

AN

IRELAND'S BIGGEST SELLING
POLITICAL WEEKLY



PHOBLACHT

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Seven jailed by paid perjury LOWRY'S LOGIC

OPENLY acknowledging that the evidence given by paid perjurer Kevin McGrady was "contradictory, bizarre and in some respects incredible", and that he had "a vested interest in convicting some of the accused", Britain's Lord Chief Justice in the North, Robert Lowry, nevertheless convicted seven men on that evidence in Belfast on Wednesday this week.

In spite of the discrediting of the use of paid perjurers, emphasised in recent days by the retraction first of all by Robert Lean and then by Patrick McGurk, and accompanied by a rising chorus of disquiet about the tactic, it is clear from Lowry's verdict that Britain will not easily put down its latest weapon of repression, however exposed in its true light it has become.

Although the verdict is yet another plain indictment of the British presence in the North and further proof of the unjust methods resorted to by the British government in order to maintain that presence, that on its own is not enough.

Exposure of the nature of Britain's repression needs to be emphasised urgently by mass mobilisation against the whole strategy of



• KEVIN McGRADY

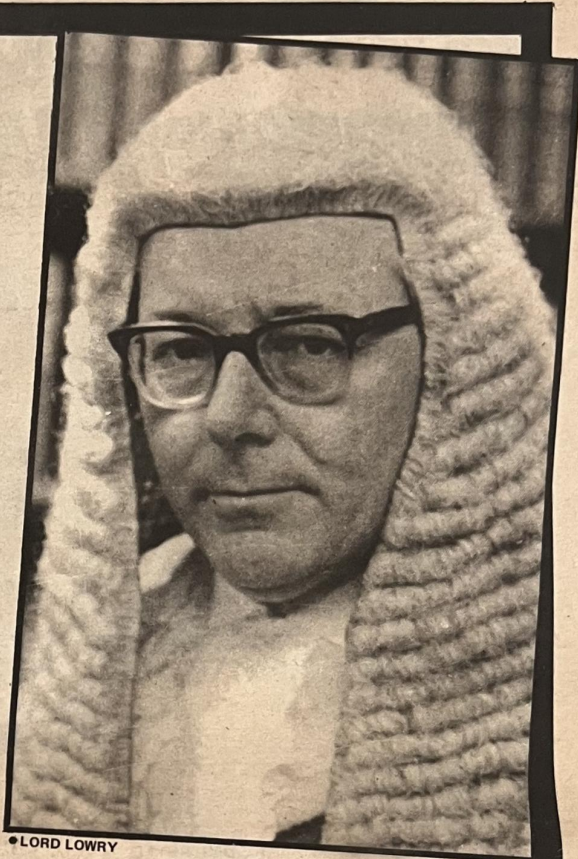
show trials and paid perjurers.

It is not enough to show that the British are unjust, they must also be shown that the nationalist

people are not going to let them get away with their injustice.

SEE ALSO PAGES
4 AND 5

• LORD LOWRY



Punishing the relatives

- see
centre
pages

BLUESHIRTS AND HAIRSHIRTS

- see page 6



REAGAN INVADES GRENADA

- see page 7

WAR NEWS...WAR NEWS...WAR NEWS...WAR NEWS...WAR NEWS

Crossmaglen IRA blasts Brits

BRITISH Grenadier Guards in Crossmaglen, who have been severely harassing the people of the area in recent weeks, received a salutary lesson in the resistance to their presence in the form of a coolly executed IRA bomb attack in the town's square and in the shadow of their barracks.

Shortly after 2pm, on Wednesday, October 26th, a car-bomb containing between 20 and 30lbs of explosives was detonated by IRA Volunteers as a Brit foot patrol crossed the Crossmaglen square. One British soldier was critically injured and a second only slightly less seriously hurt.

TURF LODGE AMBUSH

In a carefully laid ambush on a Brit foot patrol in Turf Lodge, West Belfast, earlier in the day, Volunteers of the IRA's Belfast Brigade detonated a cleverly hidden bomb as the Brits passed by.

One Brit was caught in the explosion and blown across the street, but escaped serious injury.

UDR SOLDIER KILLED

On Monday this week, October 24th, at around 10.30am, a five-strong active service unit of Tyrone Brigade IRA ambushed a UDR soldier as he drove his car from his farm on the outskirts of Dungannon.

Using three automatic rifles, two of them Armalites, the Volunteers



British troops and RUC mount a fruitless search following the IRA bomb attack on a Brit foot patrol in West Belfast

fired a fusillade of shots, killing the UDR soldier instantly.

DERRY SHOPS DESTROYED

The IRA in Derry destroyed

three empty shops in the Butcher Street/Magazine Street area of the city on Saturday night, October 22nd. Claiming responsibility, Derry Brigade said:

"Intelligence units had been

watching undercover British army units for some time taking up positions in the area. The three buildings destroyed in Saturday's fires had been used by undercover British army units for several weeks."

Bellaghy barracks

A NEW fortified Brit/RUC barracks has been established in Bellaghy, South Derry, a predominantly nationalist village with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants.

On Monday last week, October 17th, the Manor House restaurant was occupied by scores of British army engineers. In graphic contradiction of their claims of supposedly 'normalising' the six counties, they heavily fortified the building with a high corrugated iron fence behind an existing 20-foot stone wall and constructed a sentry box by the roadside.

Commenting on the new barracks, in a statement, South Derry Brigade IRA said:

"Not only is this building situated in a strongly nationalist area but also a densely populated one, showing their ploy of hiding behind civilian cover.

"We make it quite clear to the traders in the area not to serve or collaborate with enemy forces. Those who do so will be severely dealt with."

Tyrone denials

THE IRA's Tyrone Brigade has issued a statement denying any involvement in the leaving of a hijacked car in Strabane on Tuesday night, October 25th, which resulted in inconvenience to local people.

They also issued a statement concerning a fishing dispute in the county:

"Tyrone Brigade wishes to make it clear that it has not been involved in any way in the fishing dispute in the Ardooe area. We have been told that our name has been used in the course of this dispute and we take great exception to anyone using and abusing our name. We intend to fully investigate this matter and will be taking action."

Grenadiers push their luck in South Armagh

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

MEMBERS of the Grenadier Guards Regiment, based in the South Armagh village of Crossmaglen, have recently been responsible for a number of serious incidents which have resulted in injuries to their nationalist victims.

Several local people have been bitten by the Alsatian dogs accompanying Brit foot patrols and in one recent case, on October 14th, Crossmaglen man John Foley was savaged by an Alsatian set on him by the dog's Brit handler.

Twenty-one-year-old Foley was coming out of a chip shop around midnight when a member of a foot patrol tried to drag him behind a nearby dance hall.

"As John tried to get back into the chip shop," his mother Teresa said, "the Brit set the dog on him, and he was dragged to the ground."

John Foley was taken to the barracks and when Mrs Foley, who suffers from angina, heard what had happened she telephoned the barracks to demand that he receive medical treatment from his own doctor. She then ran more than a mile to the Brit base to see her son. There she was brought into the medical room, where she saw John:

"He was sitting just inside the door. There was blood everywhere, dripping off his fingers. He had no shirt or pullover on and he was torn all down his shoulder, under his arm and on his wrist. He was very upset and distressed."

Mrs Foley collapsed at the sight of her son so badly hurt

and had to be taken to Daisy Hill Hospital, Newry, where she was immediately put on a cardiac machine, and had to stay in hospital for four days. John needed six stitches in his wounds and, typically, has been charged with assaulting the Brit dog-handler.

RIFLE BUTT

In another incident, on Wednesday afternoon, October 19th, Crossmaglen man Fergal Kierns was struck in the face with a rifle butt when a Brit patrol stopped him on the Castleblayney Road. Kierns was arrested and taken to Crossmaglen Barracks where the RUC sent for a local doctor to treat his badly bruised and swollen eye. Kierns is also being charged with assaulting a Brit.

The following night, Thursday, October 20th, Brits came to the Culloville Road home of Terence and Margaret McKenna, on the pretext of wanting to see Terence McKenna's driving licence and insurance. They almost kicked the door down and broke a wooden fence. The couple's two young children were awakened by the noise and the Brits kept up the racket until Mrs McKenna showed them the documents which they then confiscated and have refused to return. When Mrs Mc-

Kenna complained to the RUC about the damage she was told that they would charge her with "wasting police time" as "the British army doesn't do such things." (1)

COUSINS

Nationalist children are also a target for Brit abuse as the 12-year-old McAllister cousins, Barry and Shane, had the misfortune to find out last Thursday.

Barry was cycling near his home when a member of a Brit patrol, egged on by an accomplice, knocked him off his bicycle, grazing his elbow. A local woman intervened and Barry was able to make his way home without further harassment or injury.

Meanwhile, his cousin, Shane McAllister, was stopped and held at a Brit checkpoint because a piece of cardboard he was playing with, according to the Brits, looked like a gun. They made him stand at the checkpoint for half an hour and accused him of being involved in a shooting incident earlier that day! Shane was only allowed to go home when his father arrived on the scene.

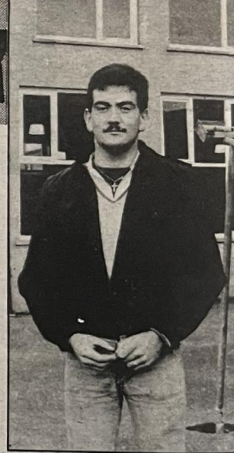
DATE OF BIRTH

In yet another incident, on Sunday night, October 23rd, 21-year-old Jim Mallon, from Rathvieu Park, was assaulted by a Brit when his car was stopped at a checkpoint on the Mobane/Dundalk Road. Jim Mallon had, correctly,

refused to give his date of birth, telling the Brits that he was not obliged to give such information, so they sent for the RUC who arrived from Crossmaglen in a helicopter, arrested Mallon and hijacked his car to drive back to their barracks.

The RUC were unable to find their way back to Crossmaglen and Jim Mallon and his girlfriend found themselves on a tour of County Louth as the car was driven across the border for several miles before the RUC eventually got their bearings.

In Crossmaglen, the RUC insisted that Mallon had to give his date of birth once he was in their custody and tried to trick his girlfriend into telling them. Several hours later, still refusing to give them the date, Jim Mallon was released, but not before, predict-



● JIM MALLON

ably, being charged with assaulting a Brit!



● A distressed Mrs Teresa Foley tells of how her son was savaged by a British soldier's dog and how she was hospitalised for four days as a result

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

SINN FEIN elected representative Danny Morrison, awaiting trial in the United States for illegal entry, confronted the British direct-ruler in the North, James Prior, at a supposedly secret meeting at Coolidge Hall, Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Tuesday this week, October 25th.

Prior and his entourage, which included Stormont's chief press officer, David Gilliland, were visibly agitated and embarrassed when they saw Morrison with a number of reporters, and asked the organisers of the meeting to inform the press that the meeting was 'off the record'.

Prior, forced into public debate with a Sinn Fein representative, was challenged by Danny Morrison on British army terrorism in Ireland, the use of plastic bullets, the use of paid perjurers in the recent show trials and his hypocrisy in feigning concern for civil and democratic rights.

Prior made a speech in which he stressed that Britain had "the full support of the Dublin government for its presence in the North" and arrogantly claimed that "the people of the twenty-six counties do not want a united Ireland."

He also stated that he and the British government supported the SDLP and repeated his call for them to enter the Stormont Assembly, saying that he supported the SDLP electoral efforts against Sinn Fein and that economic aid for the North for houses and jobs would undermine Sinn Fein and shift people towards the constitutional SDLP.

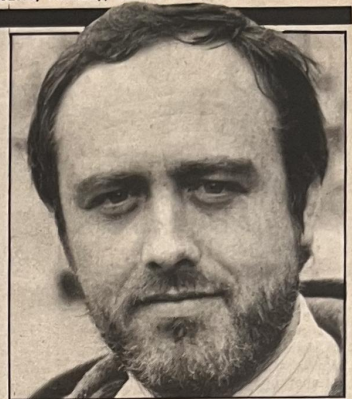
Speaking after the meeting, Danny Morrison said:

"It was incredible! The lies he tried to tell about plastic bullets and the show trials. One can only imagine what disinformation Prior would have peddled had we not been there."

APPLAUDED

Earlier that day, Morrison was formally presented, at the Massachusetts State House, with a state resolution congratulating him for his efforts in working to end British rule in Ireland. He was applauded by the full state legislature and afterwards gave a press conference sponsored by state representatives Charles Doyle and Marie Howe. Doyle was one of the 80-member American delegation to the six counties last August, jointly arranged by Sinn Fein and Irish Northern Aid.

MORRISON CONFRONTS PRIOR IN US



DANNY MORRISON

Owen Carron, Sinn Fein elected representative for Fermanagh/South Tyrone, also in the United States awaiting trial for illegal entry, was scheduled to confront Prior in San Francisco on Wednesday, October 26th, at a meeting of the city's Irish Forum.

At a press conference on Friday, October 21st, called by the Irish Forum to protest against the denial of a visa to Belfast Sinn Fein member Joe Austin, Judge Newsome invited Owen Carron to Wednesday's meeting where Prior was the invited lecturer, and which forces Prior to either withdraw from the meeting, admitting that British rule in Ireland is indefensible, or engage in public debate with Owen Carron.

CHALLENGE

Meanwhile, both Morrison and Carron have given several radio and newspaper interviews challenging Prior on the role of British army terrorists, religious discrimination and the show trials.

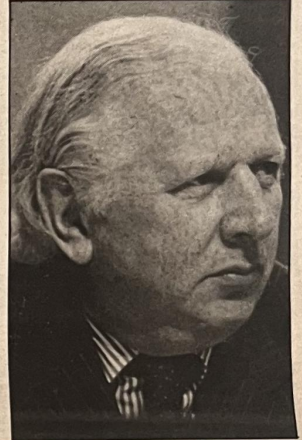
After a series of briefings of American congressmen, Morrison said that they were shocked at the 'shoot to kill' policy, the use of outlawed plastic bullets against Irish children and show trials.

Noraid are ensuring, as they did with Paisley's Task Force Two delegation earlier this year, that the truth about British government policies in Ireland is following Prior across the USA. Danny Morrison has spoken at a public meeting in Philadelphia



OWEN CARRON

and in Pittsburgh he did two 'talk-shows' on radio. His reception in Pittsburgh was in marked contrast to that accorded to Paisley during his recent visit, and Morrison was



JAMES PRIOR

presented with a copy of the city council resolution to boycott the Task Force Two delegation because of Paisley's identification with sectarian bigotry.



TENSION IN H-BLOCKS

A VOTE of no confidence by the Prison Officers' Association (POA) last week, in the British government's 'security policy' in the North's prisons led to direct industrial action and the implementation of a go-slow protest which has inevitably caused suffering to the prisoners. In the H-Blocks, prisoners are being escorted one at a time to their visits, thus slowing up the visiting procedure and, in many cases causing long delays.

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

At present, prisoners in the H-Blocks are on 23-hour lock-up with exercise and 'slop-out' often sporadic and left to the discretion of the warders. The recaptured escapees who were initially held in total isolation in H7-Block, where they were subjected to beatings, are now scattered throughout several blocks and were only recently allowed to see their solicitors. They are, however, still receiving 'closed' visits.

ATTITUDE

In a statement from the H-Blocks, the prisoners outline their attitude to the present policy of 'controlled movement' within the blocks which is causing them increasing hardship.

"The resumption by the

POA of a policy of 'controlled movement' in the H-Blocks is going to lead to increased friction and eventually to direct confrontation between POWs and Screws. This latest act of harassment, described by POA spokesperson John Hall as the Screws' expression of no confidence in present security, is calculated by them as likely to create incidents, lead to increasing numbers of Screws in the wings, and hopefully clear their name from blame for the escape.

"The Screws are saying that a return to 'normal' will increase risks to the security in Long Kesh, thus shifting the responsibility to the governors or the NIO. But the facts are clear — dedication

by the escapees and the ineptitude of the Screws made possible such an escape.

"The Screws, in introducing 'controlled movement' and demanding a 'high security block', know that this is only a cover-up as every POW here is 'high risk'.

ISOLATION

"The POWs in the H-Blocks will not tolerate the isolation of our comrades nor will we allow the POA to create a block in which the Screws can torture our fellow POWs in vindictive revenge, as was the case in the wake of the escape.

"Collective punishment of a full wing in H8, on October 18th, and the selective punishments of several other men in other blocks is not going unrecorded, nor is the lying hypocrisy of John Hall, who, a few short weeks ago, spoke of the POA being concerned about human rights.

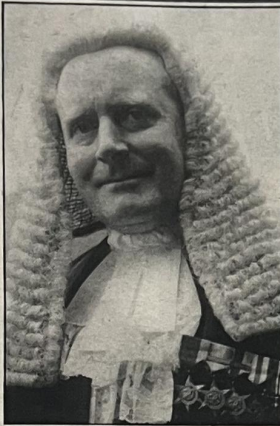
"Violations of human rights by members of the POA continue today through harassment of our families on visits and unnecessary 'controlled movement'."

Brits stick to discredited tactic

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

RESPONDING to the mounting criticism of the use of RUC paid perjurers, and the recent blows to its success, Sir Michael Havers, the British attorney general, came out publicly in favour of the tactic on Monday this week, October 24th.

Havers, in a long and detailed written statement defending the use of 'supergrasses', said that the decision on whether to grant immunity to an individual was taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions in the North, Sir Barry Shaw, and declared that he was 'entirely satisfied' about the general principles and decisions taken. Defending the use of 'alleged accomplices', Havers claimed that this was nothing new and talked about 'credible and cogent evidence' given by paid perjurers against large numbers of people who 'cannot otherwise be charged'. He also announced that all financial 'arrangements' with paid perjurers will be disclosed to the defence in such trials.



● SIR MICHAEL HAVERS

The attorney general's statement must have pleased the Official Unionist Party which, after initial misgivings, one month ago had expressed public support for the RUC tactics. And on Monday, October



● PETER TAYLOR

24th, the Official Unionists published their submission to the British commission reviewing the Emergency Provisions Act. In it they reaffirmed that they want to see 'supergrass' trials continue as well as

further erosion of the right to silence and an end to 50% remission.

TELEVISION

For the second time in two weeks, a current affairs television programme was devoted to the RUC's use of paid perjurers. And, also for the second time, grave doubts and criticisms were expressed by most of the people appearing in the programme. BBC1's *Panorama*, on Monday, October 24th, went over a lot of the ground already 24th, went over a lot of the ground already covered by a previous *Spotlight* programme. Interviews with lawyers Richard Du Cann and Richard Ferguson, in particular, seemed like film clips out of *Spotlight*. However, while *Spotlight* is shown in the six counties only, *Panorama* is networked throughout Britain as well.

Panorama reporter Peter Taylor also managed to obtain an interview with James 'Bimbo' O'Rawe, who had been used as a paid informer by the RUC until they forced him to implicate people, whom they indicated to him. This is when he realised that he could not go through with it, O'Rawe said.

Pressure by the RUC on both loyalist and republican sentenced prisoners to make statements implicating alleged accomplices in return for reduced sentences was also reported, and at least one prisoner, Thomas McCrystal, has made a statement to his solicitor complaining about the pressure he was being subjected to by the RUC.

Perjury targets tell of bribe attempts

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

LAST FRIDAY, October 21st, two days after Robert Lean signed an affidavit retracting statements he had made to the RUC implicating 28 people, 11 of them (not already out on bail), walked free from Crumlin Road Courthouse after all charges against them were dropped.

However, in a last ditch attempt by the RUC to hang on to their irretrievable credibility following Lean's bombshell last week, three men — Frankie Cahill, Jimmy Duffy and Johnny Carson — are now, according to the RUC, being implicated on the word of another paid perjurer, William Skelly, who originally implicated Robert Lean.

Following the releases, at a press conference in the Martin Forsythe Club on Friday which was organised by the Stop the Show Trials Co-ordinating Committee, chairperson Maura McCrory called for the immediate release of the remaining three men and 'the prompt release of all those held or convicted on paid perjurers' evidence.' Reading a prepared statement from the committee, she said that Robert Lean had been used as a 'tool of the RUC', adding:

"The facts are that the 'converted terrorist' theory is a nonsense, merely a propaganda myth. If Robert Lean did anything, he pulled the bottom out of this silly assertion."

Belfast Sinn Féin members Eddie Carmichael and Ivor Bell, among those released, separately outlined their experiences in Castlereagh of being offered inducements of massive sums of money plus a new identity in a different country in return for signing prepared RUC statements specifically implicating

three of Sinn Féin's elected representatives: Gerry Adams MP, Danny Morrison and Martin McGuinness.

SINN FEIN

Bell said that during his interrogation the RUC concentrated their whole line of questioning on Sinn Féin members. "At no time was I questioned about anything to do with the IRA."

He went on to launch a strong attack on the way reports, deliberately leaked by the RUC to the press, had been printed 'verbatim', depicting him as Chief of Staff of the IRA. He said he would be contacting his solicitor with a view to suing those responsible, adding, to reporters:

"I was put on trial by sections of the media and my charges were in the paper two days before I was actually brought to court. You people printed this stuff about me, I'm now released, no charges. The person Robert Lean, on whose word I was brought to court, has stated that the RUC wrote the statement about me which he subsequently signed. I think there's a lesson for the media there, that they should stop listening to RUC leaks or RUC lies."

remarking on the deafening silence of 'certain politicians in the nationalist camp', he also criticised the majority of the Catholic Hierarchy who, he said, were "quite willing to condemn actions of republicans and condemn actions of



● The press conference held by the 11 men who were released after Robert Lean retracted his statements (Eddie Carmichael is sitting to the left of Maura McCrory and Ivor Bell to the right)

Sinn Féin but are not prepared to condemn the obnoxious practices of the RUC and the judiciary in the North." He said that a senior RUC man had told him he could name any amount he chose in return for implicating Gerry

Adams, Danny Morrison, Martin McGuinness and several Belfast people.

NAMES

Eddie Carmichael told the press conference that these names were also em-

phasised to him, he had also been offered a massive sum of money — £300,000 — and a new identity in another country. Speaking on behalf of the other men present — Robert Darling, Michael Nolan, George Hagans, Patrick Mulholland, Patrick Monaghan, Gerard Prigent, William Clarke, Denis Devenney and Robert McMahon — Carmichael said:

"I believe, having spoken to the people here, that it is the rule rather than the exception that everyone has been offered money, that names are thrown down to you, that the statements are prepared."

Carmichael, who had been confronted by Lean in Castlereagh, said that shortly afterwards "a high-ranking police officer came in, Mr Hunt, and offered me the same terms. He said I could either go to jail for 20 years or take the same way out as Robert Lean."

Gerry Adams, Sinn Féin MP for West Belfast, sounded a note of caution in a statement released shortly before the conference: "Today's releases do not mean the end of the show trials. On the contrary, today's releases mean that all those institutions, political groupings and individuals who profess an interest in justice should add their voices to the demand for an end to the show trials and for the immediate release of all the victims of this system."

MOBILISING AGAINST THE SHOW TRIALS

THE CONTINUED importance of mobilising against the paid perjurer strategy was the principal theme of a local meeting of the Stop the Show Trials Committee, attended by over 40 people, which took place in West Belfast on Monday night.

The chairperson of the committee, Maura McCrory, who welcomed the retraction of Robert Lean and Patrick McGurk, nevertheless warned against complacency, pointing out:

"Today the British attorney general gave his answer to those developments when he said they would 'continue to seek prosecutions on the word of admitted accomplices guaranteed immunity from prosecution'."

Those present agreed unanimously on the urgent need for a large-scale campaign in West Belfast, involving existing local groups, and a meeting to set up such a committee will be held on November 7th.



Seven jailed by McGrady perjury

BY JANE PLUNKETT

THE SENIOR representative of Britain's colonial judicial system in the North, Lord Chief Justice Lowry, provided an authoritative demonstration of the perverted standards of that system on Wednesday this week when he convicted seven Belfast men on the word of paid perjurer Kevin McGrady.

When the trial began, on May 5th, 10 defendants faced a total of 45 charges, including alleged killings, attempted killings and IRA membership. On October 5th, following defence submissions, Lowry threw out over 14 of the counts, describing McGrady's evidence in relation to them as "unsatisfactory and inconsistent." Two of the defendants were acquitted of IRA membership.

Despite his remarkable criticisms of McGrady, Lowry ruled that the remaining charges should stand and on Wednesday, after an adjournment of three weeks, he finally delivered a verdict that is being widely regarded as a definitive statement that will set a precedent for future trials based on the evidence of RUC paid perjurers.

In his long judgement, Lowry repeated that in part McGrady's evidence was "contradictory, bizarre and in some respects incredible." Commenting on McGrady's alleged religious conversion while in Holland, as an apparent result of which he returned to the North to clear his brother Sean of a killing

charge, Lowry stated that McGrady "is not estranged from worldly calculation."

Undeterred, however, Lowry convicted seven of the eight remaining defendants.

LIFE SENTENCE

Although the weakness of McGrady's statement compelled Lowry to deliver token 'not guilty' verdicts on several counts, one man, John McConkey, received a life sentence. Jim Gibney, Sinn Féin's national organiser at the time of his arrest in January 1982, was sentenced to 12 years and five others received lesser terms.

One man, 35-year-old Thomas Pinkey, from the Markets area, walked free. McGrady in his original statements had named Eugene Pinkey in relation to an alleged attempted killing but when Eugene was discovered to have been in prison at the relevant time, Thomas's name was substituted, an amendment which Lowry admitted, in a major understatement, was "remarkably suspicious."

Laying down legal guidelines for

future trials, Lowry pompously claimed that the North's judges act 'independently' of the executive, ignoring the fact that both have been inseparable throughout the history of the six-county state, and ignoring too the unionist and Orange Order background of virtually all the members of the North's judiciary.

ACCEPTABLE

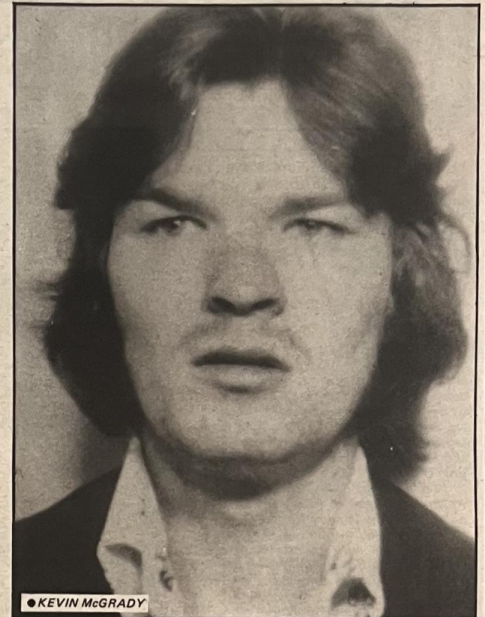
Lowry, who admitted the dangers of convicting on the uncorroborated word of people who may have "received benefits or avoided burdens" by testifying, affirmed that in his view it is still an acceptable legal procedure.

Lowry added that, again in his view, written or verbal statements made by those incriminated constitute 'corroboration' of statements of so-called 'informers' — a particularly dangerous ruling given the weakened standards governing the admissibility of statements which apply in Diplock courts.

These have enabled the courts to convict hundreds of people on the basis of alleged verbal or written statements manufactured by the RUC or extracted from detainees by physical or mental torture.

In fact, 'corroboration' was defined so loosely by Lowry as to include a detainee's attitude during confrontation in an RUC interrogation centre with his accuser.

In the case of Jim Gibney, Low-



● KEVIN MCGRADY

ry noted evidence given in court that when confronted by McGrady he "became uneasy and appeared flustered and nervous." Gibney had accused McGrady of lying and told him to think about the harm he was doing to others.

For Diplock Judge Lowry an individual's understandable anxiety at the prospect of spending years in prison on the basis of perjured evidence is a sufficient basis for imposing a 12-year prison sentence.

WILLING ALLY

Although Lowry's judgement was peppered with 'liberal' legal generalities, on specific detail he showed himself a willing ally of

the RUC.

Despite acknowledging that during the trial one RUC detective constable had admitted that Gibney was "high on the list of people the RUC wished to convict", Lowry summarily dismissed the possibility that McGrady could have deliberately framed Gibney and, referring to a written statement, written by the RUC and signed by McConkey during interrogation, a statement that McConkey's lawyers contested in court, Lowry blandly termed it a "perfectly normal statement taken in perfectly ordinary circumstances", an absurd comment on any statement obtained in the North's interrogation centres.

Seven freed by McGurk retraction

BY JANE PLUNKETT

FOLLOWING last week's dramatic retraction by Robert Lean, the British government's paid perjurer strategy suffered another embarrassing failure on Monday morning when seven Dungannon men walked free from Belfast's Crumlin Road Courthouse after prosecution lawyers admitted that the Crown could produce no evidence against them.

All seven men were facing trial on the basis of statements made against them by Patrick McGurk, on charges which included attempted killings and IRA membership. Five of the accused had been held in custody for nearly 21 months and, using the little-known Bill of Indictment, the courts had earlier denied them the usual opportunity of challenging whether there was a *prima facie* case against them.

McGurk, who had been held incognito for the same period without access to friends or family, finally phoned his family on Thursday night, October 20th, and besides telling them that he was not a 'free agent', as the RUC claimed, assured them that not only had he refused to sign the statements written for him by his captors but also that he had never any intention of giving evidence in court.

LEAKED

In a pathetic attempt to defuse the impact of their latest failure, the RUC leaked the news to the press that another retraction was imminent and produced a statement in court allegedly written by McGurk, stressing to the point of disbelief that while he was always prepared to testify in the case, the duration over 20 months had finally broken his nerve at the last moment on October 12th.

Faced with the total lack of evidence, Judge Hutton had no alternative but to reject prosecution pleas that the charges



● Patrick Kelly, with his wife Kathleen, talks to reporters outside Crumlin Road Courthouse

be left on the record and, finding the seven 'not guilty', released them.

In a subsequent press conference, one of the seven, Patrick Kelly, heaped scorn on the authenticity of the statement produced in court, adding that:

"At no point since February 5th 1982 was Pat McGurk under any illusion that he was going to go through with it. We didn't believe he was going to go through with it from the very fact that he wasn't produced at the preliminary enquiry stage."

Following a similar use of the Bill of Indictment in the Christopher Black case, the trial had begun within two months but the McGurk defendants had, by contrast, been forced to wait a further 13 months.

Kelly pointed out that he was refused bail on three occasions but that had McGurk's alleged statements been read out in court in a preliminary hearing he would have been released because they were 'ridiculous'. This was confirmed by the action of the first trial judge who, on Oct-

ober 12th, ordered that court papers be edited to remove "inadmissible and prejudicial" evidence, and then dismissed himself from the case.

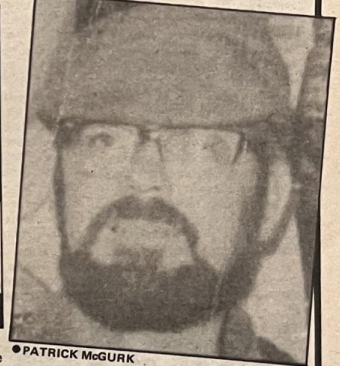
SIGNATURE

According to the released men, McGurk's signature did not appear on the 'statements' given by the RUC to the defendants and when brought to individual cells to identify the accused he said nothing to the RUC men who surrounded him and then dragged him away.

Another of the accused, Peter Sherry, recalled:

"When McGurk came into me, I saw a very, very shaken man, white-faced. He was a wrecked man. What happened in that interview room bore no resemblance to what appeared in the trial papers."

Their long incarceration caused hardship not only for the men — one of whom, Patrick Kelly, told the press conference that he had lost his £7,000 a year job in



● PATRICK MCGURK

Kilroot power station — but for their families as well. A number had very young children and besides financial hardship their wives had to cope with the strain of raising the children single-handed and find the energy to visit their husbands in Crumlin Road Jail, often three times a week.

This use of internment by remand has been attacked by Francie Molloy, a Sinn Féin ard comhairle member, who, besides calling for immediate bail for the victims of paid perjurers, added:

"McGurk has the same right, if and when he wants to, to return to his family in Dungannon as the other men did."

After successive attempts, the McGurk family, who expected the release of Patrick McGurk after the trial, finally obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* against the RUC, obliging them to produce him in court on Thursday. But, accepting the inevitable, the RUC released him on Wednesday and he returned home to Dungannon.

BLUESHIRTS AND HAIRSHIRTS

BY KEVIN BURKE

THE NEAREST that Fine Gael got to a comment on the North, at the party's golden, some claimed diamond, jubilee and their last weekend was their unconscious translation of the slogan of the SAS Regiment into the party's platform platitude.

The *Courage to Succeed* emblazoned across the stage is just about as near as you can get to *Who Dares Wins*, and you can draw whatever conclusions you like from it.

The *Courage to Succeed* was also the title of a specially made film, shown to delegates on Saturday, tracing the party's very chequered history. But far from being chastened by the skeletons in the cupboard, the assembled delegates cheered to the rafters the appearance on screen of the party's co-founder and leader of the fascist Blueshirts, General Eoin O'Duffy.

And whatever about the new liberalism which is supposed to have transformed the party. It was the Minister for Justice, Michael Noonan, and any mention at all of 'law and order' and the new repressive measures of the Criminal Justice Bill which won the most enthusiastic applause throughout the weekend.

Soured by the responsibility of propounding the virtue of the hairshirt as an economic cure-all, the party faithful were obviously gaining a sadistic satisfaction at the thoughts of someone getting the Blueshirt treatment for the consequent social ailments.

SOBER

But the level of faith in the financial med-



icine of sober book-keeping could be best gauged from the fact that the biggest cheers during Garret Fitzgerald's lack-lustre presidential address came in response to his ment-

ion of that far more alluring economic liniment — oil. No Fianna Fail enthusiast, bent on sweeping to electoral victory on the promise of zero-rating the VAT on hurley-

sticks, could have done better.

When it came down to the party's 'liberalism', everything became suitably vague. The policy of a referendum to remove the ban on divorce from the Free State constitution was passed by the ard theis for the third time.

Some referendums are speedier than others.

And like every other resolution passed by the delegates, the party leaders made it clear that they do not consider themselves bound by party policy but that it was for the parliamentary party to make decisions.

Democracy, like liberalism in Fine Gael, is only shirt-deep.

SOFT-CENTRED

But putting referendums of one kind or another aside for the time being, Garret Fitzgerald seemed to satisfy the social soft-centres in the party with an assurance that once the Forum was out of the way he is going to resurrect his constitutional crusade again for another outing. And who knows, if the economic gloom remains he might just try that diversion again.

So two thirds of the party voted that they were committed to future pluralism — which at least sounds more reassuring than separatism — and that whatever that meant it did not mean they were 'social democrats', so everyone seemed satisfied enough with the weekend's achievements.

And during Fitzgerald's address, two infiltrators who attempted to stage a Release Nicky Kelly protest were swiftly booted out by stewards — so Fine Gael is still Fine Gael.

THE CAMPAIGN for Nuclear Disarmament took to the streets of many European cities on Saturday last, October 22nd, in a desperate last bid to halt the deployment of new Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe and the consequent deployment of SS-20 missiles by the USSR.

BY VINCENT MCGARRY

As in other cities, the Dublin demonstration, attended by 4,000 marchers, was somewhat muted, a sign perhaps, of growing despondency at the prospect of increased nuclear proliferation, with the Geneva talks on disarmament in danger of collapsing.

Stressing the need for active neutrality, Irish CND said:

"Revelations over the past few years show that neither NATO nor the Dublin government take Irish neutrality seriously and information points to the abuse of our telecommunications systems by NATO defence systems.

"The US ambassador in Dublin, Peter Dailey, has been specially assigned by President Reagan to undermine the peace movements of Western Europe and ... Irish government votes in the UN have been consistently cast in favour of the US, whatever peace proposals have been

made by neutral and non-aligned countries."

NEUTRALITY

In an address to the crowd outside the offices of Free State Department of Foreign Affairs, Iveagh House, Sean McBride reiterated his concern at the undermining of Irish 'neutrality', saying that rumours now circulating suggest that the Free State government "has decided either to vote against or abstain on a declaration against the use, deployment and development of nuclear weapons."

Donal Nevin, general secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, dismissed the assertion that nuclear capabilities protected any country, adding that the people of Europe are even now "within a few minutes of the possibility of destruction."

A letter handed into Iveagh House called on the Free State government to ac-



tively oppose the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, but given their re-

sponse to date such is unlikely. Massive demonstrations in Germany, Britain, Italy and

other countries emphasised the growing disillusionment with, and opposition to nu-

clear politics. Whether these protests will be heeded is an entirely different matter.

Nuachtán fiúntach

LE TOMÁS Ó SÉ

TÁ SÉ CURTHA i gcéill ag Aire na Gaeltachta i Rialtas Bhaile Átha Cliath nach nuachtán fiúntach atá i *INNUI*. Dar leis go bhfuil gá le nuachtán fiúntach. Is cóir anois go mbeid sé ag cur nuachtán nua ar bun gan mhoill agus go gcuirfead deireadh le *INNUI*.

Tá *INNUI* á fhoilsiú anois le daichead bliain agus léirigh siad neamhspleáchas i gcónaí. Cé go raibh siad ag brath ar airgead ón stát le fanacht beo ní raibh leisce orthu Rialtas ar bith a chaineadh nuair a mheas siad go mba ghá san.

Aithníonn *INNUI* féin go bhfuil gá le feabhas a chur ar an nuachtán ach ós rud é nach bhfuil aon ardú

deontais faighte acu le cúig bliana anois ní féidir leo seo a dhéanamh. Ní hamháin sin ach tá orthu ligint do roinnt dá n-oibríte imeacht chun siúl.

Deirtear linn san eagrán reatha (21 D. Fomhair) go raibh ar Bhreandán Ó Cathasaigh an fhoireann a thágáil in aghaidh a thola de dheasca *INNUI* bheith curtha i sáinn ag

beartas Roinn na Gaeltachta. Bhuaigh Breandán duais ó Fhógraíocht Uí Loinsigh don Iriseoireacht Reatha i mbliana nuair a bhí sé fostaíte ag *INNUI*.

POLAITÍOCHT

Deirtearinn sé thar gach rud eile nach raibh an t-Aire sásta le polatíocht *INNUI*. Deir sé go gcaithfidh an nuachtán nua cloí le rialacha cosúil le hAlt 31. Is soiléir go dteastaíonn ó Aire nuachtán a bheadh ag cloí le dearcadh an Rialtais a chur ar bun. Chuirge sin cuirfead deireadh le *INNUI*. Fágfaí lucht *INNUI* gan postanna.

Tá an NUJ glan i gcoinne Alt 31 agus tá siad ag iarraidh go ndéanfaí é a chur ar ceal. Ach go praiticiúil ní siad sásta mórán a dhéanamh chun sin a thabhairt i gcor. Ar ndóig is ar na baili den gearchumann a bhrathann sin agus go dtí seo, mar atá feicthe againn in RTE, ní mórán gnímh déanta acu.

INNUI

NUAHTÁN NAISIUNTA NA gGAEL

TREOIR DON FHÓRAM

FAOI RIACHTANAS NA GAELGE

TAR ÉIS don Chiall leaghadh ó Nuair Stiorbhuidh Chomhaidh Naisiunta na Gaeltachta, bhí anois comhcheanglaíocht a bhí ann le hAirteag 31. Bhí anois comhcheanglaíocht a bhí ann le hAirteag 31. Bhí anois comhcheanglaíocht a bhí ann le hAirteag 31.

AN IORRACHTAS

Go dtí seo ní aon dealramh ar an seol go bhfuil iriseoir *INNUI* ag úsáid na gearchumainn sa troid seo.

REAGAN INVADES GRENADA

BY VINCENT MCGARRY

IN AN OPEN act of international terrorism, US marines, under the orders of Ronald Reagan, invaded the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada on Tuesday this week, October 25th, and began a military occupation of the independent socialist country in the face of spirited resistance from its people.

Since 1979, when the revolutionary New Jewel Movement overthrew the right-wing dictator Eric Gairy, the United States government has been both openly and covertly hostile to the new government, attempting to undermine its economy.

However, in spite of this, Grenada has made amazing economic progress under its socialist government — acknowledged even by the International Monetary Fund — extending its dependence on nutmeg into the production of cocoa and sugar. Coupled with this there has been extensive social progress in the areas of housing, health and education for its 110,000 population.

DESTABILISE

But the efforts by the United States to destabilise the Grenadian government seem to have had some

success, with the country's leaders becoming tragically divided over whether they should tactically seek some kind of *détente* with the US or harden their attitude towards the American attempts at undermining the socialist progress.

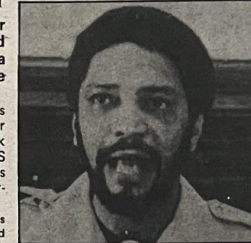
The division, between the country's enigmatic leader, Maurice Bishop, and its economic strategist, Bernard Coard, ran out of control in the week immediately prior to the US invasion. Maurice Bishop, at first placed under house arrest, was rescued by angry supporters even as compromise talks were beginning.

To the dismay of Coard, who is reported to have left the island, the army reacted with gunfire, killing Bishop and other opposition leaders and imposing martial law.

This action sealed the fate of Grenada, allowing the US government to court and win support amongst a number of other Caribbean island states for an invasion which will undoubtedly lead



● Grenadian troops parade shortly after Maurice Bishop came to power in 1979



● MAURICE BISHOP

to the imposition of a right-wing government and possibly the return of Eric Gairy, who has lived in the US since his overthrow.

BELLICOSE

Since the death of Bishop, Reagan had become increasingly bellicose, at first using the taunt of Cuban/Soviet backing for military action and then calling for intervention on the grounds that US citizens on the island were in danger.

When both these allegations had

been refuted, following Cuba's denunciation of the coup as 'unjust, unprincipled and savage', and the visit by a US delegate to the island to confirm that US citizens were not being harmed, Reagan's third excuse presented itself in a convenient request from the US-dominated Organisation of Caribbean States (OCS) for US support for an invasion.

Reagan attempted to share the inevitable international censure with his closest ally, Margaret Thatcher. But her undoubted sympathy for Reagan's action would have been outweighed first of all by the stark contrast with the Falklands/Malvinas adventure and, more importantly, by the implications of a British invasion of a Commonwealth state, so there were no British troops involved.

The possibilities of further US military adventurism in the Caribbean or Central American region will increase dramatically if the United States is allowed to get away with this act of military imperialism. Efforts by Nicaragua — the socialist state most obviously the next in line for a US invasion and already the target of major CIA military intervention — to have the United Nations security council condemn the invasion have so far failed.

BEIRUT BOMBS

BEIRUT was again the centre of news this week following two bomb attacks against French and American soldiers in the city on Saturday last and which killed more than 250 and wounded many others.

Beneath the rubble and the screaming headlines and denunciations which followed the attacks, few questioned the motivation behind them and the media generally accepted the description of US, French, British and Italian troops as a 'multinational peace-keeping force'.

In reality these troops, although introduced to Beirut in the unlikely guise of protectors of the Palestinians, failed to prevent the massacre of civilians at Sabra and Chatilla refugee camps, and are now employed solely to bolster the government of right-wing ruler Amin Gemayel.

Anger mounted within the Moslem community as French

troops openly assisted the Lebanese army in a massive search operation through Moslem West Beirut for arms and explosives. And the recent sale of French Super-Étendard jet fighters to Iraq, which is at war with Islamic Iran, won France new enemies in various Islamic militias throughout the Lebanon, and exposed again the weakness of their claim to be peace-keepers in the Middle East.

ACTIVE SUPPORT

For their part, the US government has continued its active support of not only Israel's Zionist expansionism through regular arms supplies but of the hard-pressed and near-defeated



● US Marines wade ashore in Lebanon in September 1982

Lebanese army and Phalangist militia in their war against the left-wing forces of the National Salvation Front and Druze militia under Walid Jumblatt.

The nature of the intervention in Lebanon makes a farce of

the alleged peace-keeping role of US and French troops, and was responsible for last week-end's bombings. Despite widespread calls to bring the troops home, especially in America, both governments seem deter-

mined to remain and Ronald Reagan's threat of 'retaliatory action' against those responsible indicates the increasingly belligerent role which his government intends to take in the affairs of the Middle East.

Ard fheis voting rights

SINN FEIN head office has announced that voting rights at this year's ard fheis will not be accorded to cumann who have not paid their affiliation fees by Wednesday, November 2nd, at the latest; cumann affiliation costs £8 and the membership fee is £5 per member.

All delegates and visitors' cards will be held at the door of the Mansion House and can be collected on arrival.

Ard fheis billets

THIS YEAR, as always, there will be a large number of foreign delegates from national liberation movements and Irish solidarity groups visiting the Sinn Féin ard fheis in Dublin.

Accommodation will be required for these visitors for the weekend of Friday, November 11th, to Sunday, November 13th, and the Foreign Affairs Bureau would like anyone able to provide billets to contact them as soon as possible at 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1 (telephone 726932).

New Wexford cumann

A NEW Sinn Féin cumann has been formed in Campile, County Wexford, and is to be known as the H-Block Martyrs cumann.

At the inaugural meeting the following officers were elected: cathaoirleach: Liz Cassidy; ruail: Pat Walsh; cisteoir: Mick Kent; OCP: Dan McPhillips.



Republican Resistance
CALENDAR
1984

1984 calendar

THE 1984 Republican Resistance Calendar is now available from Republican Publications.

It features exclusive full-colour photographs of IRA Volunteers in action and wall murals, and significant dates in Ireland's history and the latest phase of the struggle for freedom.

This excellently produced and colourful calendar is available from 2a Monagh Crescent, Turf Lodge, Belfast (telephone 620768), price Stg£1; or 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1 (telephone 726932), price Ir£1.20. Please add postage when ordering.

Christmas cards



CHRISTMAS CARDS (illustrated above) are now available from the Sinn Féin National Finance Committee, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, price £2 for 12 (including postage) for orders from Ireland and Britain.

Turkish regime rigs elections

INTERNATIONAL OPPOSITION is growing this week to the proposed general election due to take place in Turkey on November 6th. In a state ruled by a military junta which seized power on September 12th 1980, the chances of any election being fair are non-existent as has been confirmed by the vast array of people excluded from entering the contest.

Amongst these are any and all representatives from the Kurdish area of Turkey. The Kurds are virulent opponents of the central administration in Ankara and consequently have suffered most from government repression.

Altogether 40% of the 1,683 proposed electoral candidates have been vetoed and only 55 of the 483 independent candidates will be allowed to take part in the election.

All former politicians and party lead-

ers have been banned from the 'contest' and many are still imprisoned in military custody along with thousands of opponents of the junta.

Mass show trials continue in Turkey, lasting in many cases over a period of two to three years, and regular reports of torture and continued press censorship confirm that free elections are impossible under the fascist military junta which hopes that the election will increase acceptance of the regime abroad.



● Kenan Evren, head of Turkey's fascist junta

Punishing the rela

FOR SOME TIME NOW there has been growing resentment among republican prisoners in Portlaoise about visiting conditions at the jail, which cause inhuman hardship to their families and place severe restrictions on relationships with relatives who make the journey once a week from various parts of the country for the half-hour visit.

This week, Maire De Barra of An Phoblacht/Republican News spoke to two prisoners' wives about their experiences in relation to the jail since their husbands were imprisoned.

DEIRDRE Rodgers, who comes from County Wexford, has a 3½-year-old son, Eamonn. Her husband, Peter Rodgers, a native of Belfast, is serving 40 years.

Josephine Hayden, from Tallaght, County Dublin, has been visiting the jail for the past seven years where her husband Vivion is serving a 12-year sentence. They have two young children: Brian (7) and Roisin (6). Roisin Hayden was born a spina bifida baby nine months after her father was sentenced. Vivion Hayden was allowed out for 12 hours' parole at the time in order to sign a consent form for an operation but as Roisin was in an incubator he didn't get to touch her. Like many other prisoners, he has never touched his child. The reason is that in the visiting boxes, the prisoner is separated from his visitors by two wire grilles about a foot and a half apart and two sheets of perspex plastic. According to Deirdre and Josephine, this separation is the main factor in confusing and frustrating the children when they realise that they cannot touch their fathers.

Deirdre Rodgers says:

"I've often seen Eamonn getting really upset when he tries without success to hand sweets to Peter through the wire. A child of his age should not have to suffer like that when it is bound to have long-term effects on him. It is surely enough for them to have a Screw watching and listening to every word without having the wire as well. There is definitely no need for both."

Josephine Hayden continues:

"From the front gates in, the atmosphere is intimidating. Both children get really upset at the body search that takes place and they object strongly to having their shoes removed. The whole thing had such a bad effect on Roisin that for a full 12 months she refused to go near the place. Every time I brought her to Portlaoise she threw a tantrum and I felt it was so unfair on her."

What is also extremely upsetting about visiting conditions is that there is one toilet which is used by female warders and visitors alike and which is always in a filthy condition. If a visitor wishes to go to the toilet during a visit they have to leave, go through five gates and be searched again before the visit resumes. Many relatives will not

even use the toilet, it is always so filthy.

RELATIONSHIP

Under the conditions described above, it is quite impossible to carry on any sort of half-normal relationship. And despite several appeals to the Free State Department of Justice to improve conditions, there has been no indication of any change so far. This is particularly cynical coming from a government whose constitution supposedly cherishes the family unit and the 'sanctity of marriage'. It would seem that the same constitution does not include those under the Portlaoise administration.

Both Deirdre and Josephine claim that the pressures on their respective relationships are tremendous, at times becoming unbearable. About 12 months ago, in Josephine's case, all the anger and frustration which had built up over six years came to breaking point when she felt completely unable to cope. Vivion Hayden applied for compassionate parole and they are still awaiting word.

The initial separation was something which was very difficult to come to terms with for both women.

Deirdre says:

"For years we were living our lives as a team — we were a complete part of each other's lives and then all of a sudden you were on your own. Being separated has really made me a different person in a lot of ways. Of necessity it has made me more independent and I've had to cope with a lot of situations which never arose before."

According to Josephine, a prisoner's wife is in a sort of a limbo.

"You're neither married nor single. Society expects you to comply with all that married life entails but you know yourself that there is a terrible emptiness there. At times all I wish for is a private conversation with my husband without the constant invasion of that privacy by a prison warder."

Both feel that having to rear the children on their own has hardened them in their attitudes to life.

COMPASSIONATE PAROLE

Over the past number of months the prison authorities have been refusing to grant compassionate parole to some prisoners whose next of kin have been taken ill or have died.



●PORTLAOISE PRISON



●Josephine Hayden with her children Brian and Roisin at home in Tallaght, Dublin

Peter Rodgers' mother died in August last year after a long illness from which doctors knew she would not recover. There were several appeals from doctors to have Peter released on parole to see his dying mother. For four and a half months Deirdre rang the Department of Justice every morning to see if there was any decision on her

husband's parole. When his mother died Peter was refused the right to attend his mother's funeral while just around the same time one non-political prisoner was released from Mountjoy to attend the All-Ireland football final.

When Deirdre asked the prison governor why her husband was not being granted parole she was told



●Peter Rodgers' mother and wife Deirdre with Peter from doctors, Peter was refused parole to see his mother that they did not have to give a reason.

DIFFICULTIES

The practical difficulties faced by relatives who make the weekly journey to Portlaoise are quite considerable. In order to be in time for the morning visit, Deirdre often has to be ready at 7am. She claims

atives



ner's wife on producing her train ticket may be reimbursed.

Deirdre Rodgers' allowance from the state per week is £47.70 and Josephine Hayden's, for herself and two children is £58.55. With this they are supposed to feed and clothe their children, pay rent, pay the cost of a train fare once a week, pay electricity bills and feed and clothe themselves.

While Josephine was waiting for her allowance to come through she had to attend a welfare officer once a week in order to receive £10. The day her husband was being charged she missed collecting her money and the particular welfare officer refused to give her the £10 the following day, stating that if she was interested in it she would have collected it.

Deirdre Rodgers is still awaiting compensation from a malicious damages claim for £1,700 arising out of the damage done in their home by the Special Branch at the time of her husband's arrest.

The stories of the two women are typical of the hardships suffered by the relatives of prisoners at the hands of a vicious and uncaring state, which, not content with incarcerating those who take up the fight for Irish freedom, also seeks to inflict the maximum punishment on their families.

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

ARBITRARY ARRESTS, seven-day detention, and exclusion orders, have been given the OK by an overwhelming majority of MPs in the British House of Commons. On Monday, October 24th, the new 'Prevention of Terrorism Bill' passed its second reading by 291 votes to 46, after a weak amendment tabled by the Labour Party had been defeated.

The new Prevention of Terrorism Bill will replace the 'Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts' 1974 and 1976, and comes after a review of the PTA carried out by Lord Jellicoe.

In 1980 and 1981, the British Labour Party, in opposition, was beginning to express growing concern at the application of the PTA for harassment and political stifling of the Irish community. Thatcher's government, worried that Labour might actually mount a campaign against the renewal of the PTA — an Act which Labour had brought into being in November 1974, and helped renew ever since — ordered a review of the Act to be carried out in March 1982. The new Bill is based on some of the review's suggestions.

REACTION

The 1974 PTA, hastily passed by the British parliament in the wake of the Birmingham pub bombings, included mainly provisions for banning organisations, excluding people from Britain, and arresting people for questioning, with powers of detention for seven days. Its revised version, the 1976 Act, also listed as offences the withholding of information, political support for 'proscribed organisations', and allowed people to be excluded from the six counties to Britain.

The new Bill, which has lost the words 'Temporary Provisions' in its title, differs only on minor points from the 1976 Act, and shows to what extent colonial involvement is used by the ruling-class to introduce repressive measures against political opponents at home. The Irish in Britain will no longer be the almost exclusive target of the PTA. The references in the new Bill to offences connected with 'international terrorism', will allow the British police a free hand to pursue, harass and terrorise any member of the immigrant population.

In Britain so far, the PTA has always been used to harass and frighten the Irish community, and gather intelligence on them. According to a study of the PTA published recently by the British National Council for Civil Liberties, 5,555 people had been arrested in Britain between November 1974 and December 1982, and of those only 83, or 1.5%, were ever found guilty of offences under the Act.

"Frequently," the NCCL report continues, "they are not questioned about any specific crime, even when they have ostensibly been picked up in response to a specific incident. Rather, they are questioned about their family, friends, life-style and political beliefs. Having been detained for up to seven days, they are released without charge."

This is a type of harassment which the Irish in Britain have come to expect:

"The only qualification to be suspect, and to be questioned, fingerprinted and photographed, is to be Irish," the Federation of Irish Societies told the NCCL.

EXCLUSIONS

Exclusion orders under the PTA have been used on 319 people, 234 of whom were removed from Britain to the six counties. A number of exclusion orders were served on Irish political activists travelling to Britain, so as to prevent them from speaking out on the true nature of British rule in Ireland. A typical example was that of the ban imposed on Gerry Adams, Danny Morrison and Martin McGuinness in November 1982. Exclusion orders may be made by any British secretary of state on any individual unless they have been living in that part of Britain, or the six counties, for over 20 years. Under the new Bill, the 20 years' clause was changed to three years:

"This will in practice have little effect now," the NCCL report states, "as almost all exclusions in recent years have been at ports. Those resident in Britain whom the police wanted to exclude have already been removed."

Criticised by some British Labour politicians as "a form of internal exile" and "internal banishment of a kind unknown since Tudor times", the PTA exclusion clause has always made British politicians

RACIST PTA BILL MADE PERMANENT



Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976

CHAPTER X

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS



●The racist PTA has been used for the harassment and the stifling of the Irish community

feel uneasy because it makes a joke of the Brit myth of a 'United Kingdom'. On the other hand, exclusion orders have always enraged unionist politicians, who complain that "terrorists who are banned from Britain are allowed to walk the streets of Belfast." This was echoed last week by a hitherto almost unknown civil liberties body, the Standing Commission on Human Rights, which, we are told, is an advisory body to British direct-ruler James Prior. They said:

"Since most of the exclusion traffic has been one way, Northern Ireland appears to have been used as a terrorist dustbin."

ARRESTS

Arrests without suspicion are possibly the most notorious aspect of the PTA. Irish people travelling to Britain on business or on holiday end up in London's Paddington Green station or in the Bridewell in Liverpool for up to seven days, where they are subjected to interrogations on everything and anything and to long hours in dirty cold cells, without being allowed to see a solicitor.

Actually the number of arrests in Britain under the PTA, while still high, has decreased in the last few years. Simultaneously there has been a sharp rise in the numbers arrested under the PTA's Section 12 in the six counties: from 162 in 1979 to 222 in 1980, 495 in 1981, 828 in 1982, and 883 in the first nine months of this year. The reasons for this increase are mainly the increased harassment of political activists and the RUC's search for possible perjurers.

According to a survey of the PTA in the six counties, conducted in 1980 by law researcher Dermot Walsh, of Queen's University Belfast, 65% of the people who were

arrested under the PTA, but not subsequently charged, were questioned, not about specific offences, but about matters such as "community attitudes to the RUC." Apart from this constant gathering of low-level intelligence, the RUC used the PTA extensively throughout the election campaign of 1982 and 1983 to harass Sinn Féin election workers. And, finally, the RUC's use of paid perjurers to put people in jail has gone along with an increased reliance on the part of the RUC, on the seven-day detention order allowed by the PTA. This the RUC has used to try to break or bribe people into giving false evidence in court.

The survey also indicates that repeated arrests under the PTA are becoming more frequent, with people being re-arrested as they leave the RUC interrogation centres.

DEAF EARS

The 'Prevention of Terrorism Bill' debate in Westminster on Monday was quite predictable. Tories applauded the Bill, unionists gloated and cried for more, while Labour MPs voiced measured doubts as to the 'effectiveness' of measures which, as the Labour amendment put it, "would give nothing but support to the terrorists of Northern Ireland." Such a half-hearted defence of civil liberties failed to bring much of a result and the amendment was lost by 302 votes to 144.

The Bill was subsequently granted a second reading by 291 votes to 46, with support from Liberals, Social Democrats and not a few Labour MPs. A mention of the "erosion of civil liberties" by Clive Soley, British Labour spokesperson on Ireland, fell on deaf ears, as British politicians once again gave their blessing to the police state in the ludicrous hope that it would solve their 'Irish problem'.

BY JACK MADDEN

FEARS for the future of workers in Glen Abbey, a clothing firm which employs more than 1,000 people in the Tallaght, Patrick's Street and Blackrock areas of Dublin, are growing following the shock disclosure that Dr John Teeling, a well-known speculator and asset-stripper, has succeeded in winning control of the company.

Teeling's record in business and his association with Donal Kinsella in various enterprises (including the failed adventure in the Alliance & Dublin Gas Company) have caused hardship for many workers in recent years.

Acting as nominees of the Banque National de Paris (BNP) and also funded by an unnamed backer, thought to be mining magnate Pat Hughes, the two men wrested control in the Drogheda Oil & Cake Company and subsequently in Seafield Gentex, then a massive clothing company with 15 subsidiary and two associated companies in the twenty-six counties.

It was at Seafield Gentex that the partnership showed their ruthlessness when, in the space of a year, they disposed of all but two of the manufacturing outlets, and laid off 400 workers in Westport, Dublin and Youghal. Besides the workers, taxpayers also lost out with nearly a million pounds of state grants lost. Furthermore, the state industrial rescue agency, Foir Teo, had converted a further £1 million loan into preference shares which were worthless.

With the disposal of the assets of the various subsidiary companies, the return on their investment of £100,000 must have been substantial, but the honeymoon was not to last as Teeling resigned from the board in May 1981.

CONTRIBUTION

The reasons for his resignation were unclear at the time but the extent of Teeling's 'contribution' to Seafield Gentex was acknowledged in the company report for 1981 when, as chairperson Donal Kinsella said:

"Having safely negotiated the traumatic

GLEN ABBEY FEARS

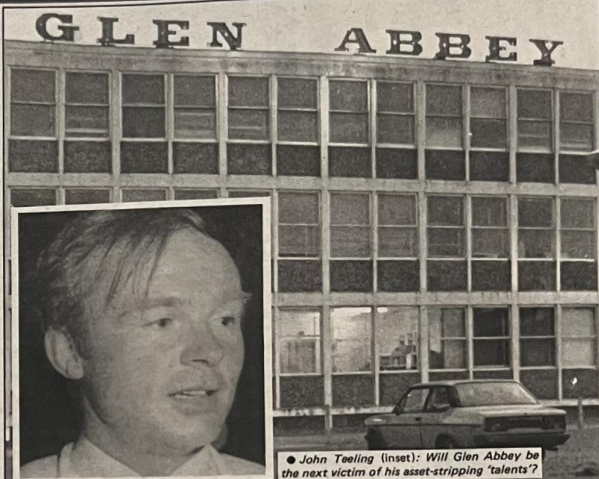
period of closedown and rationalisation we have virtually rid ourselves of the attendant small but irritating problems of voluntary liquidation... we have now slimmed down to two manufacturing units. Dr John Teeling, who joined the board with me, resigned during May to return to his academic studies at the NUI. Dr Teeling will be missed and his Trojan work during the period of closedowns is appreciated."

Despite the generous praise of Teeling's peculiar abilities in this statement, it appears from other reports that the parting was not really so amiable and that the two, acting as joint managing directors, split over policy differences. Teeling, it is said, wanted to introduce further re-organisation plans at a much swifter pace than that favoured by Kinsella, and which would mean more job losses in the sector.

STOCK EXCHANGE

In any case, despite his supposed dedication to academic pursuits, Teeling retained his addiction to the stock exchange and, besides maintaining his one third ownership of Leixlip Textiles, the wily economist began, for the third time, to try and win control of Glen Abbey where he had been buying shares for more than a decade. His previous efforts had been repulsed by the Barnes brothers, Colm and Rory, who controlled the company, but with their recent retirement from the company, after more than 40 years and by agreement with Teeling, and the further availability of shares from other board members such as Cecil Vard and Donal Roche, a new opening appeared and Teeling was quick to respond.

By Friday, October 15th, he had, with the support of an unnamed backer, become the largest individual shareholder with 14.4% control, but further reports from union sources suggest that this shareholding has now increased to within 30% of total shares



● John Teeling (inset): Will Glen Abbey be the next victim of his asset-stripping 'talents'?

which will give him effective control of Glen Abbey.

Seriously worried union officials only heard the news from the media and are now busy creating awareness amongst shop stewards and workers to mobilise them against any prospect of attacks on their jobs.

That such fear is even expressed indicates the degree of disquiet which Teeling's reputation creates and Mick Wall, an ITGWU official representing the clothing industry workers, commented:

"While the Barnes were at least committed (with a small 'c') to the manufacturing industry, Teeling's interest is solely in making profit."

He added that in a meeting with management this Friday, October 28th, the union would impress on them that a guarantee of commitment to maintaining jobs was essential to forestall their fears about Teeling, adding that:

"Now is the time to create awareness of the dangers, not later when we are faced with job losses or closure."

Fury in Clondalkin

BY JACK MADDEN

ment.

PROTEST ACTION

FURIOUS union chiefs have called for the resignation of Free State Industry and Energy Minister John Bruton who, on Tuesday this week, October 25th, reneged on his commitment to re-open the Clondalkin Paper Mills in Dublin.

The long-running saga of the mills began on January 25th last year when the factory closes and staff occupied the premises. Neither threats nor imprisonment could deter the workers who ended their occupation only when they secured government 'guarantees' that the state would purchase and re-open the mills.

This commitment was repeated earlier this year by Bruton, who stressed that he would implement the settlement agreed by his predecessor in the Fianna Fail government, Albert Reynolds, the previous November. This agreement clearly

states that the purchase of the mill would be finalised "as quickly as possible" and:

"On completion of refurbishment, the mill will be opened and employment will be phased in, in relation to market demand, to achieve full production on a two-machine basis."

In recent months, Bruton has steadily back-tracked, denying that a market existed for Irish paper. However, a survey sponsored by the Clondalkin workers found widespread demand throughout the country and certainly more than enough to maintain full employ-

ment. Angry at the constant delays, protest action re-started last month when marches and protests on major roads were held and a picket placed on the Government Stationery Office on Haddington Road from which £23 million worth of imported paper is distributed each year to various government agencies. Clondalkin, in full capacity, can produce £25 million worth of the same paper, argue workers.

Disgusted leaders of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and individual trade unions have united in calls for a sworn public inquiry to examine the affair and highlight Bruton's role in conning the workforce, who accepted low redundancy payments on the promise of quick re-employment.



● Clondalkin workers picket the Dublin Government Stationery Office

Picket on Oven Door

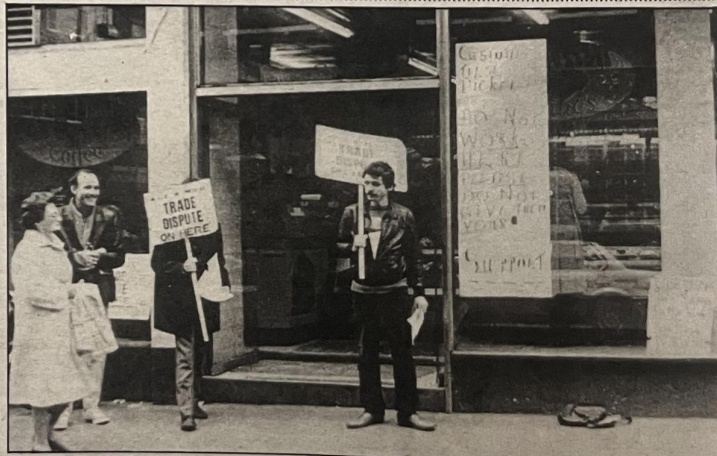
BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

PICKETS have been placed on Dublin's Oven Door bakery shops in Exchequer Street and Meath Street, and on Flamingo Bakeries in Fenian Street which supplies them, in support of a demand for reinstatement by Dan Connolly, a former driver with the bakery.

On Wednesday, October 19th, Dan Connolly was told he had been selected for redundancy. He is refusing to accept this ruling as he is one of the longest-serving drivers with Flamingo Bakeries and claims that his selection is because of his union activity in the firm. His union, AGEMOU, is giving him their full support.

Most of the other employees in the bakery and the shops are members of the bakers' union, who have negotiated other redundancies with Flamingo, and the bakers' union are instructing their remaining members to stay at work.

Brian Cumiskey, the owner of Flamingo Bakery and the Oven Door shops, has put notices in the shop windows asking customers to pass the pickets, claiming that no employee is on the pickets and that they have no support. Eamon Woods of AGEMOU, however, who confirms that it is an official dispute, says that Dan Connolly has been badly treated and pledges him the continued backing of the union.



● AGEMOU members picket one of the Oven Door bakery shops in their fight to have union activist Dan Connolly reinstated

DANGER IN DERRY

A POTENTIAL time-bomb which threatens the lives of many people in Derry city has been identified by Sinn Féin elected representative Martin McGuinness who has called for the dismantling and removal of two liquid petroleum tanks from the gas yard at Stanley's Walk. He said:

"Whole areas of the Brandywell, Bogside, Lonemoor Road and the Long Tower would be exposed to very real danger if an accident should occur. Lorries carrying deliveries of the liquid petroleum gas regularly travel through the area, posing another equally dangerous threat."

Numerous accidents involving liquid petroleum gas (LPG), most notably the explosion of a tanker in a Spanish holiday camp which killed many people, led to a change in the installation of new storage facilities, with new regulations that they be built outside of urban areas. Such changes came too late in Derry where a Drogheda-based firm received planning permission in 1975 and began operations in 1979. Fully aware of the dangers, the Department of the Environment (DOE) has, according to McGuinness, "now refused planning permission to the Housing Executive to continue its Brandywell redevelopment programme while houses scheduled for Windmill Terrace,



● The liquid petroleum gas tanks in Derry which Sinn Féin's Martin McGuinness has condemned as a potential time-bomb

Donegal Place and Southend Park will not now be built."

"In view of this decision it is curious to note that dozens of homes in close proximity to the gas tanks have been erected in the past two years. One contractor is almost ready to complete 20 new houses in Deanery Street, which is

less than 250 yards from the LPG tanks."

Besides these environmental problems the DOE has not yet informed locals of the true facts and the dangers posed by the LPG installation. Although the company involved, Flo Gas Ltd, are intending to relocate their operations on the Buncrana Road, internal company

problems have forestalled such a move, says McGuinness, who adds:

"Because of this plant, the urgent needs of local people cannot be met. This plant is a danger to the whole area. It is imperative that the DOE adopt a sensible and logical position and take immediate steps to end this hitherto ignored and terrifying situation."

DOUBLE TROUBLE

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

IN 1980, during a preliminary investigation of alleged fraud charges against a West Belfast man, the case was thrown out because the only evidence a DHSS fraud squad investigator produced was a flimsy accusation that he had allegedly observed the man working "from the side of my eye."

Repercussions of this case, however, did not end there for St James's man Micky McCrory and in June 1982 his invalidity benefit, on which he was supporting his wife and five children, was withdrawn without explanation.

When McCrory enquired why, he was informed by the DHSS that he should expect a visit from a fraud squad investigator within a few days. Arriving with a Brit and

RUC escort, the investigator alleged he had observed Micky McCrory driving a black taxi, intimidatingly thumped his fist on the table and tried to pressurise him into admitting something he had not done. McCrory, who had legitimately worked for two short spells driving a black taxi and had informed the DHSS of the dates involved, tried unsuccessfully to explain this and told him to check back with the DHSS office for letters he

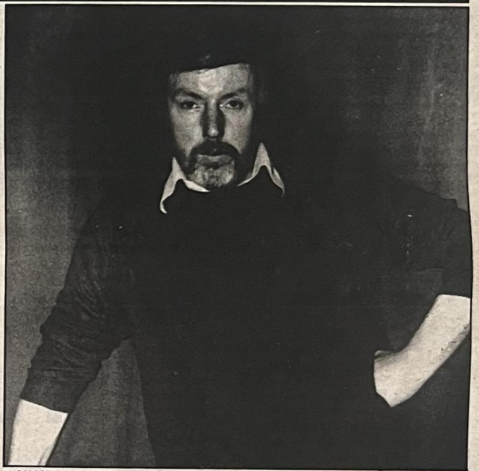
had submitted to this effect and refused to sign a statement admitting he had been claiming benefit while working. As the investigator left he threatened:

"I'm going to get you, boy. All you black taxi men are doing the 'double'."

LETTERS

McCrory was paid yet another visit by the investigator, again accompanied by Brits and RUC. The investigator declared that the dates on the letters did not coincide with the times he had allegedly observed McCrory working and that the case would go to court. He then refused a request by McCrory to see the letters.

The case has only now come to court and, after 15 months, during which time the McCrory family were placed under financial strain having sustained a cut in their weekly income of £40, copies of the letters, obtained by McCrory's solicitor from the local DHSS office were produced and the case was thrown out. The investigator was criticised for wasting the court's time, but the McCrory case highlights the way in which a



● MICKY MCCRORY

family can be harassed, intimidated and thrown into turmoil at the whim of bureaucrats within the DHSS.

Violent eviction attempts

BY JACK MADDEN

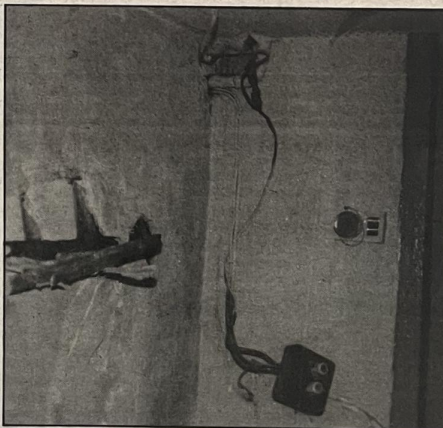
VIOLENT ATTEMPTS to evict a family from their privately rented dwelling in Dublin had a sequel in a district court on October 19th when one of the landlord's family, Ronnie McCourt, and two accomplices, were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting tenant Sean Keenan.

The attack, which involved the vicious beating of Sean Keenan, who sustained a broken leg, was simply a single incident in a long story of harassment against the Keenan family who have, through the continued neglect of landlord Ronnie McCourt senior, been forced to live in abject squalor.

The Fleming Place, Ballsbridge, home of Sean and Jennifer Keenan, who have one child, is literally falling to pieces and, in an obvious attempt to force them out, McCourt ignored a conviction and fine of £300 for failing to carry out repairs.



● Sean Keenan shows the corrugated roof of his outside toilet and which is hanging off



● The horrendous state of the electrical wiring in the Keenans' home has already caused one fire

A health inspector who visits the house every week is well aware of the conditions and the Sinn Féin community officer for the area, John Crabbe, hopes, through his

reports on conditions in the house, to have the family rehoused.

Amongst the numerous complaints he has made to the housing department he

includes an ESB statement that the electrical wiring is dangerous; this caused a fire some months back in the hallway.

A large crack in the roof

has left the upper landing exposed to the elements and the dampness in the house has helped wallpaper peel off the walls.

Even though the authori-

ties have laid poison on several occasions the house is plagued by rats, both because of the lack of repairs to the structure and because it is close to a canal.

NO ACCESS

Besides having no access to running water, the Keenans are forced to use an outdoor toilet in which the side wall is tumbling down and the corrugated roof is hanging off. When the toilet is flushed water and excrement flows from the bowl onto the floor and into the yard.

Intimidation of the Keenans by the landlord and his family has included constant illegal break-ins to their home and harassment of Jennifer Keenan on the street. They have kicked the door of the house off its hinges and demanded rent money which has already been paid.

The physical and mental pressure on the Keenans has continued unabated and they were forced to call the gardai five times to protect them from attacks before the trial. Following the conviction of Ronnie McCourt junior, the Keenans are now even more afraid and on these grounds they hope to be treated as an emergency case by Dublin Corporation.

Derry trade union day school

BY PAT DEENEY

ABOUT 40 people from Derry, Dungiven, Dublin and Belfast attended a day school on *Republicanism and Socialism — Developing Revolutionary Politics*, in Derry city on Saturday, October 22nd. The day school focused on ways trade unionists can raise socialist issues in the trade union movement.

Paddy Bolger, Sinn Féin national organiser, led the morning session on *Republicanism and Trade Unions*. He stated that the only period of history where republicans were active within the trade union movement was during Connolly's time. After Connolly, the trade union movement distanced itself from the national question. Bolger argued that the emphasis on trade union activity must be in the twenty-six counties where it would be possible to raise the national question with workers using this to develop our socialist aims. The major difficulty facing republican trade unionists in the six counties is the autonomy of the Northern Ireland Committee of the ICTU, granted by the ICTU in 1964.

WORKSHOPS

In the afternoon two workshops were held. In the plenary session following the workshops suggestions for possible activities were made. The *Youth Unemployment* workshop suggested the following activities:

- Gathering accurate figures on the level of unemployment among youth in nationalist and loyalist areas.
- Preparing a document recording young people's experiences, good and bad, of the various youth



training schemes.

- It was felt that Sinn Féin should not be telling people not to join the YTP, but rather demand better training, content and activities.
- Sinn Féin, it was felt, should not control action but rather facilitate any activity by young people.

- Trade unionists should take up the demand for union rates for work done when young people go out on 'work experience'.

Suggestions from the three workshops on *Sectarianism in the Workplace* were that:

- Trade unionists could quite easily raise discussion and possible

action around the FEA and its reports.

- A very important area of work would be developing propaganda for twenty-six counties consumption around the FEA.

No concrete conclusions were made by the day school as it was widely recognised that this

was simply a beginning, and a useful one, for those participating. The overall emphasis was aimed at trade union activities being co-ordinated, and related to activities within the community, with particular emphasis on the need to provide information and propaganda to workers in the twenty-six counties.

Dubliners in Belfast

FIFTY MEMBERS of Dublin Sinn Féin travelled northwards as the guests of Belfast Sinn Féin last Friday, October 21st, for a weekend of meetings, social events and general exchange of experiences.

On arrival at the Republican Press Centre on Friday night, the delegation was welcomed by Richard McAuley and later on that night they attended an Oíche Airneala in the Andersonstown Social Centre.

Saturday morning included visits to the Beechmount advice centre, which deals mainly with social welfare problems, and the Divis advice centre where most of the housing problems are dealt with. Also in the Divis Flats complex is a newly opened youth 'drop-in' centre which stays open every night until 1am.

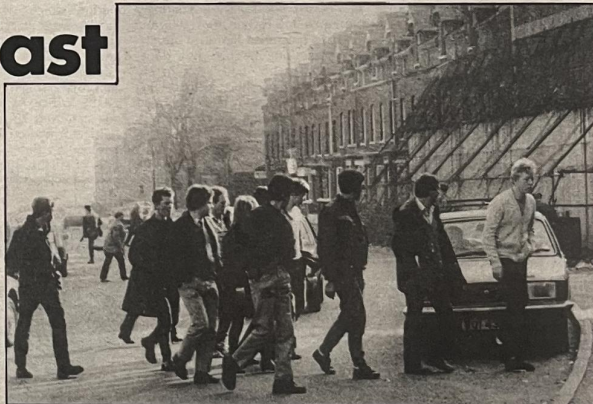
On display at Conway Street Mill, on the

Falls Road, was a photographic exhibition by Hugh Russell called *Belfast Exposed* (reviewed in last week's *AP/RN*) which depicts everyday life in Belfast as well as the blatant sectarian policies down through the years.

The Dublin visitors attended the opening by Conradh na Gaeilge of a new Irish bookshop on the site of the old Ard Soil on the Falls Road and Roinn an Chultuir of Belfast Sinn Féin participated in this.

On Saturday a céili was held in the Martin Forsythe Club in Turf Lodge which was packed to capacity.

Workshops were held on Sunday on housing, social welfare, women, culture, youth and publicity, and Alex Maskey, Sinn Féin councillor for West Belfast, spoke on electoral intervention. Each section was followed by a question and answer session.



● Members of the Dublin Sinn Féin delegation pass Springfield Road RUC Barracks in Belfast

Gulladuff centre opened

SINN FEIN'S County Derry and South-West Antrim comhairle ceantair has opened an advice and cultural centre in the village of Gulladuff, County Derry.

The spacious Memorial Hall, renamed in honour of the 10 martyred H-Block hunger-strikers, will be used to promote all Irish cultural activities in the surrounding

The ambitious project reflects Sinn Féin's growing strength in the area and at the official opening on Sunday, October 16th, the Memorial Hall was filled to capacity by over 400 people, both young and old, who enjoyed a highly professional variety concert followed by a céili.

In a brief address during the interval, Mitchel McLaughlin, of Sinn Féin's ard comhairle, praised both the hall and the tremendous effort made by local Sinn Féin cumainn and supporters. McLaughlin added:

"This building will not only be a crucially important resource to this community but will also serve as an inspiration to comhairle ceantair all over Ireland."

Belfast veteran honoured



● Proinsias MacAirt presents a Celtic cross to Bridget Hanna, as Eileen Hickey and Gerry Adams look on

AT a republican social function in Belfast on Tuesday, veteran republican Bridget Hanna — the guest of honour — was presented with a Celtic cross made by republican prisoners. About 200 people attended.

Bridget Hanna joined the Republican Movement nearly 50 years ago and has been involved in the struggle against British occupation ever since.

NO DIFFERENCE

LORD FITT of Hell's Bells marked his entry to the House of Lords this week with a pledge, not only of loyal allegiance to the British crown, but also of total support for the RUC's use of paid perjurers, which, he said, he hoped would continue in spite of recent set-backs.

Of course, there is nothing to choose between those who sell out for a few thousand pounds and a new life in South Africa and those who sell out for a few thousand pounds and a new lease of life in Westminster.

And his lordship, for one, realises that very well indeed.

☆☆☆

Yet another report this week on the subject of sex and the crown forces.

A born-again Christian RUC man — if you'll pardon the contradiction — is sending a dossier to Chief Constable Sir Jack Hermon on the goings-on in an RUC base involving group sex orgies organised by the force's crack Special Patrol Group.

The RUC man told the *Sunday World* last weekend:

"Just because they have shoot to kill orders and live dangerously doesn't mean they can break every rule in the book and live a life of sex and sin."

"It is a major breach of security and several Christian officers like myself feel the chief constable, who is also a god-fearing man, should know what is going on."

Murder is OK, according to this Christian, but you have to draw the line somewhere.

☆☆☆

Another example of that slight bias in the administration of justice which causes such unfortunate mistrust in the system among the nationalist community came to light in the Belfast High Court this week.

Jim McDonald, of Ohio Street in the Shankill area, appeared in the dock charged with being a senior member of the UVF. Several testimonials from unionist politicians, including MPs Peter Robinson and Harold McCusker, were presented to the court in support of a bail application.

Graciously allowing bail, Lord Justice Gibson remarked that McDonald was "a considerable force for good in the community."

☆☆☆

Three Brits stationed in Dortmund in West Germany — members of the Irish Guards — received sentences of up to six years last week for an armed raid on a petrol station in the German town of Munster earlier this year.

Armed with two Sterling sub-machine guns, the trio robbed £450, a few packets of cigarets



BURKE'S AT THE BACK

By Kevin Burke

ploded' in this fashion, one of their comrades said:

"One reason we're frustrated is that, being Irish Guards, we're not allowed to tour Northern Ireland."

"Some senior ranks take away our privileges for the slightest thing so that lads lucky enough to get out of camp are like shaken bottles of lemonade — just ready to explode."

"And we all wanted to fight in the Falklands. Instead we're holed up here where many of the locals make it clear they don't like us."

When the Irish Guards were recently granted the freedom of Dortmund, they set out on a celebratory parade through the city, only to be greeted by a large crowd of students from the university who hurled insults and spat on them.

☆☆☆

British army cadets in the English town of Farnborough have also come in for angry criticism following an attack by 30 of them on pupils leaving a dance in the local comprehensive school.

The trainee Brits, who also sexually assaulted some young schoolgirls were summed up by one mother of two pupils involved:

"Some of those so-called soldier heroes are nothing but animals. I was reared in the army so I should know what they are like."

tes and a packet of biscuits.

Explaining the frustration which had 'ex-

Notes
VICORMAC



CANCEL THE SHOW! THE STAR HAS ESCAPED FROM HIS DRESSING ROOM!!

He's allowed to come and go as he pleases...



ESCAPED?! What do you mean "escaped"?

So what are you standing about here for?



He didn't escape! He's a "converted terrorist"! He's a FREE AGENT!!

GO AND CAPTURE THE SWINE AND BRING HIM BACK HERE!!!



GO AND CAPTURE THE SWINE AND BRING HIM BACK HERE!!!

GO AND CAPTURE THE SWINE AND BRING HIM BACK HERE!!!



An Ceathrú Póilí

LE CIAN MacAODH

I ndiaidh sos thrí mbliain tá siopa leabhar Gaeilge, *An Ceathrú Póilí*, oscailte arís i mBéal Feirste.

Tá an siopa lonnaithe san Ardscoil, ceannas Chonradh na Gaeilge sa chathair. Ag an oscailt oifigiúil Dé Satharn seo chuig thart léigh an file Cathal Ó Searcaigh cuid de dhánta is úire agus bhí taispeántas ealaíne leis an ealaíontóir óg as Port an Dúinín, Mícheál Creaney.

Reachtlaíonn Comharchumhann Phreas an Phobail (atá imbuin an nuachtáin Ghaeilge den ainm cheánna) *An Ceathrú Póilí* agus tá fógraíthe acu go mbeidh réimse leathan de leabhair de phostair agus de shuailth-

eantaisf Gaeilge ar fáil ann.

Ag tagairt d'ainm aisteach an tsíopa úir dúirt fear an tsíopa, Gearóid Ó Cearruláin, atá ina eagarthóir ar *Phreas an Phobail* fosta:

"Is é an chiall atá leis i mbéarla ná The Fourth Policeman agus thogh muid é le bheith ag leanstan leis an tríd póilín a chum Flann Ó'Brien."

*"Bhí argóint thrí seachtaine ann sular glac muid leis an ainm ach tá súil againn anois go mbeidh *An Ceathrú Póilí* i mbéal an phobail feasta."*



● Ag tabhairt strachfadhaint timpeall sa siopa nua

WHAT'S ON

IRISH LESSONS
Every Tuesday night
Presentation Convent
(entrance via main gate, School Street)
WEXFORD
Organised by Conradh na Gaeilge

NAMIBIA PUBLIC MEETING
8pm Friday 28th October
O'Leahane Hall
Cavendish Row
(opposite Gars Theatre)
DUBLIN
Speakers inc. Bience Gawanas (SWAPO)
Organised by the
Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement

VIGIL FOR NAMIBIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS
9pm to 9pm Saturday 29th October
St Stephen's Green
DUBLIN
Organised by the
Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement

CUMANN NA GAILLAIN SALE OF WORK
Saturday 29th October
Doors open 10am
5 Blessington Street
DUBLIN
Taille 20p

CEILI & OLDE TIME
Featuring The O'Hagan Family
Saturday 29th October
Magherahey Hall
MAGHERAHONEY
County Antrim
Organised by North Antrim Green Cross

BALLYSEEDY COMMEMORATION
(60th anniversary)
2.30pm Sunday 30th October
Ballygarry House Hotel
TRALEE
County Kerry
Speaker: Tom Kelleher
(veteran of Crossbarry ambush)

BALLYSEEDY CEIDHLI CUIMHNEACHAIN
9pm Sunday 30th October
Ballygarry House Hotel
TRALEE
County Kerry
Taille £2

ROCK 'N' ROLL NIGHT
Featuring Formula One
8pm Monday 31st October
Belvedere Hotel
Denmark Street
DUBLIN
Taille £2.50 waged, £2 unwaged
Organised by Inner-city Sinn Féin
Tickets from AP/RN sellers

SINN FEIN DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS MEETING
7.30pm Wednesday 2nd November
5 Blessington Street
DUBLIN

LOCH GARMAN SINN FEIN COMHAIRLE CEANTAIR MEETING
9pm Thursday 3rd November
Murphy Floods Hotel
ENNISCORTHY
County Wexford
All delegates to attend

SOCIAL
Featuring Mixed Spice
Friday 4th November
Community Centre
JAMESTOWN
County Leitrim
Taille £2
Organised by Sinn Féin

PRISON PICKET
1pm Sunday 6th November
Gartree Prison
Leicester Road
MARKET HARBOUROUGH
Leicestershire
Organised by Sinn Féin

PRISONERS DEPENDANTS FUND BALLAD SESSION
Featuring John Byrne
9pm Thursday 10th November
Upstairs Lounge
Dixon's Bar
Bridge Street
DUNDALK
County Louth

GREETINGS

BLAKE, Stephen, (Wakefield). Birthday greetings, Stephen, and all the best regards. From Raymond, 'neighbour in unit', Mary and Patrick, Donegal.

BLAKE, Stephen; DUGGAN, Harry; WALSH, Roy, (England). Birthday greetings and best wishes to you, Stephen, Harry and Roy. From An Cumann Cabhrach, Walkinstown, Dublin.

CLARKE, Seamus. Best wishes to our son and all his brave comrades. We are thinking and praying for you all. With all our love from mum, dad and Kelly, Ardara.

COOK, Jim, (Portlaoise). Greetings to Jim Cook and RTE - you're not forgotten. From Tony, Frank and Miriam.

DUGGAN, Harry, (Parkhurst). Happy birthday for the 31st, Harry. From Joe and Martina.

FORDE, Paddy, (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings and best wishes to my husband Paddy. Love from Marie.

FORDE, Paddy, (Portlaoise). Happy birthday, daddy. Love from Declan, Ticia, Gerry and Barbara.

FORDE, Paddy, (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings and best wishes, Paddy. From your brother-in-law and all in Norald, Springfield, Massachusetts, USA.

FOX, Michael, (Portlaoise). Happy birthday, 'Burt'. May your next one be spent in that pub with plenty of gangle and crack. From Ellen and 'the Phantom', Cork.

FOX, Michael, (Portlaoise). Happy birthday. Hope your next one is more enjoyable. From Catherine, Billy and wee Liam, Turf Lodge, Belfast.

GAVIN, Jimmie, (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings and best wishes, Jimmie, sorry, but better late than never. From Colin.

KINSELLA, Sean, (Gartree). Happy birthday to my friend Sean. Mind and spirit strong, because of what you are, the crown forces can never capture anything beyond the body. You are a great revolutionary, warrior of the cause of history. I am honoured to call you my friend. Love from Liz, Norald, USA.

MCCRORY, Alex, (H1-Block). Happy birthday, Alex. You are always in our thoughts and prayers. Lots of love. From all your aunts, uncles and cousins in the McCrory family.

MCCRORY, Alex, (H1-Block). Happy 22nd birthday, Alex. Hope to see you soon. We're always thinking of you. Hope to see you soon. From Bobby, Jean and family, UTP.

MCCRORY, Alex, (H1-Block). Happy 22nd birthday, Alex. Thinking of you always. All our love from granny and Airdglass.

MCCRORY, Alex, (H1-Block). Happy 22nd birthday, Alex. Hope to see you soon. From Harry, Maureen and family.

MCCRORY, Alex, (H1-Block). Happy 22nd birthday, Alex. We are always thinking of you and miss you very much. See you soon. Love from your cousins Lillian, Bobby, Harry, Paula and Seamus, UTP.

McFADDEN, Barney, (Crumlin Road). Happy birthday, Barney. From Roisin and all the family.

McFADDEN, Barney, (Crumlin Road). Birthday greetings to you 'oul baidy'. May you soon be free. From 'dribbley drabs', xxx.

McLOUGHLIN, Gerry, (Maldstone). Welcome home, my friend. Looking forward to seeing you and Val soon. From the Covey and Murphy family, Cork.

McLOUGHLIN, Gerry, (Maldstone). Welcome home and best wishes to both yourself and Val. From Billy, Catherine and Liam, Turf Lodge, Belfast.

McMANUS, Eugene, (H8-Block). Although we are miles apart, you are always with me in my heart. Happy birthday and all my love. From Mary, Bellshy, xxx.

McMANUS, Eugene, (H8-Block). Best wishes on your special day, Eugene. You are in our thoughts and prayers. Love from mum, dad and family.

McMANUS, Eugene, (H8-Block). Happy birthday, Eugene. We have a special prayer for you but we can't get anything stronger than orange (hal hal). From Eoin and Michael O'Boyle.

McMANUS, Eugene, (H8-Block). Happy birthday, Eugene. From the Boyle family, Bellshy.

McVEIGH, Sean, (H2-Block). Couldn't forget to send my greetings. The Western US will never be the same when we're finished touring it. See you in April. Pass my sympathies to the guys in H2 who have to endure the Sergeant's heavy-metal mania. Lots of love from 'Me', USA, UTP.

MULLAN, Seamus, (H1-Block). Happy birthday, Seamus, for October 21st. Thinking of you always. Love from your fiancée Colette.

MULLAN, Seamus, (H1-Block). Birthday greetings and God bless, Seamus. From mammy, daddy and family, xxx.

MULLAN, Seamus, (H1-Block). Best wishes on your birthday, Seamus. Thinking of you always. From your loving sister Emanuele and Paddy.

MULLAN, Seamus, (H1-Block). Best wishes and happiness on your birthday, Seamus. Always thinking of you. From your sister Betty, xxx.

MULLAN, Seamus, (H1-Block). Happy birthday, Seamus. It does not take a special day to bring you to my mind, for a day without a thought of you is very hard to find. From your sister Maureen and Seamus, xxx.

MULLAN, Seamus, (H1-Block). Birthday greetings, Seamus. Although prison bars keep us far apart, my heart is always with you. From Gemma.

MULLAN, Seamus, (H1-Block). Birthday greetings and best wishes, Seamus. From your brother Gerard, Anne and family.

MURRAY, Michael, (Wakefield). Belated birthday greetings to you, Michael. From Raymond (Wakefield), Mary and Patrick, Donegal.

SORAGHAN, Seamus, (Portlaoise). Happy birthday, Seamus. From all the family at 22.

SORAGHAN, Seamus, (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings, Seamus. From Peggy, George and family and uncle Mick.

SORAGHAN, Seamus, (Portlaoise). Wishing you a happy birthday, Seamus. From Peter, Maura and family.

TV

The Women's Programme

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

FOLLOWING the success of *Women Today* on radio and *Women Talking* on television, RTE have taken the next step by putting on a new series, *The Women's Programme*, on RTE 1 on Mondays following the main evening news.

Presented by Marian Finucane and Doireann Ní Bhraínn and produced by Nuala O'Faolain, *The Women's Programme* is an 'all-woman show'.

Nuala Fennell, Free State Minister of State at the Department of Justice, and Senator Mary Robinson were on the first programme in the series on Monday night, talking about the proposed changes in the law regarding illegitimacy. The terms legitimate or illegitimate will no longer be used in legal documents, said Nuala Fennell, but a child's 'status' will still be defined in the terms 'marital' or 'non-marital'.

How this change in words will bring about a change in social attitudes was not made clear by Nuala Fennell, whose vague notions of the contents of the new legislation seemed to suggest a publicity stunt in its announcement to coincide with the new programme.

She stated, however, that Marjorie Proops was the next guest, talking about the changes in the attitudes and aspirations of women that she has seen during her 30 years as an 'agency' columnist. Women used to write to her talking about submitting to men and were in general submissive and dependent. That had changed, and with it attitudes to marriage and divorce.

Money was the biggest problem for people and was the cause of most marital breakdowns, with bad housing and unemployment next. Marjorie Proops, while recognising all the advantages and advances women had gained, thought that they

had also suffered and spoke of young girls being 'victims of promiscuity'.

Nell McCafferty presented a review section of pieces in the last week's papers, the first item was about a French woman who was jailed for putting sleeping tablets in her husband's tea so that he, and she, would have a peaceful night's sleep. She had had seven sons and didn't want any more. Nell, commenting on the woman's conviction for administering a drug without her husband's knowledge or consent, compared the case with the results of research on the pill that showed it caused cancer - would the makers and prescribers of the pill be jailed, she asked.

MARRIAGE MARKET

The last item was a light-hearted look at the marriage market, since, according to a sample survey of a class of 16-year-olds, most young women wanted to get married. One girl thought the average number of children was 10 or 12 and did not seem at all alarmed at the prospect.

The percentage of men to women in the twenty-six counties is 1 to 1.01, but single

● Marian Finucane and Doireann Ní Bhraínn

men are apparently concentrated in the most unlikely places.

Ballaghaderreen, in Roscommon, has the highest percentage of marriageable men, followed by Galway and Mayo. Dublin and Dun Laoghaire have hardly any!

Other facts in the survey were not funny, however, as they reported that the average woman's wage is still only

59.1% of the average man's, that 3,484 women are in receipt of deserted wives' allowances, that 1,265 barring orders were granted last year.

The Women's Programme should be longer, on more often and should become one of RTE's long-running institutions like *The Late Late Show* or *Landmark*.

The Road to Bloody Sunday

BOOK

BY EOGHAN, H3-BLOCK

THE CORRECT name for a book is always important, I believe, and this thought struck me while reading *The Road to Bloody Sunday* by Dr Raymond McClean.

The road did end on Bloody Sunday for 14 civil rights marchers, but for the author and the rest of us the road travelled on.

Dr McClean's book, of course, ends just after the awful day and it is to be hoped that sometime we will be allowed to read an explanation of how, since Bloody Sunday, he became SDLP Mayor of Derry, supporting that party's call to the nationalist people to abandon resistance - a view he would have to reconcile with the view he holds on Bloody Sunday 16 months earlier:

"That these brave, suffering people would be required to adopt a more realistic attitude if they were to confront the forces which had now been brought to bear on them."

McClean is not alone in this, of course. John Hume at the

INSIGHT
Nevertheless, the book is generally worth reading and provides an insight into the restraining influences which almost held back the popular will in those days of 1968-69.

I can remember a few incidents where over-zealous self-appointed stewards physically removed young supporters from the ranks and it is credit to our people that youths restrained the over-cautious restraining hands of compromise and finally adopted that 'more ruthless attitude' - to take militant

action against the British.

Raymond McClean's book is easily read and, correctly, does not dwell on the mechanics of death - the facts of that day are clear enough already. The book explains McClean's personal popularity in Derry and contains some good character observation and quick wit, though it falls badly short on details.

CAREERS

The reader is also left with no assessment of the later careers of some of the central figures of the time. For example, how Eamon Malough progressed from civil rights revolutionary in 1968 to Workers' Party reactionary in 1983, or how Fr Mulvey who called on relatives to attend the Widgery Whitehead still supports British 'justice', 11 years after Bloody Sunday and calls on his Strabane congregation to give information to the RUC.



● One of the Bloody Sunday victims is carried away from Ross-ville Flats

Having said all this, I still think that the book has made a contribution to the task of committing the events of the past 15 years to paper.

One last point though, is it not high time, allowing for necessary security considerations, that we had a book on these years from a republican writer?

Games with Computers

FILM

BY JACK MADDEN

WHEN YOU PAY £3.40 to watch a film that you know little about, foregoing a packet of cigarettes and a bite to eat to do so, then you are either mad or extremely curious.

Wondering which was true in my case, I queued in the foyer of Dublin's Savoy Cinema and was admitted to *War Games*. At the time the film ended I could echo Edith Piaf's sentiment of no regrets, for it's 1½ hours of sustained interest and excitement in an expose of the dangers posed by computer technology when applied to war.

True, I have been a science-fiction enthusiast for years but, apart from a brief addiction to *Space Invaders*, I steered clear of computer games. It's no fun when you lie in bed at night and, after hours playing these games, spectators continue to cross your mind's screen.

Early last week I visited one of the new computer shops where young and not so young, people crowded around their various control panels, locked in mortal combat with androids and asteroids in battles of intergalactic proportions. I discover-

ed that the games and the stakes had increased considerably in recent years.

One shop assistant explained that with new computer models, no bigger than a record turntable, you can now store a vast amount of information and, more significantly, with the right code you can tap information from other computers. This was confirmed the next day when five American boys were arrested by FBI agents on charges of using their home-computers to tap into the records and funds of various companies, including insurance firms and banks.

And that basically is what *War Games* is all about. A young boy accidentally taps into the computer used by the US to control and launch nuclear missiles, a computer which was employed when war chiefs con-



● US generals anxious to use their nuclear toys

itate in launching missiles to exterminate humanity.

Thinking that he has penetrated the computer of a toy company the boy asks whether it would like to play a game. Enthusiastically the computer offers a selection of games and the boy chooses one - global bio-nuclear warfare.

Programmed to think and not simply assimilate information, the US army's computer is

conditioned to believe that every game must have a winner. When the boy eventually realises what is happening and asks the computer if this is a game or for real, the computer replies:

"What's the difference?"

US generals and scientists froth at the mouth as their infallible computer, acting on the boy's instructions, insists that the game must be finished, and simulates the massive deploy-

ment and launch of Soviet missiles. Despite evidence from satellites and pilots that no such thing is happening, the generals believe the computer and prepare for a counter-attack.

INGENIOUS ESCAPE

FBI agents discover who has contacted the computer and the young boy is arrested on suspicion of being a Soviet agent. As they will not believe his explanation, the remainder of the film concerns his ingenious escape from custody and his subsequent efforts to avert catastrophe. The result, although predictable, is bursting with excitement and, given the evidence that computers can be fickle, is quite plausible.

It would be unfair to say how catastrophe is avoided. To find out go and see this film yourself and send your teenage children. If you are worried about the price, as I was, then don't. In my anxiety to see the film I overlooked, and only discovered later, that it is also showing in the Green Cinema on St Stephen's Green where students, unemployed and old age pensioners are admitted for £1.50 to afternoon showings. Feeling bad, I remembered the central message of *War Games* - there can be no winners.

Sean Treacy commemorated

ON SUNDAY, October 16th, about a hundred people, led by a colour party of six, gathered at the graveside of Sean Treacy in Killeake, County Tipperary.

Treacy, a fearless IRA Volunteer, was shot dead in a gun battle with British troops in Talbot Street, Dublin, on October 14th 1920.

Richard Behal, chairperson of Munster Sinn Féin, in delivering the oration paid tribute to Treacy and his comrades of the 3rd Tipperary Brigade. He said that the cause for which Sean Treacy died was still being fought in the six occupied counties and reminded those who falsely claim to be in the republican tradition that if Treacy were alive today he would still be fighting the British.

He condemned the collaboration which is now all too obviously in operation between the Free State and British authorities, with particular reference to the recent H-Block break-out. He paid tribute to those who escaped and strongly criticised the Free State government who said that the escapees would be hunted down in the South as they would be in the North.

The proceedings were chaired by Mrs Healy of South Tipperary Sinn Féin comhairle ceantair and a wreath was laid on behalf of the Republican Movement.



● Lieutenant Price, a British army intelligence officer, lies dead after being shot by Sean Treacy (inset); Treacy fatally wounded another Brit officer before being shot dead, from behind, by a third

Irish Lesson

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THE pronunciation given in brackets is as near as possible to the sound. CH is sounded as in LOCH ERNE. O and T before A, O and U are thick, spoken with the tongue pressed against the upper front teeth. OH and OH are like a G for back in the throat almost a gargle.

é a rá (ay uh raw) — to say it
é a dhéanamh (ay uh yawnv) — to make it
é a fheiscint (ay uh eshkin) — to see it
é a léamh (ay uh layv) — to read it
é a bhriseadh (ay uh vrisheh) — to break it
é a fháil (ay uh awe-il) — to get it
é a léir (ay uh layr) — all

An fídeir leat é a rá? — Can you say it?
Is fídeir leis é a dhéanamh? — He can do (make) it.
Nach fídeir leo é a fheiscint? — Can't they see it?
Is fídeir liom an leabhar a léamh — I can read the book.
Ní fídeir linn é a bhriseadh — We can't break it.

Is fídeir libh go léir é a fháil — Ye can all get it.

Ní fídeir liom aon duine a fheiscint — I can't see anyone.

Is fídeir léi go léir a léamh — She can read it all.

PHRASES

1-Ní fídeir brath air (nee faydir broer air) — one can't depend on it, him.

2-An fídeir a rá go cinnte (an faydir uh raw guh kinte) — can it be said for certain?

3-É a dhéanamh gan mhoill (ay uh yawnv gans mweel) — to do it without delay.

4-É a léamh ós a (ay uh layv ose awrd) — to read it aloud.

REMEMBERING THE PAST

BY PETER O'ROURKE

Tipperary's flying column

IN OCTOBER 1920, at the height of the Black and Tan reign of terror, attacks on the enemy by IRA 'flying columns' had become a daily occurrence.

Tipperary, like other counties, came in for its share of British atrocities. Raids, lootings, sackings, burnings and murders were the order of the day. Undaunted, the Volunteers of the IRA's 3rd Tipperary Brigade struck out with vigour.

Receiving intelligence reports that a small covered lorry of RIC men, carrying important dispatches, travelled regularly every Thursday from Cashel to Tipperary, the Brigade, anxious to increase their supply of arms and ammunition decided to ambush the lorry en route. The village of Thomstown, situated half-way between both towns, was chosen for the attack.

The ambush party consisted of the newly organised No. 1 flying column drawn from the Brigade's 1st Battalion. The column, led by Dinny Lacy, prepared for its first engagement with the enemy.

On the morning of the ambush, as the Volunteers were taking up their positions, one of the scouts signalled the approach of a lorry. The lorry was not carrying the expected RIC men, but heavily armed British troops on their way to the rifle range at Ballyglass, near Tipperary. Lacy gave the order to fire and a fierce gun battle ensued.

DANGER

Half an hour passed with the enemy still resisting. There was now the possibility



● Volunteers of the 5th Battalion flying column, 3rd Tipperary Brigade IRA, and (inset) Dinny Lacy

ity of the RIC lorry or other lorries arriving, in which case the ambushers, poorly armed and with depleted ammunition, would possibly be outnumbered and outflanked. Lacy, mindful of the danger, ordered his men to break off the engagement.

The crown forces suffered heavy losses. Three soldiers were killed out-

right and several wounded, a number of whom died later. The only casualty of the column was its adjutant, Michael Fitzpatrick. Although badly wounded, he recovered completely.

The Thomstown ambush, the first of many engagements between Tipperary's No. 1 flying column and the enemy, took place on October 28th 1920.

cumann, Portlanning, County Laois, extends deepest sympathy to Frank Duffy and family, Muirhevemor, Dundalk, on the recent death of his brother Brendan. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

HANLEY, The Limerick Sinn Féin comhairle ceantair extends deepest sympathy to Michael Hanley and family on the death of his father. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

KEHOE, The Thomas Gibson Sinn Féin cumann, Crossmaglen, extends sincere sympathy to Tommy and Mary Briggs on the death of Tommy's sister Margaret 'Patsy' McArdle in Belfast.

SYMPATHY

COOGAN, The Republican Movement in County Monaghan extends sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the late Owen Coogan, Drumacra, Brannum, County Monaghan. A staunch republican and keen traditional musician, he will be missed by his many friends throughout North Monaghan and Glasgow. Ar lámh dheis Dé go raibh a anam é.

DUFFY, An Cumann Cábhrach, Dun-

BLAKE, Peter; McGOULDRIK, Tom. (13th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Peter Blake and Tom McGouldrick, Belfast Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 27th 1970. Fearadh síd as tróid ar son saoirse. Never forgotten by their friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). The Republican Movement, Armagh, remembers with pride Peter Corrigan, Armagh Sinn Féin, who was murdered by loyalist assassins on October 25th 1982. Thug sé a shaoi as oibrí agus as tróid ar son na saoirse.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In loving memory of Peter who stood for the people of Armagh. "The fools, the fools, the fools, they have left us our Fenian dead and while Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace." Always remembered by John and the Dougan family.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Peter Corrigan, Armagh Sinn Féin, who was murdered by loyalist assassins on October 25th 1982. "They may kill the revolutionary but never the revolution." Always remembered by his son-in-law Patsy, Gerard, Robert and grandchildren also Dymphna, Maeve, Seamus and Eileen.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my dear brother Peter Corrigan, Armagh Sinn Féin, who was gunned down by British agents on October 25th 1982. Always remembered by Paddy and wife, Dymphna.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my dear husband Peter who was shot dead by loyalist assassins on October 25th 1982. "Lay him away on the hillside, along with the brave and the bold." Always remembered by his sons-in-law Patsy, Gerard, Robert and grandchildren also Dymphna, Maeve, Seamus and Eileen.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my father Peter who was brutally murdered by loyalist assassins on October 25th 1982. Sadly missed by his daughters Dymphna, Marie, Belle, Catherine, Maeve, Paula, and sons Barry, Peter, Tony, Martin and Sean.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my brother Peter who was murdered by loyalist assassins on October 25th 1982. Sadly missed by his brother Frank and sister-in-law Kathleen.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Peter Corrigan, Armagh Sinn Féin, who was shot dead by pro-British assassins on October 25th 1982. Always remembered by Seamus.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Peter who was brutally murdered by loyalist assassins on October 25th 1982. Remembrance always by Molly and Sean.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my son Peter who was brutally murdered by loyalist assassins on October 25th 1982. Sadly missed by his father Joseph and by all the Corrigan family circle and friends.

CORRIGAN, Peter. (1st Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Peter Corrigan, Armagh Sinn Féin, who was shot dead by pro-British assassins on October 25th 1982. Always remembered by Malachy and Irene Leonard.

DRUMM, Máire. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Máire Drumm, vice-president of Sinn Féin, who was brutally murdered by loyalist assassins at the lay in her cickend in Belfast's Mater Hospital on October 28th 1976. Chait sí a saoi as oibrí ar son na Poblaíochta, of dhéanfáidí dear mad uilríth. Always remembered by her friends and comrades in the Republican Movement.

DRUMM, Máire. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Máire who was murdered by pro-British elements on October 28th 1976. Fondly remembered by Jimmy and all the family.

DRUMM, Máire. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my good friend Máire, Sinn Féin and comhairle, who was brutally murdered in the Mater Hospital, Belfast, on October 28th 1976. "When only a few are found faithful they must be the more steadfast for being but a few." Always remembered by Liam.

DRUMM, Máire; McCUSKER, Seamus. Belfast Sinn Féin remembers with pride Máire Drumm and Seamus McCusker. "Lay them away on the hillside, along with the brave and the bold. Inscribe their names on the roll of fame, in letters of purest gold."

DRUMM, Máire; McCUSKER, Seamus. McKENNA, Martin. In proud and loving memory of my friends and comrades Máire, who died on October 28th 1976; Seamus who died on October 31st 1975 and Martin who died on October 23rd 1979. "The dead who died for Ireland, the noble ones the best, who gave their lives for motherland, who poured over her breast, in freedom's cause, the blood the gavel, and with their dying breath sent prayers to God to heal her wounds then sealed their love in death." Remembered always with pride and affection. Mary, Queen of Ireland, pray for them. Masses offered. From Pól, Andersonstown.

FORSYTHE, Martin. (12th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Martin Forsythe, Belfast Brigade, of a who was killed in action on October 24th 1971. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. Fondly remembered by Pat and family.

McCUSKER, Seamus. (8th Anniversary). In loving memory of Vol. Seamus McCusker, Belfast Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann who was murdered by counter-revolutionaries on October 31st 1975. Gone from us too leaving memories, death can never take away, memories that will always linger, while upon this earth we stay. Always remembered by Liam.

McCUSKER, Seamus. (8th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Seamus McCusker, Belfast Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who was murdered by renegade Irishmen on October 31st 1975. I measc laochra na nGael go raibh a anam. Never forgotten by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

McKENNA, Martin. (4th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Martin McKenna, Belfast Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann who died as a result of a car accident at Tinker's Hill, Newry, on October 23rd 1979. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. We will not take any steps backward, our steps must be onward, for if we don't, the ghosts of the martyrs who died for you, for me, for this country, will haunt us for eternity. Never forgotten by his friends Peter, Geraldine and family.

MAQUIRE, Dorothy; McKENNA, Maura. (12th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our sisters Maura and Dorothy who were brutally murdered by the 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, on October 23rd 1971. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for them. "You left us suddenly, your thoughts mislead, but you left memories, we are proud to own." Proudly and lovingly remembered by their brothers, Peter and Neill, and sister-in-law Ann Maguire and family.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our dear brother Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 30th 1974. Throid sé agus fídeir leis. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Derry Brigade.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). Derry Sinn Féin comhairle ceantair remembers with pride Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 30th 1974. Thug sé a raibh sí as tróid ar son saoirse.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our dear son and brother Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 30th 1974. RIP. "Lay him away on the hillside, along with the brave and the bold, Inscribe his name on the roll of fame, in letters of purest gold." Always remembered by his dear mother and sisters Tina and Briege.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our dear brother Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who was killed on active service on October 30th 1974. "While Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace." Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. Always remembered by his brothers Martin and Peter.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). In loving memory of my dear brother Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 30th 1974. On my wall hangs a picture, it's more precious than silver or gold, it's the picture of a brave Volunteer, whose memory will never grow old. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. Always remembered by his brother Thomas.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my dear brother Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 30th 1974. Farewell my friends, do not weep, for calmly in my grave I sleep. I gave my life that you should be free, now all I ask is that you pray for me. Always remembered by his brother Brian and John.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my dear brother Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 30th 1974. Soft be the soil that mantles his grave, now I ask the country that bore him, ever green be the memory of his soul, that has fled to join the brave soldiers of the past. Always remembered by his loving brother Joe, sister-in-law Lynn and Orla.

MEENAN, Michael. (9th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol. Michael Meenan, 3rd Battalion, Derry Brigade, Ogligh na hÉireann, who died on active service on October 30th 1974. "The republican stands for truth and honour, for all that is noblest in one race, by truth and honour, principles and sacrifice alone will Ireland be free" — Liam Mellows. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Derry Volunteers Memorial Flute Band, Derry.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

KEENAN, The wife, sons, daughters and family circle of Vol. Keenan wish to thank all those members of the Republican Movement who sympathised with him in his recent and sad bereavement. The holy sacrifice of the Mass will be offered for their intentions.

Draw results

Sligo Sinn Féin
Winners £50: David Gibbons, Tracey Avenue, Sligo.
Shannon Sinn Féin
Draw 8: £25: No. 3; £10: 50; £5: 1.

Recruiting tactics exposed

BY JACK MADDEN

THE RUC's continuing efforts to ensnare people into becoming informers, side by side with their paid perjurer policy, was illustrated once again this week by the experience of a 29-year-old man from the Markets area of Belfast who wisely contacted Sinn Féin.

William McKee, a married man with three children, who told his story to Sean McKnight, Sinn Féin's constituency representative in the area, was arrested on Thursday, October 20th, and taken to Castlereagh.

His interrogators made a series of threats and offers of bribes — ranging from £20 to £50 per week — to induce him to report regularly on the movements of seven men in the area.

When McKee agreed to co-oper-

ate, he was told to meet the Special Branch in Bedford Street on Wednesday, October 26th, at 11.30am, where he was to get into a blue transit van and would then be given a code name, a contact phone number and a Special Branch handler.

He was released from Castlereagh on Friday afternoon, October 21st, and on the following morning correctly approached Sinn Féin with his story.

Not so wise was a man from the nearby Short Strand area, who confessed in an interview with the *Irish*



● Michael 'Herbie' Devlin stands in the doorway of his Clyde Street home in the Short Strand following a loyalist bomb attack aimed at the LESA Club facing him

News on Tuesday this week that he had acted as an informer for over two years.

INFORMER

Michael 'Herbie' Devlin, a father of four, was recruited as an informer in June 1981 for the princely sum of £10 a week. His task was to inform on the movements and activities of republicans in his own locality.

After being detained in Castlereagh on suspicion of killing an RUC man, Devlin, a former Long Kesh prisoner, was released without charge and then subjected to constant harassment, arrest and raids until, he claims, on the verge of a mental breakdown, he agreed to co-operate with the RUC.

Given the code-name 'Filter', he had regular meetings with his Special Branch contacts and, as time passed, an increasing am-

ount of information was demanded. On one occasion he supplied information about alleged INLA attempts to import arms and was told to offer help by his enthusiastic handlers. The deal, which involved an importation from England through Dublin port, was subsequently cancelled.

Devlin told the *Irish News* that as the moods of his handlers changed from aggression on one occasion to open elation on another, and as his conscience became increasingly guilty, he took to heavy drinking and later started petty thieving, hoping to be arrested, eventually succeeding in being sentenced to a six-month sentence in Crumlin Road Jail.

During his stay in prison and since his release, the demands of his handlers increased to the point that they encouraged him to shoot



● Unlike Devlin, William McKee did not fall into the trap of collaborating with the RUC but wisely contacted Sinn Féin

a republican he knew, telling him "to put six in the 'scone' of that bastard."

Refusing to do this, and constantly fearful that the RUC threat that his past record would prove a very heavy burden if he had to face a judge again, Devlin fled the six counties. He says of his experience:

"The Special Branch kept on telling me that I was a brave man. The problem was that I stopped feeling like a human being the moment I accepted their money."

Bribe refused

BY JANE PLUNKETT

THE RUC in Gough Barracks, Armagh, last week unsuccessfully tried to threaten and bribe a Cookstown Sinn Féin member into signing perjured statements against individuals, named to him by the RUC, whom he has never met or even heard of.

At 5am on Monday week, October 17th, 22-year-old Joe Bell was arrested from his home in the Greenvale area of the town and taken to Gough Barracks under a three-day detention order.

At no time during his stay there was Bell questioned about specific incidents. During initial interrogations, Bell was offered regular sums of money, a 'standard rate' of £25 a week being mentioned, in exchange for supplying details of local Sinn Féin activities to the RUC, whose regular disruption of republican political activities in Cookstown included a raid earlier this month of a Sinn Féin cumann meeting, attended by Bell, and the arrest of another member who refused to answer their illegal questions.

The RUC at Gough backed up their

bribe offers with numerous threats. Bell, who is unemployed, recalls:

"The RUC man said he would make my life hell if I didn't collaborate, he would scoop me, stop me on the street. He said he would lift me on my way to the 'broo' so I wouldn't get signing on."

BUILD-UP

These threats, Bell believes, were a build-up to what was to follow. He was told the names of three individuals the RUC men said they wanted to 'get'. All, according to the RUC, lived outside Cookstown, and not surprisingly Bell knew none of them. He was offered up to £50,000 if he would, in his interrogators' words, 'turn supergrass'. One RUC detective told him:

"Three names could get you that kind of money."

Bell was threatened that unless he agreed to their 'offer', the RUC would make it appear that he had supplied information to them about one of the named individuals. An RUC detective

told Bell:

"It's you or him. Either he shoots you or you get him first."

Bell was pressed to arrange to meet the RUC men in Cookstown after his release. His increasingly abusive and aggressive interrogators repeatedly threatened Bell, who is married with a three-year-old daughter, and was released on licence last July after serving three years as a republican prisoner in Long Kesh, that if he refused to collaborate with the RUC they would ensure that he would be imprisoned again.

PRESSURE

In all, Joe Bell underwent about 11 such interrogations during his two days in Gough Barracks, conducted throughout by one team of three RUC detectives, an unusual procedure suggesting that they were working to a pre-planned scheme of psychological pressure.

In his final interview Bell was told: "This offer's closing now. We're going to make your life hell from now to Christmas. If we don't get you to break, at the end of the day we'll just call your wife in to identify you on a slab."

Joe Bell refused to be intimidated, having sensibly remained silent throughout, and was released on Tuesday night, October 18th.



● Joe Bell with his three-year-old daughter

COALISLAND man Brian Campbell, the brother of H-block escapee Seamus, was arrested under Section 12 on Monday, October 24th, for the third time within four months, and brought to Gough Barracks along with a friend Brendan Clancy.

The Campbell family, always a target for Brit raids and harassment in the past, have undergone a marked increase of intimidation since Seamus's escape, concentrating on 19-year-old Brian in particular. Brian Campbell and Brendan Clancy had just left

COALISLAND ARRESTS

Brian's father's garage around 11am and were on their way into Dungannon to get parts for a car when they were stopped and detained for 20 minutes at a UDR checkpoint and then allowed to proceed. On their way back, however, they were again stopped by the UDR, ordered to park their car in a driveway and,

after an hour, the RUC arrived and arrested them.

Plastic bags, used to obtain forensic evidence, were placed over their hands and firmly tied. They were then bundled into two separate RUC cars and driven to Gough at high speed while the RUC took their car and followed.

In Gough, both men were ordered to undress and put on boiler suits and were refused a medical examination because they would not sign the required form. During interrogation they were subjected to verbal abuse and Brian Campbell was intensely questioned as to his brother's whereabouts, being promised that if he supplied them with this information his family would be left alone in return. Refusing to speak throughout the interrogations, both were released on Tuesday night.