

AN  
**PHOBLACHT**  
Republican News

IRELAND'S BIGGEST SELLING  
POLITICAL WEEKLY



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# ARMAGH MURDER



● MARTIN MALONE

A DELIBERATE act of murder, coolly carried out by the sectarian licensed gunmen of the UDR, in the sight of several witnesses, took place early last Saturday morning when 18-year-old Martin Malone was shot dead at almost point-blank range.

Days later, the British army have shown not the slightest qualm about confirming that not one member of the UDR patrol involved has been suspended, or would be suspended, pending RUC enquiries.

And just how effective such 'enquiries' might be in actually bringing the culprit to account, and punishing him for his actions, can be gauged from the bland RUC announcement that 'investigations' are still continuing into the deaths of other shoot-to-kill victims in Armagh last November.

As the political tide continues to run in favour of republicanism, Britain seems determined to increase its attempts to terrorise the nationalist population of the North into submission, searching desperately amongst its dwindling options.

But the outrage at this latest killing, which even Church leaders have felt compelled to condemn, proves that it is a policy which is producing a totally opposite effect to that which is intended.

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**12th ANNIVERSARY  
OF INTERNMENT**

**Sunday 7th August**

**Demonstrate  
in support of  
Irish POWs  
in England**



**BLACK VERDICTS DELIVERED** CENTRE  
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# OPINION

## QUITTING THE CLUB

IT HAS TAKEN 10 long years now, but it does seem that a major reassessment of EEC membership must inevitably be made by the Irish people, and certainly must be the primary point of debate in next year's EEC elections.

Recently, we have seen the inability, or refusal, of Brussels to directly confront a major social problem in the shape of the dreadful housing scandal in Belfast. Instead a paltry scheme for non-housing 'social projects' was announced with typical EEC razzle-dazzle, but there is little evidence that anything worthwhile will result.

In the Free State, where almost the whole population was wooed into voting for EEC membership 10 years ago by promises of untold wealth linked to agricultural development, EEC announcements this week must have caused a rude awakening for those who may still be clinging to that now distant dream.

During the decade of membership, EEC regulations have stripped both the Northern and Southern economies of traditional industries, often the most labour-intensive kind. Ireland, with its relatively small population has been a convenient dumping ground for the products of the richer member states, and the weaker unprotected industries have collapsed as a result, leaving a captive market.

What is more, such natural wealth as Ireland does possess has also fallen victim to the greedy EEC monster.

Fishing is a prime example of this. Obviously, as an island, we should control by right a good proportion of the European seas. Instead, the Free State government has impotently agreed to tiny fishing quotas, whilst the needs of the Northern fishers are, as ever, ignored by London; meanwhile, the rich nations, with massive factory ships, plunder our waters.

The Irish fishing industry, such as it is, is not a strong political lobby and it has been unable to make any impact on the popular consciousness.

But the farming lobby is much more powerful and its cries of anguish this week may not draw much sympathy from the rest of the population, but nevertheless cannot fail to draw attention to the latest EEC con-trick.

One of the unavoidable results of EEC membership — and one of the few predictions 10 years ago which has actually come true — was the dramatic rise in food prices. This, we were informed, would be more than offset by the even more dramatic spin-off benefits from increased agricultural production and food processing.

That prediction has not materialised.

Indisputably, agriculture has benefitted to some extent from EEC membership — but it has been almost totally the big ranchers who have reaped the profits to the detriment of the small farmer and of the sound development of a planned agricultural economy.

Riding on the waves of surplus and scarcity in the artificial seas of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, we have reached, all too soon, the jagged rocks of reality.

The cut-backs announced in the CAP, if implemented in full, will cost Free State agriculture up to £200 million annually. There may well be some concessions made on the proposed figures, but, in the lengthy recession of the capitalist economies, patience and pockets have worn thin. The hand-outs are over.

Britain, in particular, with its economic ills, wants money back from the EEC and has the muscle to get its way. The weakest are going to have to pay, so the last, and only, benefit of Free State membership in the rich man's club looks to be on the way out.

A campaign for withdrawal from the EEC is part of a campaign for a united independent nation which can negotiate its own way in the world in its own interests.

Sinn Féin alone has remained consistent of all those parties who originally opposed membership, that consistency brings with it a responsibility to now pursue a policy of withdrawal with increased vigour.

..War News...War News...War News...

# IRA ATTACKS

## Mortars in Crossmaglen

FOR the second time in just over a month, IRA Volunteers from the South Armagh Brigade bombarded the heavily fortified joint Brit/RUC barracks in Crossmaglen.

Two IRA Active Service Units were involved in the attack, which took place on Monday night, August 1st. They drove a perviously commandeered lorry containing 10 mortar bombs into position in Carlington Street, several hundred yards away from the base.

The mortars were launched in quick succession and a Brit sangar observation post sustained a direct hit. Two shops in the town square also sustained damage.

In a statement issued the following day, the IRA said:

"Contrary to media reports that no damage has been caused to Crossmaglen Brit / RUC Barracks during last night's successful mortar attack, this morning Brit engineers are rebuilding the sangar

outpost in the middle of the village as well as the post at the back of the Rangers Club."

In a follow-up search of the area on Tuesday, a booby-trap bomb, which had been planted by South Armagh Brigade, exploded, injuring a Brit who was searching a derelict building for explosives.

### TYRONE INCENDIARY ATTACK

Tyrone Brigade IRA carried out an incendiary bomb attack on a drapery shop situated in High Street, Omagh, planting a device there on Saturday, July 30th.

Extensive damage was caused to the building as a result of the fire which broke out in the early hours of Sunday morning.



## American visitors

AN 80-STRONG American delegation, organised by Noraid, and led by its PRO, Martin Galvin, a New York district attorney, arrived in Belfast on Tuesday this week on a fact-finding tour of the British-occupied six counties.

The visitors, who include a State Representative, Charles Doyle from Massachusetts, and three college professors, as well as members of Noraid, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Emerald Societies, visited the Martin Forsythe Social Club in Turf Lodge on Tuesday evening. There they were formally welcomed on behalf of Sinn Féin by Gerry Adams MP and briefed by Tom Hartley, of Belfast Sinn Féin, on their legal lack of rights in the North.

On Wednesday, they visited republican graves in Milltown Cemetery and went on a walkabout around West Belfast, questioning local people about life under British rule.

The group, who on Tuesday

city, will be visiting Derry, Crossmaglen and Tyrone in the course of their week-long tour.

On Sunday they will take part in the Belfast march to mark the 12th anniversary of the introduction of internment.

### Gorey chair for Sinn Féin

GOREY Town Commission has elected John Sheehan, a Sinn Féin town commissioner, as chairperson for the coming year.

This is the first time that a member of Sinn Féin has held the office and is a tribute to the dedicated work done by John Sheehan since his election to the Town Commission in June 1979.





## Debate offer quickly cancelled

FREE STATE Minister for Foreign Affairs Peter Barry, obviously still smarting at what he considered to be secondary treatment by the media for his London visit last week in comparison to the coverage given to Gerry Adams, blundered into an embarrassing political 'own goal' on RTE last weekend.

Interviewed on RTE Radio 1's current affairs programme *This Week* on Sunday, Barry was asked whether he would accept last week's invitation from Gerry Adams to a public debate. He had obviously not heard of the invitation and admitted as much. When pressed, he lost his composure and spluttered that he was prepared to meet Adams after the Forum had completed its deliberations. "After all," he said, "the (Adams) represents virtually nobody. I represent 85% of the Irish people — my point of view."

Later that afternoon, and somewhat embarrassed, Barry was forced to retract this acceptance, offering the lame excuse that because of editing he had been misrepresented in the interview and that had the full tape been played it would have been clear that he had not deviated from Coalition policy which refuses any talks with Sinn Féin members so long as they "offer support for violence."

### BUMBLING

Commenting on this inept interview, Gerry Adams said in a statement:

"Today's contradictory statements from Peter Barry, the second almost certainly ordered by Garret FitzGerald, show clearly how hypocritical, bumbling and totally lacking in political courage the Dublin Foreign Minister is."

"It comes as no surprise to me that he has withdrawn his earlier acceptance of my invitation to a public debate. The man is a complete idiot. Unfortunately for the Irish people, he is also in a position of power."

Earlier in the interview, Barry tottered unintelligibly between attempts to retain his mantle as the representative of an old-style nat-

ionalist element in Fine Gael and the obvious overawed after-effects of discussing total collaboration in London.

So in one breath he declared that a British withdrawal would be desirable and in the next stuttered that the British army "has a contribution to maintaining peace. I think they are fulfilling that."

This, two days after the British army's Ulster Defence Regiment had murdered an innocent youth in Armagh!

### ANGERED

Meanwhile, it has emerged that Barry has also angered a number of the representatives of the Irish community in Britain, whom he met during the course of his visit.

The issues of Irish prisoners in English jails and the thousands of Irish people arrested under the racist PTA were raised during the meeting, as was the need for the Irish in Britain to start using their electoral muscle to influence British policy in the North.

In reply, Barry told them (and repeated to journalists later) that it would not be "proper to interfere in the sovereign affairs of the British government." He then proceeded to lecture his compatriots on

what their attitude to the IRA should be.

Afterwards, he patronisingly dismissed the Irish in Britain as being mainly concerned with the price of Irish passports compared to British passports, and with RTE reception in the South of England.

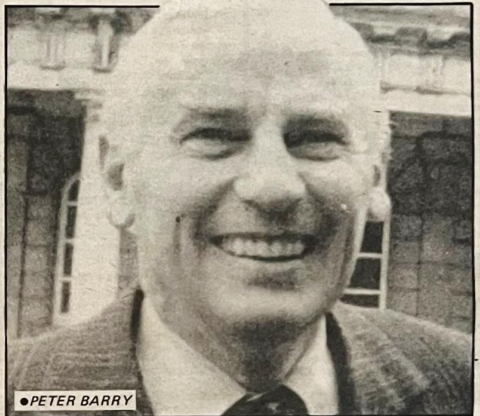
The *Irish Post*, the newspaper of the Irish in Britain, in its issue of July 30th, offered a cool assessment of Barry's visit, pointing out that through the years the Dublin government has ignored the Irish emigrants to Britain.

"If it amounts to listening and no more," it said, "then Barry's visit will have been counter-productive."

It added that the Sinn Féin delegation was welcome, since Sinn Féin had received "42% of the nationalist/native Irish vote in Northern Ireland — precisely the same percentage as Mrs Thatcher and the Conservatives did of the vote in Britain."

# BARRY BLUNDERS

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS & JACK MADDEN



● PETER BARRY

## Prison visits ban

DURING the Sinn Féin visit to London last week, it was revealed through the British media that the British Home Office had decided to ban West Belfast MP Gerry Adams from visiting Irish prisoners in jail in England and in Wales.

The ban, which comes at a time of renewed campaigning for the repatriation on demand of Irish POWs, was denounced by the former MP for Fermanagh/South Tyrone, Owen Carron, as another attempt by the British government to "downgrade the rights of Sinn Féin elected representatives."

Earlier this year, Gerry Adams, as elected representative for West Belfast, had been refused the right to visit a woman republican prisoner in Armagh

Jail, the reason given officially by the British administration was that he was not an MP. However, a few days later, unionist members of the 'Security Committee' at Stormont — none of them an MP — were taken on a guided tour of the H-Blocks in an attempt by the Brits to elevate the 'Security Committee'.

Sinn Féin is receiving legal advice on the matter, and has written to the British Home Office for an official confirmation or denial of the ban, which would deprive the West Belfast MP of a right normally enjoyed by any MP under the British Prison Department standing orders.

While Owen Carron was an MP he made several visits to Irish prisoners in England, taking advantage of the regulations.

## TWO VICTIMS OF RACIST LAW

BY JANE PLUNKETT

TWO Belfast men were the latest victims of the use of the racist Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) to criminalise Irish travellers to and from Britain.

Seamus Reid, aged 41, of Monagh Road, Turf Lodge, who was interned without trial in Long Kesh in 1973, was on his way to London to buy a black taxi for his father. As he stepped off the boat at Liverpool early on Saturday morning, July 23rd, he was stopped and questioned by police. Despite explaining the purpose of his visit, and showing the card of a London taxi firm, Reid was arrested under the PTA, being told by police:

"We're doing this because you were detained in Long Kesh for 14 months."

Father-of-four Reid was then taken to the Bridewell where, though charged with no offence,

he was fingerprinted, photographed and his hands tested for evidence of explosives. His ordeal lasted seven days.

"I was away on my own, totally isolated, locked up for 24 hours a day. All you hear is footsteps and apart from when they interrogated me, the only time I saw anybody was when I got food. It was a shattering experience," said Reid, after his release.

At home, Bridget Reid, naturally anxious at her husband's plight, had to cope with the unexpected hospitalisation of her 16-year-old son Paul, who on Wednesday underwent surgery for a chronic heart complaint.



● The PTA has been one of the decisive elements in the changing face of the British police, transforming it increasingly into an overt weapon of political repression

On Saturday morning, July 30th, Seamus Reid was served with an exclusion order and deported, being made to pay the cost of his ticket home.

### NECESSITY

Another Belfast man, 31-year-

## Adams for Brighton

DELEGATES to the annual conference of the British Labour Party, which will be held in Brighton next September, will be asked to vote on 13 resolutions dealing with the British presence in Ireland.

A few of these advocate the setting up of a "party of Labour in Northern Ireland." However, the majority of the resolutions back British withdrawal, Irish re-unification, and consultations with Sinn Féin.

Some of the resolutions criticise the present British Labour policy of 'unity by consent', pointing to the contradiction of supporting Irish unity while "allowing loyalism a veto over such unity", in the words of a motion from Brent East, London.

West Belfast MP Gerry Adams has been invited to the conference to address one of its fringe meetings, along with former MP Tony Benn.



● Sinn Féin's Gerry Adams and Joe Austin in Brixton, London, last month

been working as a labourer. For the past four years, Paul, the father of two young girls, has been working as a steel-fixer for an English company near Stuttgart, West Germany, incurring extra expense travelling back home as he could not go through England.

Earlier this month, after the company's agents were arrested for tax evasion, the workers were told that they would have to go to the company's head office in Farnborough, England, to collect and sign for the money they were owed.

When the three car-loads of men arrived at the port of Folkestone on Thursday, July 21st, Watson was detained by police and the following day he was charged with breaking the exclusion order. He is currently on remand in Canterbury Jail facing a possible prison sentence, and is still owed £650 in wages.



## Enniskillen anger

FOLLOWING a near-tragic accident to a young child, the Housing Executive's Enniskillen office was picketed on Monday this week by angry residents of the Derrin Park flats, concerned about the safety risks caused by the Executive's long-term failure to carry out necessary maintenance work on the estate.

Last Friday lunchtime, July 29th, seven-year-old Sonia Dorian was playing in a communal stairway leading to a first-floor balcony when a loose railing gave way and she fell eight feet and had all her teeth broken. She is still detained in Erne Hospital.

At the weekend, alarmed residents formed a tenants' action group to press their demands for a massive maintenance programme for the nationalist estate, and for the Executive to offer alternative accommodation to families anxious to move out of the hazardous environment.

On Monday morning, August 1st, as the picket took place, a delegation of tenants, accompanied by Sinn Féin elected representative Owen Carron, met officials from the Housing Executive. A disgusted Carron afterwards commented:

"The meeting was an exercise in bureaucratic buck-passing. The Derrin Park flats are a death-trap. Pensioners and people with young children have to walk up unlit balconies and stairways, yet the Executive has not carried out any maintenance work on the estate for many months.

"The unionists who hold the top Executive jobs in this area are simply not interested in the needs of tenants, particularly of those who live in nationalist districts."

## Royal Dublin picket

A PICKET was placed on the Royal Dublin Hotel in O'Connell Street on Wednesday this week in protest at management's failure to reinstate a sacked worker, despite a direction by the Labour Court to do so.

Rita Neeson and two friends were working in the Royal Dublin Hotel the day before Christmas Eve. They decided not to have lunch that day but to go for a drink during the break. As they left, Rita Neeson took three sandwiches, one for each of them. They were stopped by a manager who demanded to look in her bag. There he found the sandwiches.

Despite the other women admitting that they were taking a sandwich each, Rita Neeson was dismissed. Because it was regarded as "robbery" by her union, the ITGWU, she has received no official backing. However, when she took the matter to the Labour Court they found in her favour. Management was given six weeks to appeal this decision but did not do so.

The picket on the hotel is due to continue today (Thursday) in an effort to have Rita Neeson reinstated in her job.

## Twinbrook advice centre

AS A FURTHER development of Sinn Féin's work in the Twinbrook/Poleglass area of Belfast, a new mobile advice centre opened on Monday, August 1st.

The centre will deal with queries or complaints of any nature including housing, welfare and harassment. Sinn Féin workers, experienced in dealing with these types of problems, will be available.

Richard McAuley, Sinn Féin's Lagan Valley constituency representative, commenting on the centre, said:

"For too long, people have been baffled by the red tape and petty bureaucracy exercised in all government departments, and have lost out because of it. We in Sinn Féin, through the centre, hope to undo this intolerable situation and make government departments more accessible."

The advice centre will be at Summerhill shops from 11am to 4pm, Monday to Thursday each week, and at Poleglass shops on Fridays from 11am to 4pm.

BY JACK MADDEN

A PUBLIC demonstration was held in Tallaght, County Dublin, on Tuesday last, August 2nd, the first step in a new campaign to highlight the conditions endured by social welfare recipients and post office workers alike, in this, the fastest-growing community in Ireland.

In recent months there have been several spontaneous protests by frustrated unemployed people at the local garda barracks where they sign on and at the post office where they collect their money, because of the long delays in getting their entitlement.

Although similar to some other areas in relying on postal workers and gardai to implement the social welfare system, the Tallaght problem is aggravated by the sheer weight of unemployment in the area and the inability of the existing facilities to cope with the work-load.

According to Noel Powell, branch secretary of the Post Office Workers' Union (POWU) in the area:

"We are trying to get increased staffing levels. We have about 30 postmen in the area but West Tallaght alone has increased in population by 100% in the past two years and many of these people are on the dole. Despite tremendous productivity our members cannot adequately deal with the volume of work."

The post office itself was built to cater for a village, not a large town. Repeated promises that they would be given a new building have yet to produce results. Establishment politicians of all parties were quick to jump on the latest 'promise' that the Eastern Health Board office would provide new premises in the near future but even this temporary solution is, it would appear, being held up by the Board of Works. In any case, no new facility has yet been provided.

### COMPLAINTS

Local post office workers are in the unenviable position of being subjected to the



● Part of the lengthy queue for social welfare payments at the inadequate Tallaght post office

complaints which the system causes. Every Friday they deliver about 3,500 dole collection forms to people in the Tallaght area. Because of mistakes made by the labour exchange in Werburgh Street as many as 100 of these forms will be delayed or wrongly addressed every week, and the post office workers suffer the wrath of those who are deprived.

Says Powell:

"If the dole doesn't come, the punters can get very aggressive. Every week this is our problem. Many of these people are critical cases and break down crying if it doesn't arrive in the post."

"We tell them to phone Werburgh Street but the nearest telephone might be two miles away in Tallaght village. By the time they get there it is getting late. Sometimes they will be told by a faceless person in Werburgh Street that their dole has been sent out even if it hasn't. Then they have to go a few days without any money."

Money is collected on a Saturday at the post office and with more than 3,000 signing on there are huge queues. All this creates further tension and, says Powell, "throws the responsibility on the postmen."

"I don't understand how politicians can hold clinics in Tallaght village week in and week out while people queue up at their labour. It's a bonus if it's not raining. It's a terrible indictment on any of these politicians that the number one requirement in a town like Tallaght is not a library or a public park or anything like that, but a labour exchange."

Last Tuesday's protest was organised by Sinn Féin in the area and they hope to follow it up with a series of protests "not amongst the long-suffering people of Tallaght but in Dublin city centre."

The next step will be a picket on O'Connell Bridge at 5pm on Tuesday next, August 9th.

# Official neglect in Sligo

BY SEAN McMAHON

ATTEMPTS by a Sligo family to persuade local corporation officials that their home is structurally unsafe, and in need of urgent repairs, have fallen on deaf ears.

The Mills family made an agreement with the corporation four years ago that they would buy their home at 53 Carrion Estate. About 2½ years ago, however, cracks began to appear in the house. It was then that Mrs Mills first visited the corporation but, she says, "they just laughed at me."

Since then, cracks have appeared on the gable wall while the back wall is moving away from the floor. In a futile attempt to mend the house, the Mills tried to smooth over the cracks with cement but as the cracks widened this cement soon fell out. They covered the inside walls with beauty-board but even this has moved as the cracks grow wider.

### SUBSIDENCE

An architect who examined the house confirmed the Mills' worst fears — that the cracks were due to subsidence.

The family can hear the wind whistle through the cracks and, says the father, Plunkett Mills:

"I feel like moving the family out. We'll live in a tent if we must."

One corporation spokesman who visited the house confirmed that the faults were serious but when a representative from the corporation's engineering department

was asked what he intended to do about the cracks he replied:

"Who will see them if we plaster them up?"

Some weeks ago, two corporation workmen were sent to 'touch up the cracks' without consulting the family. When Mrs Mills approached them and learned that they were simply plastering the cracks she told them that that was not satisfactory and refused them permission to continue their work.

The house has always been cold and damp and the Mills have had to line the children's room. Only a month later the walls are turning black because of the damp.

Now it appears that a number of other houses on the 62-house estate have hairline cracks the same as those which appeared in the Mills house 2½ years ago.

### INDIFFERENCE

The difficulty in breaking through bureaucratic indifference has been outlined by Mr Mills who says:

"We have been going to the town hall for 2½ years and, as yet, I have not met the engineer or any of his staff who could help us."

A meeting was recently arranged



● Young Tony Mills points to one of the structural defects in the family home

between the Mills family and the engineer, Mr Hassin, but this proved to be a fiasco. According to Mrs Mills:

"They told me that the engineer wasn't in, but as I left, disgusted, I noticed the engineer's office door lying open and when I walked in there he was. I told him who I was and he said that he didn't want to see me. He went crazy and started shouting at me and then ordered me out. 'If you don't get out I'll get the gardai to throw you out,' those

were his words. I left the place crying."

Sligo Sinn Féin managed to arrange a meeting between corporation officials and the Mills family last Friday, at which it was agreed that a full examination of the house be made.

Meanwhile, since the purchase agreement on the house was never completed, Sinn Féin have advised the family not to finalise the purchase until they are satisfied that the house has been properly repaired.

# Donagh disgrace

belonging to old age pensioners or three-bedrooms house, rely on a single fireplace for heating. To offset the cold and dampness in their bedrooms, tenants are forced to use electric fires thus increasing high fuel bills. One old age pensioner estimated her coal bill alone at £718 per annum.

Despite high rents the houses have not been repainted since they were built in 1970. Shoddy design has ventilators placed too high while the poor condition of plinths and ill-fitting doors mean that most tenants have had floor-covering ruined by flooding.

In one bungalow belonging to an in-

valid the front door and adjacent door panel have rotted away while a hole in the hall's wooden floor is the result of flooding each time it rains. A sliding door in the bathroom has no track and is in danger of falling.

The Housing Executive have failed to attend to any repairs on the estate in contrast to loyalist estates where work such as the insulation of walls has already been done.

When contacted, the Housing Executive said that they did not consider Donagh a priority and have no plans to install central heating or to conduct major repairs.



● Frank McManus points to a rotten door and wood panel



# PLASTIC BULLET VICTIM'S FAMILY PENALISED

## A CRUEL DECISION

BY JANE PLUNKETT

THE FAMILY of 14-year-old Julie Livingstone, who was killed by a plastic bullet on May 13th 1981, are being forced to live off the compensation payment extracted two months ago from the British Ministry of Defence.

On June 7th, the Livingstone family's long legal battle to establish Julie's innocence ended when they agreed an out-of-court settlement of £18,500 with the Ministry.

The substantial award is a precedent for relatives of other plastic-bullet victims, but as soon as the money was handed over the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) immediately stopped the £60-a-week supplementary benefit payments to 60-year-old Archie Livingstone, an unemployed lorry driver, his wife Bernadette and their 18-year-old daughter, also called Bernadette.

### DEEPLY UPSET

The knowledge that Julie's death now serves to support them financially has deeply upset the whole family. Mrs Livingstone, aged 61, says:

"We have lost Julie to keep us, to keep the burden off the state, that's what it boils down to."

The Livingstones last week revealed details of the squalid haggling of the Ministry of Defence, who initially offered them only £1,500, an offer which they eventually raised to £17,500 and by another £1,000, presumably realising that the family would otherwise continue their legal action to make the Ministry publicly admit liability for Julie's death.

Sinn Féin MP for West Belfast Gerry Adams, who has pressed the DHSS to review the case, commented:

"The decision to further penalise this family, who have suffered more than their share of hardship, is totally unjustified, though of course typical of the DHSS's callous treatment of those most in need."



● Bernadette and Archie Livingstone, parents of plastic-bullet victim Julie Livingstone (below)



## ARMAGH ISOLATION

TWO ARMAGH POWs, Eileen Morgan and Christine Beattie, have been held in isolation in a boarded-off section of 'A' Wing since June 15th of this year. Neither has been given any explanation for the imposition of this virtual solitary confinement.

The partitioning of the wing has cut out most of the natural light, and artificial lights are used all the time. The lack of light and air in the restricted conditions has been almost unbearable during the recent hot weather.

The two women are denied all communication with their fellow republican prisoners, who are scattered throughout the jail's

four wings. They cannot even go to the toilet alone, as a warder accompanies them everywhere, and they are confined to their cells in this isolation unit all day.

All the republican women prisoners could be held in the same wing, but the prison authorities keep them apart, hoping to increase the pressure of stress and loneliness.

The vile practice of strip-searching the women prisoners in Armagh continues, with the remand prisoners suffering particularly. They are forced to undergo strip-searching before and after every weekly court appearance and inter-prison visits with brothers or fiancées are only allowed on condition that women submit to these searches.

## HOMES RAIDED

AROUND 1.45am in the early hours of Sunday morning, July 31st, a large force of British troops, RUC and UDR surrounded the isolated home of Sean Nugent, in the townland of Aughnagar, Cappagh, and demanded entry to the house. When a frightened Mr Nugent opened the door, the RUC rushed past him and proceeded to ransack every room, pulling clothing out of cupboards and generally scattering things around.

When Mr Nugent asked why his house was being raided, an RUC sergeant told him that there had earlier been shooting in the area and they had traced the source back to his house. The raiders left an hour later, but the following morning his wife Maureen was stopped on her way to Mass by the RUC and held for 25 minutes, as a result of which she missed Mass.

### LENADOON

In the Lenadoon area of West Belfast the previous Friday afternoon, July 29th, three flats were damaged during raids by the RUC and British army.

Shortly before 5pm, a patrol, which had been stopping traffic nearby for some time, rushed into a block of flats in Corrib Avenue and kicked open the doors of four flats, despite being told by neighbours that their occupants were due to return very shortly.

The RUC broke the locks of three of the doors and residents had to use planks to secure their homes for the night.



● Michael Osborne inspects the damage caused to the door of his Corrib Avenue flat by British soldiers



# BLACK VERDICTS

BY EAMONN TRACEY

JUDGE Basil Kelly, a former unionist MP and Attorney General for the Stormont regime during the stormiest years of its existence, from 1968 until its dissolution in 1972, had no difficulty in accepting the evidence of informer Christopher Black at the end of the longest-ever trial in Northern legal history.

The Black case began in December 1982 and over the months the RUC, mindful of how they were prevented from concluding an earlier informer show-trial when the main participants blasted their way free of Crumlin Road Jail in May 1981, provided a security cover unparalleled in recent history, with hundreds of armed personnel both inside and outside the courthouse. They also took elaborate steps to protect the Orange judge, even to the extent of providing him with a bullet-proof vest.

On Tuesday, August 2nd, Kelly began delivering the verdicts. He accepted that Black's motives in co-operating with the RUC were "entirely of self-interest" and that Black's over-riding concern was to avoid going back to prison. Kelly also acknowledged that throughout the trial he had been conscious that Black had admitted perjuring himself during a previous trial and that he was a 'bad character'.

In spite of this, and the fact that Black was the sole witness against many of the 38 accused, Kelly accepted his testimony and described Black as "one of the best witnesses I have ever heard."

As a result of the collaborating efforts of the RUC, the Orange judiciary, and the renegade IRA Volunteer Christopher Black, 35 people, among them a 71-year-old grandmother, Mrs Rose Harvey from Ardoyne, were found guilty. Sentencing was to take place on Thursday this week.



JUDGE BASIL KELLY

CHRISTOPHER BLACK

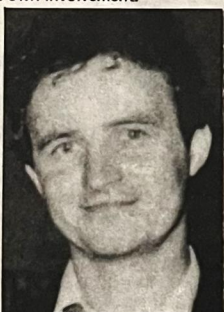
## More informer trials to come

BY SEAN DELANEY

WITH the conclusion to date of two major informer trials, that of Joseph Bennett against 16 alleged UVF accomplices and the Christopher Black case against 38 defendants, the judicial path is now clear for a further series of trials to continue after the court's summer recess.

First of these will be the resumed trial of 10 defendants on the evidence of informer Kevin McGrady, among them the former Sinn Féin national organiser Jim Gibney. McGrady returned to the North in January 1982 after spending the previous four years with a religious sect in Holland, in an apparent bid to clear his brother Sean, currently serving a life sentence, by 'confessing' his own involvement.

While Sean remains in jail as a lever to persuade McGrady to give his evidence, the informer himself has been sentenced in a speedy trial to life imprisonment (but with no recommended minimum sentence). The informer trial commenced on May 5th but was adjourned a month later as some of the defence counsels involved were also involved in the Black trial. McGrady has yet to make his appearance in the witness box but is expected to do so as soon as the trial recommences.



Informer victim Jim Gibney

since May and on Wednesday, August 3rd, the INLA seized his sister and stepfather from their holiday home in County Mayo in an attempt to persuade him to retract.

It is likely however that the defendants will remain in custody for a considerable length of time before the setting of dates for a preliminary enquiry and their trial.

### 'WITNESS A'

The other major informer trial pending also involves an IRSP informer, Grimley, or 'Witness A' as he has been referred to in court, who gave evidence against 23 people at a preliminary enquiry last November. All 23 were returned for trial. This is expected to begin shortly after the summer recess. In addition, there are a number of smaller informer cases pending, two of which have now passed the preliminary enquiry stage.

The informer saga has been marked by two principal factors. One has been the appalling

and almost total connivance and acquiescence in the use of paid informers and alleged accomplices, without the use of corroborative evidence, by every level of the Northern legal profession - from judges and magistrates to barristers and solicitors. The other factor has been the total control exercised by the RUC over their informers, from the time of their arrest right up to and throughout their appearances in court. In fact, the RUC's use of psychologists to 'turn' the informer to the extent that (as in the case of Gilmore and Kirkpatrick for example) he rejects his family and begins to emotionally identify with the RUC, has added a whole new dimension to the definition of psychological warfare as experienced in the North.

### SIGNALLED

The willingness of the Northern judiciary to arbitrarily redefine the existing 'laws' for political ends was signalled loud and clear by Justice Murray at the end of the Joseph Bennett informer trial when he convicted 14 of the 16 defendants, mostly on the informer's uncorroborated evidence, on April 11th this year. Murray defended the use of informer accomplices saying that they had a 300-year history in British law. Yet only one year earlier, in a reserved judgement on April 2nd 1982, the same judge had acquitted RUC detective sergeant Thomas McCormick of 23 of the 27 charges against him, which were based on the uncorroborated testimony of informer Anthony O'Doherty.

Then, Justice Murray summed up: "O'Doherty has to be treated as an accomplice and it is dangerous to convict McCormick on all the offences on the evidence of O'Doherty alone."

Murray nonetheless felt able to accept UVF informer Joseph Bennett's evidence, virtually in full, despite evidence submitted by a defence barrister that Bennett had been 'directly' involved in a

number of activities, including killings, which he had not admitted to in court, and yet had still received immunity from prosecution from the Director of Public Prosecutions. These included the sectarian killing of Charles O'Donnell in August 1973, a pub bombing on the Newtownards Road in East Belfast which killed another man, the killing on Bennett's orders of a suspected UVF informer called Hanna in March 1974, and passing on strychnine inside Crumlin Road Jail in an attempt to kill two other suspected UVF informers.

Bennett, of course, also received immunity for his admitted part in the killing of a 66-year-old postmistress at Killinchy, County Down, in May 1982, for which - on his evidence - his two accomplices were convicted and jailed.

From whatever angle it is looked at, the use of paid informers, whether against nationalists (for whom the brunt has been reserved) or against loyalists, represents some of the most sordid aspects of what passes for 'justice' and 'law' in the six counties.

It is a strategy which has in recent months proved dramatically successful for the RUC, despite earlier reversals and retractions, and which for that reason is likely to continue indefinitely, with the usual catalogue of suffering within the nationalist community being its consequence, as homes are broken up by arrests and imprisonment on lengthy periods of remand.

But it is also a strategy that because of its fundamental de-

viation from 'normal' law, even in the emergency legislation with enough effort fire seriously on the British government it too damages terms to be effective of repression.

While on the IRA has undoubtedly effective steps to the illity of informers v ranks, by a series on recruiting and ity, there is still for the use of conformable public prehensio politics.

With the verdict opher Black trial the necessary p such a campaign fully begin.

## ESCAPE FROM RUC

BY JANE PLUNKETT

NEW LODGE ROAD man David Mackie, who had been held in enforced RUC 'protective' custody since July 19th, made a dramatic re-appearance last Friday, July 29th, by managing to elude his armed RUC 'minders', contact his wife Kathleen, and finally become reunited with his four young children.

Mackie, who while under extreme nervous stress had signed statements in North Queen Street RUC Barracks on July 14th, allegedly naming individuals involved in his kneecapping two years ago, was blackmailed and threatened by the RUC into believing the IRA would 'give him a head job' if he refused to go into their custody.

Totally disorientated, Mackie agreed to play along with the RUC until he had time to think things over and make contact with his wife.

He was taken to Castlereagh interrogation centre where, separated from others and isolated in his cell, the RUC would freq-



David Mackie at home with his wife Kathleen and daughter, Cathy and Marion

uently take him in for questioning and continually threaten him if he retracted. They tried to pressurise him into giving information on people from the New Lodge area whom, they alleged, were members of the IRA and about IRA operations dating back to the early 1970s.

Mackie kept insisting to his RUC 'minders' that he wanted to contact his wife Kathleen, who for several days did not even know of her husband's whereabouts, but he was fobbed off with lame excuses. In turn, Mrs Mackie was told deliberate lies by detectives in North Queen

Street Barracks, did not wish to thus callously against the other David Mackie's of mind.

MONO Speaking of RUC's hands, RN: "They would around 20m i and take me o Bangor and D few pins and I. They were ju outings were ju

**KIRKPATRICK**  
Similar in some crucial respects to the McGrady affair is that of IRSP informer Harry Kirkpatrick, who agreed to turn informer after facing a series of more than 77 charges, including involvement in five killings. Kirkpatrick also received a speedy trial on June 3rd after preliminary hearings in May, and was sentenced to a series of concurrent terms totalling almost 1,000 years plus five life sentences. As in the McGrady case, however, the judge did not stipulate a minimum sentence and it is believed Kirkpatrick has been promised his freedom and a new identity in a remarkably short period of time if he gives evidence against former IRSP associates, 18 of whom have so far been charged on his evidence.

The emptiness of RUC claims not to do 'deals' with would-be informers who have been 'directly' involved in killings has been fully illustrated by Kirkpatrick's admission that he was the 'trigger man' in the fatal shooting of Territorial Army soldier Hugh McGinn in Armagh city in December 1980.

Meanwhile, Kirkpatrick's wife Liz has been in INLA custody



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## RUC 'PROTECTION'



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● 71-year-old grandmother Rose Harvey (left), one of those convicted on the evidence of Christopher Black

## DERRY INFORMER IN COURT

the monotony for me.

"But all the time they brought the conversation around to what it would be like when things were over, I'd be set up in another country, holidays, whatever I needed. They said I knew what would happen to me if I didn't go through with it, that I was a marked man now."

On Friday morning, July 29th, the RUC, presumably detecting a change in Mackie's attitude, came for him and told him:

"Bring your stuff with you, we're going to take you out for the night, you'll have a room to yourself."

This, they implied to Mackie, would be just a small sample of what his life-style would be like in future.

They took him to a hotel in South Down, wine and dined him, then later that night one of the detectives told him he was being flown out of the country the following day. Mackie asked if he could telephone his wife and the RUC, in a somewhat more affable mood following their night's entertainment, agreed.

When he telephoned, Kathleen kept asking him where he was and the RUC quickly snatched

the telephone out of his hand. When, however, he went upstairs, the RUC, who were in the next room, neglected to cut off the telephone extension in his room.

Mackie continues:

"I waited until I thought they had gone to sleep, then I rang my wife and told her where I was and to get a car down immediately. I then sneaked out of the room and hid in some bushes near the entrance to the hotel."

Kathleen, with Mackie's mother and solicitor Pat Finucane, hastened to the scene and after some confusion finally found him in a highly nervous condition but relieved after such a traumatic and dangerous ordeal.

### WEAKNESS

The Mackie case again clearly illustrates the lengths to which the RUC will go to secure prosecutions and, indeed, this case highlights how they will deliberately use a person's weakness as a means of achieving their aims.

David Mackie is presently undergoing medication from his family doctor and will do so, no doubt, for some considerable time to come.



● British troops and RUC men saturate the area around Belfast Crown Court during the summing-up at the Christopher Black informer trial

WHILE the reserved judgement against 38 North Belfast people charged on the evidence of informer Christopher Black was being awaited impatiently, yet another judicial charade (this one in its earlier stages) was being played out in the Belfast Crown Court where 25 Derry men and 3 Derry women faced a preliminary enquiry into charges against them based on the evidence of another paid informer, 23-year-old Raymond Gilmour.

Predictably, despite his uncorroborated testimony being the only evidence against many of those accused, the preliminary enquiry ended last Tuesday, August 2nd, with 27 of the 28 defendants being returned for trial. (The 28th defendant is being held on other charges.) As in earlier informer cases, the hearing was punctuated by turbulent and emotional scenes as Gilmour's mother and family attempted to plead with him from the public gallery to retract, only to be manhandled roughly from the court by the RUC.

Many of the defendants have now spent 12 months in custody since being arrested in the widespread swoops that followed Gilmour's agreement to turn RUC informer last August, in return for immunity from prosecution and cash inducements.

A total of 32 people were taken for questioning during the first arrests, on August 24th 1982. Although some were later released the stream of arrests of Derry nationalists and republicans has continued, exacerbated by the actions of 25-year-old Robert Quigley (himself originally incriminated by Gilmour) who has also turned informer.

An earlier preliminary enquiry into charges based on evidence he has given, held on July 15th, had already resulted in 19 people from Derry being returned for trial, but between them the two informers have caused charges to be laid against around 70 people.

On Wednesday, a third preliminary enquiry based on Gilmour's evidence began against 24 people, several of whom he has already testified against.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL

The appearances of both Gilmour and Quigley in the Belfast court during July have not only again highlighted the traumatic effect which the informers are having on their own families and the relatives of the accused, but have also illustrated the RUC's current ability to retain psychological control over their informers even in the emotionally-charged atmosphere of a preliminary hearing.

It was their earlier failure to exercise this degree of control, in the cases of UVF informer Clifford McKeown and IRSP informer Sean Mallon, that resulted in the Director of Public Prosecutions using the previously obsolete Bill of Indictment in two informer cases to bypass the preliminary hearing.

That legal manoeuvre at the time



● RAYMOND GILMOUR

provoked a degree of verbal opposition among some barristers and solicitors, although it was half-hearted and short-lived, and the ability to hold a preliminary enquiry without the informer retracting (while using the Bill of Indictment procedure whenever necessary) will undoubtedly strengthen the RUC and DPP's hand against any renewed outbreak of ethical 'conscience' from the legal profession.

Gilmour, who two days earlier had given evidence against five men whom he alleges were involved with him in INLA activities during 1978 (all five were returned for trial), showed little visible emotion as he began giving preliminary testimony against the 28 defendants at the start of the second enquiry on July 22nd.

Uproar broke out as he entered the court with his mother, Bridie, who hadn't seen him since last August, calling out:

"Raymond, Raymond, don't you know your mother's here? God forgive you!"

As Gilmour was hustled quickly out of the courtroom by two RUC 'minders', his mother was dragged out by

BY SEAN DELANEY

four RUC men and two daughters, Dymna and Geraldine were bundled out as they went to help her. Gilmour's brother, John, was also ejected forcibly by six RUC men as he protested at his mother's ill-treatment.

When Gilmour was brought back into court he calmly resumed giving evidence despite calls on him from two defendants to remember his father. 61-year-old Patrick Gilmour was taken into IRA custody from his Creggan home at the beginning of November and is being held in a bid to persuade Gilmour to retract.

### EVIDENCE

In evidence, Gilmour alleged that he had approached and been recruited by the IRA in August 1980, and after going to a training camp had taken part in a series of operations, during one of which a British soldier closing the gates at Derry's wall had been shot dead.

There have been marked similarities in the 'schooling' manner in which Gilmour has presented his evidence to the Christopher Black trial, with Gilmour detailing two 'incidents' during his alleged IRA involvement where he took action to prevent injuries to Brit and RUC personnel.

"I decided long before that I had no intention of shooting anyone," was how Gilmour explained his claim to have left the safety catch on the Woodmaster rifle he was said to be carrying during an ambush in January 1981, and not to have opened fire, although one of the accused is said to have killed one Brit and wounded another in the same attack.

In a later incident, in September 1981, Gilmour alleges that he 'jerked' the clutch of the ambush car he was driving to ruin the aim of two present defendants who, he says, were trying to shoot an RUC man in a car alongside. During his evidence, Christopher Black also testified that he had on occasions during his 'IRA career' refused to open fire on British army targets or fired deliberately wide in order to save lives!

These assertions, incredible to everyone except the judiciary, result from the RUC's claim not to have done a 'deal' for immunity with anyone 'directly' involved in a killing, although the 'deals' done with informers such as Joseph Bennett, Clifford McKeown and Harry Kirkpatrick show the distinction between 'direct' and 'indirect' involvement to be at best a very fine one indeed.

It is nonetheless a distinction acceptable to Resident Magistrate John Fyffe who returned the defendants for trial on the paid-for testimony of Raymond Gilmour, on more than 100 charges.



# Kevin Lynch remembered

BY PAT DEENEY

IN THE SHADOW of Benbradagh Mountain in Dungiven, County Derry, more than 1,000 people gathered on Sunday last, July 31st, to commemorate the hunger-striker Kevin Lynch whose second anniversary fell on August 1st.

The march passed through the streets of Dungiven and past the Lynch family home in total silence, apart from the beat of a muffled drum played by the Kevin Lynch Memorial Band.

At the graveside, chairperson Aidan Hegarty extended condolences to the Lynch family circle, a number of whom had travelled home from England, America and Dublin for the commemoration.

"This is not a time for long political speeches," he said, "but a time to reflect on the tragic events of summer two years ago. For all the families, those were months of severe anguish and suffering as they watched their sons dying a slow tortured death."

Hegarty recalled how the news of Kevin Lynch's death reached Dungiven.

"The town was numbed as the reality of the hunger-strike was brought into our homes. There was one of our own, a young Gaelic sportsman, indeed the pride of Dungiven... Yet there was a feeling of immense pride: Kevin died that his comrades and friends in the H-Blocks might live with more dignity and pride."

## ORATION

Wreaths were then laid on behalf of the family, friends and comrades of Kevin Lynch, while the main oration was given by John Davey, Sinn Féin candidate for East Derry



● Relatives of Kevin Lynch at his graveside



● A lone black flag leads the march

in the recent Westminster elections.

Of Kevin Lynch, he said:

"Like the men of 1916, the hunger-strikers were sowing the seeds of what was to come afterwards. Like the men of 1916, they were sold out by renegade Irishmen. We have these renegade Irishmen today, the touts and the paid in-

formers. But republicans have had many ups and downs and have always come through stronger for such trials."

Suzanne Bunting read a statement from IRSP POWs which pointed out:

"When Kevin embarked on his hunger-strike, four of his comrades had already died. Kevin knew that death was a certainty, but faced it without hesi-

ation."

The final speaker was Proinsias de Barra, of the Belfast IRSP comhairle ceannair. Concluding the meeting, Aidan Hegarty said:

"As long as there's life in any of us, and breath in us to tell future generations, the name of Kevin Lynch will never die in Dungiven."

THE 67th ANNIVERSARY of the execution of Roger Casement, arrested on Good Friday 1916 while landing a shipment of German arms in Kerry and hanged in Pentonville Prison, London, the following August 3rd, was commemorated at Murlough Bay, County Antrim, on Sunday.

About a hundred people marched the short distance down the steep hillside, led by the Roddy McCorley Flute Band from Toomebridge, to a point overlooking the calm sea.

With Murlough Bay at its most beautiful in the warm afternoon sunshine, only the youngest children in the gathering seemed unaware of the contrast between the squalid treatment of Casement's remains — held in Pentonville for decades and then entombed by the Free State government beneath several feet of concrete at Glasnevin — and the rugged grandeur of Casement's chosen burial place.

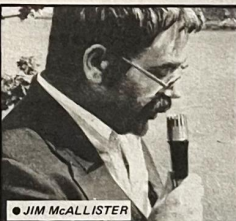
Organised by the National Graves Association, the commemoration was chaired by Jim Clarke. Speakers included Pearse McMahon and Kevin Agnew of Sinn Féin and Bernadette MacAliskey.

The main speaker was Jim McAllister, Sinn Féin elected representative for Armagh, who in the course of his address compared the attempted character assassination of Casement by his British captors with present-day denunciations of the Republican Movement. Free State political parties, the SDLP and the churches, today play a prominent part in such black propaganda, he told his audience.

He continued:

"I am sure that what upsets these so-called enlightened, so-called liberal politicians and clerics is fear. Fear that a truly democratic and socialist Ireland would mean the loss of privilege for them. The Ireland those people want is simply an extension of the parish school or parochial hall. It belongs to the people when there are bills to be paid but when the people want the use of the premises, then it belongs to the trustees or to the parish or somebody else, but never the people.

The republican Ireland will belong to the people, lock, stock and barrel. As republicans



● JIM McALLISTER



● KEVIN AGNEW



● BERNADETTE MacALISKEY

we are pledged never to accept less control of the land and wealth of Ireland for and by the people of

Ireland. This is what Casement died for."

# Casement commemorated

BY JANE PLUNKETT

## ANTI-IRISH ACT REMAINS

BY CIAN MACAODH

DIE-HARD British opposition to any public expression of Irishness within the six counties was highlighted this week by the decision of Brit Minister Chris Patten not to review a law prohibiting the erection of street names in Irish.

Patten's refusal came in an answer to a question, in the British House of Commons, by Plaid Cymru MP Dafydd Wigley who called for a review of "policy with regard to permitting the use of the Irish language on street names." Patten replied that he had "no plans to change the legislation."

The legislation referred to is a particularly racist piece of Orange law-making introduced by the then very junior unionist politician Brian Faulkner when the Public Health and Local Government Bill was passing through Stormont in 1949. Faulkner's suggestion that additional words be put into the bill, to "ensure that streets will be named in the English language only," was eagerly adopted by his fellow unionists. It appears that unionist enthusiasm for the amendment was fuelled by a desire to disrupt the efforts of Newry councillors who, at that time, had begun erecting bilingual name-plates in a town estate.

### ARRESTED

As far as can be gathered, no one has ever been charged under



● Gaelicisation of street names in Belfast — such as here in Twinbrook — has been spearheaded by Sinn Féin

the street names clause although, in May of this year, a Belfast Sinn Féin member was arrested while putting up an Irish name-plate in a street off the Falls Road. Im-

plementation of the Act is a matter for district councils and as yet it is not clear whether Belfast City Council intends to press charges in this case.

Gaelicisation of street names in nationalist Belfast has been continuing apace over the past year and is coupled to a growing realisation among republicans of the need for action on the cultural front.

Sinn Féin has been spearheading much of the cultural resistance throughout Belfast and in a statement, the spokesperson on cultural affairs, Dáirmuid O Tuama, hit out at the statement of Chris Patten:

"That in 1983 the British are endorsing the racist sentiments of the unionist ascendancy makes nonsense of their talk about respecting the so-called two traditions here."

"The British government has a long and ignoble history of suppressing the Irish language — a unique symbol of Irish nationality — and today refuses to afford it even the recognition offered to Welsh and Scottish Gaelic."

"Sinn Féin supports the culturally aware people of Ballymurphy, Twinbrook, St James's, Andersonstown and the Lower Falls who have carried out, or are in the process of carrying out, the Gaelicisation of their street names."

## Irish Lesson

39

THE pronunciation given in brackets is as near as possible to the sound.

CH is sounded as in LOCH ERNE.

D and T before A, O and U are thick, spoken with the tongue pressed against the upper front teeth.

DH and GH are like a G far back in the throat almost a gargle.

faighim (foy-im) — I get  
gheibhim (vey-im) — I get (in Munster)  
faigheann tú (foy-un thoo) — you get  
faigheann sé, sí (foy-un shay, shee) — he, she gets  
faighimid (foy-meed) — we get  
faigheann sibh (foy-un shiv) — ye get  
faigheann siad (foy-un shee-ud) — they get

seachtain (sho-chtin) — a week  
coicís (koy-keesh) — a fortnight  
fuair mé (foir may) — I got  
fuair tú (foir thoo) — you got  
fuair sé (foir shay) — he got  
fuair mé (foir may) — I got  
fuair sibh (foir shiv) — ye got  
fuair siad (foir shee-ud) — they got  
lón (lone) — lunch

úil (oo-il) — an apple  
mí (mee) — a month  
bliain (blee-in) — a year

Faighim lón ar a haon a chlog — I get lunch at one o'clock  
faighimid úil gach lá — we get an apple every day

fuair an fear airgead gach seachtain — the man got money every week  
fuair siad litir gach mí — they got a letter every month  
fuairéamar bliain gan fuacht — we got a year without cold  
fuair Eoin an bhó sa pháire — Owen got the cow in the field  
faigheann sí gúna nua gach coicís — she gets a new dress every fortnight

### PHRASES

1—Faigheann sí a síl fíin (foy-un shee uh shlee fayn) — she gets her own way  
2—Faighim gan locht é (foy-im gon lucht ay) — I find it faultless  
3—Fuair sé a mhian (foir shay uh vee-un) — he got his desire  
4—Fuair siad a ndóthain (foir shee-ud uh no-hin) — they got their fill



# BURKE'S AT THE BACK By Kevin Burke

THE STUDY of political science has involved millions of words, thousands of theses from university departments, endless arguments, seminars and discussions, and reams of commentaries and dissertations, as experts of various kinds strive to analyse the variety of political systems present on this planet.

But one man has simplified the whole thing and rendered the contrivances of study totally redundant.

What's more, he did it in the course of an RTE radio interview last Sunday!

Fine Gael's Peter Barry, after many years experience as a tea-taster in his thriving Cork business, and just eight months as Coalition Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained to his listeners just how simple this political analysis codology really is.

"Anybody who wants to achieve political aims by violent means is, by definition," he declared, "obviously a fascist."

So there it is. The American government is fascist, the Russians are fascists, the British government must be fascist, the Argentines are definitely fascists, those Nicaraguans are fascists, the French look like fascists, South Africa is probably very fascist, but the whole of black Africa is also governed by fascists, the Israelis are fascists, but so are the Arabs, the Polish government is fascist and so are some of the Solidarity crowd. (Is the Pope a fascist?)

The Coalition government itself seems to be fascist, de Valera was obviously a fascist, Collins was a fascist, Pearse was a fascist and so was Connolly. Tone must have been a fascist as well.

There is even a possibility that the Blueshirts could have been fascists.

Students of political science have obviously been looking at the thing from the wrong angle. The question which they should now examine is, if I have interpreted the Barry hypothesis correctly:

"Seeing as we are all a bunch of fascists, how come we can't agree on anything?"

Answers, on the back of a tea-leaf, to Peter Barry, Department of Foreign Affairs and Political Science, Iveagh House, Dublin.

★ ★ ★

If any newspaper could attempt to justify the murder of Martin Malone it had to be the *Dublin Evening Herald*.

In a nine-line report, on Saturday evening, it first stated that an 18-year-old youth had been shot dead by a UDR patrol, and continued:

"The youth... died on a street corner in a republican housing estate..."

"He collapsed (sic) beneath a wall daubed with republican slogans and the Irish Tricolour."

Whatever it is, the *Herald* has it.

★ ★ ★

Lecturing the Irish for their foolish concern for Central American peasants during his recent visit to Dublin, US vice-president George Bush declared that the Nicaraguans were being supplied by Libya's Colonel Ghaddafi.

"I am sure that nobody in Ireland would have anything to do with that terrible international terrorist and murderer," gasped Bush

# What a mind!

piously, at a press conference before he left.

But now there are reports that the leader of the revolutionary Libyan government — a country which has substantial trading links with the Free State — has been invited to attend the prestigious Millstreet Horse Show in County Cork. And, even worse, he might actually accept and come over to support the eight Libyan riders taking part!

Expect the American Sixth Fleet off Mizen Head any day now. Just for manoeuvres, of course.

★ ★ ★

When the Forum was announced, it was constantly repeated that it was only for the 'democratic parties', a phrase which, in *Forumspeak*, excluded Sinn Féin.

It is, therefore, fascinating to see how those 'democratic parties' operate in practice.

Take the Free State Labour Party, for example.

Having abandoned anything remotely passable as socialist principles, having reneged on its election manifesto, and having even ignored the supposed agreement for Coalition government, the party leadership were faced with some angry scenes at this year's annual party conference from those rank-and-file members who, amazingly, still believe there is some good reason to

remain within the party.

The solution was simple. The leadership has calmly announced that there will not be an annual conference this year.

When it comes to democracy, Sinn Féin, which naively still believes that annual and theisenna are held annually, has a lot to learn.

★ ★ ★

As a fund-raiser, Captain D.J. McBurney of the 10th (City of Belfast) Battalion of the UDR, certainly leaves no stone unturned.

In a begging letter currently going the rounds, he writes:

"During the last decade the Ulster Defence Regiment has suffered much due to the death and injury of its soldiers. Unfortunately, many, especially ex-members and the families of our dead, have not been assisted in the manner appropriate to their fine service of our country. The reason being that the money available in the Benevolent Fund has only been enough to contribute a token gesture to those whose service deserves much more."

It is a measure of the level of concern felt by the loyalists whom that militia serves that the plea for donations is now being received by traders on the Falls Road.



## REMEMBERING THE PAST

# An Irish-American revolutionary

BY PETER  
O'ROURKE

JOSEPH McGARRITY, a prominent member of Clan na Gael in the United States for almost half a century, was born near Carrickmore, County Tyrone, in 1874.

At the age of 17 he emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, where three years later he bought a bar.

In 1893, he joined Clan na Gael, an Irish-American republican revolutionary organisation founded in 1867. He became district officer for Philadelphia and was elected to the executive in 1912.

McGarrity's organising ability helped to organise Irish-Americans politically as well as to provide a regular source of funds to the IRA for many years.

He was kept informed on Irish affairs through his close friends, Patrick MacCartan, the IRA's envoy in America, and Thomas Clarke, as well as by the visits to America of numerous Irish republicans and nationalists.

Following the 1916 Rising, McGarrity supported the re-organisation of the Volunteers as the Irish Republican Army and the restructuring of Sinn Féin.

Throughout the Tan War he assisted Dail Eireann through the Friends of Irish Freedom and managed the fund-raising tour in the United States by de Valera during 1919 and 1920.

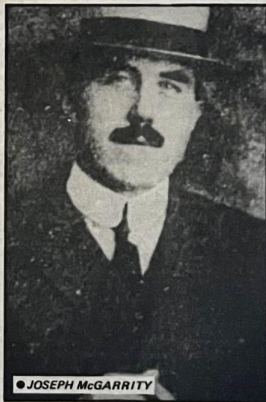
McGarrity opposed the Treaty and supported the IRA during the Civil War. Following the defeat of the republicans, his loyalty and support for the IRA never wavered.

### BOMBING

In January 1939, when the IRA, under Sean Russell's leadership, launched the bombing campaign in England, McGarrity supplied financial assistance.

In July 1939 McGarrity came to Ireland to visit the family home in Tyrone but was served with an expulsion order. He returned to America via Germany where he attempted to secure aid for the campaign.

Joseph McGarrity died in Philadelphia on August 5th 1940.



● JOSEPH MCGARRITY

## WHAT'S ON

### PRISONERS DEFENDANTS FUND

BALLAD SESSION  
Featuring Anna Liffey & guests  
8pm Friday 5th August  
The Embankment  
TALLAGHT  
County Dublin  
Tallies £1.50 (unwaged £1)

### TRAVELLERS RIGHTS PROTEST

2.30pm Saturday 6th August  
Dublin County Council Offices  
Upper O'Connell Street  
DUBLIN

### VOL THOMAS McELWEE

COMMEMORATION  
2.30pm Sunday 7th August  
Ballymacombs Road  
BELLAGHY  
County Derry

### GOSS & GAUGHAN

COMMEMORATION  
2.30pm Sunday 7th August  
Assembly at The Square for  
march to Dowdallshill Cemetery  
DUNDALK

### VOL KIERAN DOHERTY TD

COMMEMORATION  
(An afternoon of folk music & ballads)  
3pm Sunday 7th August  
Kieran Doherty Park  
MONAGHAN TOWN  
Attended by Kieran's parents plus  
prominent speakers

### No. 5 CLUB, DUBLIN

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS  
1. Membership cards must be produced at the door.  
2. Members must be in by 10.30pm on Saturdays, and 10pm on Sundays.  
3. Opening hours are 9.30pm to 12.45am Saturdays, 8.30pm to 12.45am Sundays.  
The club is available to all Sinn Féin cumann from Monday to Thursday.  
Issued by the House Committee

### HIROSHIMA/NAGASAKI

### COMMEMORATIONS IN DUBLIN

Saturday to Tuesday  
August 6th to 9th Four-day fast  
6th: Dept of Foreign Affairs  
St Stephen's Green  
7th: Soviet Embassy  
Orwell Road, Rathgar  
8th: Dept of Foreign Affairs  
St Stephen's Green  
9th: US Embassy, Ballsbridge  
CND Exhibition at Raheny Library  
Saturday 6th August  
11am Wreath-laying at Merion Square  
3.30pm Cherry tree planting  
Mellows Park, Finglas  
4pm Cherry tree planting  
St Anne's Park, Raheny  
9.30pm Floating of lanterns  
Royal Canal  
Phippsboro/Drumcondra  
(Whitworth Road)  
7.30pm Monday 8th August  
Cherry tree planting  
Clondalkin Community Centre

### DRAPERSTOWN SINN FEIN

ADVICE CENTRE  
10.30am to 2.30pm Friday 12th August  
Patrick Street  
DRAPERSTOWN  
County Derry

## Death of Edward Green

THE DEATH took place on Thursday, July 28th, of Edward Green of Lurgan, County Armagh. Aged 67 years, he had been ill for some time.

He was the father of IRA Volunteer John Francis Green, who was murdered at Mullyvagh in January 1975 by British soldiers who crossed the border into County Monaghan. Another son, Leo, was one of the seven H-Block hunger-strikers in 1980.

Both Leo and his brother, Laurence, who is also a republican prisoner in Long Kesh, were released on parole to attend their father's funeral on Saturday last. A large attendance at the removal of the remains and at the funeral service indicated the high regard for the deceased and his family in the area.

Wreaths laid at the graveside included those from the John Grein Sinn Féin cumann, Castleblaney, and from the Republican Movement in County Monaghan.

The Republican Movement extends deepest sympathy to his widow, six daughters, five sons and all the family.



## SYMPATHY

**GREEN.** The republican POWs in the H-Block and cages, Long Kesh, in Armagh, Crumlin Road and Magilligan, learn with deep regret of the death of Mr Green, father of our comrades Leo and Laurence (H-Block). Our most heartfelt condolences are extended to the Green family. Go ndeana Dia trocraire a anam.

**GREEN.** The republican POWs in Portlaoise and in jails in England, deeply regret the death of the father of our comrades Leo and Laurence Green and extend our condolences to the entire Green family circle. Ar shéil De go raibh a anam.

**GREEN.** The Republican Movement in County Monaghan, who is sincere in sympathy to the wife and family of Edward Green who died on July 28th at Ashdene Park, Lurgan. Go ndeana Dia trocraire a anam.

**GREEN.** It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Edward Green, beloved husband of Kathleen and father of Leo and Laurence (Long Kesh). To his sorrowing wife, sons and daughters, we extend our deepest sympathy. Mary, Queen of the Gaeil, pray for him. From Peter, Liam, Paul, Jim, Thomas, Joe, Bernadette, Maire, Gerard, Pat, Mary, and Bernadette, Lurgan.

**GREEN.** The John Francis Green Sinn Féin cumann, Castleblayney, County Monaghan, extends heartfelt sympathy to the wife and family of Edward Green of Lurgan, father of John Francis Green, who died on July 28th. Mary, Queen of the Gaeil, pray for him.

**GREEN.** Deepest sympathy is extended to the wife and family of the late Edward Green. From Jackie and Bernice Crowe and family, Eamon and Kathleen McGurgan and family, Castleblayney.

**GREEN.** The O'Hanlon/McMahon Sinn Féin cumann, Monaghan town, extends sincere sympathy to Tom Green, Naíua and family, on the death of his father, Edward, on July 28th. Ar lamh deá De go raibh a anam uasal.

**MURRAY.** The Republican Movement, Drogheda, deeply regrets the death of Vera Murray and extends most heartfelt sympathy to the entire Murray family.

**MURRAY.** Drogheda Sinn Féin are deeply saddened by the death of Vera Murray who died recently and tender our most heartfelt condolences to the Murray family circle.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**THE MEEHAN FAMILY, DERRY.** Would like to thank all those who attended sympathy, sent Mass cards or wreaths or attended the funeral of our late father, Seamus. RIP.

We would especially like to thank all those who helped in any way, including the Republican Movement, and political prisoners in Portlaoise, Armagh, Crumlin Road and Long Kesh, and Martin McGuinness.

We hope that this will be accepted by all concerned as an expression of our gratitude. The holy sacrifice of the Mass will be offered for their intentions.

## GREETINGS

**BROWNLEE, Briege.** (Armagh). Happy 26th birthday for August 7th, Briege. We'll all celebrate together on your 27th. Love from mammy, daddy and all the family.

**BROWNLEE, Briege.** (Armagh). Best wishes and love. Hilltown. From Brendan, Rita and family.

**HEANEY, Tony.** (Portlaoise). Happy 21st birthday, Tony (or is it your 18th?). How time flies (hal hal). Love from all of us over in Dundalk, especially Wee Michael.

**KEARNEY, Seamus.** (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, Seamus. May your next be spent in freedom. Lots of love and cuddles from Eileen and Saoirse. xxx. UTP.

**McKENNA, Kieran.** Wishing you a happy birthday, Kieran. May your next one be spent in freedom. From mother and all the family.

**McKENNA, Kieran.** Congratulations on your birthday and solidarity in your struggle. From the Seamus Steele Sinn Féin cumann, Newbridge.

**McLOUGHLIN, Raymond.** (Albany). Birthday greetings and best wishes, Raymond. From An Cumann Cabhrach, Walkinstown, Dublin.

**QUINN, Jimmy.** (H-Block). Related birthday greetings, Jimmy. You're always in our thoughts. From Danny and Eilish McGettigan and family.

## Draw results

**South Down Sinn Féin**  
Week 6:- £100: B. McDowell, Loughstone; £20: P. Brannigan, Kilcoo; £20: A. McEvoy, Kilcoo; £10: S. Rooney, Loughstone.

Week 7:- £100: C. Fitzpatrick; £20: J. Curran; £20: N. Jordan; £10: J. Curran (all Loughstone).

Week 8:- £100: J. Kelly, Kilcoo; £20: A. Martin, Loughstone; £20: Mrs O'Hare, Edendarriff; £10: Mrs E. Young, Loughstone.

Week 9:- £100: M. Savage, Drumara; £20: H. Lynch, Hilltown; £20: B. Brannigan, Hilltown; £10: C. Fitzpatrick, Loughstone.

Week 10:- £100: D. Rodgers, Loughstone; £20: B. McEvoy, Kilcoo; £20: K. Miller, Rostrevor; £10: L. Kane, Rostrevor.

Week 11:- £100: L. Mussen, Kilcoo; £20: A. Campbell, Hilltown; £20: B. O'Hare, Kilcoo; £10: H. Trainor, Loughstone.

**An Cumann Cabhrach, Dublin**  
July 30:- £100: £50: 305; £25: 240; £10: 146, 328; £5: 50, 55, 76, 78, 90, 167.

**Mid-Ulster Sinn Féin 20-Week Draw**  
July 30:- £100: Aidan Murphy, Pomeroy; £15: Anthony O'Neill, Gortin; £5: John McGilchrist, Gortin.

**Monaghan POP Minibus Fund Draw**  
1st: M. Caraher, Cullyhanna, Crossmaglen; 2nd: Robbie O'Connell, Kingscourt; County Cavan; 3rd: Marie Tully, Cathedral View, Monaghan town.

## TU

# A special effort

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

**RTE MADE a special effort for the Free State's Bank Holiday on Monday this week. They put a film on RTE1 in the late afternoon and billed it as the Holiday Matinee.**

The name of the film was *Genevieve* — a film which has been televised at least as often as *The Wizard of Oz*.

As an alternative, you could have watched *Benji* in *Marine-land* on RTE2 in which the "lovable canine actor" becomes the first dog in the world to scuba dive. Later, on RTE2, there was the *Sunday Game*, which was a repeat of the *Sunday Game*, which was on RTE1 on Sunday.

But at 9.15pm, RTE1 gave us *The Outlaw Josey Wales*, so all was forgiven.

Clint Eastwood starred in and directed this Western/American Civil War movie. It's one of those 'a man's gotta do what a man's gotta do' pictures of an injured party

going forth to seek personal revenge against the badies.

Like the up-to-date *Death Wish* films, the whole thing is done superbly and it is almost impossible to stop yourself cheering as Eastwood/Bronson coldly guns down another offender and spits on his dead face. Even when he gets stuck with a friendly old Indian, a rejected squaw, a granny and her disturbed granddaughter and a skinny dog, our hero retains his super-macho image.

This film has everything a Western should, with Clint Eastwood riding into the sunset in the closing scene, back to his substitute family.

It is pointless to deny that these films are attractive and enjoyable. They are seductively



● The Ordeal of Dr Mudd (Dennis Weaver) finally ends due to the courageous and unrelenting efforts of his wife (Susan Sullivan) to clear his name

and simplistically so. But they are presented to us so often that it is worth repeating that they lead us unconsciously towards an acceptance of 'shoot-to-kill' answers to social problems.

## ORDEAL

Films like *The Ordeal* of

*Doctor Mudd*, on BBC1 on Monday night, are not shown as frequently at all.

Doctor Samuel Mudd had the misfortune to treat the injuries of a stranger who turned out to be John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. The totally innocent doctor was convicted of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment on Shark's Island, a prison notorious for its savagery.

This true story of Mudd's fight to survive in prison and his wife's courageous determination to secure his release, was well-told in this made-for-television movie.

Samuel Mudd was sacrificed to provide scapegoats during the public outcry after Lincoln's death (how many recent examples can we think of?), and his 'trial' was carefully tailored to fit the evidence of his 'conspiracy' with Booth.

Dennis Weaver played Mudd with the dazed disbelief that the real Doctor Mudd must have felt. The saying 'his name is mud' originates from this shameful event and has lasted even to this day — an indication of the public loathing successfully whipped up against yet another innocent victim.

# Horse nonsense

BY JOE McVEIGH

**THATCHER & Co.** should bring back the death penalty for the murder of horses. She'd be a popular woman for a good many more years, I reckon, if this book here is anything to go by. I mean *Sefton — the Story of a Cavalry Horse*. Remember Sefton? No? Well, he never really made it big over here, I suppose. He was one of the horses injured in the Hyde Park bombing in July '92 — now the subject of an intimate biography by a lad called Watson.

One of the problems with writing horse biographies, as any of you who have tried it will know, is that the animal is usually very shy about answering intimate questions about its innermost thoughts and feelings. Not so with Sefton, the Horse of the Year. He lays his heart on the line, so we can learn of his reputation for impishness, his wry sense of humour, his spirit of adventure, his courage which enabled him to slowly recover from his injuries.

Whatever isn't revealed is ex-

actly suggested by the author, who, as a former horse himself, has a great grasp of animal psychology. For example, after the bomb exploded:

"Possibly his whole life from coithood in County Waterford to rejection at Wellington Race, back from stardom in Germany to glory on Royal Wedding Day streamed across his consciousness, as a motion picture flickers on a screen."

Or how about: "Did he know that an act of man, not of God, had mutilated

## OVER THE TOP

him? Whether or not he knew, in his fine heart there was no trace of hatred for man."

## PEDIGREE

Seems we'll have to wait for the autobiography to figure out Sefton's religious leanings, or who his parents were (pedigree unknown) or why he decided to leave his native Emerald Isle to join the British army at the age of four.

Maybe he'll cast some light, too, on why the Brits are obsessed with worshipping animals of the four-legged variety. Some say it's because animals know their place, respond to discipline, provide years of loyal service, never go on strike. Others point to the fact that the Queen's own granfather was



● Used to giving interviews, Sefton remains unruffled as stampeding reporters race to get it straight from the horse's mouth

part man and part Corgi.

Whatever the reason, Sefton is now a cat: Horse of the Year 1992, he topped the bill at Wembley. You can get Sefton ashtrays, Sefton pendants, Sefton

medallions.

Watch out for the film. Or how about Sefton \*to succeed Jim Prior in Belfast? No, forget it. Paisley would never talk to a Free State horse.

# The old triangle

BY BRIAN MARTIN

**IT REALLY** was like old times on Hill 16 last Sunday. And the fact that Dublin's victory was so totally unexpected made it all the sweeter for Dubs like me. The reports flowing in from Tullamore about Offaly's form and the state of morale in training had conditioned even the most intrepid of metropolitan fans to expect the worst.

So it was that the early tight exchange of points served to remind us that there was, after all, a game in progress and that the gap between the two teams on the day might not be as wide as feared.

What was particularly encouraging was the manner in which the 'Blues' took their long points from play — never a feature of the great '70s side during the handpass era.

It was when Offaly went 6 points to 4 ahead and, despite having the most of play, Dublin's Barney Rock and Ciaran Duff proceeded to squander fairly easy frees, that all the old misgivings of the last four years were freshly vented, in choice Dub lingo.

They did not however prevent the entire Hill from getting behind their men, and when first McNally and then John Caffrey hit the net, ecstasy had once again come to rest on the hallowed ground, after a too-long absence.

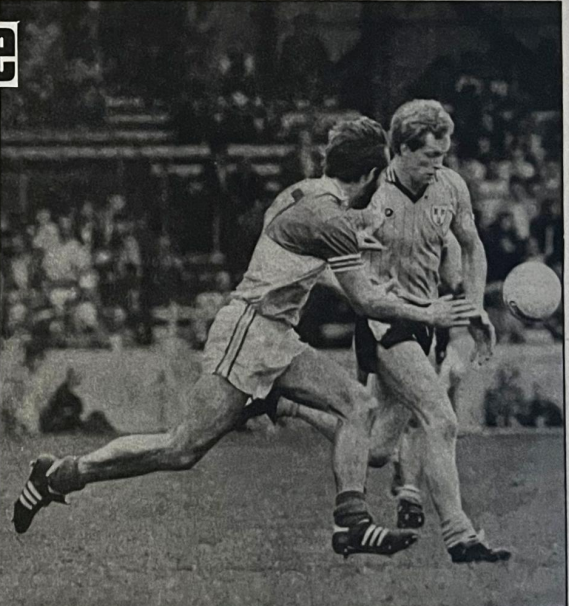
## SPORT

suffering from a lack of supply from midfield where Brian Mullins, Jim Rondyne and a roving John Caffrey were winning everything hands down (or should that be up?).

The same pattern resumed in the second half, for most of which Dublin had a cushion of six or seven points. It was during this period that the experience and flair of the Dubs' 'old triangle' of Tommy Drumm, Mullins and Anton O'Toole was very visible.

Drumm was at his cool and classy peak, with Mullins looking like the player of yore and O'Toole increasingly slotting into Jimmy Kearney's old role. With Hargan at full-back, the two wing-backs and Barney Rock (especially) responding to their promptings, the Midlanders had little to offer other than Matt Connors' free-taking.

The same player's penalty miss, of course, handed off all real hopes of an Offaly revival coming as it did so near after Mullins' inept effort at the other end, which would have wrapped it all up. As it was, when Offaly hit the net, the 'Blues' hit



● Dublin's Barney Rock goes past Offaly's Liam Currans during last Sunday's Limerick Final

back with two quick points and the game ended Dublin 2-13, Offaly 1-11.

It gives me no pleasure to record that the foul by Mick Fitzgerald of Offaly was the most vicious I've seen at Croke Park.

It deserves punishment at least as severe as what will inevitably be meted out to the anonymous Dub supporter who 'clocked' him immediately afterwards.

What next? The semi-final against Cork on August 21st.

With the 'old triangle' ringing, who is to say there won't be a repeat of '74? Meanwhile, the other 31 grain in dismay at the return of the sky-blue monster, which wasn't supposed to be awakened so early!







# The murder of Martin Malone

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

**THE HEARTBREAKING** news of Martin Malone's death was brought to his parents by local priest Fr Richard Naughton, from St Patrick's, around 1.30am on the morning of Saturday, July 30th: "They've murdered your son, Paddy. Martin's dead," said the priest to Martin's shocked and distraught father.

Eighteen-year-old Martin had left his home in Drumbreda Crescent, Armagh, around 8.45pm on Friday night, his normal routine almost every night of the week, sometimes joining up with several friends, maybe to hang around a street corner, maybe drink a bottle of wine if they could scrounge up enough money. There are very limited forms of entertainment available when you're 18 and on the dole.

About a mile away from the Malone home, at approximately 12.15am, Anne McGerrigan from Callan Street, her sister-in-law, Cathy McGerrigan, and a friend, Bernie Gartland, were sitting chatting on a low wall close to Anne's home. This particular spot has become a popular venue where youths gather to while away the time, especially during the summer evenings.

Not long afterwards, two local men, Barney McArdle and Jackie McCartney, joined them, cutting across what is locally known as Sherry's Field on their way home.

They both sat down and joined in the conversation, Anne McGerrigan enquiring about Barney's new-born son whose birth he had been out celebrating.

## UDR PATROL

Just then, an eight-strong UDR patrol appeared on the scene, presumably from Sherry's Field where they had been concealed. They approached the group and demanded their names. Both Cathy McGerrigan and Bernie Gartland refused to give theirs.

Anne McGerrigan describes what happened:

"My brother, Martin, that's Cathy's husband, and Bernie's husband, Jim Gartland, arrived and asked us to go up to the house, away from the UDR."

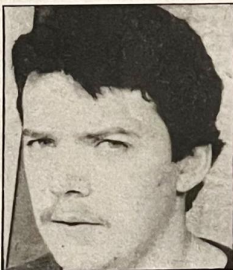
"But when we got up to go, one of the UDR men pushed Bernie and blocked her husband's path. Jim said to him, 'Look, that's my wife you're pushing. The UDR man replied, 'You're not moving until I get your names.'"

"There was an argument, but it was all just words."

"Before I knew it there were around 40 UDR soldiers there. They must've been lying in the banks in the Desert Lane. I couldn't believe they came so quick, the



● ANNE MCGERRIGAN



● BARNEY MCARDLE

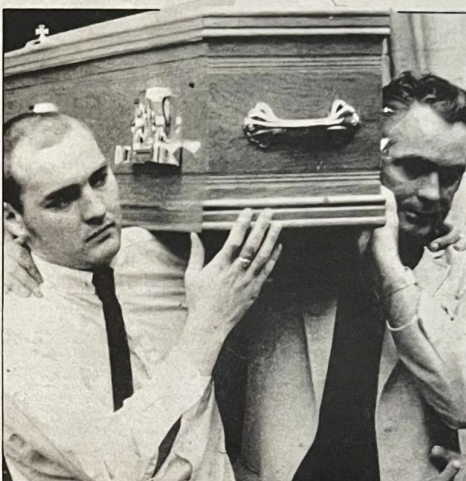
whole place was black with them.

"They were coming out with smart remarks, especially a blonde-haired UDR woman who accused us of shooting them in the back."

It was at this stage that a group of youths, including Martin Malone, walked down to the wall.

Anne McGerrigan continues:

"Martin was standing beside me and the argument was still going on. I put my hand on his arm and said to him, 'Come on, Martin, they're here to start something, don't give them the opportunity.'



● Martin's coffin is carried from St Patrick's Cathedral on Monday — over 1,400 mourners attended the Requiem Mass



● Mark McKeown, Declan McGerrigan, Alan Toner and Adrian Toal all witnessed the murder of Martin Malone by the UDR

And the lad was coming with me too, he never opened his mouth."

What happened next was seen by several eye-witnesses who were just feet away from Martin Malone.

## ARGUING

The UDR soldiers began backing away into the nearby field, one of them, the same one who had been arguing with Jim Gartland, waved his rifle at the group and threatened: "I'm going to shoot one of you bastards."

This UDR man, according to witnesses, was standing beside a wooden post, just feet away from Martin. He released the safety catch of his rifle and, Anne McGerrigan recalls:

"I heard the clicking of his gun, it all happened so quickly, and all I saw was the red flash

of the gun like a fire. The next thing, Martin was blown out of my grasp. That UDR man was so close I could've touched him."

"Martin fell onto the grass, I bent down over him and said, 'Come on, Martin. Get up.' But his eyes never moved, they just kept staring. My hands were covered in blood. He was dead."

The UDR soldiers immediately ran off, two of them dragging with them the UDR woman who was shouting:

"You've shot him, you've shot him!"

Barney McArdle, who had witnessed the killing, ran up an entry to telephone for an ambulance. He was stopped by a UDR man who demanded to know where he was going. When McArdle replied, he



● MARTIN MALONE

## MARKED FOR HARASSMENT

MARTIN MALONE, eldest child of Thomas and Geraldine Malone, grew up in Armagh city as one of a close family of 11 children; 6 girls and 5 boys.

He attended St Patrick's secondary school, but, according to his friend Martin Corrigan, "was not one who went in for exams and preferred the outdoor life instead."

By the age of 14, Martin had already been marked for harassment by the UDR and RUC. His father says:

"They tortured him all the time. He couldn't walk in the streets of Armagh but they were stopping him. They hated him, they'd call him all the bastards."

"He was always being lifted in the street. They'd ask him to take his boots off and when he wouldn't they'd bring him to the barracks. Even when I was there with him, because he was under-age, they were near-enough going to hit him, even with me sitting there."

In 1981, at the point-to-point races at Farnmacaffrey, Martin was pistol-whipped by a UDR soldier who struck him several times on the head and had to be pulled away by the RUC.

He received stitches to the wounds, but persuaded his father to withdraw charges against the UDR man for fear of retaliation at a future date.

Martin Malone left school at 16 and began an apprenticeship to a butcher, but was made redundant after only a few months. He then worked for a short time as a farmhand until he again became a victim of unemployment, an almost inevitable fate for nationalist youth.

He was 18, and still unemployed, when he was murdered by the UDR on Friday night last.

was hit in the face with a rifle butt, splitting his lower lip, and prevented from going further.

It was more than half an hour before an ambulance finally arrived.

A post-mortem, carried out at Craigavon Hospital, revealed that Martin had been shot through the chest, the bullet causing a massive exit wound in the back.

# Shoot-to-kill in Armagh

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

THE BRITISH shoot-to-kill policy is nothing new, as such, as a method of repression in the North, with Bloody Sunday in 1972 and sporadic SAS operations down the years claiming a line of victims.

But the more recent spate of shoot-to-kill tactics, carried out primarily by the RUC, claiming 13 victims since November last year, and spreading from selected republican activists to nationalists in general, has occurred in a new political climate, when British strategy has dismissed nationalist opinion as totally alienated.

In these circumstances, the British, by 'loosening the reins' on the RUC and UDR, hope to strike terror into the nationalist community generally and, at the same time, satisfy the constant loyalist

demands for blood.

Whilst the policy has been in evidence throughout the North, County Armagh has suffered the worst during the recent upsurge.

In the space of one month, at the end of last year, six Armagh men were murdered by the RUC.

On November 11th 1982, three unarmed IRA Volunteers, Gervase McKerr, Eugene Toman and Sean Burns, were shot dead in an RUC ambush in Lurgan. The car in which they were travelling was riddled by 50 bullets.

Less than two weeks later, on November 24th, 17-year-old Michael Tighe was shot dead by the RUC and his friend, Martin McAuley, critically injured at a farmhouse between Lurgan and Craigavon. Neither were members of any republican organisation.

The RUC had staked out the farmhouse after

discovering three ancient rifles, relics of the Tan War, which were unusable.

On December 12th, in Armagh city, two unarmed INLA Volunteers, Roddy Carroll and Seamus Grew, were gunned down in an ambush which was almost a carbon copy of the November 11th killing.

On April 22nd this year, a Bessbrook nationalist, Patrick Caven, was hit in the leg and seriously injured by a burst of gunfire from a British army patrol as he stood by the road waiting for a lift. The shooting was later dismissed as an accident.

And just last week the RUC claimed yet another victim when, on July 26th, they shot dead 25-year-old Anthony O'Hare as he ran away after a post office robbery in the Teghnewan estate in Armagh city.

No member of the crown forces has been charged in connection with any of the attacks.

