the financial budget available for health here, you'd probably still get a far better return on capital investment. What Kieran has achieved for Strabane is a brilliant contribution in my mind'.

Dr. Kieran Kennedy said he was 'involved in chairing what was Strabane Training Services for over 30 years. It aims to give young people a chance. We have over 450 apprentices on our books at the moment, in employment. We give them skills/tools/confidence to develop themselves. We have almost 200 16-18 year olds on the skills for life and work programme, who we employ or place with employers.

'About 70% present with issues, linked to poverty, addiction, broken homes, etc. - We give them hope and an opportunity, where they've been abandoned by the formal education system'.

They are 'heavily involved in the skills process'. Kennedy said he was 'a great believer in looking at FDI, which made the 26 Counties so successful.'

He said that statistics for companies in the 26 Counties, employing over 1,000 people is over 50-fold of a difference. The University of Ulster has a niche in Fin-Tech. FDI will come to where the skills are. We cannot lose sight that it's about skilling people up to meet supply and demand and meet current shortages in specific fields. We need to try and embrace skills. It isn't all about going to college, it's not for everyone. Going down the vocational road is every bit as good. There is a huge shortage of skills in construction. Brexit has impacted our ability to bring foreign nationals in as well, without being able to guarantee a wage of 30,000. We need to support and grow our indigenous manufacturers.

Grian Ní Dhaimhín said, 'I am one of those people in debt following university. I don't regret this. I believe in the development of a national education service - which means that education should be free at any point of entry (including for returning students). If you do go down one route and get apprenticeships, or you go through tertiary or further education, this should be

accessible to you. Ní Dhaimhín said she works as a classroom assistant. 'I want to go back to university - but it is not financially viable to retrain to be a teacher'.

Ní Dhaimhín is 'living at home with my parents and sister'. She thinks it is hard to 'envisage ever being able to move out of my parents' home. If Google could set up and pay their 12.5% low corporation tax, it doesn't mean much to me if I don't get decent wages within this town.' She wanted to 'hear people's thoughts on the creation of a national education system, free at the point of delivery at any stage and in which entry is accessible at a local level'.

Another **Floor Contributor** from Donegal said that they lived in a rural area. They said that it is difficult to convince people to attend meetings like this, with attitudes such as 'what can I do', 'I don't like politics', etc. He asked, 'How do you persuade people? Facts and evidence are lacking'. He would like to see from this meeting, someone producing more facts and evidence in order to assist me to persuade others as there is a lot of apathy in the 26 Counties.

Celia Ferguson 'Brexit to me is tragic. I spent much of my life living in mainland Europe'. She is now living in Sion Mills; She highlighted a letter from a forbearer who was the Director of Herdman's Mill over 100 years ago. The letter records his amazement at all the commercial men in the North West and that partition 'would be a disaster'.

Ferguson said, 'We are in the same situation now as then', and that, 'Brexit has been another economic disaster. Ferguson believes we 'should look at the health system in Norway' and that transport, communication and infrastructure are also crucial for future development.'

Another contributor said, 'Young people are a credit to us, they are a community within themselves and don't see catholic or protestant'. The contributor said, 'we need to improve the messaging and that this is not for one community, this is for everyone. It will be our young people who drive this campaign/vision forward'.

Tim McCann said, 'the British State has proven time and again not to care for this part of the world. Brexit was foisted upon us despite the majority rejecting it. All sectors talked about tonight are intertwined. We have to sell a united Ireland. A New Ireland doesn't need to be the same way things have been done; but to look at education, health, economy and how we want to make these and Ireland look like in 20 years' time'.



Aodhan Harkin said that, 'We are involved in good relations projects, where we visit various sites. One of our regular trips is the peace lines in Belfast, with Republican/Loyalist ex-prisoners'. Harkin said that, 'If anybody wants to see social deprivation at its highest, you can also visit the Shankill Road. It would make Strabane pale into insignificance, as community gate-keepers are holding people back'.

Closing Remarks:

Michelle Canning asked the panel what does the future New Ireland look like?

Malachy O'Neill said the relaunch of Stormont was a positive sign with First and Deputy Minister, along with two junior ministers who are all women and from different backgrounds working together. It was a very encouraging sign in the week running up to International Women's Day. How we treat each other as a people should be top of the list in how we go forward.

Dr. Kieran Kennedy said, 'We need to show that a New Ireland will have better outcomes for all and sell this message vigorously - jobs/education/health. It is all about opportunity for our young people in a united Ireland; for education and job prospects. We must have conversations and bring everybody with us; look at the evidence and demonstrate the benefits to win people over. People will think about their health and their wealth. I see nothing but positivity and we have to be integrated and sell this project. This is for everybody in the north'.

Annette Kelly said "Ni neart go cur le chéile". No Strength without Unity- and says that positive messaging is key selling the benefits and opportunities of a New Ireland. She said that this was, 'One of my favourite sayings in our native tongue. I believe that saying across the board. I walked in feeling daunted by whether I would be faced with anger or positivity. It is great to open up the conversation and I have educated myself this evening. We can step into a future of continued peace, opportunity, change, growth and I am thinking of my nieces and nephews. I am 34 and grew up privileged enough in terms of having opportunities. The words New Ireland speak to me, and marketing it will require spreading the word and having conversations to create the action. The work of visualising the future is exciting'.

Dr. Brendan O'Hare said, A New Ireland is one in which his grandchildren can grow up in a cohesive society where there is equality of opportunity for all and in which we have an integrated all-Ireland health service.

'My son said until my generation dies off, real progress won't happen. I have eight grandchildren and I want them to grow up in a cohesive society, at peace with itself, with opportunity and prosperity and a world-class health service developed to look after them'.

Michelle Canning asked all in attendance for a show of hands if they support the call for the Irish government to establish a Citizen's Assembly on the issue of Irish unity. There was a unanimous show of hands in support!

Conclusion

The West Tyrone People's Assembly was a great success. The event was very well attended by people from a range of different backgrounds.

The contributions from the floor ranged from the need to build an all island public health service, to the need to rethink education across the island including the harmonisation of qualifications and addressing educational under achievement and class divides in education.

The huge opportunities of the all island economy were discussed and the hope and optimism that people feel for a future without partition were obvious.

Discussions on Irish Unity are now centre stage and the demand for the unity referendum that is part of the Good Friday Agreement is growing.

The Irish government is a co-guarantor of the Good Friday Agreement. It has a responsibility to defend and promote the Agreement and part of this must be to plan for the future. We all plan for the future in our lives. The Irish government has to end its resistance to this. It is crucial that those of us who want a united Ireland also create the space for those who are opposed to it or those have not made up their minds, to become part of the conversation on unity.

It is clear that a growing number of people from a unionist background are questioning their support for the union and in some cases have become united Irishmen in their political outlook.

Sinn Féin is seeking a new, agreed and united Ireland. We want to build a just, fair, and equal Ireland, an economically prosperous and socially and culturally inclusive Ireland. We want to protect our most vulnerable, the elderly, children, the ill, ethnic minorities, those with disabilities - and ensure that equality is the touchstone upon which all policies are formulated.

Finally, Sinn Féin appeals to all citizens who are interested in the possibility and potential of Irish Unity to become active on this issue. Join in the conversation.

This is an exciting time for us all; filled with opportunity and hope for a better future.

THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND
WEST TYRONE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY 27 FEBRUARY 2024



Tionól an Phobail Iarthar Thír Eoghain

27 Feabhra 2024



DÓCHAS AGUS ATHRÚ

Bhunaigh Sinn Féin an Coimisiún um Thodhchaí na hÉireann i mí Iúil 2022. Is é an sainchúram atá air ná dul i gcomhairle leis cosmhuintir na hÉireann agus go hidirnáisiúnta maidir le todhchaí na hÉireann. Bainfear é seo amach trí Thionóil Phoiblí an Phobail a reáchtáil ar fud na tíre agus go hidirnáisiúnta; trí thuairimí scríofa a bhailiú agus a fhoilsiú; cruinnithe earnála a reáchtáil agus trí rannpháirtíochtaí príobháideacha.

Cuirfear tuarascáil deiridh le chéile ag deireadh an tionscadail.

Seo tuairisc ó Thionól an Phobail in Iarthar Thír Eoghain a bhí ar siúl sa Óstán Fir Trees, An Srath Bán, Dé Máirt 27 Feabhra.

Labhair Conor Murphy CTR ag an chruinniú.

Tá físeán de Thionól Phobal Iarthar Thír Eoghain ar fáil ar YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGg7MDIE-pQ>

Faoi láthair, tá beagnach 200 aighneacht faighte ag an Choimisiún um Thodhchaí na hÉireann ó réimse leathan daoine aonair agus grúpaí leasmhara. Is tábhachtach a thabhairt faoi deara gur féidir tuairimí a chur in iúl don Choimisiún ag commission@sinnfein.ie nó tríd an leathanach gréasáin seo a leanas www.sinnfein.ie/futureofireland

Go dtí seo, d'óstáil an Coimisiún 14 imeacht phoiblí

I measc na n-imeachtaí atá le teacht beidh Tionól an Phobail ar an Lorgan ar an 11 Meitheamh agus Aontacht na hÉireann agus an Geilleagar in Óstán Europa, Béal Feirste ar an 28 Meitheamh.

Is é Declan Kearney CTR cathaoirleach an Choimisiúin agus is í an Seanadóir Lynn Boylan an leaschathaoirleach.

Réamhrá

Labhair Feisire Parlaiminte Shinn Féin d'Iarthar Thír Eoghain, Órfhlaith Begley, ag tús an chruinnithe ag rá leis an lucht féachana 'go dtuigeann daoine anseo atá ina gcónaí ar an teorainn an dochar iomlán a dhéanann an chríochdheighilt'.



Ráiteas tosaigh: Conor Murphy CTR

Dúirt Conor leis an tionól, “Tá athrú ag tarlú agus tá an leis an athaontú maidir leis an gheilleagar de ag éirí níos soiléire, tá go leor daoine nach mbeadh ag smaoineamh le déanaí ar vótáil d’Éirinn aontaithe ag tabhairt aird mhór air anois, agus is forbairt dhearfach é seo. Tá an comhrá a thosaigh Sir George Quigley 30 bliain ó shin ar ndóigh chun muid a thabhairt chuig sochaí níos rathúla ina ndéanann muintir an oileáin seo a ngeilleagar féin a bhainistiú ar mhaithe leo féin”.

Dúirt Murphy gur “deis a bhí san ócáid an plé sin a fhorbairt”. Maidir leis an phainéal, dúirt sé go raibh sé “go hiontach an dearcadh gnó sin a cheangal leis na ceisteanna seo”, agus go raibh an geilleagar “mar chuid lárnach den phlé ar aontacht”.

Chuir an cathaoirleach neamhspleách Michelle Canning í féin in aithne agus rinne sí cur síos ar a cúlra gairmiúil agus cúlra na bpainéalaithe. Rinne sí cur síos ar an réimse leathan scileanna agus taithí atá acu a chuirfeadh breisluach a chur leis an phlé. Is iar-iriseoir í Michelle atá anois ag obair mar chomhairleoir cumarsáide. Tá sí ina comhbhunaitheoir ar *Women in PR*, a bhfuil sé mar mhisean aici líon agus éagsúlacht na mban san earnáil PR agus Cumarsáide a mhéadú.

Spreag Michelle ionchur ón urlár i gcaitheamh an tráthnóna chomh maith le glacadh le ceisteanna as Gaeilge. Ina theannta sin, d’iarr sí tuairimí scríofa ón lucht féachana ar an Choimisiún.



Na painéalaithe

In éineacht le **Michelle Canning** bhí na painéalaithe eile:

An Dr Kieran Kennedy, Cathaoirleach ar *21 Training & Strabane Business Improvement District*. Déanann sé ionadaíocht thar ceann an Iarthuaiscirt ar Bhord Invest NI agus roimhe sin bhí sé ina Stiúrthóir Bainistíochta ar O’Neills, an comhlacht Irish International Sportswear.

An tOllamh Malachy O’Neill, Stiúrthóir um Chomhpháirteachas Réigiúnach in Ollscoil Uladh, iar-Phropast ar champas Mhig Aoidh & Ceann Teanga agus Litríocht na Gaeilge & ball de Phainéal Comhairleach Saineolaithe ar an Ghaeilge ag an Roinn Phobail.

Annette Kelly, iarmhúinteoir agus úinéir Little Penny Thoughts. Tacaíonn sí go mór le cúrsaí Meabhairshláinte fosta.

An Dr Brendan O’Hare, dochtúir teaghlaigh & iar-Chathaoirleach ar Ghrúpa Coimisiúnaithe Áitiúil an Iarthair, Comhpháirtíocht Cúraim Chomhtháite an Iarthair agus Coiste Leighis Áitiúil an Iarthair.

Tuairimí tosaigh ó na painéalaithe

Dúirt **an Dr Kieran Kennedy**, “Domsa, baineann sé le sláinte agus táinte agus le cur chuige bunaithe ar fhianaise a úsáid leis na buntáistí a dhíol chomh maith le tuilleadh sonraí a choimisiúnú”. Luaigh sé Tuarascáil 2007 - *Modelling Irish Reunification* a leag béim ar an fhéidearthacht go mbeadh an OTI céanna ag tuaisceart na hÉireann agus atá ag na 26 Contae. Leag Kennedy béim fosta ar an fhéidearthacht go mbeadh ‘torthaí sláinte níos fearr le hacmhainní aontaithe don tsláinte’. Mar fhocal scoir, dúirt sé go bhféadfadh leas a bhaint as an ráta íseal cánach corparáide a bhí i bhfeidhm sna 6 Chontae leis an gheilleagar a fhorbairt.

Luaigh **an tOllamh Malachy O’Neill** ceisteanna ar nós mic léinn a bheith in ann creidiúnú a fháil i ndlínse amháin agus taithí i ndlínse eile - lena n-áirítear forbairtí le déanaí maidir le mic léinn reatha leighis ó Ollscoil Uladh Magee atá ag obair sna 26 contae. Dúirt Ó Néill: “Ón Bhanna go dtí an tSionainn; tá cuibhreannas de spás taighde agus nuálaíochta tríú leibhéal againn”.

Dúirt **Annette Kelly** leis an lucht éisteachta nuair a bhí sí ina múinteoir go raibh ‘srian uirthi gan a bheith in ann múineadh i Muineachán mar shampla, ach go dtiocfadh liom taisteal go Doha i gCatar’. Dúirt Kelly faoi láthair, “Is gnólacht uile-Éireann í mo ghólacht-sa agus is as na 26 contae an chuid is mó den chustaim. Agus sin, “Is branda teaghlaigh Éireannach é agus daoine i dteagmháil ar fud an oileáin”.

Dúirt sí, “Ní dhíolann an córas oideachais oidhreacht ná cultúr, fiú ó thaobh oideachas Gaeilge de”. Agus sin, “Is é an meon aigne atá agam ná Deiseanna do Chách, is cuma cén áit as a dtagann tú- in Éirinn aontaithe”.





Ceisteanna ar an Phainéal

Cad é mar a thiocfadh le muintir Iarthar Thír Eoghain leas a bhaint as Aontacht na hÉireann?

Dúirt an Dr Kieran Kennedy go bhfuil an meánioncam ó dheas i bhfad níos airde ná an meánioncam ó thuaidh. Dúirt sé go bhfuil an OTI ó dheas ceithre huairde níos airde ná mar atá sé ó thuaidh. Thagair sé arís don Modelling Irish Unity Study go bhféadfaí an leibhéal OTI seo a bhaint amach laistigh de 8 mbliana. Creideann Kennedy, ‘Dá gcuirfí deireadh leis an dúbláil sa chóras sláinte agus seirbhísí eile, bheadh coigilteas suntasach i gceist’. Dúirt sé dá gcuirfí an ráta cánach corparáide níos ísle de 12.5% atá i bhfeidhm ó dheas faoi láthair i bhfeidhm ar bhonn uile-oileáin, go meallfadh sé comhlachtaí móra ilnáisiúnta ó thuaidh. Mhaígh sé go mbeadh ‘torthaí eacnamaíochta, sláinte agus eile níos fearr mar thoradh air seo agus go mbeidh margaíocht agus díol na mbuntáistí seo ríthábhachtach le haontacht na hÉireann a bhaint amach’.

Dúirt Annette Kelly gur iarmhúinteoir a bhí inti ach mar gheall ar na difríochtaí sna córais oideachais thuaidh agus theas, agus go háirithe an riachtanas Gaeilge don teagasc ó dheas, go raibh teorainn le deiseanna gairme ar bhonn uile-Éireann. Chuir Kelly i gcodarsnacht lena gnó ar líne, gnó atá go mór i bhfeidhm ar Éirinn agus léiríonn an rath a bhí air na féidearthachtaí agus na deiseanna atá ann do chách atá ag feidhmiú ar bhonn uile-Éireann.

Dúirt Malachy Ó Neill go bhfuil ‘bacainní maidir le haitheantas a thabhairt do cháilíochtaí ar bhonn thuaidh/theas á laghdú nó á mbaint ar shiúl agus go bhfuil deiseanna gairme á gcur ar fáil ar bhonn uile-Éireann’.

Dúirt O’Neill, ‘Tá ollscoileanna chun tosaigh maidir le comhoibriú a fhorbairt ar bhonn uile-Éireann’. Luaigh sé cuibhreas taighde agus nuálaíochta Champas Mhig Aoidh/Choláiste Ollscoile na Gaillimhe mar shampla spreagúil den mhéid is féidir. Luaigh sé tionscnamh dar teideal Atlantic Futures atá maoinithe ag an Tionscnamh an Oileáin Chomhroinnte a nascann ollscoileanna ar fud an oileáin agus a bhfuil comhoibriú den scoth á tháirgeadh aige, rud a chruthaíonn athrú dearfach.

Is Gaeilgeoir í Grian Ní Dhaimhín - a rinne staidéar ar an Stair/Polaitíocht in QUB agus dúirt iar-Uachtarán QUBSU/LEAS-UACHTARÁN NUS-USI agus í ag labhairt ón urlár, nuair a bhí sí ar an ollscoil, gur léir gur beag luach a chuir údarais na hollscoile ar an Ghaeilge ná ar na healaíona agus ar na daonnachtaí thuaidh nó theas.

Dúirt Ní Dhaimhín go mbraitheann sí cé go bhfuil sé ceart go bhfuil béim mhór ar an ghá atá le fíis de sheirbhís náisiúnta sláinte a fhorbairt, saor in aisce ag an pointe seachadta mar chuid den pointe díola d’aontacht na hÉireann, ach go gcaithfear díriú go mór fosta ar sheirbhís oideachais náisiúnta a fhorbairt, saor in aisce ag an pointe seachadta ón réamhscoil go dtí leibhéal na hollscoile beag beann ar aois.

D'fhreagair an tOllamh O'Neill ag rá ' Is sampla iontach é Grian d'fhás na Gaelscolaíochta, áit a bhfuil an oiread sin Gael óg ag teacht chun tosaigh anois, lán de dhíograis agus de mhúinín agus ag glacadh poist cheannaireachta inár bpobail'.

Dúirt O'Neill, ag tagairt d'Ard-Fheis Chonradh na Gaeilge le déanaí gur 'daoine óga ar fad (a bhí i láthair), rud atá thar a bheith spreagúil mar mhúinteoir'. Dúirt sé go bhfuil 'an spleodar agus an mhúinín i gcuid mhaith dár ndaoine óga le feiceáil san oideachas tríú leibhéal'.

Dúirt O'Neill, 'Athraíonn curaclaim an t-am ar fad agus go bhfuil go leor cúiseanna eacnamaíochta ann do churaclam ollscoile; feasacht a mhéadú ar an tairbhe a bhaineann le torthaí idir AHSS agus ábhair laistigh de spás STEM, mar shampla. Ní bhainfidh an saol amach anseo le haon disciplín amháin; ach deiseanna foghlama measctha a chur ar fáil'.

Dúirt Tim McCann agus é ag labhairt ón urlár, 'Ó mo thréimhse ag obair in Ollscoil na Banríona, Béal Feirste mar Oifigeach Brandála agus Margaíochta, bhí deacrachtaí móra agam comharthaíocht dhátheangach a fháil. Ní dhéanann ollscoileanna a ndóthain d'fhéiniúlacht/teanga na hÉireann - ach cuireann an chuid eile de na náisiúin Cheilteacha an teanga agus an fhéiniúlacht chun cinn'. Tá McCann ag obair sa ról céanna d'Ollscoil i mBeannchar i dTuaisceart na Breataine Bige faoi láthair - agus dúirt sé go bhfuil "difríocht mhór idir an dóigh a ndíolann an bheirt acu a gcultúr agus a dteanga".

Dúirt Frank Martin leis an chruinniú go bhfuil sé 'ag obair ar feadh na mblianta in earnáil an oideachais'. Tháinig Máirtín go dtí an Srath Bán i 1974. Creideann sé go gcaithfidimid 'breathnú ar an oideachas ar bhealach iomlánaíoch agus difriúil agus an córas oideachais deighilteach atá ann a dhíchóimeáil, le haontú, beag beann ar reiligiún'. Dúirt sé, "Níl Gaeilge agam ach ba bhreá liom í a bheith agam - féachaimis ar an phictiúr mhór. Má labhraímid faoi Éire a aontú, ní mór dúinn tosú ag cur aithne ar a chéile - ionas go mbogfaimid mar dhaoine aontaithe nuair a bhogaimid ar aghaidh. Caithfear breathnú ar Éirinn nua ar bhealach iomlán difriúil - tá gach rud scriosta ag an chríochdheighilt agus is é an córas oideachais reatha nach bhfuil oiriúnach don fheidhm atá leis, an chéad rud ba cheart a dhéanamh".



Cad é mar a bheadh torthaí sláinte níos fearr i gcomhthéacs Uile-Éireann?

Dúirt an Dr Brendan O'Hare, dochtúir teaghlaigh agus bainisteoir seirbhíse sláinte, 'Dá n-iarrfaí ar dhaoine cur síos a dhéanamh ar chóras sláinte foirfe, seirbhís aonchineálach a bheadh ann do dhaoine 7-8 milliún duine agus naisc mhaithe iompair; a bhfuil mais riachtanach aige le gur féidir seirbhís ar ardchaighdeán a fhorbairt'. Creideann O'Hare go bhfuil daonra an tuaiscirt róbheag faoi láthair le réimse iomlán seirbhísí a chothú nó gairmithe leighis riachtanacha a mhealladh.

Dúirt sé go bhfuil ciall le seirbhísí a phleanáil agus a eagrú ar bhonn uile-Éireann'. Thagair O'Hare don mháinlia croí do pháistí a bhíodh lonnaithe i mBéal Feirste ach nach féidir duine a fháil ina áit anois; ceantar a bhaineann tairbhe as a bheith nasctha le Baile Átha Cliath mar cheantar sláinte anois, mar speisialtacht atá ar fáil do gach duine ar ár n-oileán.

Leag O'Hare béim ar an 'easpa cumais ó thuaidh do mháinliacht ortaipéideach (cromáin & glúine)'. Luaigh sé an Cross Border Directive, scéim de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh a chuir ar chumas go leor daoine ar liostaí feithimh a gcuid obráidí a dhéanamh ó dheas. D'áitigh sé ar CTRanna é seo a chur ar bun arís.

Dúirt O'Hare, 'I dtús na n-ochtóidí' gur cuireadh go hAilt Uí Dhoibhleacháin é mar mhac léinn. Luaigh sé cás 50% d'othair scothaosta atá ag fanacht le cromáin a fháil in Inis Eoghain ag fáil bháis mar go gcaithfí iad a bhogadh/cóir leighis a chur orthu i mBaile Átha Cliath ach thit sé sin go dtí 4% nuair a bhí cóir leighis á cur orthu in Ailt Uí Dhoibhleacháin.

Creideann O'Hare nach bhfuil 'aon bhacainní ar a bheith ag obair ar an dá thaobh den oileán laistigh de réimse na sláinte', an t-aon mhíbhuntáiste nó áirithint a bhí aige ná an 1.8 milliún duine ó thuaidh a bheith dingthe go daingean le coincheap an tsaorchúraim sláinte ag pointe an tseachadta agus an coincheap a bhaineann le hóc as cuairteanna dochtúirí teaghlaigh/A&E nó as oideas.

Dúirt an Dr Kieran Kennedy chomh maith 'Dá mbeadh aontacht ann, d'fhéadfaimis smaoineamh ar réiteach sásúil de chineál éigin ó thaobh seirbhís mhaith sláinte a chur ar fáil do gach saoránach. Má táimid ceithre huair níos fearr as taobh istigh d'Éirinn aontaithe; beidh torthaí i bhfad níos fearr ann do shláinte ár saoránach go léir'.

Thagair Michelle Canning don chur i gcrích maidir le cumas cúraim ailse a neartú laistigh de chreat Uile-Éireann. Mar shampla, is sampla iontach é an tlonad Cúraim Ailse in Ailt Uí Dhoibhleacháin den dóigh ar féidir le cúram sláinte a eagraítear ar bhonn uile-Éireann torthaí sláinte níos fearr a sholáthar.

Tháinig tuairim eile ón urlár ó Aodhán Harkin, oibrí pobail agus fathach i saol an CLG. Thug Harkin léargas ar an dóigh a bhfuil an Srath Bán fós ar cheann de na ceantair is díothaí ó thuaidh. Dúirt sé, 'I mBarda Thoir an tSratha Báin (Ceann Cheantar Shráid an Bhaile/an Droichid) - léiríonn staitisticí ó NISRA go mairfidh fear ocht n-uair níos faide nó bean seacht n-uair níos faide má tá sé lonnaithe sa Dún Thuaidh, i gcomparáid le bheith lonnaithe i mBarda Thoir an tSratha Báin. Díothacht agus scrios eacnamaíochta ba chúis leis sin, a dúirt sé.

Dúirt Harkin gur chas sé le Ceannasaí na Státseirbhíse Jane Brady le déanaí; d'inis muid di gur fhág an traen dheireanach an Srath Bán i 1965. Dúirt sé, 'Níl mé ag caint ó thaobh Poblachtánach/Náisiúnach de, ach go bhfuil ciall le hÉirinn aontaithe ó thaobh cúrsaí eacnamaíochta de, agus ó thaobh sláinte/oideachais de'. D'impigh sé fosta ar na Gaeil eile a bheith taobh thiar de Ghaeil le Chéile, a bhfuil litir seolta acu chuig an Taoiseach ag éileamh go mbunófaí Tionól Saoránach ar Aontacht na hÉireann.

Dúirt Kieran McCullagh, 'Is rud maith é an t-athrú. Tá an NHS ar a ghlúine faoi láthair. Caithfidimid labhairt faoi chóras stíle uile-Éireann NHS, mar go bhfuil an NHS reatha á scrios ag polasaithe na dTóraithe. Tá sé d'acmhainn againn an t-oileán seo a athrú do na daoine a thagann inár ndiaidh chomh maith. Ba cheart go mbeadh NHS Uile-Éireann mar sprioc'.

Dúirt an Dr Brendan O'Hare, 'Ní fíor don choincheap go réiteoidh Éire aontaithe fadhbanna reatha thuaidh agus theas. Caithfidimid a bheith réalaíoch. Tá liostaí feithimh ó dheas chomh holc faoi láthair. Is córas príobháideach é agus córas bunaithe ar árachas d'fhormhór an daonra go bunúsach; ach tá na fadhbanna céanna ag an earnáil phoiblí ar fud na hÉireann, lena n-áirítear costais agus éileamh atá de shíor ag ardú mar gheall ar an daonra atá ag dul in aois'. Dúirt O'Hare go raibh sé ina chomhpháirtí sinsearach i gCaisleán na Deirge, i gcleachtas le 17,000 othar. Bhíodh 11 nó 12 dochtúir teaghlaigh acu ag cur seirbhísí ar fáil, ach nach bhfuil fágtha anois ach 5 dochtúirí teaghlaigh mar nach féidir linn iad a fháil ar ór na cruinne.'

Dúirt sé go raibh ar chleachtais i nDoire a gconarthaí a thabhairt ar ais. Tá fadhbanna den chineál céanna ann sna 26 contae. Éilíonn sé obair / infheistíocht agus ag fiafraí cén fáth ar mian le gairmithe sláinte gaolmhara taisteal chun na hAstráile. Tá an scoil leighis i Magee fíor-dhearfach; beidh go leor acu ag obair laistigh de 30-40 míle de'.

Dúirt Annette Kelly go raibh sí 'gafa le meabhairshláinte agus folláine ó 2015, mar gheall ar mo streachailt féin'. Dúirt sí, 'Tá an saol mar atá doiligh. Baineann cuid mhór de seo le dáimh leis an phobal agus gabhaim buíochas i gcónaí gurb as an Charraig Mhór mé. Domsa, níl difear ar bith eadrainn mar dhaoine agus is sinne an acmhainn is mó atá ag a chéile. Caithfidimid breathnú orainn féin agus ar ár dteaghlaigh féin agus na comhráite seo a bheith againn ag ár dtáblaí agus i measc ár bpobail. Caithfidh daoine 'freagracht a ghlacadh' agus oideachas a chur orthu féin. Ní fheicfeá anseo mé dhá bhliain ó shin. Níor mhothaigh mé go dtiocfadh liom a bheith i mo phainéal. Nuair a dhíríonn tú an mhéar, beidh trí mhéar á ndíriú- bain úsáid as do ghuth le haghaidh leas sóisialta agus athrú sóisialta chun feabhais. Is féidir leis an pholaitíocht a bheith ina ábhar eagla do dhaoine. Táimid ag bogadh sa treo ceart. Is féidir linn breathnú air seo mar amanna corraitheacha, nó ina ionad sin, amanna spreagúla deiseanna. D'fhéadfaí constaicí nó deiseanna, fadhbanna nó féidearthachtaí a bheith ann. Baineann sé le do dhearcadh, le do mheon, le do thuairim, le do chreideamh agus leis an mhisneach gníomhú, le hathrú, le dúshlán a thabhairt agus leis an chomhrá a dhéanamh'.

Dúirt Kieran McCullagh gur chreid sé, 'Tá gá agus deis ann córas nua sláinte a chruthú don oileán ar fad'.

Dúirt Malachy O'Neill, 'An t-am seo an bhliain seo chugainn beimid ag fáil faoi réir don chéad chéimniú ó scoil leighis Mhig Aoidh, le 70 dochtúir nua. Ba chóir go bhfanfadh 70% -80% taobh stigh de raon 20 míle. Tá oiliúint bhreise ar mhic léinn i ngairmeacha sláinte gaolmhara, raideolaíocht, oinceolaíocht, OTanna ar fad ag traenáil i nDoire - agus ba cheart go mbeadh tionchar dearfach aige sin ar an lathuaisceart ar fad.

Cad iad na buntáistí eacnamaíocha a bheadh ag aontacht na hÉireann?

Dúirt an Dr Kieran Kennedy, ‘I 1979 bhí thart ar 30 duine ag obair in O’Neills. D’fhág mé Scoil na mBráithre Críostaí san Ómaigh ag 16, agus fuair mé post in O’Neills agus dúirt mé go mbeinn i gceannas ar an áit lá éigin. Ghlac mé seilbh air i 1988. Ag an am sin (1970idí), bhí an dífhostaíocht sa Srath Bán ag 30%, ceantar ar dífhostaíochta in Iarthar na hEorpa a bhí ann’. Dúirt Kennedy go ndeachaigh sé ‘ar thuras pearsanta le hiarracht a dhéanamh fostaíocht a fhorbairt sa Srath Bán’. Leag sé béim ar an teacht aniar atá i ndaoine sa réimse seo. Tá O’Neills i ndiaidh bogadh go 1600 troigh cearnach agus i bhfad níos mó fostaithe, anois ag 750, taobh istigh de chúpla bliain.

Agus é ag cur béime ar staitisticí a bhaineann leis an bhochtaineacht, dúirt Kennedy, ‘Tá críochdheighilt Thuaidh-Theas againn ach tá críochdheighilt Thoir-Thiar ina leith seo fosta’. Bhí Kennedy ‘thar a bheith sásta gur labhair an tAire Geilleagair Conor Murphy faoi spriocanna réigiúnacha’. ‘Níl sé inghlactha go mbíonn an Srath Bán in áit na leathphingine i gcónaí. Creidim go mór an méid a dhéantar a thomhas - mar sin más féidir linn na spriocanna sin a bhaint amach, go háirithe don Iarthuaisceart le go mbeidh muid chomh maith le hOirthear an chúige. Mura bhfuil siad á gcur i bhfeidhm nó á mbaint amach, ní mór dúinn a fhiafraí cén fáth. D’aon ghnó níor theastaigh ó Fheidhmeannais roimhe seo spriocanna a bheith acu; mar gur léirigh sé sin an tionchar atá ag a bpolasaithe ar an Iarthar’.

Dúirt Kennedy go ndeachaigh sé ‘go Páirc Ghnó i Leitir Ceanainn, agus gur bhraith sé gur domhan difriúil a bhí san eastát tionsclaíochta seo - an t-infreastruchtúr agus na foirgnimh. ‘An fhís a bheadh agamsa amach anseo ná an mhacasamhail seo a fheiceáil ar fud an Iarthuaiscirt agus an tuaiscirt chomh maith’.

Dúirt Greg Gillespie agus é ag labhairt ón urlár, ‘Tá an domhan athraithe. Is féidir linn na buntáistí a bhaineann le hÉirinn aontaithe a fheiceáil. Is é an rud is gá dúinn a bheith ag féachaint air ná an dóigh ar féidir linn gach duine a mhealladh sa treo sin. Bíim ag obair i nDún na nGall agus is é an t-aon chomhrá faoin pholaitíocht ná cúrsaí baile, ar nós seirbhís sláinte/cánacha. Is annamh a bhíonn comhráite eile ann. Níl a fhios ag aon duine faoi cúlra an duine eile agus is cuma leo. Cuireann na 26 contae fáilte mhór roimh dhaoine de gach náisiúntacht/reiligiún. Bhí muid thíos leis an chiníochas “No Blacks, No Dogs, No Irish”. Tá cath ann ar son croíthe agus aigní na ndaoine - ní féidir linn daoine a bhrú i dtreo in Éireann aontaithe, ach is féidir linn an smaoineamh a dhíol leo faoin dóigh a rachadh Éire aontaithe chun tairbhe dóibh, dá muintir agus dá dtuarastal. Tá sé ríthábhachtach go ndéanfar faitíos aontachtaithe a cheansú agus caithfidh muid a chur in iúl go léireofaí meas ar a bhféiniúlacht i gcás Éire aontaithe’.

Labhair Hugh Devine, feirmeoir áitiúil. ‘Tá suim agam san fheirmeoireacht. Is beag an tuiscint atá ar an tairbhe a bhaineann le hÉirinn aontaithe i gcúrsaí feirmeoireachta. Ó d’fhág muid an tAontas Eorpach, fágadh muid in áit na leathphingine sa phobal feirmeoireachta. Ní labhraítear faoin difríocht sna 26 contae anseo, ach polasaí uile-Éireann i leith na feirmeoireachta - caithfear meas agus brú a chur ar an tionscal is mó ar an oileán ar fad.

Dúirt Devine go raibh aithne aige ar go leor feirmeoirí Protastúnacha, go n-oibríonn sé leo agus go labhraíonn sé gach lá. Creideann sé go bhféadfaí go leor acu a mhealladh go háirithe agus an frustrachas atá orthu maidir leis an dóigh a bhfuil rudaí ó bhí an Breatimeacht ann. Dúirt Devine go ndeachaigh sé go Scoil Cholmáin agus nár mhúin siad stair na hÉireann dóibh. Tá sé ag feirmeoireacht ó d’fhág sé an scoil. Is deacair an ghlúin óg a spreagadh le teacht i

mbun feirmeoireachta. Bhí athruithe Michelle O'Neill mar Aire Talmhaíochta ríthábhachtach. Leag sé béim ar an Íocaíocht Aonfheirme, atá ag brath anois ar an méid atá Rialtas na Breataine chun a thabhairt dúinn agus ní ar an méid a fuair muid ón Eoraip.

Dúirt Devine, 'Gealladh an méid céanna dúinn, ach tá an chuma ar an scéal nach ndéanfar aithris air sin. Íocaíocht eile atá go fóill á híoc sna 26 contae is ea an Limistéar Srianata Náisiúnta (Íocaíocht ANC), íocaíocht a baineadh ó thuaidh in 2015. Chuir Declan McAleer brú mór air é a chur ar ais, ach tá súil againn nuair a athbhunófar Stormont, go mbrúfar arís é sin, agus beidh sé seo ina chuidiú d'fheirmeoirí cnoic cosúil linn féin'.

Dúirt Paul Houston, 'nach é saorstát 32 contae an rud atá uainn'. Mhol sé a bheith cúramach maidir le maíomh faoi gheilleagar an deiscirt, 'nuair nach bhfuil infreastruchtúr faighte againn go fóill, ar nós bóithre réasúnta nó easpa línte traenach atá ann cheana féin. Más gá dúinn beagán a íoc as cúram sláinte, bíodh sin mar atá'.

Dúirt sé go gcaithfear aghaidh a thabhairt ar an easnamh infreastruchtúir in Éirinn nua i gceantair ar nós an Iarthuaiscirt le forbairt eacnamaíochta a chinntiú. 'Tá an lucht oibre mar an gcéanna is cuma carb as muid'.

Luaigh Carmel Farrell gur fhreastail sí ar Thionól na mBan i mBéal Feirste a d'eagraigh an Coimisiún um Thodhchaí na hÉireann. Bhí iontas an domhain uirthi faoin líon ban ó chúrla aontachtach a bhí i láthair agus iad sásta ceisteanna tábhachtacha in Éirinn nua a phlé. Dúirt Farrell go bhfuil sé ríthábhachtach go mbeadh guthanna na mban lárnach sa díospóireacht atá ag forbairt. Tuigeann sí 'nár labhair aon mhná seachas Grian anocht. Is í seo an tír is measa le maireachtáil inti ar mhaithe le foréigean in aghaidh na mban agus na gcailíní.' Dúirt Farrell nach gá duit teacht chuig cruinniú chun do thuairim a fháil. Is féidir leat scríobh chuig an Choimisiún nó ceisteanna a chur, nó tuairiscí a iarraidh - go háirithe chun a chinntiú go gcuirtear na hábhair inní atá ag mná na tíre in iúl in Éirinn aontaithe.

Dúirt **duine eile ón urlár**, 'Creidim in Éirinn aontaithe; ach is iad na daoine is gá dúinn a mhealladh ná iad siúd atá scoite amach toisc go bhfuil siad saibhir agus nár mhaith leo go gcuirfí isteach orthu

D'fhreagair an Dr Kieran Kennedy. 'Tubaiste ba ea an Breatimeacht, a dúirt sé. Tá sé ríthábhachtach go dtiocfaimid ar ais isteach san Aontas agus sa gheilleagar ollmhór sin. Bhí baint agam leis an idirbheartaíocht faoin Bhreatimeacht agus bhuaill mé le Boris Johnson maidir leis an Windsor Framework mar chuid de thoscaireacht'. D'fhiafraigh sé, 'Cén fáth ar vótáil daoine ar son an Bhreatimeachta?'. Ba é an freagra feachtas margaióchta cliste an Rialtais Choimeádaigh. 'Vótáil daoine ar son na sláinte, agus dúradh leo go gcuirfí airgead suntasach isteach sa tseirbhís sláinte'.

Dúirt Kennedy, 'Má théimid ar ais san Eoraip, ó thaobh cúrsaí gnó de, níl sé mealltach faoi láthair don FDI gan athaontú agus filleadh ar an AE'.

Dúirt sé 'le daoine a mhealladh caithfidh sé a bheith bunaithe ar fhíricí agus ar fhianaise - torthaí sláinte agus eacnamaíocht'. Mhol sé feachtas margaióchta le dúshlán na ndaoine atá ina éadan seo a thabhairt trí 'fíricí agus fianaise' a úsáid. Creideann Kennedy gur bealach díreach ar ais isteach san AE é aontacht na hÉireann'.

Cén fhís atá agat chun Eire nua agus saol níos fearr amach anseo a bhaint amach dár ndaoine óga?

Leag Malachy O'Neill béim ar an tábhacht a bhaineann leis an áit a dtagann breisoideachas agus ardoideachas le chéile. ‘Tá Coláiste Réigiúnach an Iarthuaiscirt againn’, agus an caidreamh atá aige sa phobal. Luaigh sé an t-ardán a cruthaíodh do dhaoine idir óg agus aosta, le dul isteach san oideachas nó dul isteach san oideachas in athuair. Leag O'Neill béim ar an ‘chonair idir bunscileanna-printiseacht-céim iarchéime’. Dúirt sé go mbeidh slí mhaireachtála níos rathúla mar thoradh ar an chumann agus ar an dáimh le háit agus lenár muintir féin - i ndeireadh na dála’.

Dúirt Annette Kelly, ‘Spreagann fíricí gníomh de réir mar a chruthaíonn sé feasacht, agus spreagfaidh na buntáistí comhchoiteanna a bhaineann le fíis chomhroinnte don rathúnas agus deiseanna níos fearr do leanaí atá ag fás aníos athrú’. Dúirt Kelly, ‘Tá mé dóchasach, ach ba chóir dúinn díriú isteach air agus feasacht a chruthú inár measc féin. Is féidir le daoine le chéile athrú a chruthú’.

Dúirt an Dr Brendan O'Hare, ‘Is féidir pobail tuaithe a leithlisiú. Tá deis ar leith ann planáil a dhéanamh do sheirbhís sláinte den chéad scoth’. Is féidir linn ‘breathnú ar áiteanna cosúil leis an Astráil, agus an dóigh ar féidir linn an chuid is fearr de sin a chur i bhfeidhm - le réabhlóid a dhéanamh ar an bhealach a chuirtear cúram sláinte ar fáil’.

Dúirt duine ón urlár ‘Má thugann Sinn Féin daoine a bhfuil spiorad fiontraíochta acu ar bord, is féidir linn dul chun cinn a dhéanamh. Dá mbeadh an buiséad airgeadais ar fáil do chúrsaí sláinte ag Michael O'Leary anseo, is dócha go bhfaighfeá toradh i bhfad níos fearr fós ar infheistíocht chaipitil. Is iontach an rud atá bainte amach ag Kieran don Srath Bán i m'intinn’.

Dúirt an Dr Kieran Kennedy go raibh baint aige ‘le cathaoirleacht a dhéanamh ar Sheirbhís Oilíúna an tSraitha Bán le breis agus 30 bliain. Tá sé mar aidhm aige seans a thabhairt do dhaoine óga. Tá os cionn 450 printiseach ar ár leabhair faoi láthair, fostaithe. Tugaimid scileanna/uirlisí/muinín dóibh chun iad féin a fhorbairt. Tá beagnach 200 duine idir 16-18 mbliana d'aois ar an chlár scileanna don saol agus don obair. Tugann muid fostaíoch dóibh nó cuireann muid amach chuig fostóirí eile iad.

‘Tá saincheisteanna ag baint le 70% acu, a bhaineann le bochtanas, andúil, teaghlach scartha, srl. - Tugann muid dóchas agus deis dóibh, áit a bhfuil siad tréigthe ag an chóras oideachais foirmiúil’.

Tá siad ‘bainteach go mór leis an phróiseas scileanna’. Dúirt Kennedy gur ‘chreid sé go mór agus é ag féachaint ar FDI, rud a d'fhág gur éirigh chomh maith sin leis na 26 Contae.’

Dúirt sé go bhfuil na staitisticí do chomhlachtaí sna 26 Contae, a bhfuil os cionn 1,000 duine fostaithe iontu, os cionn 50 bliain d'aois. Tá nideog ag Ollscoil Uladh i Fin-Tech. Tiocfaidh FDI go dtí an áit a bhfuil na scileanna. Ní féidir linn fíis a chailleadh go mbaineann sé le daoine a sciliú le freastal ar sholáthar agus éileamh agus freastal ar ghanntanais reatha i réimsí ar leith. Caithfidh iarracht a dhéanamh glacadh le scileanna. Ní bhaineann sé i gcónaí le dul ar an choláiste, níl sé ag fóirstean do gach duine. Tá sé chomh maith dul i dtreo gairme. Tá ganntanas mór scileanna san earnáil tógála. Bhí tionchar ag an Bhreitheacht ar ár gcumas chun daoine ó thíortha eile a thabhairt isteach chomh maith, gan a bheith in ann pá 30,000 a chinntiú. Ní mór dúinn tacú lenár monaróirí dúchasacha agus iad a fhás.

Dúirt Grian Ní Dhaimhín, ‘Tá mé ar dhuine de na daoine sin atá i bhfiacha tar éis na hollscoile. Níl aiféala orm faoi seo. Creidim i bhforbairt seirbhíse oideachais náisiúnta - rud a chiallaíonn gur chóir go mbeadh oideachas saor in aisce ag aon phointe iontrála (lena n-áirítear do mhic léinn atá ag filleadh). Má théann tú síos bealach amháin agus má fhaigheann tú printíseachtaí, nó má théann tú bealach an bhreisoideachais nó bealach an oideachais tríú leibhéal, ba chóir go mbeadh sé sin ar fáil duit. Dúirt Ní Dhaimhín go bhfuil sí ag obair mar chúntóir ranga. ‘Ba mhaith liom dul ar ais go dtí an ollscoil - ach níl sé inmharthana ó thaobh airgid de athoiliúint a dhéanamh le bheith i mo mhúinteoir’.

Tá Ní Dhaimhín ‘ina cónaí sa bhaile le mo thuismitheoirí agus mo dheirfiúr’. Síleann sí go bhfuil sé deacair ‘a shamhlú riamh go mbeidh mé in ann bogadh amach as teach mo thuismitheoirí’. Dá bhféadfadh Google a gcáin chorparáide íseal 12.5% a bhunú agus a íoc, ní chiallaíonn sé mórán domsa mura bhfaighim pá réasúnta sa bhaile seo.’

Theastaigh uaithe ‘smaointe daoine a chloisteáil maidir le córas náisiúnta oideachais a chruthú, saor in aisce ag an phointe seachadta ag am ar bith agus ina bhfuil teacht ar iontráil ag leibhéal áitiúil’.

Dúirt duine eile ón urlár as Dún na nGall go raibh cónaí air i gceantar tuaithe. Dúirt sé go bhfuil sé deacair a chur ina luí ar dhaoine freastal ar chruinnithe mar seo, le dearcadh ar nós ‘cad is féidir liom a dhéanamh’, ‘Ní maith liom an pholaitíocht’, srl. D’fhiafraigh sé, ‘Cén dóigh a meallann tú daoine? Tá fíricí agus fianaise in easnamh’. Bhí sé ag iarraidh go gcuirfí tuilleadh fíricí agus fianaise ón chruinniú seo le daoine cosúil leis féin a mhealladh toisc go bhfuil go leor daoine sna 26 Contae ar nós cuma liom.

Celia Ferguson ‘Ar bhonn pearsanta, mothaím gur tragóid atá sa Bhreathimeacht. Chaith mé cuid mhaith de mo shaol i mo chónaí ar mhórthír na hEorpa’. Tá sí ina cónaí anois i Muilte an tSiáin; Tharraing sí aird ar litir ó dhuine a bhí ina Stiúrthóir ar Mhuileann Herdman os cionn 100 bliain ó shin. Deirtear sa litir go raibh iontas air faoi na fir thráchtála ar fad san Iarthuaisceart agus gur ‘tubaiste’ a bheadh sa chríochdheighilt.

Dúirt Ferguson, ‘Tá muid sa chás chéanna anois is a bhí ansin’, agus ‘tubaiste eacnamaíochta eile a bhí sa Bhreathimeacht. Creideann Ferguson gur cheart dúinn ‘breathnú ar an chóras sláinte san Iorua’ agus go bhfuil iompar, cumarsáid agus bonneagar ríthábhachtach fosta d’fhorbairt amach anseo.’



Dúirt rannpháirtí eile , ‘Ba chóir dúinn a bheith an-bhródúil as an aos óg, is pobal iontu féin iad agus ní amharcann siad orthu féin mar Chaitliceach ná Protastúnach’. Dúirt an rannpháirtí, ‘ní mór dúinn feabhas a chur ar na teachtaireachtaí agus a chur in iúl nach mbaineann sé seo le pobal amháin ach le gach duine. Is iad na daoine óga a thiomáinfidh an feachtas/an fhís seo chun cinn’.

Dúirt Tim McCann, ‘tá sé cruthaithe arís agus arís eile ag Stát na Breataine gur cuma leis faoin chuid seo den domhan. Rinneadh an Breatimeacht a bhrú orainn in ainneoin gur dhiúltaigh an móránmh dó. Tá na hearnálacha ar fad atá á bplé anocht fite fuaite ina chéile. Caithfidimid Éire aontaithe a dhíol. Ní gá go ndéanfaí Éire Nua ar an dóigh chéanna a ndearnadh rudaí roimhe seo; ach caithfidh muid breathnú ar chúrsaí oideachais, ar an tsláinte, ar an gheilleagar agus ar an dóigh ar mhaith linn iad seo agus Éire a bheith i gceann 20 bliain’.

Dúirt Aodhan Harkin , ‘Tá baint againn le tionscadail dea-chaidrimh, áit a dtugann muid cuairt ar shuíomhanna éagsúla. Ceann de na turais rialta atá againn ná na línte síochána i mBéal Feirste, le hiarphríosúnaigh Phoblachtánacha/Dhílseacha’. Dúirt Harkin, ‘Má tá aon duine ag iarraidh díothacht shóisialta a fheiceáil ag an leibhéal is airde, is féidir leat cuairt a thabhairt ar Bhóthar na Seanchille fosta. Is measa i bhfad é ná an Srath Bán, toisc go bhfuil geatóirí an phobail ag coinneáil daoine siar.

Focal scoir:

D’fhiafraigh Michelle Canning den phainéal cén chuma a bheidh ar Éirinn Nua amach anseo?

Dúirt Malachy O’Neill gur comhartha dearfach a bhí in athbhunú Stormont leis an Chéad-Aire agus an Leas-Aire, chomh maith le beirt airí sóisearacha ar mná iad ar fad agus ó chúlraí éagsúla ag obair as lámha a chéile. Comhartha an-spreagúil a bhí ann le linn na seachtaine roimh Lá Idirnáisiúnta na mBan. Ba chóir go mbeadh an dóigh a gcaithimid lena chéile mar dhaoine ar bharr an liosta maidir leis an dóigh a dtéimid ar aghaidh.

Dúirt an Dr Kieran Kennedy, ‘Ní mór dúinn a thaispeáint go mbeidh torthaí níos fearr ag Éirinn Nua do chách agus an teachtaireacht seo a dhíol go tréan - poist/oideachas/sláinte. Baineann sé le deis dár ndaoine óga in Éirinn aontaithe; oideachais agus fostaíochta. Ní mór dúinn comhrá a bheith againn agus gach duine a thabhairt linn; breathnú ar an fhianaise agus na buntáistí a chur in iúl do dhaoine agus iad a mhealladh. Smaoineoidh daoine ar a sláinte agus ar a saibhreas. Ní fheicim aon rud ach dearfach agus caithfidimid a bheith le chéile agus an tionscadal seo a dhíol. Tá sé seo ann do gach duine ó thuaidh’.

Dúirt Annette Kelly “Ni neart go cur le chéile”, agus deir sí go bhfuil teachtaireachtaí dearfacha ríthábhachtach chun buntáistí agus deiseanna Éire Nua a dhíol.

Dúirt sí gurbh é sin, ‘Ceann de na nathanna ab ansa liom inár dteanga dhúchais. Creidim é sin a rá le gach duine. Shiúil mé isteach agus faitíos orm cé acu a bheadh fearg nó dearfach romham. Tá sé go hiontach an comhrá a oscailt agus tá go leor foghlamtha agam féin tráthnóna. Is féidir linn dul i ngleic le todhchaí na síochána, na deise, an athraithe, an fháis agus tá mé ag smaoineamh ar mo neachtanna agus mo nianna. Tá mé 34 bliain d’aois agus d’fhás mé aníos faoi phribhléid go leor ó thaobh deiseanna a bheith agam. Téann na focail Éire Nua i bhfeidhm orm, agus chun margaíocht a dhéanamh beidh gá leis an scéal a scaipeadh agus comhrá a bheith ann chun an gníomh a chruthú. Is saothar spreagúil é an todhchaí a shamhlú’.

Dúirt an Dr Brendan O'Hare gur féidir le hÉirinn Nua teacht chun cinn aníos i sochaí imeasctha ina bhfuil comhionannas deiseanna ann do chách agus ina bhfuil seirbhís sláinte uile-Éireann comhtháite againn.

'Dúirt mo mhac go dtí go bhfaigheann mo ghlúin bás, ní tharlóidh dul chun cinn dáiríre. Tá ochtar garpháistí agam agus ba mhaith liom go bhfásfadh siad aníos i sochaí chomhtháite, ar a suaimhneas leis féin, le deis agus rathúnas agus seirbhís sláinte den chéad scoth forbartha chun aire a thabhairt dóibh'.

D'iarr Michelle Canning ar gach duine a bhí i láthair seó lámh a chur in airde dá dtacódh siad leis an éileamh go mbunódh rialtas na hÉireann Tionól Saoránach ar cheist aontacht na hÉireann. Bhí taispeántas d'aon ghuth de lámha ag tacú leis!

Conclúid

D'éirigh thar barr le Tionól an Phobail in Iarthar Thír Eoghain. Bhí an-fhreastal ar an imeacht ag daoine ó raon de chúlraí éagsúla.

Bhain na tuairimí ón urlár amach leis an ghá le seirbhís sláinte poiblí uile-oileáin a thógáil, go dtí an gá atá le hathmhachnamh a dhéanamh ar oideachas ar fud an oileáin lena n-áirítear cáilíochtaí a chomhchuibhiú agus aghaidh a thabhairt ar tearcghnóthachtáil oideachais agus deighiltí in aicmí áirithe san oideachas.

Pléadh deiseanna ollmhóra an gheilleagair uile-oileáin agus ba léir an dóchas a bhraitheann daoine don saol amach anseo gan chríochdheighilt.

Tá cainteanna ar Aontacht na hÉireann i lár an aonaigh anois agus tá an t-éileamh ar an reifreann aontachtach atá mar chuid de Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta ag fás.

Tá rialtas na hÉireann ina chomh-ráthóir ar Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta. Tá freagracht air an Comhaontú a chosaint agus a chur chun cinn agus ní mór pleanáil don todhchaí a bheith mar chuid de. Déanaimid go léir pleanáil don todhchaí inár saol. Caithfidh rialtas na hÉireann éirí as bac a chur leis seo.

Tá sé ríthábhachtach go gcruthóidh na daoine againn atá ag iarraidh Éire aontaithe spás dóibh siúd atá ina choinne nó dóibh siúd nach bhfuil cinnte faoi, a bheith mar chuid den chomhrá ar aontacht.

Is léir go bhfuil líon méadaitheach daoine ó chúlra aontachtach ag ceistiú a dtacaíochta don aontas agus i gcásanna áirithe tá Éire aontaithe ina ndearcadh polaitiúil.

Tá Éire nua agus aontaithe á lorg ag Sinn Féin. Teastaíonn uainn Éire atá cóir, cothrom agus comhionann a thógáil, Éire atá rathúil go heacnamaíoch agus atá cuimsitheach go sóisialta agus go cultúrtha. Is mian linn ár ndaoine is leochailí, daoine scothaosta, leanaí, daoine breoite, mionlaigh eitneacha, iad siúd atá faoi mhíchumas a chosaint - agus a chinntiú gurb é an comhionannas an caighdeán ar a ndéantar gach beartas a fhorbairt.

AN COIMISIÚN UM THODHCHAÍ NA HÉIREANN
TIONÓL AN PHOBAIL- IARTHAR THÍR EOGHAIN 27 FEABHRA 2024

Ar deireadh, iarrann Sinn Féin achomharc ar gach saoránach ar spéis leo féidearthacht agus acmhainneacht Aontacht na hÉireann a bheith gníomhach ar an cheist seo. Glac páirt sa chomhrá. Is am spreagúil é seo dúinn go léir; lán de dheiseanna agus dóchais do thodhchaí níos fearr.

