

IRELAND'S WAR

40p

The newspaper IRELAND'S WAR is printed and published by:
FOOTPRINT, (IW), P.O. BOX 219, GLASGOW G31 4DZ, SCOTLAND

No 34

NOV-DEC '89

BRIGHTON



The British cabinet, Tory MPs and key personnel in the Tory party were the targets of a 100lb bomb, planted by the IRA, which ripped through the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England, in the early hours of Friday, October 12, 1984, killing five people in, or associated with, the Tory leadership.



The explosion blew out the facade of the four top floors in one section of the hotel, while internally the top rooms crashed down more than seven floors into the basement. Mrs Thatcher's bathroom, which she had been in just minutes before the blast, was also wrecked by falling masonry.

In a statement the IRA said:

"Mrs Thatcher will now realise that Britain cannot occupy our country, torture our prisoners and shoot our people on their own streets and get away with it.

"Today we were unlucky, but remember we only have to be lucky once - you will have to be lucky always.

"Give Ireland peace and there will be no war".

IRIS



DEAL

ACES HIGH RAISES THE ROOF

On Friday 22 September, just before 8.30am, military life was proceeding in the way that passes for normal at the Royal Marines barracks at Deal in Kent. 'Aces High' was the tune the band was playing when a normal IRA Semtex bomb exploded, destroying the single-storey building after raising high the roof, rafters and walls. The building next door collapsed onto the first one. Ten members of the Royal Marines were killed outright and many others injured, some seriously, and the whole town was shaken by the force of the explosion. The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

MOUNTBATTEN & NARROW WATER

In a major operation which shook the British establishment Lord Mountbatten, former Chief of the United Kingdom Defence Staff and cousin of the queen of England, was killed in a remote-control bomb attack on board his yacht off Mullaghmore, County Sligo.

Four hours later the most successful IRA attack against British forces in 58 years took place at Narrow Water Castle close to Warrenpoint in South Down when a full rifle-

platoon of Paratroopers was wiped out in an ambush laid, according to a British army spokesperson, "with enormous skill".

IRA explosives engineers planted a huge bomb and a land-mine. A charge of over eleven hundred pounds of explosives in a hay-trailer was parked at the side of the main Warrenpoint to Newry Road. A five hundred pound land-mine was also buried beneath the stone gate-post of a derelict lodge. On Monday afternoon, 27 August 1979, over 50 British soldiers in a convoy of two four-ton lorries and a Land Rover left their base at Ballykinlar Camp to relieve the garrison in Newry. (Ballykinlar Camp is where people were tortured in 1971 before being interned, and which featured in the Strasbourg Court Hearings).

The soldiers - a rifle-platoon - were members of the notorious 2nd Battalion Parachute Regiment. As the third vehicle of the army convoy passed by the hay-lorry the bomb was detonated by a radio-signal by an IRA Volunteer. Six Paras were killed immediately and two seriously injured. According to the DAILY MAIL's defence correspondent, "the officer in command of the Paras, 35-year-old Major Peter Fursman, did exactly what the IRA had hoped. He drew up to the remains of his force in the lodge gates - alongside the second bomb - and warned his men to take cover from possible sniper fire..."

The Paras radioed for reinforcements. Twenty-five minutes later three Highlanders in South Armagh, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Blair. The dangers had waited with great composure, detonated the land-mine killing ten more Paras and two Highlanders, including Blair, the most senior ranking British officer to have been killed up until then. The Brit fatalities, besides Lieutenant-colonel Blair, and a lance-corporal from the Highlanders, included eight privates, two lance-corporals, three corporals and two sergeants and Major Fursman, all of the 2nd Battalion Parachute Regiment. Two Paras were also seriously injured.

IRIS



BRITISH LIES

BRITAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE

In a major British government propaganda offensive aimed at deflecting international attention away from the 20th anniversary of the deployment of British troops, the Northern Ireland Office has launched a glossy 72-page booklet which totally distorts the root cause of all political violence in the North. The IRA and Sinn Féin are blamed as the cause of all the ills of the statelet while the core issue of the problem - British occupation and all that flows from it - is conveniently ignored.

The booklet, 10,000 copies of which will be distributed to politicians, the media and British embassies abroad for circulation, makes the absurd claim that all the demands of the Civil Rights movement have been fulfilled by British government reforms! The claim would be remarkable in itself if it were not for the fact that several reports - ironically, also issued this year by the British government - paint a contrasting picture!

The main demands of the Civil Rights movement were:

- * One person/one vote;
- * An end to discrimination in employment;
- * An end to discrimination in the allocation of housing;
- * The repeal of the Special Powers Act;
- * The disbandment of the 'B' Specials.

Twenty years on, when the British government's responses to the demands of the Civil Rights movement are objectively analysed, the results show that the quality of life for Nationalists in the Six Counties has significantly worsened, not improved.

ONE PERSON/ONE VOTE

The right of one person/one vote was granted reluctantly even though the state had been gerrymandered to ensure that there would be a permanent Unionist majority. Furthermore, recent legislation aimed at minimising support for Sinn Féin has been introduced which limits the electorate's choice of candidates. In addition, voters are required to produce identification to claim their vote. The identification documents are so limited that many thousands of working class people were unable to meet the requirements and were disenfranchised.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

These two key areas of NUACHT IDIRNÁISIÚNTA NA hÉIREANN.

Nationalist discontent have worsened. In 1969, Catholics were two times more likely to be unemployed than Protestants. Now, in spite of 'anti-discrimination' legislation, they are two-and-a-half times more likely to be unemployed.

Regarding housing, Catholics still suffer indirect discrimination because they do not have equality of access to public housing. Catholic households are more than three times more likely than Protestant households to live in sub-standard accommodation and are less likely to have access to facilities such as schools, public parks or children's play areas.

THE SPECIAL POWERS ACT

This Act was repealed but was replaced by even more draconian legislation contained in the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Emergency Provisions Act. In recent months, these acts have been supplemented by extensive new powers which make the Special Powers Act look almost moderate in comparison: censorship restrictions have been placed on television corporations making it illegal to interview Republican spokespersons; the long-enshrined Right to Silence of individuals during interrogation has been abolished; freedom of assembly is no longer a right; freedom of privacy is no longer a right with the RUC having the power to investigate bank accounts.

THE 'B'-SPECIALS

This paramilitary auxiliary of the RUC, which specialised in terrorising the Nationalist community, was disbanded. Almost immediately its numbers were integrated into the newly-formed Ulster Defence Regiment (a regiment connected to the British army). The UDR quickly gained notoriety as being even more sectarian than the 'B'-Specials. Many of its members have been responsible for the sectarian killings of innocent Catholics and recently the British government 'awarded' it for its services by arming it with plastic bullets. The potential consequences of this are frightening, given the regiment's track record.

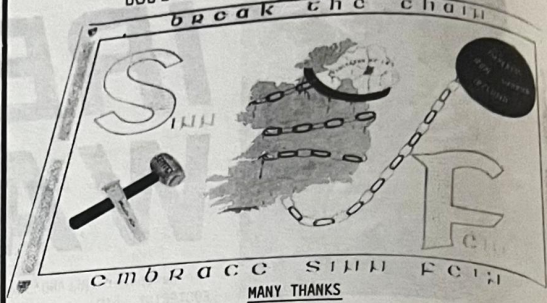
Commenting on the NIO booklet, Sinn Féin spokesperson DANNY MORRISON pointed out that, as one of the worst examples of British government propaganda over the past 20 years:

"It will ensure by its bias and inaccuracy even greater media and political interest in the North internationally."

LETTERS

IRELAND'S WAR welcomes letters from its readers. This is your paper - let us know what you think. Write to: FOOTPRINT, (IW), PO BOX 219, GLASGOW, G31 4DZ. (Long letters may have to be edited for reasons of space.)

MANY THANKS



The above magnificent (full colour) drawing was sent anonymously to IRELAND'S WAR.

Depicting an 'Imperial' Ball and Chain strangling Ireland, it is emblazoned with the words,

"BREAK THE CHAIN, EMBRACE SINN FEIN"

Within the letters S and F of Sinn Féin are quotations from James Connolly and Padraig Pearse, while on the crossed hammer and chisel are written "Sentex" and "Ballot Box". Over the map of the Six occupied Counties are the words "Tiocfaidh ár la" and around the edge of the drawing are extremely beautiful and intricate Celtic scrolls. The whole picture is quite outstanding and must have involved much work and dedication.

Many, many thanks from IRELAND'S WAR to our anonymous artist.

'KEEP THE R.C.s OUT'

DRUMMING UP SUPPORT FOR LOYALISM

A local Motherwell newspaper recently received a copy of a letter issued to local orange flute bands urging their members to "support the loyalist members of the Central Wishaw Community Council". The letter bore the signature of George Richmond, Wishaw District Secretary of the orange lodge.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Community Council elections were due to be held for seven vacant posts. The handwritten letter asked band members aged 18 years and over who live in Central Wishaw to "turn up at a meeting (AGM) on Friday 25 August at 6.45pm...so that every seat can be taken up by a loyalist and keep the Roman Catholics out."

However the meeting was cancelled when procedural 'irregularities' were found in some nomination papers. Some candidates standing

for election were noted to have the same proposers. A District Council Manager explained that people are only allowed to propose or second one candidate for election.

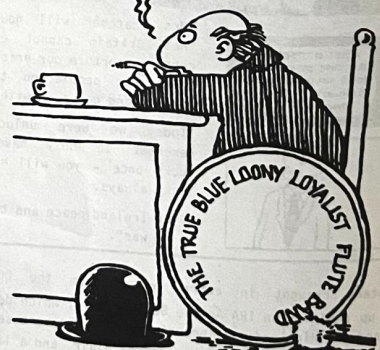
Mr. Richmond, the senior orange lodge official, dismissed the letter as the work of a "crank", stating that any correspondence from him would have been on official headed notepaper.

The contents of the letter understandably cause concern as Community Councils are supposed to serve the interests of a whole community, regardless of religion.

RONNIE MCCARTNEY: Xmas and New Year greetings from your friend Gerard, Corby, Northants. Tiocfaidh ár lá.

To my dear friend PETER SHERRY. Thinking of you. Le Ghrá, ó Yvonne x.

Discrimination? Certainly not! I got this job because of my musical ability...





REPRESSION 1969 - 1989

1989 marks the 20th anniversary of the re-introduction of British troops to the Six Counties. To the streets of Belfast and Derry, to the fields of Armagh, Down, Fermanagh and Tyrone these soldiers came, supposedly as peacekeepers. Their record and that of their sectarian comrades in arms the RUC and UDR over the last 20 years tells a different story.

BRITAIN has always maintained that its armed forces are in Ireland in a 'peace-keeping' role. But for the Irish nationalist people of the north of Ireland the British army and the paramilitary police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), represent forces of occupation. For 20 years they have been fighting a war in the occupied Six Counties as Britain struggles to retain its colonial foothold in Ireland.

This has resulted in the Six Counties becoming the most militarised state in Western Europe. Nationalists who, in common with the majority of Irish people, want an end to British rule and a united Ireland find their districts saturated with the armed forces of a foreign government. Forts, barracks and spyposts abound; daily harassment on the streets and raids on homes are commonplace; arrest, ill-treatment in custody and imprisonment have become a way of life.

The record of the British forces in the north of Ireland over the last two decades speaks for itself.



CIVIL RIGHTS

INSPIRED by the example of the Civil Rights movement in the United States the Catholics of north-east Ireland, who for 60 years had been treated as second-class citizens, took to the streets to demand their rights in 1968/69. In response the RUC attacked peaceful demonstrators as the state sent in its armed forces to smash the Civil Rights movement.

BLOODY SUNDAY

MASS popular resistance followed the introduction of internment without trial in August 1971. On January 30th 1972 thousands of people took part in a peaceful demonstration against internment in the nationalist city of Derry. Without warning or provocation the British army opened fire and killed 14 unarmed men in what was to become

YOU CAN HELP

IN MAY of this year (1989), local government elections will be held in the British-occupied Six Counties. As in 1985, the last year elections were held, Sinn Fein will be putting forward candidates in almost every area. Of the 91 candidates who stood for election in 1985 59 were successful. These elected councillors chosen by their people to represent them have, over the past four years succeeded in exposing the inherent sectarianism and structural discrimination pervasive throughout the Six Counties.

However, reaction to Sinn Fein's success was not long in manifesting itself. In the period since their election, Sinn Fein's councillors have been threatened, assaulted, arrested, bombed and shot. They have



JOHN DAVEY

been jailed, censored and barred from council chambers and attempts have been made to blackmail, intimidate and frame them.

Last October, Britain introduced new censorship laws akin to those of South Africa barring Sinn Fein spokespersons from TV and radio. Democratically elected representatives are denied media coverage and the nationalist people who elected them are deprived of a voice.

Now as never before Sinn Fein requires your financial support to help counteract Britain's campaign of repression against the people of Ireland.

Listed below is a brief catalogue of the terror tactics to which Sinn Fein councillors have been subjected.

1985
May 15th. Fifty-nine councillors elected for Sinn Fein. British minister Douglas Hurd announces ban on ministers meeting with elected councillors.
June 8th. Councillors John Davey and Lughaidh Mac Giolla Bhrighde both seriously assaulted by unionist councillors and their supporters following Mac Giolla Bhrighde's election to the position of vice chairperson of the council.

1987
May 22nd. Councillor Alex Maskey shot and seriously wounded in a murder bid at his Andersonstown home. Family members were abused and harassed both going to and inside the hospital. Maskey forced to leave hospital early due to the authorities refusing to provide adequate security.

October 8th. Councillor Tommy Carroll's name appears on a UDR hit list found in Armagh along with 18 other nationalists.

1988
February 9th. Assassination bid on Councillor John Davey as he leaves his South Derry home for a council meeting. Michael Stone currently being tried for the attack.

Attempt to frame Mitchell McLaughlin for illegal marching the previous Easter. He was speaking in Carrickmore at the time and not in Derry as the RUC claimed.

March 22nd. Councillor Brendan Curran survives a murder bid when a booby-trap grenade is attached to his gate post.

October. Sinn Fein is banned from TV and radio by the British government.

1989
February 14th. Councillor John Davey murdered at Gulladuff, County Derry. It is believed he was stopped at what he thought was a crown forces checkpoint.

GIVE WHAT YOU CAN



JOE CAHILL



GERRY ADAMS

APPEAL

FROM JOE CAHILL AND GERRY ADAMS

"Irish freedom needs your support. Sinn Fein is involved in campaigns on many fronts to bring about Irish freedom and a real lasting peace to Ireland.

"The financial demands of the struggle are immense and, unlike Britain, the Irish freedom struggle doesn't have millions of pounds at its disposal. The strain on our resources grows all the time.

"This year marks 20 years of struggle since the British army was openly deployed on the streets of the North of Ireland to crush Irish nationalist calls for freedom. It is a year in which Irish patriots intend to make a greater impact throughout the world and against the might of Britain. To do this we need your help.

"Once again - and not for the first time in Ireland's fight for freedom - we turn to Irish exiles abroad, their families and supporters for your invaluable help.

"Mindful of the many demands made upon you, we are confident that the tragedy inflicted on Ireland by British rule will move you to respond generously to this appeal and help bring about freedom, justice and peace to the Irish people.

"All donations should be sent to: NFC (NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE), 44 PARNEILL SQUARE, DUBLIN 1, IRELAND.

"With your help, victory will be achieved.

Tiocfaidh ár lá."

JOE CAHILL

GERRY ADAMS

Ireland's Sherpaville. The British embassy in Dublin was burned to the ground and the 26-County government protested at the United Nations but to this day Britain has never acknowledged its crime. The commander of the Parachute Regiment which shot the 14 was later given high honours by the English queen.

HUNGER-STRIKE

THOSE imprisoned from 1971 to 1975 were treated by the British government as political prisoners. From 1976 onwards political prisoners were treated as criminals. This led in 1980 and 1981 to republican prisoners going on hunger-strike and beginning with Irish Republican Army Volunteer and elected Member of Parliament, Bobby



Sands, ten of them. BOBBY SANDS died. Incensed by the intransigence of the British government thousands of people again took to the streets to demand justice. Again the response from British forces was the same.

PLASTIC BULLETS

AS on Bloody Sunday, and in response to the civil rights demands, the British were determined to keep people off the street. So in 1981 the use of plastic bullets, mainly against children, reached its peak.

Described by the British as an "anti-riot, crowd control tactic" incorporating 'minimum force', these lethal projectiles have killed over fourteen people (mostly children) since their introduction. Many more people have been blinded for life, received head injuries resulting in brain damage and others have been maimed or crippled.

The European Parliament has voted for a ban on the use of plastic bullets throughout the European Community yet the British government has insisted on their continued use. A former British government minister in charge of Northern Ireland stated that without plastic bullets 'the security forces might well be obliged to have recourse to conventional bullet-firing weapons.'



ABOVE THE LAW

DESPITE a clear shoot-to-kill policy, in twenty years of conflict only one serving member of the British forces has ever been convicted of a killing. That soldier was jailed for shooting an unarmed civilian in the back in Belfast in 1983. He was released from prison after eighteen months and is back serving with the British army!

Britain's shoot-to-kill policy has resulted in the murder of dozens of nationalists - Michael Tighe, Thomas Reilly, Aidan McAneaspie, the eight Loughgall Martyrs - the list goes on.

In March of 1988, three unarmed members of the IRA were gunned down in broad daylight in Gibraltar without any attempt being made to arrest them. The subsequent inquest in Gibraltar returned a verdict of 'lawful killing'. This verdict and the trial by media which followed the killings has been condemned by respected legal groups and individuals world wide.

Britain runs the legal and judicial system in the north of Ireland as a weapon in its war. It has an extraordinary range of powers at its disposal while its own forces remain immune from prosecution. It can arrest and detain people without charge for seven days and under the Diplock court system it tries people before single judges with no juries.





POLLOK REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND, POLLOK, 7.10.89.

POLLOK

The annual Pollok Parade in solidarity with the Irish Republican Movement took place on 7 October 1989 in the Nitshill/Pollok area of Glasgow.

Led by the POLLOK REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND and supported by a very large and spirited local contingent, the VOLUNTEER JIM LYNAGH (LOUGHGALL MARTYR), RISING PHOENIX, KEVIN BARRY and SONS OF IRELAND REPUBLICAN FLUTE BANDS demonstrated their unswerving support for Ireland's war against British imperialist domination.

The march concluded with the playing of Amhrán na bhFiann by the POLLOK REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND while a large crowd stood silently to attention as a mark of deep respect for Ireland's fallen Freedom Fighters.



POLLOK REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND, POLLOK, 7.10.89.

LIVINGSTON WOMEN - RISING PHOENIX REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND

Will the two women from Livingston who wrote in to join the RISING PHOENIX REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND please send us your names and addresses again. Due to an unfortunate clerical error your letters were destroyed before the appropriate details were processed. Apologies from IRELAND'S WAR and the RISING PHOENIX REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND.

JOIN A REPUBLICAN BAND

The Republican Bands listed below are looking for new members. Applications from people of any creed/denomination or none are welcome. The only commitment needed is to furthering the aim of the liberation of the occupied Six Counties and the unification and independence of Ireland.

VOLUNTEER JIM LYNAGH REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND (DUMBARTON)	- [VJLRF8]
CROSSMAGLEN PATRIOTS REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND (WISHAW)	- [CPRF8]
POLLOK REPUBLICAN REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND (GLASGOW)	- [PRRF8]
RISING PHOENIX REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND (EDINBURGH)	- [RPRF8]
H-BLOCK MARTYRS REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND (GLASGOW)	- [HBMRF8]
SONS OF IRELAND REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND (GLASGOW)	- [SOIRF8]
BILLY REID REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND (GLASGOW)	- [BRRF8]

If you want to join a Republican Band, and join in the struggle for Irish freedom, write to: FOOTPRINT, [Initials of chosen Band], P.O. BOX 219, GLASGOW G31 4DZ. All enquiries will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.

PLEASE ONLY APPLY TO JOIN ONE BAND.



VOLUNTEER JIM LYNAGH (LOUGHGALL MARTYR) REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND/RISING PHOENIX REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND, POLLOK, 7.10.89.



VOLUNTEER JIM LYNAGH (LOUGHGALL MARTYR) REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND/RISING PHOENIX REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND, POLLOK, 7.10.89.

RBA

ANNUAL REPUBLICAN BAND ALLIANCE DANCE

The REPUBLICAN BAND ALLIANCE (RBA) wish to thank all Republican Flute Band members and their supporters; the WOLFEHOUNDS; the PEATDIGGERS; PADDY BONNAR and the people from London, Glasgow, Manchester and Ireland who attended the RBA's annual function. Thanks also to the Staff of the venue who helped the evening run smoothly. A special word of thanks must go to the RBA's Social Convenor STEEL for his splendid work in the organisation of the evening.

Thanks also to the GLASGOW IRISH REPUBLICAN POW COMMITTEE, PDF and the NEWRY people who donated Raffle prizes. And to the

IRELAND'S WAR and RBA stall-holders. Last but not least a word of thanks goes to the Stewards who politely but firmly kept things in order.

No word of thanks goes to the police who, in their usual killjoy fashion, revoked the Late License forcing an early closure of the Bar.

The RBA looks forward to the tremendous support they always receive turning out for future functions. JOSEPH PEARSE, PRO, REPUBLICAN BAND ALLIANCE.

RBA Photographs

Photographs of Republican Bands printed in IRELAND'S WAR are published with the permission of the individual Bands concerned and the REPUBLICAN BAND ALLIANCE.

A NEW BAND NEEDS YOUR HELP

A new Band is being formed in the Falls Road area of Belfast. The Band is to be known as the LOWER FALLS MARTYRS FLUTE BAND.

Anyone who can help the Band financially or with equipment please contact:

SEAN O'NEILL, c/o THE EDITOR, AN PHOBLAIGHT/REPUBLICAN NEWS, 51/55 FALLS RD., BELFAST BT12.

PROUD TO BE IRISH

A Social evening held by the CROSSMAGLEN PATRIOTS REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND was a resounding success. The entertainment was provided by the Band itself, a troupe of Irish Dancers and the group THE B&I FERRYMEN, bringing together Irish culture, Irish folk music and Irish Rebel Songs. It was clear from the enthusiasm of the audience that supporters of the CROSSMAGLEN PATRIOTS REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND are well and truly proud to claim their Irish heritage.

IRELAND'S WAR would like to thank the CROSSMAGLEN PATRIOTS REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND for the invitation to attend and we very much look forward to future such events where politics can be successfully combined with having a rare old time.

I.R.A. THE CUTTING EDGE OF REVOLUTION.

JUNE

- 29 (Belfast) Anti-social element told to leave Ireland.
- 29 (County Derry) Derry to Belfast rail line blasted.
- 30 (Belfast) Gun & bomb attack on New Barnsley army/RUC base.
- 30 (Belfast) Anti-social element punished.

JULY

- 1 (Belfast) Blast-bomb attack on Brit army patrol.
- 1 (Garvagh) 1 RUC man executed.
- 2 (West Germany) Brit army corporal executed.
- 3 (Belfast) Damage to Shorts Brothers in bomb attack.
- 5 (County Derry) Collaborating quarry firm blasted.
- 5 (County Derry) Another collaborating quarry firm blasted. Extensive damage caused to both premises.
- 7 (County Antrim) 3 RUC men injured in landmine attack.
- 12 (Belfast) Brit army patrol fired on.
- 14 (Belfast) Attack on Springfield Road joint army/RUC base.
- 14 (Belfast) 500lb city centre bomb caused extensive damage.
- 16 (South Armagh) Informer John McNulty executed.
- 17 (Newry) Impact grenade attack on RUC mobile patrol.
- 19 (Limavady) Company issued a statement refusing to work for the crown forces.
- 19 (South Armagh) IRA statement on the execution of John McNulty.
- 21 (Belfast) 6lb landmine discovered by crown forces. IRA Volunteers safely evaded capture.
- 21 (Aughnacloy) 1 Brit army bomb disposal man injured.
- 21 (Craigavon) Grenade attack on RUC base.
- 24 (Derry City) Landmine attack on Brit army patrol.
- 25 (Newry) Grenade attack on RUC base.
- 26 (South Armagh) Further IRA statement issued on the executed informer John McNulty outlining his actions over many years.
- 26 (County Antrim) 1 of 3 RUC men injured on 7.6. died in hospital.
- 28 (Newry) Main Belfast to Dublin rail-link blasted.
- 29 (Newry) Main Belfast to Dublin rail-link blasted.
- 29 (Newry) Customs post destroyed by 400lb van-bomb.
- 29 (County Tyrone) Bomb exploded in Ballyronan.
- 30 (Belfast) Main Belfast to Dublin rail line blasted.
- 30 (Newry) 2 RUC men injured in impact grenade attack.
- 30 (Fermanagh) Garage destroyed in bomb blast.
- 30 (Fermanagh) Marina used by RUC damaged in bomb blast.
- 31 (Lurgan) Main Belfast to Dublin rail line blasted.
- 31 (Belfast) 1,000 van-bomb severely damaged High Court and surrounding commercial premises in city centre.

AUGUST

- 1 (County Down) UDR man discovered booby-trap bomb under his car.
- 2 (South Down) Anti-social element warned to leave Ireland.
- 2 (Belfast) Anti-social family moved out after IRA warning.
- 2 (Six Counties) Devices planted on the main cross-border rail-link tied up crown forces in searches for 7 days.
- 2 (Belfast) 10lb mine discovered by crown forces.
- 4 (Belfast) Mortar attack on Girdwood army base.
- 5 (Coleraine) RUC man escaped death when a booby-trap bomb exploded prematurely.
- 8 (Newry) Device discovered on cross-border rail-link.
- 10 (Newry) Undercover Brit army unit found and fired on.
- 12 (Derry) Bomb exploded as Brit army disposal unit approached it.
- 14 (Coalisland) IRA ASU forced to abandon a bomb en route to its target. Despite being fired on by the UDR, the Volunteers escaped capture.
- 14 (Derry) Several RUC men injured in grenade attack.
- 15 (County Down) 1 RUC man injured in grenade attack.
- 15 (Coalisland) Grenade attack on RUC base.
- 15 (Dungannon) Garage damaged in bomb attack.
- 15 (Armagh) Garage used by crown forces wrecked by 100lb car-bomb. Two other collaborating garages warned to cease their activities.
- 15 (North Armagh) 50lb bomb planted at customs post.
- 15 (Belfast) Loyalists attacking Nationalist homes fired at.
- 17 (Armagh) 100 rounds fired at RUC base.
- 22 (32 Counties) IRA statement reiterated innocence of the Birmingham 6.
- 23 (Downpatrick) Crown forces defused 1,000 lb van-bomb.
- 23 (Belfast) Anti-social element punished. 2 others warned.
- 23 (Belfast) Anti-social element given reprieve after apologising to his local community for his behaviour. IRA warned him if his activities resumed he would be punished and forced out of the country.
- 25 (Crossmaglen) Mortar attack on Brit army spy-post.
- 26 (Belfast) Gun attack on Oldpark army barracks.
- 26 (West Germany) Booby-trap bomb discovered on a Brit's car.
- 29 (Loughgall) UDR man escaped death after discovering booby-trap bomb under his car.

30 (South Derry)

IRA statement issued on RUC passing information to loyalist death squads.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 (West Germany) 2 Brit army men shot and seriously wounded.
- 1 (Belfast) Anti-social element warned to leave New Lodge.
- 2 (Six Counties) RUC man committed suicide.
- 4 (Belfast) Anti-social element punished. 4 others given 48 hours to come forward to the Republican Movement.
- 6 (Ederny) RUC man escaped death after discovering booby-trap bomb.
- 6 (Draperstown) Final warning given to 8 anti-social elements.
- 6 (Belfast) Bomb attack on Springfield Road army/RUC base.
- 6 (Belfast) Bomb attack on Brit army mobile patrol.
- 7 (West Germany) Brit army man's wife shot and killed. IRA issued statement warning civilians to keep clear of crown forces.
- 8 (Belfast) IRA statement issued on informers.
- 8 (Belfast) RUC man escaped death from booby-trap bomb.
- 8 (Armagh) Grenade attack on RUC armoured car.
- 8 (Armagh) IRA statement gave anti-social element 5 days to leave Ireland.
- 9 (Fermanagh) Informer given 5 days to leave Ireland or be executed. Other informers given 7 days to come forward or face the consequences.
- 11 (County Down) Several Brits injured and damage caused to NATO base in Kortar attack.
- 12 (Aughnacloy) Bomb planted on bridge.
- 13 (Aughnacloy) IRA statement gave details of location of bomb on Aughnacloy bridge.
- 13 (Belfast) 2 loyalist criminals given 48 hours to leave Ireland. Others warned to come forward.
- 15 (Aughnacloy) Bomb planted on bridge finally defused by Brits.
- 16 (Coalisland) 1 Brit shot and killed while working in barracks.
- 17 (Newcastle) Grenade attack on RUC patrol.
- 18 (Belfast) 2 anti-social elements punished.
- 18 (Belfast) 1 anti-social element punished.
- 18 (Belfast) Anti-personnel mine discovered by crown forces.
- 20 (East Tyrone) IRA deny attempting to kill Ken Maginnis.
- 20 (Dungannon) IRA plant bomb.
- 20 (Cushendall) Letter bomb sent to RUC barracks.
- 20 (Antrim) Letter bomb sent to RUC barracks.
- 20 (Belfast) Letter bomb sent to New Barnsley RUC barracks.
- 20 (Kilturk) Van-bomb planted at Brit army vehicle checkpoint.
- 22 (Deal) Royal Marines barracks bombed.
- 23 (Belfast) 1 Brit injured in bomb attack.
- 26 (Six Counties) Cross-border rail-link blasted closing it for several days.
- 27 (Belfast) Gun and rocket attack on Brit army patrol.
- 28 (Six Counties) Cross-border rail-link bombed.
- 28 (Newcastle) Hotel used by Brit business executives bombed.
- 29 (Six Counties) Cross-border rail-link bombed.

OCTOBER

- 1 (Randalstown) 1 RUC man injured, base demolished in 500lb van-bomb attack.
- 1 (Newry) Bomb defused by Brit army.
- 2 (Coalisland) 1 Brit injured in automatic rifle attack on barracks.
- 4 (Belfast) IRA statement apologised for shooting a man they had believed to be an informer. It was a case of mistaken identity.

BANNED

ANOTHER MARCH BANNED

As we go to press yet another march in Glasgow has been banned by the LABOUR-CONTROLLED STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL. Ironically the march had been called to protest at censorship and the media ban on Sinn Fein introduced by a Tory government in October 1988. It would seem that the active censorship of views not in accord with those of the government does not stop at the door of No.10 and Mrs. Thatcher has more than willing allies in the form of the 'Socialist' Councillors in Strathclyde. Full details of this debacle will be carried in the next issue of IRELAND'S WAR.

ARREST

IRELAND'S WAR ADVISES:

For your own protection and that of your friends, relatives and comrades - if arrested or detained: be prepared to give your name and address, date and place of birth and your age. DO NOT GIVE ANY OTHER INFORMATION. Ask for a lawyer and for your own doctor if you need one. Other than this REMAIN TOTALLY SILENT. SAY NOTHING. SILENCE IS YOUR ONLY PROTECTION.

BRITAIN'S DEATH SQUADS

BRITISH FORCES COLUDE WITH LOYALIST DEATH SQUADS

Since August, international attention has focussed on Britain's counter-insurgency policy in Ireland as evidence surfaces that classified information has been flowing freely to loyalist death squads from members of the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) and the RUC. The British army has figured least of all in the controversy but loyalist sources have confirmed what Republicans have been saying for decades, that members of the British army have colluded with the death squads.

The sheer volume of classified 'security' material which

has suspiciously gone 'missing' from UDR and RUC bases throughout the North, coupled with those 'leaked' to the media, have opened up one of the deepest political rifts in London/Dublin relations since the signing of the Hillsborough Agreement in 1985.

Evidence that British forces have been assisting the ULSTER DEFENCE ASSOCIATION/ ULSTER FREEDOM FIGHTERS (UDA/UFF) and ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE (UVF) in their sectarian murder campaign against Nationalists began as a trickle when the UFF produced a video tape and confidential 'security' documents to a broadcasting journalist to justify its assassination on 25 August of Laughlin Maginn, a Catholic man

from South Down. The classified material had been passed to the UFF by the UDR. It showed Maginn's photograph along with other alleged Republican activists. The UFF claimed that Maginn was a member of the IRA on the sole basis that his name and photograph were on the UDR video tape and document. The Maginn family denied that he had been in the IRA.

Each year, thousands of Nationalists are targeted for harassment by the British forces and their personal details are catalogued on classified files and disseminated to the British army, RUC and UDR.

their way out of classified files belonging to the British forces and into the hands of loyalist death squads.

SEPTEMBER 10th: The British army admits that a classified document containing the photographs and names of Republicans in South Down had gone missing from the UDR's training base in Ballykinnlar. Video tapes are also discovered to be missing from the base. On the same day, two UDR soldiers and another man are charged with the murder of Laughlin Maginn.

SEPTEMBER 11th: SDLP spokespersons show their political dilemma by calling for both the UDR's 'confinement to barracks'

An Cumann Cabhrach

NAME	NUMBER	BIRTHDAY	PRISON
Liam McCotter	L883693	2 January	Full Sutton
Liam Quinn	49930	6 February	Albany
Michael McKenney	L46486	7 February	Frankland
John McComb	851715	25 February	Frankland
Ella O'Dwyer	D25135	3 March	Durham
Martina Anderson	D25134	16 April	Durham
Eddie Butler	338637	17 April	Frankland
Patrick Hackett	342603	20 April	Parkhurst
Patrick McLaughlin	L883694	2 May	Parkhurst
Joe O'Connell	338635	15 May	Gartree
Patrick Magee	B75881	29 May	Leicester
Paul Holmes	119034	22 June	Frankland
Peter Sherry	B75880	30 June	Parkhurst
Brian Keenan	B26380	17 July	Long Lartin
Thomas Quigley	B69204	23 July	Full Sutton
Stephen Nordone	758663	2 August	Gartree
Paul Kavanagh	L31888	12 August	Full Sutton
Ronnie McCartney	463799	3 September	Gartree
Liam Baker	464984	6 September	Long Lartin
Vince Donnelly	274064	25 September	Long Lartin
Danny McNamee	L48616	29 September	Parkhurst
Harry Duggan	338638	31 October	Full Sutton
Roy Walsh	119083	1 November	Gartree
Sean Kinsella	758661	5 November	Albany
Paul Norney	B63532	11 November	Albany
Brendan Dowd	758662	17 November	Full Sutton
Hugh Doherty	338636	7 December	Long Lartin
Noel Gibson	B79225	11 December	Frankland
Gerard McDonnell	B75882	19 December	Leicester
Natalino Vello	B71644	24 December	Full Sutton
William Armstrong	119085	26 December	Parkhurst

ADDRESSES OF JAILS IN ENGLAND

HMP Gartree, Leicester Road, Market Harborough, Leics., LE16 7RP.
HMP Long Lartin, South Littleton, Evesham, Worcs., WR11 5TZ.
HMP Frankland, Finchale Avenue, Brasside, Durham, DH1 5SB.
HMP Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5NX.
HMP Leicester, Welford Road, Leicester, LE2 7AJ.
HMP Albany, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5RS.
HMP Durham, Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HU.
HMP Full Sutton, York, YO4 1PS.

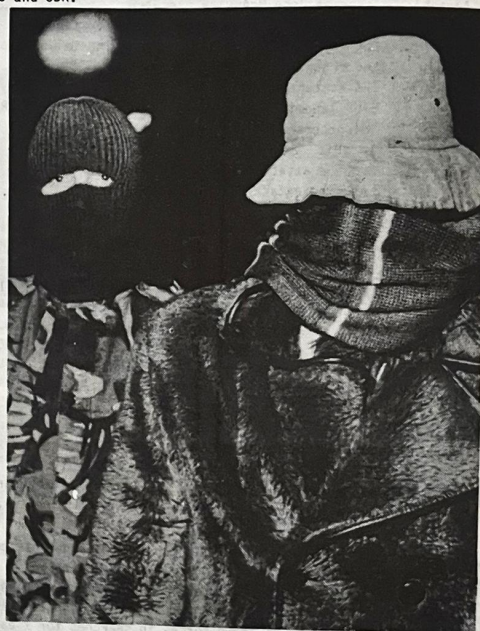
IRELAND'S WAR urges you to show solidarity with the P.O.s by writing to them and by sending birthday cards.

Support the work of your local POW Committee: LONDON: WOLFE TONE SOCIETY, BM BOX 6191, LONDON WC1N 3XX and the GLASGOW POW Cttee.

AN CUMANN CABHRACH (BRITAIN) raises funds on behalf of Republican Prisoners and their dependants and all cash collected or donated is used solely for that worthy cause. The work of AN CUMANN CABHRACH (BRITAIN) relies a good deal on those caring people who donate to its work, please donate NOW and as OFTEN as possible.

"They never failed us - we must not fail them".

AN CUMANN CABHRACH (BRITAIN) work under the direction of AN CUMANN CABHRACH (IRELAND). All donations should be made payable to: PHOENIX AID ASSOCIATION, c/o IHSCC (BIRMINGHAM), PO BOX 540, SPARKHILL, BIRMINGHAM B11 4AU.



CHRONOLOGY

In the 27 days since the UFF produced evidence that the UDR has supplied it with information which was used to target Laughlin Maginn for assassination, the names, addresses and photographs of at least 187 alleged Republican activists have made

and its "disbandment". Sinn Fein calls a press conference and reveals that it has reliable information that another confidential document has gone 'missing' - this time from the possession of the RUC. Until then attention had focussed on the UDR. (This later concentrated

Victims of Loyalist death squads

■ Since 1969, according to figures compiled by the Irish Information Partnership in London, Loyalist paramilitary groups, in particular the UDA and UVF, have killed 690 people. Nearly 90% were civilians and mostly non-involved Catholics made up 73% of their victims.

Loyalist killings increased dramatically in 1972 and continued at an annual rate of nearly 100. Between 1972 and 1976, Loyalists killed 499 people (72% of all their victims). Killings fell off after 1977 - the annual average was around 10 - but started to rise after the Hillsborough Agreement was signed. Since 1985, they have killed 70.

According to IIP figures, 117 victims were killed by bombs (mainly in indiscriminate, no-warning bombings of public houses), 63 were ambushed, 128 assassinated at home, 78 assassinated at work and 245 killed while "at leisure/in transit", in a way made notorious by the Shankill Butchers.

Year	No. Killed	Year	No. Killed
1969	2	1980	13
1970	2	1981	10
1971	21	1982	10
1972	100	1983	9
1973	81	1984	8
1974	92	1985	2
1975	113	1986	16
1976	113	1987	17
1977	25	1988	22
1978	7	1989 (to Sept)	15
1979	13		

Irish government attention on the UDR and fuelled demands at the Intergovernmental Conference that the British should impose tighter controls on the regiment to ensure that it had the minimum contact with the Nationalist community). The RUC announces an "urgent investigation" into the disappearance of a number of files but does not deny or admit to the Sinn Fein claim.

SEPTEMBER 12th: British premier Margaret Thatcher arrives in the North. In a public declaration of support for the UDR, she visits members of the regiment in Omagh, County Tyrone. In so doing, she insults the genuine fears of the Nationalist community and adds fuel to the growing political crisis. She says she has full confidence in the UDR as they "have done remarkable work... [they are] a very, very, very brave groups of men."

SEPTEMBER 13th: A member of the British royal family, the Duke of Kent, arrives on Thatcher's heels to bolster the UDR's morale. A Magherafelt loyalist is charged with possession of a montage of photographs of alleged Republican activists. The document was

supplied by the UDR. He is also charged with attempting to smuggle guns to the UVF.

SEPTEMBER 14th: The RUC admit to earlier claims by Sinn Fein that an RUC document, containing 12 names, has fallen into the hands of loyalists. The RUC say it had been 'stolen' from Dunmurry RUC barracks, on the fringe of West Belfast and announce that an investigation will be undertaken of all missing documents and information. British policeman John Stevens, Assistant Chief Constable of Cambridge, is appointed to head the investigation.

SEPTEMBER 15th: Intergovernmental Conference is held in Dublin and concentrates on the collusion crisis.

SEPTEMBER 19th: The RUC admit that a further 17 photographs on a second document have gone 'missing' from Dunmurry RUC barracks, bringing to 29 the number of photographs of Republicans taken from there. The SDLP and a solicitor release details of 18 photographs of people from South Armagh which they say came to a client of the solicitor via the UDA, UVF and RUC.

SEPTEMBER 20th: The notorious British tabloid THE SUN publishes photographs of nine more alleged Republican activists on its front page. The SDLP announces that 3 people in Newry have received photo-copies of a montage of ten photographs together with death threats from the UVF.

SEPTEMBER 21st: In Cookstown, 7 Nationalists are told by the RUC that their names are on loyalist death lists. A Belfast court hears that one of the two UDR soldiers charged with the murder of Laughlin Maginn has passed over the names of 14 alleged IRA members to a UDA assassination squad.

SEPTEMBER 22nd: A Belfast court is told that photographs of 12 Republicans along with RUC and military manuals had been found in a large loyalist arms cache in North Belfast SEVEN MONTHS EARLIER. The two loyalists convicted of having the weapons were not charged with possessing the documents and the RUC had made no mention of the material when they displayed the weapons to the media. A Republican Socialist party reveals it had received photographs containing

details on 13 more people. A 17-year-old loyalist is charged with possession of classified files on Republicans.

SEPTEMBER 23rd: Sixty photographs of alleged Republicans, 25 from South Donegal are delivered anonymously to the office of the LONDON INDEPENDENT newspaper in Belfast. Two of the documents originated from the RUC while the 25 South Donegal photos were supplied by the gardai in the 26 Counties to the RUC and subsequently made their way to loyalist death squads.

This latest development has turned the spotlight of collusion south of the border. The Dublin government has ordered the gardai to give the 25 people 'protection' yet, by the very same token, it continues to supply the RUC with dossiers on Republicans. In this respect, protestations from the Dublin government over collusion with loyalist death squads appear totally hypocritical.

NUAUGHT IDIRNÁISÍONTA NA HÉIREANN.

1989
FEBRUARY 14th: Sinn Fein Councillor John Davey of Magherafelt became the fifth Catholic to die at the hands of loyalist gunmen that year when he was killed just outside his home a year after he survived another murder bid. His car was parked quite a distance from the house where it would have been safer for him to stop and local Republicans believe he thought he was being stopped at a crown forces checkpoint.

On the same day Dermot Coyle who recently won a case before the European Court against the British government's detention laws, had his house in Cookstown, County Tyrone, raided by the RUC. During the raid crown forces took many photographs of the locks and security appliances he had fitted in his home to guard against assassination.

JULY 27th: Black taxi driver Sean Cahill of Ballymurphy and his father Frank survived a murder attempt when a car-bomb failed to explode under their taxi. During intense harassment of the family some months previously, the RUC had come to the Cahill's door and told his wife: "The next time we see you will be at Sean's funeral."

AUGUST 24th: Laughlin Maginn was shot dead in front of his wife and children in his home in Rathfriland, County Down. Maginn had been a victim of a concerted campaign of harassment and intimidation from members of the UDR and the RUC. The harassment had got so bad that he kept an harassment file logging RUC and UDR persecution. Maginn received direct death threats from the crown forces. On one recent occasion after he was arrested he was taken a short distance from his home and a revolver was put to his head and he was told: "We're going to get you."

Chronology of British collusion in sectarian attacks in 1988 and 1989

1988

JANUARY 15th: Billy Kane of the New Lodge in North Belfast was murdered by loyalists who showed a clear knowledge of his house. His father had been killed in 1971 when loyalists bombed McGurk's Bar. Shortly after the killing, the RUC raided the New Lodge.

MARCH 9th: Two civilians, Thomas McErlean and John Murray and IRA Volunteer Caoimhin Mac Bradaigh were killed by loyalist Michael Stone in Milltown Cemetery at the funeral of the Gibraltar victims. A further 60 people were injured in the gun and grenade attack. The killings went on for 15 minutes in the full view of two British army helicopters and of crown forces on the ground but Stone was only intercepted by the British forces after mourners captured him on the nearby M1 as he made his escape. The attack could not have taken place without British military collusion and suspicion remains about the role of a white RUC van which was stopped on the motorway during the killings. The van was seen to pull away suddenly as Stone approached, closely followed by his pursuers who risked their lives to catch him.

MARCH 19th: John Cusack narrowly escaped death but received a bullet wound to the thigh in an attack which took place within 20 yards of Mountpottinger RUC barracks and in full view of the

base. The crown forces took ten minutes to arrive on the scene.

MARCH 26th: On the Stewartstown Road a black taxi came under fire. There had been two UDR road checks on the road up to half-an-hour before.

MAY 10th: Terry McDaid was shot dead in his Newington Street home at 10pm. Loyalists seem to have chosen the house at random as the front door was open but there is a strong suspicion of crown forces collusion. From 8.30 that night there was a large RUC presence in the area including road blocks at the end of Newington Street. They left at 9.50pm. The McDaid family and that of Billy Kane, shot in January, later condemned the RUC for giving information to loyalist gangs, calling on the force to "let our families know if among that information were details of Terry's and Billy's movements and home addresses."

MAY 15th: At the Avenue Bar, Belfast, Stephen McGaghan, Damian Devlin and Paul McBride were killed in an indiscriminate attack which brought to 76 the number of people killed in pub attacks by loyalists. It was 20 minutes before the RUC arrived although a panic button connected to a nearby RUC barracks was pushed immediately. Exactly 12 years earlier to the day, another three Nationalists were shot dead in the same place. Mysteriously the public phone in the pub went

dead for 15 minutes after the attack.

MAY 19th: UDR soldiers Jeffrey Harris and Paul Peacock were charged with hiding arms for loyalist murder gangs.

MAY 24th: Cameron Hastie of the Royal Scots regiment and UDR soldier Joanne Garvin were charged with handing over information to the UVF.

JULY 7th: Patrick Fitzpatrick from the Markets area of South Belfast was shot dead by loyalists exactly a year after he was taken in a RUC Land Rover and an RUC member placed a gun in his mouth saying "If we don't get you the UDA or the UVF will."

SEPTEMBER 23rd: Gerard Slane became the 19th victim of loyalist gunmen when he was murdered at his home in Waterville Street, Belfast. His picture, taken in 1985 by the RUC when he was in custody, later appeared in the UDA's ULSTER magazine, proof that the loyalist murderers had access to RUC information.

NOVEMBER 24th: Phelim McNally, brother of Sinn Fein Councillor Francis, was shot dead in his brother's home at Coagh, County Tyrone. Francis McNally, who seems to have been the intended target, has received numerous death threats from members of the UDR and on the evening of the killing two separate UDR patrols were seen in the area.

Seamus Twomey

DEATH OF SEAMUS TWOMEY
FORMER IRA CHIEF OF STAFF

Seamus Twomey, one of the foremost IRA Soldiers of the last 20 years, died in Dublin on 12 September after a long struggle against illness. In the 1970s he had served as leader of the Belfast Brigade and as Chief of Staff of Oglaiigh na hEireann. Under his leadership the reborn IRA moved forward from the defence of Nationalist areas to an offensive against the British presence and the final struggle for national self-determination.

Seamus Twomey's grown children cannot remember a time when he was not on the run, although his family was of the greatest importance to him and he always managed to see them every week, no matter what the pressures of war. Until his death he could only attend family parties at home in Andersonstown, Belfast by risking arrest and detention. After being honoured in his Dublin funeral procession, he crossed the border for the last time to return to his home, one of the bravest heroes of twentieth-century Ireland.

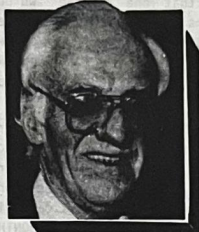
Born in 1919 in the Lower Falls, Seamus Twomey joined Fianna Eireann in 1936 and the IRA in 1937. During the Second World War both he and his future wife Rosie McCotter were interned, he in the Al Rawdah prison ship and Crumlin Road jail, Rosie in Armagh prison. They married and soon moved to the new estate in Andersonstown where they raised their six children.

By 1969 Seamus Twomey along with many other experienced Republicans had been edged out of the Movement by the new leadership which was soon to split away and form the reactionary Workers Party. This leadership had dumped arms and so left the northern Nationalists unprotected against RUC, 'B' Special and loyalist mob attacks. Seamus Twomey took up the leadership of the Belfast Brigade which was flooded with enthusiastic men and women Volunteers but had hardly any arms or supplies needed for a guerilla army. Thanks to his leadership the lives of many hundreds of people were saved.

THE GREAT HELICOPTER ESCAPE

Celebrated in song and story is this famous jail-break when at Halloween 1973 Seamus Twomey, J.B. O'Hagan and Kevin Mallon were lifted by helicopter at 3.40pm from the exercise yard of D Wing, Mountjoy prison. In 1972 Twomey had become Chief of Staff of the IRA, but was arrested in the Free State in late 1973. Alas for them, his detention was only to last for 3 weeks, and ended with the, for them, bitter embarrassment and humiliation of the helicopter escape which gave

Nationalists north and south a tremendous morale boost. A Republican Prisoner in Mountjoy was told a screw had apologised to the governor and said he thought the helicopter was the Minister of Defence arriving. No, said the Republican POW, "it was our Minister of Defence leaving."



During his period of leadership he instituted the cell method of organisation to protect the IRA from infiltration and intelligence-gathering by security forces, which had been taking a grave toll. And at Bodensstown in 1977 it was announced that there was a new perspective on the Republican struggle. Until then a quick decisive military victory had been hoped for, whereas the new analysis was that the armed struggle was the spearhead, but must be backed up by a large-scale political liberation movement, which would have to be built as part of a long-term process.

Seamus Twomey's veteran comrade JOE CAHILL paid tribute to him following his death:

"Seamus Twomey gave his entire life to the struggle. Without his contribution in 1969, countless Nationalist lives would have been lost in the loyalist pogroms. The cause for Irish freedom has lost a great fighter. His one regret was that he could not live to see the day of freedom dawn."

IRELAND'S WAR wishes to offer its condolences to the family and comrades of Volunteer Seamus Twomey.

AN PHOBLACHT
Republican News

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

IRELAND Ir£25
BRITAIN Stg£25
EUROPE SURFACE Stg£30
EUROPE AIRMAIL Stg£45
USA US\$60
CANADA Can\$65
AUSTRALIA Aust\$65
ELSEWHERE Stg£40/Ir£45

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Send to: AP/RN, 58 PARNELL
SQUARE, DUBLIN 1, IRELAND.

Readers Survey

IRELAND'S WAR, the largest selling Irish Solidarity paper in Scotland, Wales and England, has been on the go for over 6 years. In that time it has grown and developed, making its own contribution to highlight the cause of Irish freedom and self-determination.

The success of IRELAND'S WAR has largely been down to you, our faithful and ever-expanding readership. IRELAND'S WAR must reflect the freedom struggle in Ireland in such a way that you, our readers, will continue to support and sustain the paper.

To this end we want you to tell us what you want to see in IRELAND'S WAR; what you like about it, what you dislike about it, what should be in the paper that isn't there already and so on.

Below you will find a "Readers Survey". We would ask you to fill in the questionnaire and return it to us so that we can appeal to ALL our present readers and ALL our new readers of the future.

READERS SURVEY

Below is a list of our regular features and articles.

Please go through the list and let us know what you think.

If you think we have the amount of coverage/reporting about correct tick 'SAME'.

If you want more coverage then tick 'MORE', or if less coverage then tick 'LESS'.

Or if you don't want any coverage/reporting in this area at all then tick 'OUT'.

War News [Ireland's Freedom Fighters].	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []
War Calendar [IRA, The Cutting Edge Of Revolution].	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []
Republican Band Alliance Activities.	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []
Regular/Annual Prison Pickets in England.	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []
Irish Solidarity Rallies Over Here.	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []
International / World News Reports.	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []
Poetry.	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []
Statements From The Leadership Of The Republican Movement	SAME []	MORE []	LESS []	OUT []

YOUR SUGGESTIONS

Please write below any suggestions you have for improving the content of IRELAND'S WAR. Let us know YOUR ideas for what YOU would like to see reported in YOUR paper.

Please return the completed "Readers Survey" to:
Footprint (IW), PO Box 219, Glasgow G31 4DZ.

THANK YOU

DEWSBURY 82

DEWSBURY 82 DEFENCE CAMPAIGN

The Dewsbury 82 Defence Campaign was formed in response to increasing racial tension and racial attacks, culminating in the arrest of 82 people who were either Black or anti-racist.

On 24 June 1989 the fascist BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY (BNP) called a rally in Dewsbury with the intention of inflaming an already tension-filled situation. In response to this further intimidation, the KIRKLEES BLACK WORKERS CAUCUS called a counter-rally to defend the Black community of Dewsbury. The 800-strong crowd of Black and white anti-racists held a peaceful and well-behaved rally, having been banned from marching. They then disbanded towards the town in small groups.

Later the anti-racist protesters were attacked by a crowd of BNP members who were pouring out of a local pub on their way to the provocative racist-organised rally. The police enclosed off the anti-racist supporters and the situation calmed down with very few arrests.

The BNP rally during which the 'fuhrer' JOHN TYNDALL gave a message of racial hatred and forced repatriation of Black people, ended with police leading the racist groups to their buses. However many BNP members along with local racists had been causing havoc whilst freely roaming the streets and pubs of Dewsbury all day. In one example of racial harassment an Asian family were trapped in their car and had the terrifying experience of being surrounded by these fascists who smashed the car up. There were many such occurrences but the police response to these racist attacks was that Black people should have stayed at home.

Meantime the anti-racists remained blocked-in nearby and were being taunted by racists and bigots. The police then decided to forcefully disperse the anti-racist group. Not surprisingly this police action led to numerous disturbances and arrests.

The events in Dewsbury that day were yet another example of the racist British police deliberately engineering a situation knowing that it will lead to disorder and mass arrests.

As the anti-racist protesters were pursued down narrow streets into Savile Town by police with lashing truncheons, there were numerous arrests. Having then closed off the road, the police arrived on horseback and with riot shields. The young and old of Savile Town, Dewsbury's Asian residential area were left running for safety.

What had commenced as a peaceful

rally and protest by anti-racist supporters ended in rioting, attacks and arrests, all due to the police's racist stance and discriminatory action. There were 79 people arrested that day, 59 of whom were either Black or anti-racist. However the arrests then continued until the total rose to 82, following a dawn raid in Sheffield on 11 August.

BAIL CONDITIONS

Some of these 82 people have bail conditions imposed upon them which are not unlike the South African apartheid state's banning orders. The conditions include:

- * curfews from 8pm to 8am;
- * passport confiscation;
- * bans from attending public meetings.

Despite these attempts to reduce the defendants' abilities to clear their names, the Black and white Dewsbury 82 will fight the injustice perpetrated upon them.

SELF DEFENCE IS NO OFFENCE

Following a public meeting in Dewsbury attended by about 200 people, the 82 DEFENCE CAMPAIGN has adopted the ideas of;

- * a national demonstration in Dewsbury to oppose racism and to mobilise national support for the Campaign;
- * a national network of Dewsbury 82 Defence Campaign support groups.

A RIGHT TO STAY-A RIGHT TO FIGHT

As well as defending the Dewsbury 82, it is also the liberty and well-being of every single Black person in this country which is at stake. Since the 'powers that be' do not uphold the civil liberties of Black people, it is down to the determination and courage of an increasing number of Black people and anti-racists to ensure that Black people are not only allowed to live in this country but to do so with dignity and in peace. We must all fight against racist terror attacks on the Black communities, where people are frightened to leave their homes, and children are afraid to go to school.

As has been seen in the struggles of the peoples in Palestine, South Africa and Ireland against racism and fascism, it is injustice itself that creates and sustains the continuing struggles of those peoples. No amount of restrictions will stop the people's will, determination and ability to fight against injustice.

Support the Dewsbury 82 Defence Campaign now in their fight to bring justice for the 82 people arrested and in their wider fight against the increasing level of racist attacks everywhere. Write to: DEWSBURY 82 DEFENCE CAMPAIGN, KIRKLEES BLACK WORKERS CAUCUS, 24 WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE.



SONS OF IRELAND REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND, POLLOCK, 7.10.89.

IRELAND'S WAR

READ IW

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

1 YEAR

HOME	£3
EUROPE	£5/US\$15
REST OF WORLD	£7/US\$20

LIBRARIES ETC DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES

I wish to subscribe to IRELAND'S WAR and enclose payment of

NAME:

ADDRESS:

.....

Make cheques/POs payable to "FOOTPRINT" and send to: FOOTPRINT, (IW), P.O. BOX 219, GLASGOW, G31 4DZ, SCOTLAND.

SUPPORT IW

Become an IRELAND'S WAR SUPPORTER. If you support the struggle of Ireland's freedom fighters against British oppression and want to do something about it, then become an IRELAND'S WAR SUPPORTER.

SUPPORT AN IRISH P.O.W.

IRELAND'S WAR is being enthusiastically received by Irish POWs in jails in England and Ireland. However to send copies of IRELAND'S WAR and other anti-imperialist literature to all these prisoners costs a huge amount of money - but you can help. Your IRELAND'S WAR SUPPORTERS fee of £3 includes a donation to cover the cost of supplying an Irish POW with a year's copies of IRELAND'S WAR.

You will receive an IRELAND'S WAR SUPPORTERS card and details of what you can do in your area. And an Irish POW will receive IRELAND'S WAR for a year thanks to your support.

I enclose £3 to become an IRELAND'S WAR SUPPORTER and to help an Irish POW to receive IRELAND'S WAR.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

.....

Make cheques/POs payable to "FOOTPRINT" and send to: FOOTPRINT, (IW), P.O. BOX 219, GLASGOW, G31 4DZ, SCOTLAND.

Sell IW

Help to spread the truth about Ireland's war against British oppression. Take extra copies of IRELAND'S WAR to sell.

Bulk orders, (in multiples of 10 copies of a single issue), of IRELAND'S WAR are available at the REDUCED RATE of £3 per 10 copies, post free, (save £1 per 10 copies).

I wish to take IRELAND'S WAR to sell. Please send me copies of the present/next issue. I enclose payment of (£3 per 10).

NAME:

ADDRESS:

.....

Make cheques/POs payable to "FOOTPRINT" and send to: FOOTPRINT, (IW), P.O. BOX 219, GLASGOW G31 4DZ, SCOTLAND.

DEAL continued from front page

In a statement supplied to AN PHOBLACHT/REPUBLICAN NEWS the IRA said,

"Mrs Thatcher recently visited occupied Ireland with a message of war at a time when we want peace. Now, in turn, we have visited the Royal Marines in Kent but we still want peace and we want the British government to leave our country."

For the first few days after the bombing the British government gave very little hard information. It was late that day before they would even confirm that the explosion was caused by a bomb.

IRA'S FIVE-YEAR PLANS

The attack took place 10 years after the Narrow Water ambush of 1979 where 18 British soldiers of the Parachute Regiment died on the same day that Mountbatten was executed. It is second only to that attack in the number of military casualties. And it took place 5 years after the bombing of the Tory Party Conference at Brighton. Both these anniversaries send shivers down the spine of the British ruling class. As the DAILY MAIL put it, "this is the worst attack on a British military target on the mainland". Or the best, depending on your viewpoint.

The English queen was said to be "very upset". The Duke of Edinburgh visited Deal and condemned the IRA as did Margaret Thatcher. Their real feelings were of fear that the IRA could strike with such clean-cut success despite alleged full-alerts at all British military bases. And their concern was not for the soldiers who had died, who are viewed by them as expendable cannon-fodder, but for the propaganda loss of face, the vulnerability of their crack troops made plain to the world.

TELLING FACT FROM FICTION

The British media rushed headlong into the gap caused by the delay in giving concrete details about the Deal bombing and those who had died.

To our enduring amazement we heard that these Royal Marines and their barracks were a "soft target" being only "schoolboy musicians". The SUN strove for popular acclaim for its 'Disappearing Brother Trick'. This rumour and many like it were deliberately created by British psychological warfare experts who hope that many people will later not notice that they have no foundation in the facts as issued later.

SCHOOLBOYS?

The SUN reported taking a statement from a 20-year-old man whom they found at the barracks gate clutching a bunch of flowers. "I've lost my 16-year-old brother in this. He joined up 4 weeks ago, now he's dead". There were no 16-year-old brothers there, the ages of those who died ranged from 22 to 39. Not schoolboys but seasoned soldiers.

ONLY MUSICIANS?

All those who died or were injured were trained Royal Marine soldiers, including veterans of the Malvinas (Falklands) and tours of duty in occupied Ireland. As the British Ministry of Defence stated, "They were Marines first, musicians second".

One of the injured soldiers being interviewed by a BBC Radio Four reporter said he thought the IRA had gained access to the base "last week when we were all out on military exercises. The base was lying empty then". Only musicians?

SOFT TARGETS?

Can a military base on full alert be a soft target? Following the death of a soldier in an IRA bombing of a North London military base in August 1988 we were informed that all military establishments were on full alert. This was repeated after the bombing of the Parachute Regiment's Ternhill barracks in February 1989, and after the attacks in West Germany this year. On other occasions IRA Units successfully evaded military patrols at bases. The target at Deal was a military establishment on full alert, not a 'soft target'. The brutal role of the Royal Marines in occupied Ireland has been well documented.

ANTI-IRISH HYSTERIA

The aim of these false reports is to whip-up fear, hatred and persecution of the Irish community here in the hope of deterring them from daring to support demands for British withdrawal. The SUNDAY MAIL ran a whole page of racist froth on the 'Lilywhites'. These, it explained, are apparently ordinary peaceful Irish folk, your neighbours or mine, they say they have come to study or to work, never cause any trouble, are unknown to the police, have little interest in politics and keep no political company. BUT, raves the SUNDAY MAIL, these very people are the most suspicious, the most dangerous. After years of innocent existence they may be activated by the IRA to carry out military activities or to support Volunteers. The message is clear, if you have Irish neighbours be sure to tell the police. The more innocent they seem, the guiltier they are likely to be. The SUNDAY MAIL was even able to give the number of 'Lilywhites' lurking here. A half-remembered rhyme seems appropriate here:

"There is no need to bribe or twist
by God the British Journalist
For seeing what the man will do
Unbribed, there is no occasion to."

SINN FEIN RESPONSE

GERRY ADAMS, the President of Sinn Fein in commenting on events at Deal has challenged the British government's expressed views on the attack:

"The relationship between the Irish and British people has been, for a long time, one of conflict...Instead of enjoying a harmonious and peaceful co-existence which would be mutually beneficial to both our countries - and we have many common interests - British government intransigence and shortsightedness appears intent upon condemning us to perpetual conflict...Surely for example it is obvious now that the recent, much publicised and increased repressive measures which she [Margaret Thatcher] introduced in the wake of the IRA Ballygawley attack have been to little avail.

"It is long past time for the British government to face up to the dilemma facing it. Its present stance is unhelpful and stupid".

"NO SATISFACTION"

"Sinn Fein takes no satisfaction from any deaths in this conflict. We know only too well the human tragedy involved and can sympathise with all of the many families bereaved in this long war.

"We want an end to all violent deaths arising out of the present relationship between our two countries. We want a new peaceful relationship based on an acceptance and respect for our rights as a sovereign nation.

"The quicker Mrs Thatcher comes to accept this the quicker will there develop a peaceful relationship between the Irish and British people and between the people of Ireland itself."

REPUBLICAN PUBLICATIONS

BADGES

Tiocfaidh Ar La £1.70

BOOKS/PAMPHLETS

The Politics Of Irish Freedom - Gerry Adams £4.75

Portlaoise Prison Writings £2.00

The Good Old IRA £1.20

Portlaoise Prison £1.00

POSTERS

French Revolution/Irish Republic £1.50

IRA Volunteers (Full Colour) £1.25

Guerrilla Days In Ireland £1.25

Loughgall Martyrs £1.25

Mairead Farrell £1.25

Portlaoise £0.70

T-SHIRTS (State Size: Small, Medium or Large)

Long Kesh - University Of Freedom £5.30

Victory To The People's Army £5.30

Batman's In The 'IRA £5.30

Loughgall Martyrs £5.30

Final Salute £5.30

Beir Bual £5.30

ALL THE ABOVE PRICES ARE INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE COSTS.

ALL ITEMS SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY.

MAKE CHEQUES/POs PAYABLE TO "FOOTPRINT", AND SEND TO: FOOTPRINT, (I.W.), PO BOX 219, GLASGOW, G31 4DZ, SCOTLAND.

HOME AT LAST

CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME HOME

IRELAND'S WAR welcomes home ANC leader WALTER SISULU and his 7 comrades. Their release is a direct result of the power of the African people and their will to be free. We feel sure that that same people power will see the long overdue release of Nelson Mandela and all the other Political Prisoners and the ultimate victory of freedom in South Africa. Amandla!

IRELAND'S WAR is overjoyed at the release of the Guildford 4 - Paul Hill, Patrick Armstrong, Gerard Conlon and Carole Richardson.

After 15 long years their claims of innocence have been thoroughly vindicated and they are now able to return to their families and loved ones. However our joy is more than tinged with a deep bitterness at the injustice perpetrated on the 4 and the continued imprisonment of the Birmingham 6 whose campaign for freedom we continue to support.

We hope the Guildford 4 and their families can now begin to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives and we wish them all the best for the future.

WOLFE TONE SOCIETY PRESS CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL AUDIENCE FOR GERRY ADAMS

Over 100 journalists from four of the world's five continents thronged into a London hotel to hear Gerry Adams condemn British government censorship laws on the first anniversary of the broadcasting ban on Sinn Fein.

By their presence at the press conference, which was organised by the WOLFE TONE SOCIETY, the journalists tore gaping holes in the veil of silence which the Thatcher government has tried to erect around Irish Republicanism. One year ago on October 19th 1988 British Home Secretary Douglas Hurd introduced a broadcasting ban on Sinn Fein but Adams marked the ban's first anniversary by taking the Republican analysis to an international audience, including Soviet, Cuban and Chinese press.

He told the world's press:

"The Thatcher government's censorship law has failed, one year after its introduction, to defeat Irish Republicanism. It has however reinforced the self-censorship ethos within the British broadcasting media and it has ensured that only the anti-Republican view is propagated. It has also denied citizens their right to information.

"More importantly than all this the censorship law has succeeded in perpetuating the conflict. It has merely insured an unbalanced coverage of the causes of the war. Rather than inform it has disinform. Rather than educate it has reinforced ignorance. All of this aids the British government and undermines the very basis of ethical journalism. And of course all this is exactly what it is intended to do.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA

"The absence of even one permanent foreign correspondent from any of the main foreign media means that the rest of the world, most of the time, gets the British propaganda view. Writing or broadcasting about Ireland from London is like monitoring the Vietnam war from Washington or the situation on the West Bank or the Gaza strip from Tel Aviv. In both these conflicts, and in the South African situation, the media has played a major role in informing international public opinion. In this way the media has played a major role in promoting peace in these regions. To do otherwise in these conflicts would be unacceptable to you. It should also be unacceptable to you when reporting about Ireland.



GERRY ADAMS, MP FOR WEST BELFAST AND PRESIDENT OF SINN FEIN

"Only when Britain initiates a strategy of decolonisation will peace and reconciliation between Irish people and between Britain and Ireland be established. In the meantime the right to information about the war in Ireland should be upheld by the media. To do less is to take sides."

After his speech the West Belfast MP was interviewed by reporters from Japan, Germany, Australia as well as many others.

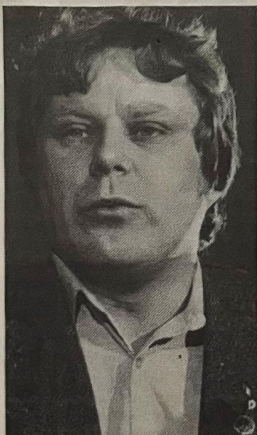
BELFAST MARCH BANNED

A protest march in Belfast against censorship was itself banned and stopped by the RUC. Like the ban on a similar march in Glasgow, it seems that Britain needs not only to try to silence Irish Republicans, it also needs to try to silence those who simply wish to defend the basic democratic right to free speech. But we will not be silenced.

GERRY MACLOCHLAINN CONDEMNS ARREST

BELFAST ARTIST DEPORTED FROM USA

Belfast artist Gerry Kelly, who was arrested on his arrival in America on September 27 and held for two weeks, was deported on October 12. Kelly was travelling to New York to paint the portraits of Irish freedom fighters on a gigantic wall mural in Manhattan.



GERRY MACLOCHLAINN, SINN FEIN'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUREAU REP IN LONDON.

At a meeting on October 6 in London, organised to protest at Kelly's arrest, Sinn Fein representative GERRY MACLOCHLAINN said that Kelly "was a victim of repression. His arrest showed how much the authorities hated internationalism and things that showed that the struggles of the oppressed can be expressed in a way that demonstrates the beauty and creativity of humanity."

He went on to say that millions of pounds had been poured into the USA to prevent Sinn Fein's message getting across to the American people. "Their aim is to isolate Sinn Fein from other struggles for freedom and democracy. That's why the mural is something that angers and embarrasses them. It was going to put the Republican Movement alongside Che, Patrice Lumumba, Fidel Castro and Nelson Mandela. That's why it was so important that Kelly was stopped."

DEADLINE DATE

The Deadline Date for any articles/letters/reports etc. for publication in IRELAND'S WAR, number 36 (March/April '90) is SATURDAY 27 JANUARY 1990. All material must reach us by 27.1.90.

POETRY

Dear IRELAND'S WAR,
As in past editions of IW, I feel that I should forward some of my poems and keep with this new tradition of poetry and expression which has found its outlet in your paper. I hope that these can be published, and could I ask if anyone there is disciplined in prose, if so, could they forward to me any criticism on these pieces.

Yours in solidarity,
KK, Volunteer Jim Lynagh (Loughgall Martyr) Republican Flute Band, Dumbarton.

FRANCIS HUGHES

Fierce and kind were his eyes,
Strawberry blonde hair,
Darkened roots,
Black eyebrows,
An ashen, stern, troubled face,
Khaki combats and Doc's,
A wild and tamed spirit,
A Volunteer's courage,
Hunger Strike to death.

And now not only
Was the old woman crying,
Our loss was his dying,
Fierce and kind were his eyes,
Depending on where he looked.

In memory of Francis Hughes, KK, VOLUNTEER JIM LYNAGH (LOUGHGALL MARTYR) REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND, DUMBARTON.

AGAINST THE ODDS

From the village town you came,
Strolling down the country lane,
Whistling a folk song on your way
Life was good at the beginning of May.

Your blood was vibrant,
The heart was pulsing,
The Digger Bomb ready and made,
So the plan was laid,
Soon to strike at the enemy.

Out again on Active Service,
Against the odds for freedom's sake,

In your unit of Volunteers,
Republican Soldiers, true to the cause,

For Ireland's freedom and our Fenian dead,

You were cut down dead by murderer's lead,

You were cut down dead for your liberty,

You were cut down dead for your identity.

But you have earned a place in our hearts,

A candle at the altar forever burns,

For Ireland mourns Ireland's Sons

In memory of the Loughgall Martyrs, KK, Volunteer Jim Lynagh (Loughgall Martyr) Republican Flute Band, Dumbarton.

IRELAND'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS



IRA STRIKES IN GERMANY

A British army corporal with the British army on the Rhine was executed on Sunday 2 July by Volunteers of the IRA. The British army and government was thrown into panic and confusion at the evidence of continuing IRA striking ability in Europe. It was the sixth attack on British soldiers in West Germany in the past 2 years and the fifth military fatality in Europe in the renewed campaign.

The soldier's Mercedes car was parked outside British army married quarters in Hanover. The booby-trap bomb attached to it exploded when he started up the car at 6.30pm. Another booby-trap bomb had been planted under the next car, belonging to a sergeant-major Raymond Clark, but this was discovered following the first explosion.

AND AGAIN

Then on Friday 1 September two British soldiers, members of the 14th/20th King's Hussars were shot and wounded at the army's main barracks at Munster in North Germany. As they entered the main gates in the evening one of 3 IRA Volunteers in a dark Audi car parked opposite asked directions to Dortmund. When the soldier approached the car, the rear seat passenger opened fire, wounding both soldiers severely. In a supplied statement the IRA said:

"While the undemocratic partition of Ireland is maintained by British military might, the IRA reserves the right to strike at the British government and the British army wherever they seek respite from the war against the Irish people."

NO JUSTICE, NO PEACE

The High Court in Belfast, seat of injustice to the whole of the Nationalist people of the North was blasted to smithereens on Monday 31 July by a 1,000lb IRA van-bomb. Damages were estimated at over £1 million and included both the High Court, the Magistrates Court across the street and damage to a number of commercial premises in Chichester and Oxford streets. A fierce fire ensued.

Volunteers earlier that morning had commandeered a van delivering towels to the High Court. The 1,000lb bomb was loaded in and the driver and assistant ordered to drive it in and give a verbal warning. They parked it within 200 yards of the target. The laundry company Initial Laundry Services had already been warned about its connection with the crown forces and have now been warned again by the IRA that they will not get off so lightly another time if they continue to supply the military.

This attack clearly showed that the British boast that it was impossible for the IRA to plant bombs within Belfast city centre's 'security zone' was a very hollow boast indeed.

The Fermanagh Brigade also destroyed a garage at Wattlebridge, Newtownbutler on 30 July and severely damaged a marina at Derryadd, Lisnaskea which had been in regular use by members of the RUC.

NEWRY CUSTOMS POST DESTROYED

Newry no longer has a customs post after an IRA bomb attack on Saturday 29 July. The British forces have shown themselves completely unable to control the border at this point where the main Belfast-Dublin road runs through Newry.

The 400lb van-bomb was positioned by Volunteers of the South Down Command only 200 yards from the heavily-fortified border checkpoint and within full view of several border spy-posts.

CROSSMAGLEN AGAIN

British soldiers based, undoubtedly some might say, near Crossmaglen in the Crievekieran spy-post narrowly escaped injury or death when several mortars which crashed into the spy-post failed to explode.

Volunteers of the South Armagh Brigade drove a commandeered Hfaze van on to the road less than 400 yards from the spy-post and fired the mortars just after 5pm on Friday 25 August.

LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE

A signals expert and British army non-commissioned officer with 20 years' service was shot dead in the early hours of Saturday 16 September as he and a technician worked to repair a radio mast at Coalisland barracks. Despite a massive crown force presence in the vicinity of the base, the 3-person IRA Unit armed with automatic rifles breached security, shot the officer dead, wounded the technician and returned safely to base.

Only 2 weeks later on Monday 2 October, also at Coalisland barracks, a Volunteer fired 40 shots from an automatic rifle at a British soldier carrying out repairs to a radio mast. The soldier was seen to fall and is thought to be wounded, though the crown forces made no admission. They wouldn't, would they?

BARRACKS BLASTED

South Derry Brigade of the IRA scored a smash hit when they bombed the RUC base at Randalstown to rubble on Sunday 1 October. A blue Renault van, along with a car, was commandeered earlier in Toomebridge, the van was loaded with explosives and driven right up to the barracks despite surveillance cameras. An hour's telephone warning was given and when the bomb exploded it demolished the base and injured an RUC man who was attempting a clearance operation.



THE REPUBLICAN BAND ALLIANCE is affiliated to the GLASGOW COMMITTEE FOR A BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM IRELAND and the Scottish Committee of TIME TO GO and is the backbone of all serious Irish solidarity work in the West of Scotland. Above: the VOLUNTEER JIM LYNAGH (LOUGHGALL MARTYR) REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND/RISE PHOENIX REPUBLICAN FLUTE BAND MARCHING IN POLLOCK, 7 OCTOBER, 1989.