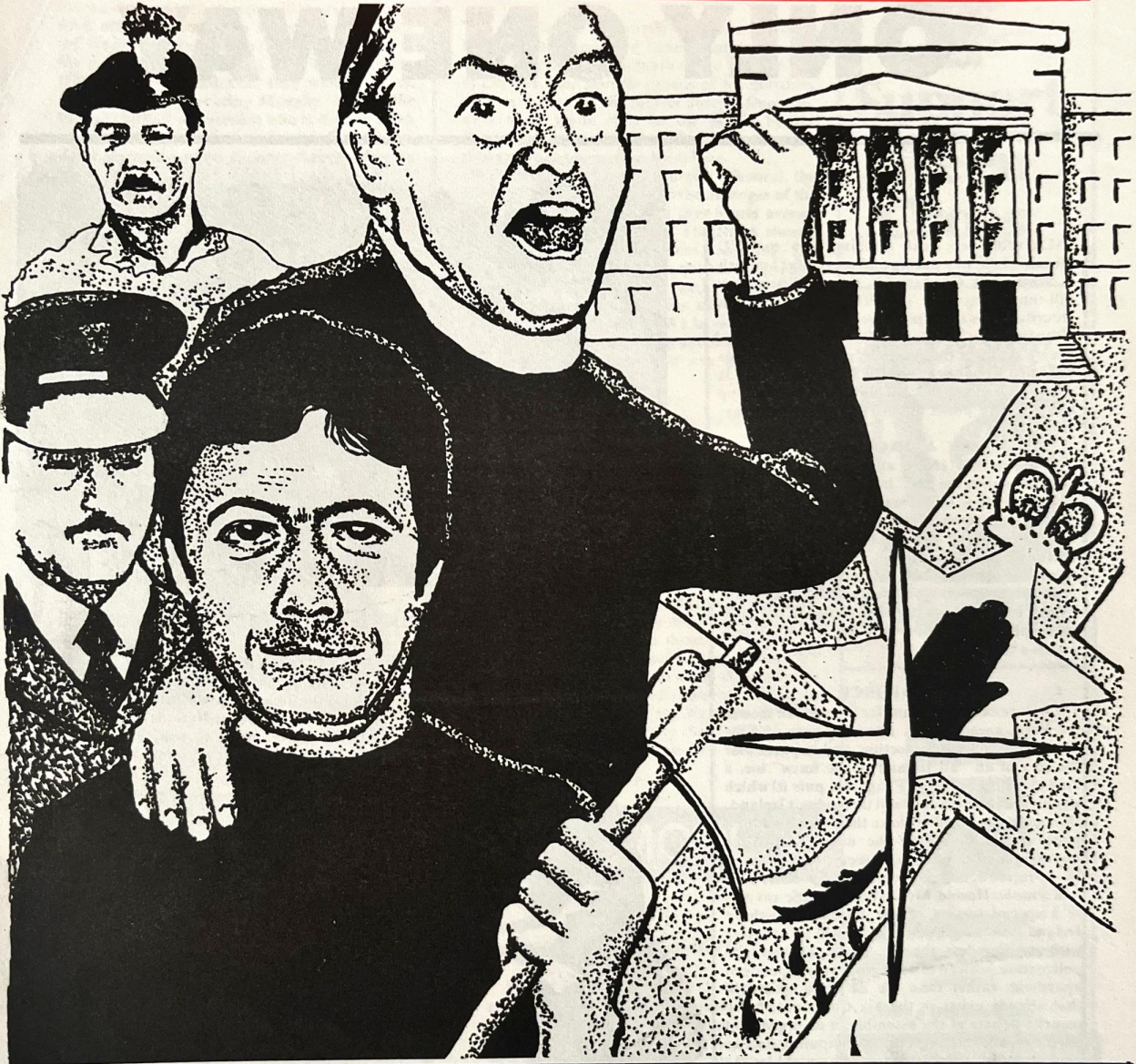


# saiorse

NEWSPAPER OF THE IRISH REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY



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THE BUTCHER AND HIS MATES

(l. to r. Hacksaw, Basher, Blade)



## NO BRITISH SOLUTION

## ONLY ONE WAY

INLA volunteers dealt a telling blow to RUC morale when, in a daring and successful ambush at Markethill, Co. Armagh, they shot dead two full-time reservists. The RUC men were on security duties in the middle of the town.

The attack, on Tuesday, 16 November, came only a few days after the summary execution of three unarmed Republicans by the RUC in Lurgan. It gave notice of the INLA's ability to strike telling and effective blows against the imperialist war machine.

## ATTACKS

The Markethill INLA attack came alongside attacks against the RUC in Magherafelt, and the wounding of a UDR man in Strabane by the INLA. The province-wide INLA attacks serve as a warning to the British Government that any British-imposed solution - be it a return to Stormont through their assembly, or an Anglo-Irish solution with Free State collaboration - will be met with the organised resistance of the anti-imperialist people, of which the INLA's campaign is a vital element.

## THIRD FORCE

The nature of British plans for Ireland are seen in the Prior government's open backing of Fine Gael in the 26 County election, and in particular the idea of an "all Ireland police force" (or, a kind of 'Third Force' as Fitzgerald puts it) which would be able to roam at will throughout Ireland. Of course, the Loyalists have their own idea for a police force. Following the murder of three unarmed men in Lurgan, it seems they propose the re-introduction of a force of B-Specials, pure and simple. Harold McCusker's lunatic ravings at a special session of the so-called Northern Ireland Assembly show that he will be satisfied with nothing less than a South African-type police state, with an official government policy of apartheid, rather than the *de facto* apartheid that already exists in the Six Counties. In the security debate at the assembly, it emerged that the differences amongst the participating parties amounted only to petty personality squabbles. At the end of the day, all unionist parties - McCusker's, Paisley's and the Alliance "gin and tonic brigade" - agreed that they wanted more Lurgan-type police raids.

Anti-imperialists must organise a united campaign of resistance against such plans. The IRSP is committed to taking part in and helping the on-going discussions with such parties as Sinn Féin, the IIP, and PD, as well as Independents. We hope that effective, active unity can be built to resist any British-imposed solution.



## HERMON AND RUC DEJECTED AFTER INLA AMBUSH

History has shown that no British plan can work in Ireland, and that there is **ONLY ONE WAY** for Britain to react, and that is to withdraw and allow for the democratic wishes of all Irish people to be expressed. For the Nationalist people there is **ONLY ONE WAY** to win, and that is by organised resistance at all levels against British imperialism.



Saoirse received the following statement from the Belfast Brigade of the INLA:

"The Belfast Brigade of the INLA deny any involvement in the recent spate of petty armed robberies in the Lower Falls, Beechmount and Andersonstown areas, and the robbery and assault of two women in Leoville Street recently. The INLA deplore such acts, believing that apart from the severe hardship and distress caused to the nationalist people, it has the effect of undermining peoples' morale, and must be seen as an attempt to subvert the armed struggle as a whole. Some of these gangsters have sought to denigrate the INLA by using our name in connection with these crimes. The INLA has now begun its own investigations into this matter. We are now in possession of the names of some of those involved and will be taking immediate appropriate action to ensure that these crimes are not repeated. The fact that a number of these people have been arrested by the RUC and subsequently released raises serious questions about just who is behind some of these criminal acts against the nationalist people. The INLA warns all those who are involved in such crimes: Whatever your motives, it will not be tolerated."



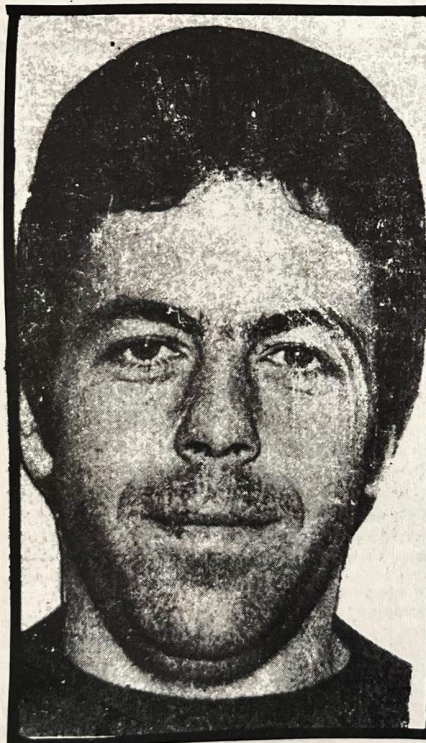
# MURPHY KILLING: SPECULATION CONTINUES

SAOIRSE, 26 November 1982, p.3

Green Cross 82

When Portadown man Danny Calvert was convicted in a Belfast court of UVF activities, he shouted from the dock: "Lenny Murphy will be avenged!" But the question which everyone is asking is: against whom will the UVF leader's execution be avenged?

Journalists and others are still buzzing about what really happened on Tuesday night, when the master butcher was executed. According to the most informed sources, top leaders of the UDA have indicated that they were, in fact, responsible for executing Murphy. Before the Murphy killing, a journalist who is close to UDA ruling circles told sources close to Saoirse that Andy Tyrrie intended to have Lenny Murphy killed. When Belfast shop keeper and RUC-fatherer Patrick Murphy was shot on Tuesday, it is thought that Tyrrie could wait no longer and did the job himself, using a special execution squad and a Ford van bought especially for the purpose. It is well known that the Tyrrie-McMichael faction of the UDA long wanted Lennie Murphy dead, because his hard-line leadership within the UVF was lending support to militants in the UDA who were discontented with the 'political line' taken in recent times by the UDA leadership. Tyrrie was concerned about defections from the UDA to the UVF as well as his own loss of control within the UDA itself. UDA sources have confirmed that militants within the UDA have lifted weapons and dynamite within recent weeks, and that those materials are now out of control of the Tyrrie-McMichael faction.



An additional thorn in the UDA side was concern that Lenny Murphy had funnelled traditional sources of UDA funds into the UVF.

Apart from this, it is also known that the UVF embarrassed the UDA on several occasions in the past year, when they discovered the UVF code-word and falsely claimed some particularly nasty sectarian killings for the UVF, the 'armed wing' of the UDA (the 'armed wing' of an 'armed wing'!).

The speculation will surely continue for some time. But whoever killed Lenny Murphy, we can only be happy that this death squad leader is out of the way. The horrific details of his murders, such as the recent murder of Joseph Donegan, were never made clear to the public by the Brit-inspired press. Indeed, they are so horrific that we will not reproduce them here.

On the morning of Lenny Murphy's funeral, the UVF made a telephone call to the manager of the Deerpark Hotel, saying that they would avenge the death of Lenny Murphy. The INLA shortly thereafter issued a statement, assuring the loyalist death squads and the nationalist people, that "any attacks by loyalist death squads on the people in anti-imperialist areas will be punished in the most severe fashion. We have hit back at the death squads in the past, and we are willing and able to do the same at any time in the future."

Speculation about the killing was further confused when a false claim was given to the Sunday News by an individual purporting to be from the INLA. The Sunday News report claimed that the INLA had planned a joint operation with the UDA to kill Lenny Murphy. However, this was denied by the INLA on Sunday, in a statement that was carried only by the Irish News. According to the INLA, there was no joint operation planned with the UDA. "Obviously we intended to execute Lenny Murphy," the statement went on, "but we are not about to tell the press how this was to be done, nor would we discuss with the press, attacks against other UVF leaders. Furthermore, we do not make a practice of giving statements to a sectarian rag such as the Sunday News (owned by the Newsletter)." The statement ended by assuring the UVF that they would be held accountable for any further sectarian attacks.

## BAWNMORE

### PEOPLE WANT LOCAL CONTROL

People in the Bawnmore Estate are organising a petition to be put forward at a meeting with the Education and Library Board, demanding local control over their Community Centre.

The centre has been closed for over a year, following a fight in which two young people died. As a result of this the Loyalist dominated Newtownabbey Council has kept the centre closed, thus denying facilities to the local people and in particular to the youth of the area who suffer from the chronic level of unemployment.



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# THE PROVOS AND EASTWOODS

The attitude of Sinn Fein towards the Eastwoods workers gives a clearer hint at the developing nature of the Provos' political turn and the exact nature of that politics.

The dispute with Eastwoods, who have traditionally been an anti-union firm concerned the recognition of the union representatives and the arbitrary laying off of workers, which amounted to victimisation.

Sinn Fein Assembly person Gerry Adams commented on the dispute early on when he said that the workers' demands were "fair and just" and added that he would be arranging a meeting with the Eastwoods management to sort the whole thing out. The comment that the workers' demands were "fair and just" left one wondering a bit, if there could be a situation where the demands could be **unfair** and **unjust**.

The role of the mediator "to get the whole thing sorted out" became clear later on, when the SDLP and Sinn Fein exchanged words over just who exactly had arranged the hot-line to the owners to solve the dispute. Paddy Molloy, PRO of the West Belfast Comhairle Ceanntair spelled it out in more detail in a statement to the Irish News:

"Before Sinn Fein's involvement in politics, we worked behind the scenes, now if there is any credit to be gained when we are doing it, we are going to get it."

The statement also accused the SDLP of being opportunistic by claiming credit for the negotiations.

Meanwhile, Liam Burke, manager of Eastwoods, was able to say "Gerry Adams arranged that we would all meet. Management and unions, to resolve the thing. That was done on Thursday."



● GERRY ADAMS

The Republican Movement's strategy of 'the armalite and the ballot box' is developing at a fast pace and with a good degree of success... but where is it going?

The West Belfast statement said: "Before Sinn Fein's involvement in politics..." That seems to infer that either at some time Sinn Fein were not involved in politics or either that "politics" is equated with the political manoeuvrings of the SDLP, who Sinn Fein it would seem, are trying to play at their own game by being better negotiators with Eastwoods than the SDLP are.

Now, that may be one interpretation of politics, but it is certainly not a revolutionary socialist one. Do Sinn Fein see themselves as mediators between the demands of the workers and that of the management, deciding whose demands are "fair and just"?

The few points raised here opens up the larger question of the nature of Sinn Fein's political development, given their success in the Assembly elections. Has Sinn Fein's commitment to electoral battles and mediation meant that their commitment to agitation on the streets over real issues, like the RUC's use of informers, ceased? How far does their role of "Negotiators" go?

The question of the Eastwoods' workers' demands were not whether they were "fair and just" at all. Eastwood was laying off workers because there was a capitalist recession on. Eastwood is a capitalist. Traditionally he has kept the workforce docile by not allowing any strong union to form and have a real say. When the recession comes, it's either Eastwood's profits or the workers. It's no real choice, and if he can weed out a few troublesome workers in the process, then all the better. The workers' demands for greater say through their unions and the principle of "last one in, first one out" was a basic necessity in their organisation as workers.

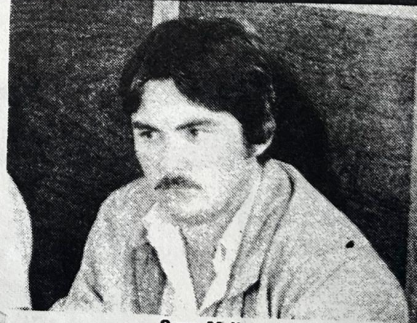
## ARMED GUARDS AND BLACKMAIL

The interview on Thames television's 'TV Eye' with Jackie Goodman, whom the RUC were using as an informer, has exposed totally the way the RUC have systematically used the system of informers to imprison people for long periods on absolutely no evidence.

Goodman, who retracted his evidence against twenty people on September 17th, left a secret location where he was being held in England and returned to the 26 Cos. In order to help inform the British public about the whole process of the RUC's use of informers, Goodman agreed to do an exclusive interview with Thames TV's current affairs programme 'TV Eye'.

In the interview, Goodman tells of how his wife, taken from her Springhill home by the RUC, was used as a form of emotional blackmail against him; how he was kept in a secret location in England under armed surveillance by a special RUC unit from the notorious SPG; how he was kept in ignorance about news and developments in Ireland and only managed to make contact with relatives after eluding his RUC guards.

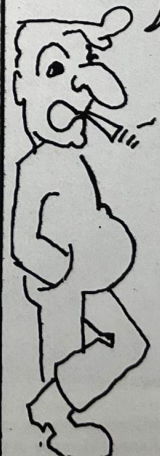
Goodman confirmed that the use of informers is a systematic tactic of political repression by the RUC, and revealed how Special Branch officers presented him with files of people that they wanted 'put away.'



Sean Mallon

Goodman was to affirm all the charges laid against these people by the RUC. Commenting on the disclosures, a spokesperson for the Relatives for Justice said: "This totally vindicates what we have been claiming all along. People cannot be allowed to rot in gaol simply on the whispered guidance of an RUC detective." Also appearing on the programme was Sean Mallon from Armagh, who spoke out at a Relatives for Justice press conference on the 22nd September, and revealed similar circumstances to those of Jackie Goodman.

REMEMBER!  
SAOIRSE  
COMES OUT  
EVERY  
FORTNIGHT





# INTERROGATION AND POLITICAL REPRESSION

SAOIRSE,  
26 November  
1982, p.5

It was in the period following the Orang pogroms of 1969, when the British Army assumed control of security that interrogation techniques designed for war situations were employed by the Brits. During Internment hundreds of people were arrested and subjected to in-depth interrogation. Britain was later found guilty of torture at the European Court of Human Rights for the techniques used. The use of sensory deprivation, white noise and systematic beatings were designed to;

1) Isolate; 2) dis-orientate; 3) demoralise the suspect. However the use of physical violence was not the major means employed by the interrogators. Rather, as British counter-insurgency "expert", Richard Clutterbuck says;

"Physical torture is not as common or as effective as is supposed...Torture, whether by soldiers or policemen is a sign of a lack of confidence. Much more sophisticated and effective are now well established techniques of mental disorientation. These use the results of Pavlov's experiments in animals, in which kindness is alternated with brutality and tension with reassurance, to confuse the victim. Eventually his mental reactions and moral judgements may become so reversed that for example he/she believes it is right for him to speak and not to remain silent or to betray and not to protect."

## REPRESSION

It is a fact that major developments in Interrogation techniques have coincided either with Britain's reaction to a particular political situation, or with Britain's wish to impose a political solution. The different phases of such development can basically be divided into three; the first phase is that of Internment, which lasted from 1971-74.

During this period the British Army had responsibility for security and therefore the collection and collation of all information. It was common for entire streets to be systematically arrested, screened and questioned over a 4-hour period about family origins, work, medical conditions etc. All this 'low grade intelligence' contributed to a complete and complex portrait of large sections of the community. At that time the Brits were concerned with short-term gains i.e. the whereabouts of arms, explosives, safe houses etc.

## PROCESSED

Upon being arrested, the suspect was "processed". People were held in separate cubicles, face to the wall and forbidden to move or communicate with anyone. The principle of complying with every command was enforced from an early stage, backed up by the threat of force. On arriving at the barracks people were denuded of any personal items, photographed and fingerprinted even before any interrogation began. The principle of control over the individual was paramount. So much so in fact, that by the time the victim reached the interrogation room, they had often lost all the will to resist. As a system of political repression, however, Internment failed

both to seriously damage the fighting capability of the revolutionary forces, and act as an accurate method of accumulating information.

## CRIMINALISATION

With the introduction of the Diplock courts in 1973, the Brits had already begun to change the orientation of their policy. But it was the Gardiner report of 1975 that laid the basis of the next phased of repression policy. This emphasised the primacy of the RUC and through the twin policies of Normalisation and Criminalisation, the political policy of Direct Rule from Westminster was implemented. Roy Mason, who was chief architect of such a plan hoped to smash the anti-imperialist movement and so pave the way for a British imposed solution.

With the change in emphasis to the primacy of the RUC and the introduction of the criminalisation policy, the 'Political Quest for Criminals' began. There also began the in-depth interrogation techniques by the RUC in order to secure convictions for the purpose-built Diplock Courts.

But there was mounting political pressure with these new methods of interrogation to be shown to succeed. This led directly to the systematic beatings and torture which ultimately led to a public outcry and the Bennet Report. It was necessary once again to refine the system of repression.

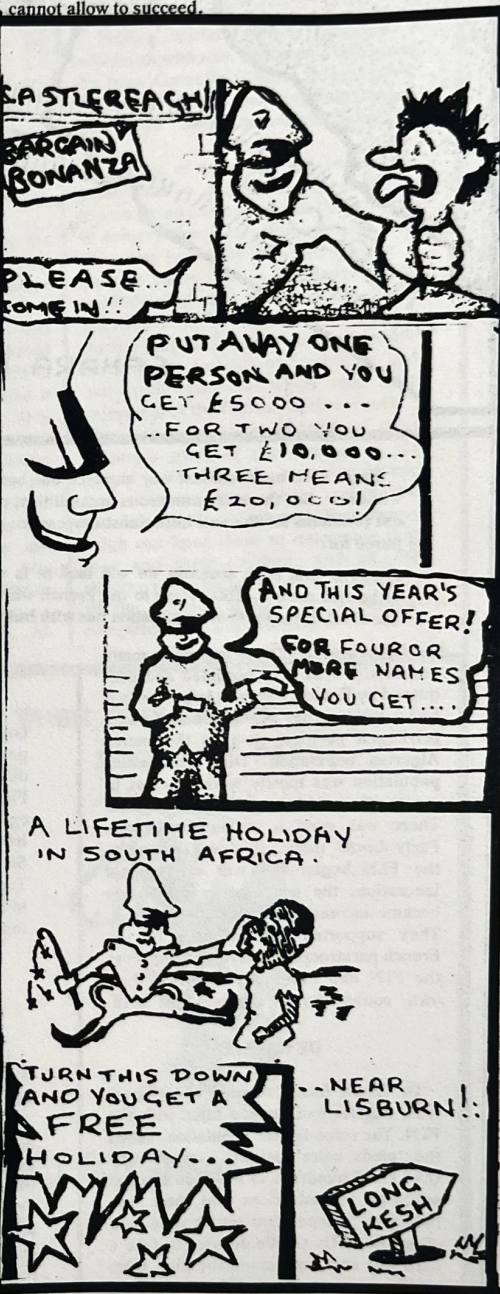
## INFORMERS

The political impetus for such refinement came with the British proposals for a return to Stormont through a system of 'devolved government', itself part of a wider Anglo-Irish strategy, which the hunger-strike and Haughey's pseudo-nationalist stance had temporarily knocked off course.

The RUC then hit on what they thought was a foolproof plan. By systematic use of blackmail, bribery and inducements, they would obtain a number of 'supergrasses' who would provide evidence against anti-imperialist activists. Even though such evidence may or may not stand up even in the Diplock Courts, they would at least be able to imprison people without charge for anything up to two years.

Several hundred people were affected by this new RUC tactic, before it too began to fall apart as the 'supergrasses' refused to testify in court and the whole story of RUC kidnapping, armed guards and pressure to testify began to emerge. However, in reply the RUC have now resorted to using, or getting the judges to use (where's the difference) a legal relic called the Bill of Indictment, where-

by there is no longer any need for a preliminary Enquiry and they can go straight ahead with their preparations for a show trial. The spectre of dozens of people being sentenced through the word of a police informer opens up terrifying possibilities for anyone who dares oppose the system in any way. It is a tactic we cannot allow to succeed.



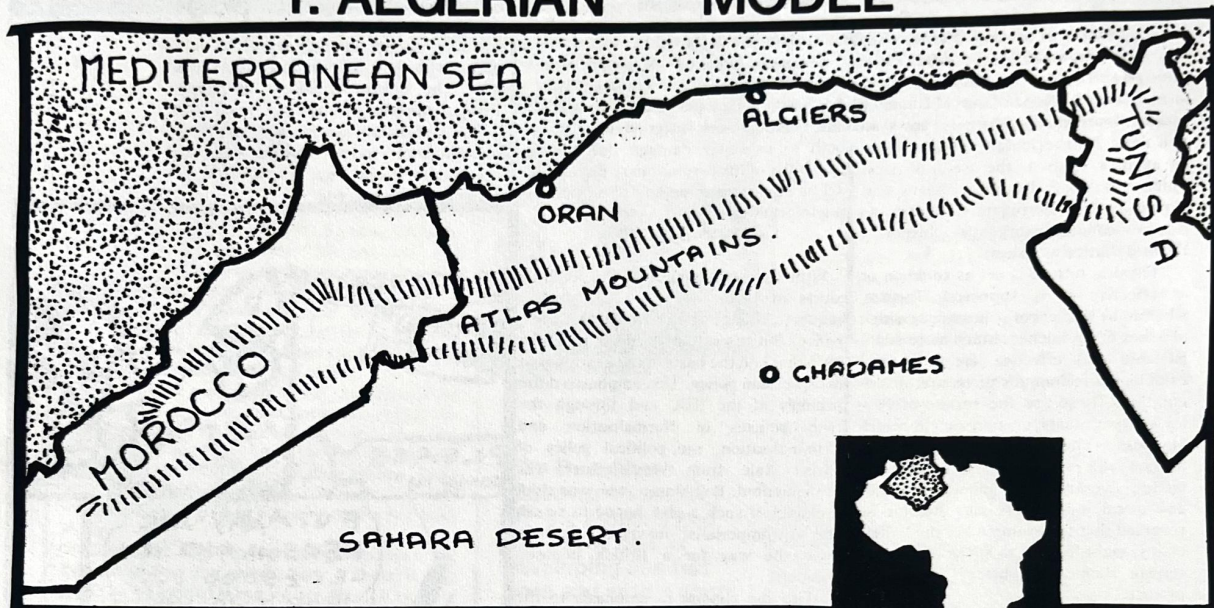
In Part II of INTERROGATION AND POLITICAL REPRESSION we will be setting out just what anyone is likely to experience if they find themselves in Castlereagh, Gough Barracks or any of the other 'holding centres.'



# SCENARIOS FOR WITHDRAWAL

## 1. ALGERIAN MODEL

SAOIRSE.  
26 November  
1982, p.6



There is no hard and fast way in which one can say in what way the British will withdraw. But there are numerous possibilities, each of which will throw up different problems for the anti-imperialist movement; each of which will have to be prepared for.

The first such scenario we will look at is what could roughly be called the 'Algerian model'. This refers to the French withdrawal from Algeria in 195 , and the similarities that such a situation has with Ireland today.

Algeria was similar to Ireland in many respects. It had been occupied and conquered by France, but most importantly it had a colon-settler population that had a privileged position vis-a-vis the native Algerian population. This colon-settler population was mostly working class in composition and centered in Algiers. There was even a strong Communist Party based there. However whenever the FLN began the war of National Liberation, the colon-settler population became increasingly hostile to the FLN. They supported the brutality of the French paratroopers in trying to suppress the FLN and eventually spawned their own counter-terror group, the OAS.

### DE GAULLE

De Gaulle finally decided to withdraw from Algeria and opened talks with the FLN. The colon-settler population, called the 'pieds noirs', staged a revolt; the OAS killed hundreds of Arabs in random sectarian assassinations and there was talk of an 'independent settler state' and of partition. De Gaulle decided to take a hard line and suppressed the pied noirs revolt and went ahead with preparations for independence. When independence finally arrived the pieds noirs had three different types of response; some staged a 'wreck all' operation of destruction, some returned to mainland France, but the majority actually remained to work in the new Independent Algeria.

For us in Ireland there is no De Gaulle to declare withdrawal and take on the Loyalist population. De Gaulle took his position for reasons of French policy that differ a lot from Britain's role in Ireland. First of all, Britain has much more strategic, political and economic purpose in Ireland than France ever had in Algeria... Secondly, under the most reactionary Tory government for more than 60 years in Britain, there is no hope of them acceding to the wishes of the Irish people.

### LABOUR

It seems that the best possibility of an Algerian-type situation of British withdrawal would occur under the circumstances of a left-Labour government acceding to power in Britain, committed to a policy of British withdrawal and under heavy pressure both from a strong Troops Out movement in Britain and a strong anti-imperialist movement in Ireland. Only under such a situation of real possibility of withdrawal, could the anti-imperialist movement enter into talks about withdrawal. Talks with either a Tory or right-wing Labour government would be fraught with great dangers for the anti-imperialist movement. We will deal with this point at greater length in later articles.

### DISARRAY

The reaction of the Loyalist population under such a situation would undoubtedly vary. The ideology of Loyalism is based on sectarianism backed up by the British link. Given the collapse of the British connection that Loyalism would be thrown into a state of disarray. Undoubtedly a section would attempt revolt or UDI situation. It would then be up to the British government, rather than the anti-imperialist forces, to put down such a counter revolution. A section of the Loyalists, probably those able to afford it, would probably emigrate to Britain or elsewhere. The majority, however, would remain and free from the straight-jacket of Loyalism (as it would have no reason to exist), would accommodate themselves to the new situation in Ireland. In effect, the Protestant working class would at last be able to come out of their political ghetto and embrace the struggle for socialism.

What would first of all be necessary would be a new constitution for a new Ireland. Basically such a constitution should provide for the complete separation of Church and State and with no restriction on a woman's right to choose divorce, contraception and abortion if she wishes. The talks should also provide for 32 County elections and for the complete disbandment of the RUC, UDR and all repressive legislation.

However, there are scenarios where British troops could leave Ireland and which would not at all be so favourable to the anti-imperialist movement.



# CULTURE AND REVOLUTION

by Vincent Raymos

SAOIRSE,  
26 November  
1982, p. 7

"No Revolutionary movement is complete without its poetical expression. If such a movement has caught hold of the imagination of the masses, they will seek a vent in song for the aspirations, the fears and hopes, the loves and hatreds engendered by the struggle. Until the movement is marked by the joyous, defiant singing of revolutionary songs, it lacks one of the distinctive marks of a popular revolutionary movement; it is a dogma of a few, and not the faith of the multitude."

So stated James Connolly in his introduction to **Songs Of Freedom** in 1907.

Indeed, in Ireland, with its fervent revolutionary traditions, there is an ever-growing wealth of music and song that has been born of the generations of struggle for self-determination, and the bitter class battles between Labour and Capital.

This treasury of song not only records the events of our historical turbulent relationship between oppressed and oppressor, but also touches the pith of our human feelings and gives vibrant expression to our demands for justice. It embodies all the strong and passionate emotions that make up our love of freedom. We are heirs to all those great songs from McCall, Davis, Kickham and Connell through to the present day. From "Follow me up to Carlow", "Boulavogue", "Maid of Slieve na mBan", "Foggy Dew", "Dublin 1913", "Red Flag", through to "Sean Sabhat", "Tom Williams" and the H-Block Song."

All these songs are indeed "the faith of the multitude" and not the "dogma of a few."

Our song this week was written by someone who is more famous for his active political and organisational abilities.

In fact, of all those who played a part in Irish revolutionary politics, no one understood better than James Connolly the class nature of the struggle for national liberation.

Although Connolly's poems and lyrics do not match the insight, and foresight, of his industrial and political writings - they are in some instances too abstract and Victorian hymn-like - they are in the main, I think, a valuable contribution to working-class culture and song.

Connolly did not put any music to his lyrics. This he left to his daughter Nora who would work them into some popular tune of the day.

The song I have chosen to open this column is entitled aptly enough "A Rebel Song". It was first published in 1903 in the May issue of **The Socialist**. I like it because it is very rousing and was sung with enthusiasm at the frequent concerts at Liberty Hall in Dublin with the Citizen Army band in attendance. The music for it was written by G.W. Crawford of the Socialist Labour Party. The music can be had from **Songs of Struggle and Protest** edited by J. McDonnell. Also the **James Connolly Songbook** is available from the Starry Plough Bookshop, 9 St. Nicholas Church Place, Cork. Al-

though it contains only the words of his songs, it is an interesting little songbook with a short but informative introduction.

For those interested it would be a useful exercise to adapt contemporary tunes or even compose original airs to the songs in the book. Indeed there are many songs written during the 1913-22 period which would adapt well to more up-to-date arrangements.

Having started with a quotation I will finish with one. It is from a talk given by Nora Connolly O'Brien several years ago to the Old IRA Debating and Literary Society on "Songs, poems and ballads of 1916."

"Life is of no value, can be nothing more than a dreary, empty existence unless based on an ideal and the struggle to achieve that ideal. Without such, this life must be empty and meaningless. I truly do believe that a knowledge of our patriotic songs and ballads would enrich the lives of our younger generation, give them a purpose in their lives, and relieve them of the feelings of frustration and 'not-worth-whileness' which spoil their enjoyment of the fullness of their youth... They can learn of the richness of their country's past, of the courage of its people in the past, who strove to ensure that their country should enjoy the stature of full nationhood. That knowledge can spur them to determine that they and their children, and all the children of the nation to come, shall enjoy all the fullness of living in a country completely free and unfettered."

## A REBEL SONG by James Connolly.

Come workers, sing a rebel song, a song of love and hate;  
Of love unto the lowly, and of hatred to the great,  
The great who trod our parents down, who steal our children's bread,  
Whose hand of greed is stretched to rob the living and the dead.

### CHORUS

Then sing our rebel song, as we proudly sweep along,  
To end the age-long tyranny that makes for human tears;  
Our march is nearer done with each setting of the sun,  
And the tyrant's might is passing with the passing of the years.

We sing no song of wailing, and no song of sighs or tears,  
High are our hopes, and stout our hearts, and banished all our fears,  
Our flag is raised above us so that all the world may see,  
'Tis Labour's faith and Labour's arm alone can Labour free.

### Chorus

Out from the depths of misery we march with hearts aflame,  
With wrath against the rulers false who wreck our nation's name;  
The serf who licks his tyrant's rod may bend forgiving knee,  
The slave who breaks his slavery's chain a wrathful man must be.

### Chorus

Our army marches onward with its face towards the dawn,  
In trust secure in that one thing the slave may lean upon.  
The might within the arm of them who, knowing Freedom's worth,  
Strikes home to banish tyranny from off the face of earth.

## IRISH REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY



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34, Upper Gardiner Street, Dublin.





Following the INLA's successful booby trap attack on the Brits at Springfield Road security barrier, the Brits are reported to be giving their sniffer dogs a special intensive training course at a secret location in Southern England. Top dog trainer, Barbara Woodhouse, is reported to have cut short her house training for the Royal Corgis and to have

been put in charge of the hush-hush mission. Commenting on the failure of the sniffer dog to detect the INLA booby trap, Lt. Col Trueblue said, 'I just can't understand why Rufus didn't bark.'

I hear the powers that be in all the Church controlled schools are fuming at the mouth about the Divis Education Project. In case you didn't know the Divis Education Project is a novel experiment whereby pupils who have been 'expelled' from other schools are given personal help and new methods of teaching. By all accounts it's going very well. Too well obviously for all those MBE people who hold our schools in such vice-like grip.

While we're on Divis, that 'special relationship' that exists between the Housing Executive and the clerical representatives in the area, can possibly be explained by the extensive amount of land the Church owns in the Lower Falls area... and well you know the way the Housing Executive is always wanting land.....

The Housing Executive was up to a particularly dirty trick in Twinbrook recently. Heating engineers were installing new central heating systems whenever the HE suddenly supplied them with a 'black list' of houses that were in rent arrears. These houses were not to get the new heating systems and instead were only to get an electric fire. Local residents got to hear of this and told the engineers in no uncertain terms that if they didn't put the new heating in all of the houses then somebody might let down their tyres or something equally nasty like that. As they say in all the best papers about such delicate negotiations, all sides concerned eventually saw sense and they're putting the heating systems in all the houses.

## MAGILLIGAN BEATINGS

On Tuesday night in B, C, and D wings at H3 the cell doors were opened as usual, but loyalist prisoners did not come out of their cells. At about 7 o'clock prison officers locked a few Republicans in the canteens of these wings. They then proceeded to unlock the loyalists and let them into the canteens where they attacked a few Republicans with bottles, table legs, snooker balls and in one case dragged a Republican under a water boiler and scalded him. While these attacks were taking place, prison officers stood and watched.

On Tuesday night in 'A' wing there were no attacks by loyalists because only Republicans were in the canteens and hobbies rooms. However, when the loyalist attacks began, about thirty prison officers stormed into the wing and assaulted the Republicans. Republican prisoners had to run a gauntlet of baton-wielding prison officers from the canteen to the cells. Nine Republican prisoners were injured, mostly suffering from cuts, abrasions and severe bruising.

At the moment loyalist prisoners are locked up 23 hours a day in their cells and will remain so. Republican prisoners feel that by informing the loyalists they can no longer guarantee their safety on the wings is the only way a repeat of the incidents of Tuesday 19th can be avoided. In doing so, we repeat our call for segregation, so that serious injuries can be avoided in the future.

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On Wednesday, 24 November, a bomb exploded beneath the car of the daughter of one of Ulster's cruelest judges, county court judge Roy Watt. The car, which was generally driven by the judge, was spotted with a device underneath as the woman was entering a parking lot at the Crumlin Road courthouse. Ms Watt was removed from the car and the bomb subsequently exploded.

The Irish National Liberation Army, claimed the attack on judge Watt, which was in retaliation for his acquittal of a prison warden who beat a 74-year old woman to death in 1981. The INLA made it clear that further attacks would be carried out against the judiciary, because they are involved in a dual system of justice, where working class and nationalist people suffer harsh sentences, while loyalists are often set free.

The INLA issued the following statement through the Republican Socialist publicity bureau:

*'An INLA active service unit placed a bomb under a car belonging to Judge Roy Watt. The device was placed following extensive surveillance, during which it was discovered that the car was generally driven by Judge Watt, while another family car, a silver Mini Metro, was driven by his wife.'*

*The attack on Judge Watt was undertaken in retaliation for his grossly unfair activities in his court. He has always been amongst the harshest sentencers in the six counties when the accused is working class or nationalist. However, it is obvious that Watt believes two systems of justice to exist here. On October 6 of this year, Watt refused to convict on a manslaughter charge a prison warden who killed a 74-year-old woman by beating in Purdysburn hospital. Watt said it would be 'an injustice' to send Mervyn Morrow to prison for beating Isobel Slowey to death on July 6, 1981.*

*Let this serve as a warning to the judiciary that the INLA will not stand*

## INLA statement

*idly by and watch them run a system of sectarian, anti-working class justice in the six counties. Lest the press become misty-eyed over the possible death of Judge Watt's daughter, let them think about the 13 days Mrs Slowey lay dying and of the judge and judicial system that told the killer it was okay to kill because he did it for Ulster.*

*The attack against Watt is the second in recent times against the Malone Road. The people of working class areas are tired of bearing the brunt of the war, and it is time that the Malone Road people be made to stop trimming their rose bushes and be made aware that war and injustice are going on in this statelet.'*