

AN

IRELAND'S BIGGEST SELLING
POLITICAL WEEKLY



PHOBLACHT

Republican News

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HUNGER-STRIKE

COMMEMORATION MARCH

Speakers: Danny Morrison & Owen Carron

2pm Sunday 6th May

Assemble at Dunville Park

March to Busy Bee

BELFAST



●The Forum report survived as an agreed document for several minutes — until it came under media scrutiny

FORUM

FALLS OUT

THE DUBLIN FORUM disbanded on Wednesday of this week having produced its long-awaited report.

And far from providing John Hume and the SDLP with the promised electoral life-line, its authors immediately found themselves floundering in deep water, publicly squabbling over what their 'agreed report' actually means.

Hume's cries for help have now turned to London to present him with an alternative life-belt, if only until after the June EEC elections.

The British government may well make some noises in that direction, but their initial responses made it clear that they welcomed the Forum's total acceptance of the loyalist veto and would be using the report only in the context of an 'internal solution' in the North.

Nothing that Garret FitzGerald has said since the Forum report's publication conflicts with that strategy — and he is the person who now has possession of its future.

By strange coincidence, the unreality of the Forum was contrasted on the very same day by new evidence of the reality of Britain's presence, with the revelations about murderous British Intelligence operations North and South of the border and the presence within the gardai in Dublin of British agents.

Such realities never entered the Forum during its 11 months of deliberations, nor did the reality of growing nationalist support for the alternative to this political and military collaboration — Sinn Féin.

FULL REPORTS ON PAGES 2 & 3

Murderous reality

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

ON THE EVENING of the publication of the Dublin Forum report, one murderous reality of Britain's presence in Ireland which the Forum carefully avoided was highlighted in a Channel 4 television programme.

The programme, *Diverse Reports*, set out British Intelligence operations, North and South of the border, which included the murder, in Castleblayney, County Monaghan, in 1975, of republican John Francis Green by SAS Captain Robert Nairac.

Earlier, on RTE's lunch-time news programme, one of the compilers of the programme stated that he had also uncovered evidence of British Intelligence moles operating at a high level in the Free State gardai in Dublin.

Christopher Hird and Duncan Campbell, investigative journalists with the *New Statesman*, spent six months checking information first given to them by a former British army intelligence officer, Fred Holroyd, who had served in South Armagh.



● CAPTAIN ROBERT NAIRAC

ion of the RUC. All the details of the account given by Holroyd checked out.

KIDNAP

Hird and Campbell also spoke to one of three men who were convicted of trying to kidnap Seamus Grew in Monaghan in 1974. He admitted that they had been recruited to do the job for the British army, and that they were paid in "indirect ways" by the supply of "things we needed". The man, unidentified and in darkness, said he was quite sure that the men who supplied them with cars, maps and photographs of Grew were British soldiers. Again, all the details already given to Hird and Campbell by Holroyd were verified.

Holroyd also told how British Intelligence had booby-trapped rockets they found in an arms dump near Newry, which he claimed, resulted in the death of Eugene McGuade. McGuade, he said, was transporting one of the rockets on his motorbike when it blew up.

Incursions across the border were frequent, as were break-ins and other criminal activities, Holroyd said.

On Wednesday's RTE news programme, Duncan Campbell gave the details of the Donabate visit and added that the RUC Special Branch mole had not been "compromised".

DISTASTE

His bitterness and distaste for the British army's tactics led Holroyd to contact Hird and Duncan. He told them how the Brits had set up a 17-year-old boy, Columba McVeigh, hoping that he could infiltrate the IRA. They gave him a few bullets, told him to put them in a drawer in his room, and then raided the house. McVeigh, who was of low intelligence and described as a 'Walter Mitty', then supposedly escaped. The plan was that he would then be taken to safety by the local IRA and be able to supply British Intelligence with information about the IRA's 'escape route'.

The plan backfired: McVeigh was caught by the RUC and ended up in prison, where he confessed to his collaboration. Holroyd claims that this then led to the killing of, among others, Christopher Mein, a milkman who was shot dead in 1975 when he stood in for another milkman who, Holroyd claimed, McVeigh named to the IRA as a British agent. Columba McVeigh's parents, Margaret and Paddy, confirmed all the details of Holroyd's story. Columba McVeigh disappeared after his release from prison and was never seen again.

Even more startling was Holroyd's accurate account of the murder of John Francis Green, a prominent republican who was killed in a remote farmhouse near Castleblayney in January 1975.

Holroyd said that Captain Robert Nairac, an undercover British intelligence officer killed by the IRA in 1977, had told him that he was present when Green was murdered. He even showed him a photograph of Green taken after the assassination. The photograph is now in the possession

BY KEVIN BURKE

THE DUBLIN FORUM finally produced its report on Wednesday of this week, May 2nd, after an 11-month build-up. And it immediately fell flat on its face.

But it will be the nationalist people, particularly in the North, who will have to suffer from the further side-tracking of the national aspiration for unity as the self-proclaiming of the nationalist parties attempt to use the document as an excuse for even more collaboration.

Immediately after signing the report, the four party leaders involved, Garret FitzGerald, Charles Haughey, Dick Spring and John Hume, gave separate press conferences at which it quickly became clear that all were putting different interpretations on what, just five minutes before, had been ceremoniously presented as a meeting of minds.

The Forum report now becoming the possession of Garret FitzGerald, his version is the most relevant one.

Firstly, he has rejected the part of the report which declares that the unitary state solution is the one "which the Forum would wish to see", declaring instead that the federation/confederation and joint sovereignty options were very much on the table along with any other solutions which might be suggested. He refused to say which he preferred.

LOYALIST VETO

He stressed that the report was not asking the British to withdraw their guarantee of the loyalist veto, nor was it seeking any pressure to be put on the loyalists by the British.

Even though the report at one point speaks of "a united Ireland in the form of a sovereign independent state", it was significant that FitzGerald dodged questioning on this sovereignty, pointing instead to another section of the document which speaks of "a redefined relationship between Britain and Ireland (which) would take account of the unionist sense of Britishness" — re-entry to the Commonwealth?

Charles Haughey, however, began to verbalise his Fianna Fail republicanism, attempting to ignore the fact that he had

just signed agreement to joint sovereignty with Britain as a solution under which "the two traditions... would find themselves on a basis of equality" and create a "climate... for the emergence of normal political life".

At the press conference, he rejected this option, along with confederation/federation, one which he had earlier agreed "would allow all those living on the island to share... the common aspects of their identity".

SIGNED

Instead, he claimed that the only possibility offered by the Forum was the unitary state and further claimed that it demanded the removal of the loyalist veto, although the report he had just signed, in several clauses, accepted that there could be no united Ireland without the "agreement and consent" of the loyalists.

Dick Spring backed FitzGerald's version as did a rather distraught John Hume, who vainly attempted to reconcile both versions as the spectre of his life-line so quickly cut-off arose from the cynical ranks of the questioning international media.

CAPITULATION

The Forum report, for all its efforts to be all things to all people, is very much a capitulation to Britain's presence and fits the continuing activities of all parties involved in the reality of collaboration.

Nowhere is this clearer than its analysis of events in the North in recent years. As regards repression, the report gets as far as Castlereagh interrogation methods in 1977/78, which it says were "subsequently condemned in the official British Bennett Report".

Forum BULL

As far as the Forum is concerned, that was the end of repression — nowhere do the more recent methods of plastic bullets, shoot-to-kill, paid perjury, or continuing everyday harassment get a mention.

Even the hunger-strike is only mentioned briefly as giving "the paramilitaries" a chance to exploit the situation, rather than condemning the conditions and criminalisation policy which caused it.

WITHDRAWAL

Nowhere in the report is there a call for British withdrawal from Ireland, and nowhere is there any suggestion of what action nationalists might take to pursue Irish unity when the British say no.

There is no mention either of Sinn Féin or of the more than 102,000 Northern nationalists who voted for Sinn Féin. Here the Forum is exposed as the pathetic SDLP rescue-attempt which it was, observing hypocritically in its historical synopsis:

"Because of the denial of the right of nationalists in the North... effective participation in the institutions of government, the 1920 arrangements did not succeed."

DESCRIPTION

Commenting on the Forum report, Sinn Féin's Danny Morrison referred back to the SDLP's own description of what such a report would mean:

"The options outlined are the 'bag of dolly mixtures' about which Seamus Mallon, deputy SDLP leader, said last January, 'I shudder to think what would



● Ivan Foster, Peter Robinson, Ian Paisley and Jim Allister stage their early-morning 'poster-raid' on Dublin's GPO

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

MINUTES after the Forum report's publication, the reactions started flowing freely. British direct-ruler James Prior, unionist politicians, and, later on, British Tory and Labour MPs, were given the freedom of the air-waves to disclose their innermost feelings about the report and give their own verdict on what, after a few hours, appeared to be 'all things to all people', so varied were the interpretations.

The most important result which must have come as a action perhaps, and one blow to Hume and his Dub-

lin colleagues, was that of James Prior. On several occasions he expressed 'disappointment' that the report did not concentrate more on "the problems of Northern Ireland".

Stressing that unionists would not consent to an all-Ireland settlement — and implying that the British were not about to twist their arms — Prior, however, welcomed the "clearer

report

D-UP TO CAPITULATION



● The presentation of the final Forum report in Dublin Castle

happen if we handed the British government and international opinion a bag of dolly mixtures and say take the one which pleases you most. You could have a green one or a blue one or a black one or a pink one. If we

arrived at that stage the worst of the Forum would have contributed nothing to a solution on this island and constitutional politics should go down the tubes with it."

Morrison continued:

"The report is toothless and wishy-washy. Nowhere does it relate to the present British violence and realities of life in the North.

"Nor is the position and roles of successive Dublin governments

examined or their contribution to the continuation of partition nailed and criticised.

"The use of the Section 31 censorship of Sinn Féin has prevented an honest, open and proper debate of the issues involved.

The reasons for this are quite clear when one considers the nature of the report. In its own words, it states that constitutional parties are on trial. In this phrase lies the reason for the Forum's existence."

REACTION AND REJECTION

understanding of unionism" shown by nationalist establishment politicians and hinted that talks might take place to seek some internal settlement "based on the openness of the report".

It would seem that the Brits are planning to use the offer of compromise included in the report to get Dublin to support yet another British 'initiative' on the North. So much for the so-called "greatest nationalist initiative since partition", as Hume pompously called it.

STUNT

Unionist politicians were the more predictable as they had given their reaction to the report even before its publication.

Indeed, Paisley's DUP had engaged the night before in a posturing operation in some loyalist areas of the six counties. *Ulster is British* claimed the poster displaying a Union Jack. And the leader himself, with a group of DUP members, travelled to Dublin, where, at three o'clock in the morning, they triumphantly stuck a few posters on the pillars of the GPO — undoubtedly

feeling that they were turning the clock back.

The whole episode was claimed by Paisley as an 'excellent publicity stunt' and dismissed by Euro-rival, Official Unionist John Taylor, as 'a mere publicity stunt'.

REJECTION

However, the stunt excepted, unionists all agreed to a complete rejection of the report and set about to tear it to pieces.

"Where is Garret FitzGerald's constitutional crusade now?" Paisley asked. He recalled the rift in the Forum parties, still visible at Wednesday's four press conferences:

"They fell out among themselves about whether it was going to be very green, or not as green, or less green."

"Haughey-green" DUP deputy-leader Peter Robinson echoed, while Official Unionist Robert McCartney got the knife in:

"I really felt sorry for John Hume this afternoon. He was stripped of Haughey of all his

defences."

The Official Unionist deputy-leader, Harold McCusker, summed up in traditional fashion:

"As a unionist, I have no alternative but to say 'No Surrender!'."

The moderate unionists of the Alliance Party deplored the lack of an option internal to the six counties, such as 'power-sharing' as advocated by the Haagerup report.

This was also hinted at by OUP secretary Frank Millar, who said:

"The onus is on unionist as well as nationalist politicians to begin looking for a solution within Northern Ireland itself."

On BBC1's *Spotlight* programme, Tory MP and ex-British army officer Michael Mates welcomed the fact that constitutional nationalists were patiently prepared to wait for unionist consent to a united Ireland — "of which there is no prospect in the short or medium term".

Mates predicted that the British government's attitude would be to use the new development

to get the OUP and SDLP back into the Assembly.

Another Tory back-bencher, Bryan Mawhinney, deplored what he saw as the "very positive policies of unionism" based on the "democratic policy of majority rule", being misunderstood by the Forum.

British Labour Party spokesperson Peter Archer, obviously moved to see the report advocating the British Labour Party policy of "unity by consent", made a complete fool of himself by confidently predicting that if unionist leaders stick to their 'not an inch' stance then the unionist people will get fed up with them and reject them!

MEDIA

While the only six-county evening paper, the unionist *Belfast Telegraph* had little time for anything other than a summary of the report, with banner headlines accusingly claiming "Dublin's plan — guarantees offered to unionists", the television channels all got in on the act and provided a non-stop Forum show from RTE's early after-

noon live-coverage to BBC2's *Newsnight*.

There was a marked difference, however, between the two main British channels, BBC and ITV. The Forum report was first on the BBC news and British commentator Nick Witchell found his old 'Falklands campaign' tone to enthuse about the "vision of unity" of this "reasonable, wide-ranging document" which thankfully made "no demands for British withdrawal".

Brian Walker continued later in the same vein, stressing that the report differentiated between aspiration (the unitary state) and practical arrangements (about anything else).

"This is the message which Mr FitzGerald, Spring and Hume at least want to register with London," he said.

ITN, by contrast, did not list the report in its headline summary, and took a critical and pro-unionist line on the report, speaking of "Catholic politicians", and underlining the fact that the Forum had been "triggered by the massive increase in support for the IRA".

COSTLY HOSPITAL BLUNDER

BY JACK MADDEN

A MAJOR BLUNDER by management at Dublin's Richmond Hospital has cost the taxpayer, and the already under-financed health service, £82,000 in an out-of-court settlement with the Dublin based security firm Security Plus Ltd.

The firm was employed to do security work at the Richmond Hospital in 1981 but were unceremoniously dismissed later that year following an assault by two of their employees on the hospital's head porter, Noel Geraghty.

Both of the Security Plus employees were arrested and the hospital management subsequently took an action against them in the High Court. A counter-claim was lodged by Security Plus, alleging that Geraghty was the person who had been guilty of assault.

But in a complete turn-about, Security Plus then admitted liability and offered Geraghty an out-of-court settlement if he agreed to drop the assault case.

Geraghty's refusal to accept any such offer was then, in a biz-

arre twist, opposed by the hospital management, who had originally supported his action.

THREATENED

It then emerged that Security Plus had threatened to take the hospital to court for breach of contract in dismissing them.

Even when Geraghty was persuaded to drop the case for assault, although he refused the money, Security Plus proceeded with their action and the hospital management agreed to pay them £26,000.

However, Security Plus then entered another action for breach of contract. In contravention of normal practice where firms are invited to tender for the contract to do security work for the hospital, Security Plus had signed another yearly contract, even be-



● The Richmond Hospital, which has been forced to hand over £82,000 to a security company in court actions

fore their first term was up.

This contract had been negotiated by the hospital's accountant and acting-manager, Dan Flanagan,

and its services officer, Noel Hodgins.

Again the hospital was forced to reach an out-of-court agree-

ment and Security Plus were given another £56,000, making a total payment of £82,000 in compensation.

POST OFFICE DENIAL

DERRY Sinn Fein has slammed the delaying tactics of the Post Office authorities over the continued closure of the sub-post office in the vast Creggan Estate in Derry city. Over 15,000 people are being denied post office facilities in a vindictive and politically motivated act of discrimination against a community which has always suffered from a paucity of essential services.

Sinn Fein spokesperson Síle Fleming also pointed out that many very angry residents are calling into the Creggan Sinn Fein centre to protest about the attitudes of the counter staff in the city's head post office. Creggan residents, who are already incensed at being forced to travel up to three miles to the head post office, are now being pressurised by the counter staff to sign new mandates which would transfer, on a permanent basis, the weekly benefits to a downtown location. Síle Fleming said:

"Sinn Fein's position on the attempted robbery at the office is a matter of record, but there is no reasonable explanation for the distortions used by the Belfast Post Office authorities to justify the continued closure of the Creggan sub-post office.

"It is well-known in the area that if the present management are reluctant to operate the post office service, then a much-respected member of the local community is prepared to immediately take up the franchise. This individual had previously applied to the Post Office authorities and he is now offering the Post Office a sensible way out of the present unsatisfactory situation."



● Many residents are unhappy with the service in Derry's head post office

KINAWLEY CURFEW

BRITISH army and RUC personnel virtually sealed off the village of Kinawley, County Fermanagh, for two days this week in an operation which caused widespread disruption in the strongly nationalist community.

Early last Monday, a massive Brit/RUC search operation began along the Kingarow Road and people were refused admission to the nearby Mountain View housing estate.

The search suddenly switched to Stragowna Cross on the main Enniskillen to Kinawley road, causing havoc to local motorists and farmers, who were sent on long diversions.

Claiming that they were looking for an IRA bomb, the British army neglected to move two elderly women, who live at the crossroads, from their homes.

Eamonn Brennan, a farmer from Drumrook, tried to take a short-cut past the crossroads through his own fields. He was stopped by British soldiers who

said that they had almost shot him. Forcing Brennan to abandon his car, the Brits refused him permission to walk to his destination.

TRAFFIC

For two days, no traffic could pass through the crossroads until, at 5pm on Tuesday, the Brits withdrew. In an attempt to justify their behaviour, they blew up a post-box and a telephone junction-box.

In a subsequent statement, the IRA in South Fermanagh denied that they had planted any bomb at Stragowna crossroads and described the British action as "simply a means to put the people of the area under custody".

Cosc ar Aitheantas Ceardchumainn

LE CIAN Mac AOIDH

TA OIBRITHE ag clós brúscar-mhiotail ar Bhóthar Cluainí, Béal Feirste, anois ar stailc le seacht seachtain ar son aitheantas ceardchumainn. Chláirigh corradh le fiche duine a bhí fostaíthe ag J.K. Metals leis an ITGWU i Mí Mhárta ach go garr in dhiaidh sin tugadh na leabhair do chúigear acu.

De réir úinéir an chlóis, Johnston Kirkpatrick, níl dothain oibre ann faoi láthair agus b'éigean dó cuid de na hoibrithe a chur chun bealaigh. Creideann lucht na stailce, áfach, gur iarracht atá ann le eagrú an cheard-

chumainn a chos.

PICÉAD

Tá picéad sa tsíúil ag geataí an chlóis ó thosaigh an stailc agus deir urlabhraí thar cheann na stailceoirí go bhfuil tacaíocht ón

phobal agus ó na ceardchumainn eile sa chathair ar fheabhas. Ar seisean:

"Fuair muid tréan cuidithe ó oibrithe sna duganna ach go háirithe agus ó Cheardchomhairle Bhéal Feirste.

"Táimid iontach dóchasach gur féidir linn an choimhlint seo a bhaint agus an ceart bundásach atá ag oibrithe le bheith i gceardchumann a chosaint."

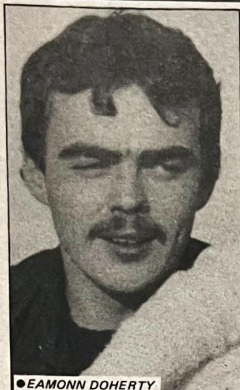
Dar leis na stailceoirí tá

droch-choinníollacha amach is amach ag fostaíthe J.K. Metals i dtaca le pá, laethanta saoire agus slándáil poist de. Idir £45 agus £80, roimh cháin sa tséachtain, an gnáth-thuarastal sa chlós agus tá sé de nós ag an úinéir daoine a chur chun bealaigh gan fáth.

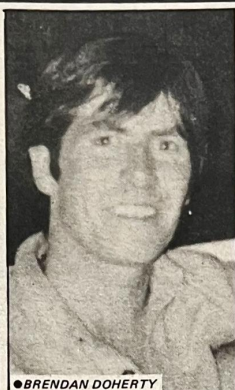


Go dtí seo rialaigh na cúirteanna nach raib sé de cheart ag Johnston Kirkpatrick na fir a bhriseadh ach d'ainneoin sin tá diúltaithe aige iad a chur ag obair arís. Má leanann an stailc ar aghaidh beidh an cás ós cómhair Bfise ar Bhrieseadh Eagrách ar lá Bealtaine.

Quigley perjury jails ten



●EAMONN DOHERTY



●BRENDAN DOHERTY



●HUGH DUFFY



●CATHAL CRUMLEY



●MARTIN DOHERTY

BY JANE PLUNKETT

DELIVERING his verdict this week in the Robert Quigley show-trial, Diplock Judge Hutton specified several occasions where Quigley had perjured himself in court, described the chief crown witness as a man of "deplorable character" — and then convicted ten Derry men on Quigley's word.

Metings out, on Wednesday afternoon, sentences totalling over 1,000 years, Hutton also imposed life-sentences on two of the defendants: James Doherty, charged with killing, and Cathal Crumley, charged with attempted killing, who also received between them 17 additional life sentences on conspiracy charges which are in any case notoriously hard to disprove.

The judge, obliged to suggest a vestige of judicial independence, dismissed a handful of the 76 counts against the defendants, but ensured that none walked free. One man, 42-year-old Thomas Mellon, was acquitted of the only charge against him, that of IRA membership, but remains incarcerated on the word of another Derry perjurer, Raymond Gilmour.

The RUC's pre-planning to keep its suspected political opponents off the streets, means that Mellon, in common with many of those convicted on Quigley's word, will appear in court again next Tuesday, May 8th, when the Gilmour show-trial, involving a total of 41 defendants, finally gets underway.

JUDGEMENT

Delivering his judgement, Hutton summed up Quigley as a man of "deplorable character" who had never held a steady job for any time, who had fraudulently "done the double", receiving additional benefit by claiming that he and his wife were separated, and had been unfaithful to his wife on several occasions.

Hutton also referred to a series of lies and "mistakes" made by Quigley during his evidence. In particular, Hutton rejected as perjury Quigley's claim made at the earlier preliminary enquiry that he had implicated others because, days after his arrest in November 1982, he had become a "converted terrorist".

During the trial, Quigley admitted under cross-examination that he had implicated others to 'save his own skin'.

In fact, Quigley had substantial debts and, several months prior to his arrest, had been named by Gilmour and briefly detained. It was this threat of a long prison

sentence, coupled with greed, which apparently provided his true motives.

Quigley was quickly granted immunity from prosecution and although full details of his financial deal with the RUC have not been revealed in court, the prosecution stated that, in addition to future help in establishing a new life outside Ireland, Quigley, his wife and two children have so far been given accommodation with all bills paid and new furniture, plus a weekly allowance of £80.

Subsequently at the trial, Quigley claimed, in an apparent attempt to disguise his base motives, that he had made a deal because he feared that were he to be released a second time without charge, he would be shot by the IRA as an informer. Despite the extreme improbability that the IRA would ever contemplate such a course of action against any nationalist simply because they had been released from RUC detention, Quigley's excuse was readily lapped up by hack unionist Hutton.

CREDIBILITY

Dismissing Quigley's lack of credibility as a witness from his mind, Hutton pronounced himself "completely satisfied that his evidence against the accused whom I have convicted was true and that he was not falsely naming any of the accused in place of other persons who had actually committed the crime which he described".

In fact, under cross-examination, Quigley had admitted that he had, on separate occasions, named two different defendants as O/C of the IRA's Derry Brigade and that, in his initial statements to the RUC, he had wrongly incriminated a local man, named in court as Terence Moore, in a shooting attack on British soldiers.

Despite such inconsistencies, Hutton claimed that it would not have been in Quigley's interests to wrongly incriminate individuals, for fear of forfeiting RUC help, himself inconsistently ignoring the fact that Quigley had already, quickly been granted immunity from prosecution.

But in any event, the judge's wholesale rejection of defence

evidence ensured the RUC their convictions. In striking contrast to his minimisation of Quigley's damning perjury, Hutton dismissed the evidence of defence witness after defence witness, and defendants themselves, by claiming with open bigotry that their 'demeanour' proved they were liars.

For example, defendant Eamonn Doherty produced substantial evidence that at the time of one alleged incident he was house-bound, having suffered a fall for which he later was awarded a compensation claim. Hutton dismissed evidence from a local man, a male nurse, that Doherty's eyes were so swollen and badly closed as a result of his injuries that they had to be bled, evidence backed up by doctors from Altnagelvin Hospital and by a photograph taken after the alleged incident, and contemptuously imposed on Doherty a 20-year sentence.

Hutton also discounted the evidence of several defence witnesses that on the night of another alleged incident Doherty was present at a meeting of the Dunloe Fishing Club, of which he was a member, and had paid out his regular financial dues, again by sneering references to the witnesses' 'demeanour'.

CRUMLEY

Similarly, defence witnesses, including a garda, a CIE inspector and a Ballina hotel proprietor, were called to prove that defendant Cathal Crumley had been returning by coach from a fishing-club trip to Mayo at the time of an alleged incident in July 1982.

Undeterred, Hutton pronounced himself "satisfied" that Crumley had returned earlier by car, even though no evidence on the matter had been produced by the crown.

But the unionist judge's blatant disregard of internationally accepted legal standards, and eager subservience to the dictates of Britain's latest tool of repression in the six counties, was evidently anticipated by the defendants, particularly since in the Black case one defendant had seen the evidence of 40 alibi witnesses rejected by Orange man and former unionist MP Judge Kelly.

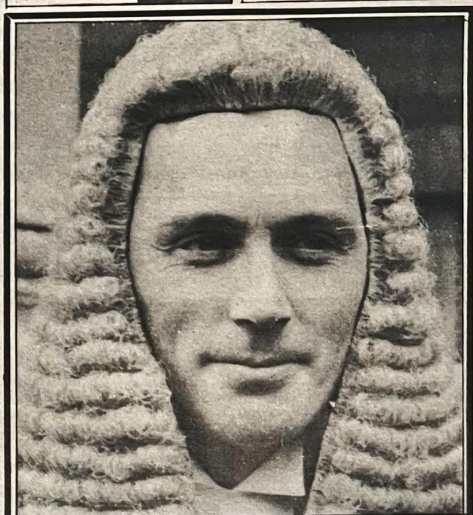
At the close of Hutton's judgement, the 11 Derry men defiantly shouted to the judge "Tiofaidh do iall" (your day will come), and then "Tiofaidh ar iall", before being trailed out of Belfast Crown Court.



●LEONARD CROSS



●MICKY McLAUGHLIN



Judge Brian Hutton

TRIAL JUDGE Brian Hutton, prior to direct-rule a senior crown counsel and a legal advisor to the Stormont regime, has long proved himself a willing instrument of legalised British repression in the North.

Educated at Oxford, Hutton achieved his grandest hour at the European Court of Human Rights, where he was one of several defence lawyers who attempted to whitewash Britain's torture of internees in the North in 1971.

In 1974, he was a member of the Joint Law Enforcement Committee, whose Northern members' pressure for extradition resulted in the compromise Crim-

inal Law (Jurisdiction) Act of 1975, under which an individual can be tried in the twenty-six counties for a political offence allegedly committed in the North, and vice versa.

Until his appointment as a judge, Hutton acted as the representative of the British attorney-general in the North, and as such was intimately involved in refining the repressive tactics which prop up Britain's colonial rule in Ireland.

MOYARD ESCAPE

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

BELFAST Gas Board's ten-year-old sectarian policy of providing inadequate emergency cover in nationalist, so-called 'green', areas was a major factor leading to a massive gas explosion at the weekend which completely devastated a flat in the Moyard Estate, leaving a family of seven virtually homeless.

Justifiable criticism from local people and Sinn Féin Councillors Alex Maskey and Sean McKnight has been levelled at the Gas Board's failure to respond to emergency calls on Sunday morning, April 29th, which resulted in a two-hour delay.

The three-bedroom flat in Moyard Crescent of mother-of-six Sarah McNally had been saturated with gas leaking from the kitchen vicinity from around 6pm on Saturday night. Mrs McNally's fear was aroused, however, only after she became nauseous and took the advice of Richard Flynn, a friend, to leave the flat with three of her children and stay with her brother four doors away.

Two telephone calls were made to the Gas Board's emergency service between midnight and 1.45am by Mr Flynn and an upstairs neighbour, Mrs Eileen Barton, who was abruptly told by the answering service that they "couldn't be on call 24 hours a day". The Sinn Féin councillors attacked this policy which in reality meant that, on Sunday morning, Gas Board work-

men had to be collected from their homes by taxi because it was after midnight, while workers in 'red' Loyalist areas had the advantage of using Gas Board vans day and night. The official excuse for such blatant disparity is that some drivers refuse to enter 'hostile' areas.

RESPONSE TIME

Although the normal time-limit for responding to emergency calls averages between 15-30 minutes, gas workers arrived 15 minutes after the explosion, which occurred at 2.55am, over three hours after the first call, and even then, according to local people, neglected to turn off the supply until 6am.

Miraculously, Richard Flynn, who was inside the flat checking that windows were fully opened, escaped relatively unhurt, although he was thrown onto the pavement outside by the blast. He recalls:

"Just as I went towards the bedroom window there was a big blue flash and I found myself lying on the ground. The children's beds were blown into the school playground; they'd have been killed if they'd been sleeping in them."

A distraught Mrs McNally, who lost all her personal belongings and furniture and is presently staying with a neighbour, told AP/RN:

"We were lucky none of us were killed. The gas people ignored us and wouldn't believe us. They told us to turn the gas off at the mains, which we did, and they said they wouldn't be out until Sunday morning, by which time it was far too



● Sarah McNally with her sons Ricky, Pat and Hugh outside their devastated Moyard flat

late. I'll always be afraid of a gas cooker as long as I live, every time I look over at my flat I could cry."

SHATTERING

Apart from flying debris shattering windows in maisonettes opposite and in the block where the explosion occurred, the upstairs flat of Mrs Barton sustained severe structural damage as well as adjacent flats which brought calls from the Moyard Housing Action Committee for their immediate demolition. They pointed out that families were virtually trapped after the explosion because of the non-existence of fire escapes which has been a sore-point with local people and the Housing Executive for several years.

Sinn Féin's Councillors Alex Maskey

and Sean McKnight have called for a full enquiry into the explosion, pointing out that a feasibility survey carried out last year was adamantly opposed by the Board's mainly loyalist union membership when suggestions were made that all emergency service areas should use taxis after midnight, a fact which ruffled loyalist feathers.

They also attacked loyalist councillors who, on the one hand regularly condemned nationalists for incurring 'debt', but, on the other hand, ignored the fact that, for a decade, consumers in nationalist areas were not being provided with a proper service. Both councillors will be demanding a full 24-hour emergency cover service at next month's Gas Committee meeting.

ROSSVILLE FIRE WARNING

BY PAT DEENEY

AFTER VISITING the scene of a fire which totally destroyed a flat in the multi-storey Rossville Flats complex, elected representative Martin McGuinness reiterated Sinn Féin's demand that the high flats be demolished.

The fire, which started on the top-floor of Donagh Place at about 7.30pm on Thursday, April 26th, completely gutted the flat. Adjoining flats were damaged by water. The speed with which the fire engulfed the flat frightened local residents,

many of whom were evacuated during the blaze. McGuinness said:

"The Rossville Flats have always been an environmental disaster area unfit for human habitation."

"This fire highlights the add-

ed danger to tenants. Within seconds, the flat was ablaze, and if a similar fire was to happen in the centre of a block on a lower floor, I dread to think what the consequences would be.

RESPONSIBILITY

"Responsibility for the safety and living standards in complexes such as Rossville lies with the Housing Executive and the British government. Both of these bodies have ignored the wishes of the overwhelming majority of tenants who, only last year, in a survey conducted by Sinn Féin, demanded that the flats be demolished."



● Smoke billows from the burning flat

"The Housing Executive is guilty of deliberate neglect. Inquiries into the cause of the fire

will not satisfy the people. The only answer is the immediate demolition of Rossville Flats."

Call to abolish Vagrancy Act

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

THE SIMON COMMUNITY, which runs shelters for homeless people in all the major towns and cities throughout Ireland, have launched a campaign, on Monday April 30th, for the repeal of the Vagrancy Act in the Free State.

This Act, in existence for 160 years, is entitled *The 1824 Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds*. Initially it applied only to England but was extended to Ireland in 1871 during the Land War and the evictions of that period.

It makes it an offence to, among other things, "beg, loiter with intent, wander abroad without visible means of support and freq-

uent canals, alleyways and riverbanks", and carries a three-month prison sentence on conviction.

The Simon Community say that, in effect, this law makes it a crime to be homeless, and that, instead of this, there should be laws to ensure that homeless people get the help they need and the rights to which they should be entitled.

'CATCH 22'

In 1983, Dublin Simon found

94 men, women and children sleeping rough. Homeless people are caught in a 'Catch 22' situation where they cannot get private rented accommodation because they have no money, and cannot get money from the Department of Social Welfare because they have no permanent address.

There is no legal obligation on local housing authorities to house single homeless people, so, as Simon point out, the Free State totally abdicates any responsibility for the estimated 3,000 homeless people in the twenty-six counties.

There were 842 prosecutions in

1982 under the Vagrancy Act, for begging, sleeping rough, 'frequenting and wandering abroad'. The Simon Community point out:

"These offences are the product of the social conditions of the poor and destitute. They are absolutely inevitable so long as the homeless cannot get housing or social welfare. The term 'vagrancy' is offensive."

"Homeless people are simply ordinary people with an acute accommodation problem. They are not wild, aggressive lunatics who must be locked up — an image which the term 'vagrant' reinforces."



Beatings in Magilligan

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

COLLUSION between loyalist prisoners, backed up by the prison authorities, in Magilligan Prison, Derry, has resulted in serious beatings and injuries to several republican prisoners because of the NIO's attempt to force its short-sighted and unrealistic integration policy against the will of both sets of prisoners.

Communications from the prison dated Tuesday, April 24th, relate gruesome details of attacks on republicans, and on occasions where they have defended themselves, riot-squads have been sent in and heavy penalties in loss of remission and association have been subsequently incurred.

In some of the more serious incidents, three prisoners on C-Wing, Gerard Doherty and Tony Campbell from the New Lodge, and Sammy Kenny from the Lurgan area, were beaten unconscious with batons by a riot-squad on Wednesday night, April 25th. They were beaten again while 'on the boards' before being brought to the prison hospital.

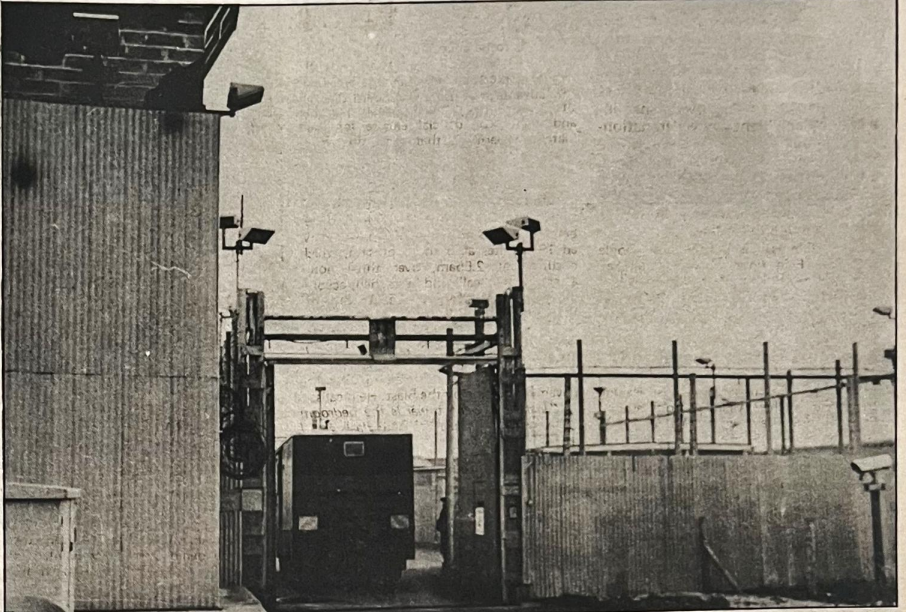
BEATINGS

There have also been a series of beatings orchestrated by prison officers and loyalists in the exercise yards, where republicans, outnumbered on occasions by loyalists, have been attacked. On Thursday morning last, April 26th, instead of alternating exercise time for both sections of prisoners, republican POW Phil Nolan from Derry was let out into the exercise yard alone and was assaulted by five or six prison officers.

Where republican POWs have defended themselves or retaliated against loyalists, prison officers have inevitably intervened.

Martin McGuinness, Sinn Féin elected representative for Derry, pointed out in a statement:

"If the situation in Magilligan is allowed to continue it could result in the death of a loyalist or republican prisoner. The NIO's



● Derry's Magilligan Prison, where republican prisoners have received brutal beatings at the hands of riot-squads

policy of integration within six-county prisons has proven an abject failure and has been rejected by both republican and loyalist representatives and now must end before a prisoner loses his life.

"Republican prisoners have never surrendered their right to segregation from loyalists, and no doubt loyalists wish segregation from republicans. This is a fact of life which the NIO, despite years of

brutality, harassment and intimidation against republican prisoners, cannot change."

ESCAPEES

Meanwhile, following an RUC investigation into the mass break-out of 38 republican POWs from Long Kesh last September, a colossal total of 730 charges have been referred against them by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

However, warrants relating to the 19 republican escapees still enjoying freedom cannot be issued by the RUC, inconvenienced by the fact that they have no forwarding addresses.

There are 18 different types of charges, ranging from killing to grievous bodily harm and escaping from 'lawful' custody, while many of the prisoners face multiple charges.

Britain to retain its Irish hostages

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

BRITAIN is not, it seems, prepared to give an inch, even on humanitarian issues such as prisoners' repatriation. British direct-ruler James Prior declared on Friday, April 27th, that it was 'unfair' to equate British soldiers in Ireland with IRA Volunteers in London, in an effort to justify the fact that Brits convicted of murder, rape and theft in the North are allowed to serve their sentences in a prison of their choice, back in Britain. The Brits are here 'on duty', said Prior, and "no one has suggested, as far as I am aware, that members of the IRA have to go to London to throw bombs".

This hypocritical argument was government's continued refusal used by Prior to underline his to repatriate Irish prisoners, after

yet another plea to do so, this time by Cardinal O Fiaich, at a Dublin conference on April 26th.

REBUFFS

O Fiaich attacked the British government's constant 'rebuffs' of nationalist demands, and in particular the continuing degrading strip-searches inflicted on Armagh prisoners, the use of perjured evidence to put away hundreds of national-

ists, the lengthy custody periods, the indiscriminate use of the PTA against Irish people, and the holding of Irish prisoners as hostages in English jails.

The cardinal's words, if only tokens of the Hierarchy's concern about the growing frustration and militancy of Northern nationalists, nevertheless reflect views which are held by most Northern nat-

ionalists. Yet James Prior chose this time, less than one week before the much-heralded Forum report, to display his government's intransigence and use of double standards. The cardinal's comments were "unfair". The British soldiers were in the North to "help keep the peace", and it was "not unreasonable for them to be repatriated or imprisoned in the right place".

IRA DISCLAIMER

THE IRA has strongly denied any involvement in the killing on Sunday, April 29th, of Armagh businessman Thomas McGeary.

Thomas McGeary was killed instantly when a bomb inside his car exploded at around 8.10am on Sunday morning.

A group calling itself the 'Irish Freedom Fighters' claimed in a statement:

"Our intelligence reports over a period of years assessed him to be a collaborator of the highest degree an informer in the Armagh area."

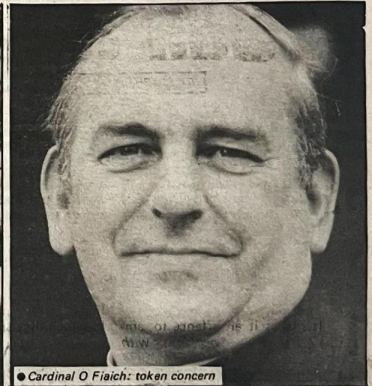
"Let this be a warning to all informers and collaborators."

There were immediate media allegations that this group was a cover-name for the IRA, however, in a statement, the IRA said:

"The Irish Republican Army, contrary to uninformed media speculation, was not involved in the bomb-attack today in which a businessman was killed."



● James Prior: intransigent



● Cardinal O Fiaich: token concern

Sinn Féin's EEC challenge

MORE THAN 150 Sinn Féin delegates from throughout the thirty-two counties attended a national EEC election conference in the West County Hotel, Chapelizod, County Dublin, on Sunday last.

Both the national and local constituency manifestos were finalised at the meeting. These state clearly that the benefits which were promised from EEC membership have not materialised. Instead, Irish people, North and South, have had to endure growing unemployment, rising prices and the drift of 84,000 farmers from the land.

Stressing the republican alternative in the establishment of a sovereign Irish socialist republic, the manifestos emphasise that within the EEC such sovereignty can never exist since the political, economic and cultural interests of Irish people are controlled and undermined by the interests of stronger member-states.

After being introduced to the nine Sinn Féin candidates in the election, the meeting heard the progress reports of the five constituency directors. All of these pointed out that election directorates had been established in every county and that weaker areas within counties are being strengthened. Martin McGuinness, director of elections in the six counties, told the meeting:

"We have no insurmountable problems. In fact, we could not be better prepared than we are at the moment."

Adding that the election would mean a further defeat for the British, he warned that *"There is a strong likelihood that Alliance voters will desert their party and vote for Hume. Even those who don't desert will give their second preferences to Hume. And during last week we saw James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party, coming in to support Hume as well."*

"But we are in good form and are ready to go. We have the ability and the spirit to fight this tooth and nail to see Danny Morrison elected. We are happy to say that there are no problems which we cannot overcome."

CANVASSING

Connaught/Ulster constituency director Sean McManus announced that the canvassing of voters in that constituency would begin in mid-May, while church-gate meetings would begin this Sunday.

Saying that work had already begun to build up weaker organisational areas in parts of the constituency, he added:

"A lot of hard work needs to be done. The membership needs to go out and motivate people

who are, at present, lackadaisical. With commitment, we can do well in Connaught/Ulster."

Ray Coady of the Munster directorate pointed out that they had developed a cost-effective method of circulating election literature to voters and that organisation was generally good. He said:

"In most areas we have enough personnel available for the job of getting election material distributed, poster and canvassing. I believe that Munster will do alright in the elections if we republicans all pull together."

Pointing out that they had divided Dublin into nine districts, Jack Crowe, director of elections in the Dublin constituency, said:

"In areas without an organisational structure, we have formed supporters' committees who have agreed to work for Sinn Féin."

Adding that Dublin would supplement some 70,000 election posters with banners across roads, he said that a video projecting the Sinn Féin anti-EEC viewpoint is being prepared. This will be shown in many pubs and will, to some extent, overcome the censorship of Sinn Féin in RTE.

PROGRESS

Brendan Swords, director of elections in the Leinster constituency, told the meeting that election directorates had been established in all 11 counties in the constituency and that progress is satisfactory in the weaker areas. He warned that stronger areas in the constituency would have to work a lot harder than at present if the election campaign is to realise its full potential.

All five constituency directors pointed out the financial difficulty in running effective campaigns. But fund-raising has already begun in each area and, with the commitment of all republicans, the necessary finances will become less of a problem as the election draws nearer.

In an address on the importance of a well-run publicity campaign, Danny Morrison, nat-

ional director of publicity, urged each area directorate to appoint a person responsible for, and capable of, doing this vital work.

Emphasising the importance of "sticking to facts" when delivering speeches and when out canvassing, he said that despite the censorship imposed on the party by Section 31 of the Broadcasting Act in the Free State, Sinn Féin could and should utilise the local newspapers which are to be found in every county in Ireland.

REMARKABLE

Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Féin, told the meeting that, given the coercion, censorship and repression which the Republican Movement has faced over the years, *"It is remarkable that the Movement, particularly in the twenty-six counties, has survived."*

Saying that the development of Sinn Féin in the twenty-six counties is one of the main aims of fighting the EEC elections, he continued:

"The development of our national leadership has been geographically unbalanced and dominated by the six counties. That should be seen as a weakness."

Adding that the organisational work which is necessary in an election campaign would provide a major opportunity to correct this imbalance, he said that if republicanism is to become relevant it must relate to the everyday needs of people throughout Ireland.

The second aim of the campaign, Adams continued, is to carry on the work of supplanting the SDLP as the party representing the nationalist people in the six counties. While *"the smashing of the SDLP is an ongoing process"* the election will be part of that process.

"Elections have to be seen as part of an electoral strategy. This election must be seen firmly in that context. I think that in the six counties we've seen the proof of the benefits of organisation. In the twenty-six counties, Sinn Féin should note the mistakes and weaknesses which emerge in this campaign and learn from them."

Pat Doherty, national director of elections, in closing the meeting, pointed out that the reason Sinn Féin in the six counties had successfully developed a strong leadership was because they stood on their own feet and if the Movement in the twenty-six counties was to follow suit a geographically national leadership would develop.

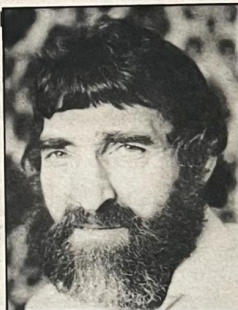
FOLLOWING the decision of the 1983 Sinn Féin and their to contest the forthcoming EEC elections on a thirty-two county basis, party conventions in each of the five Euro-constituencies met to select candidates.

Nine candidates were selected, one for each of three constituencies — Dublin, Munster and the six counties — and three candidates for each of the others — Connaught/Ulster and Leinster.

Where three candidates were selected it was decided that this was the best way to overcome the geographic spread of those constituencies and so maximise the republican vote.

All candidates are standing on Sinn Féin's platform of opposition to the EEC and the demand for national re-unification and sovereignty.

Connaught / Ulster



EDDIE FULLERTON (49) will represent Sinn Féin in the Donegal/Sligo area of the Connaught/Ulster constituency in the forthcoming EEC elections.

A married man with six children, Eddie, who comes from Buncrana, County Donegal, is a builder by trade but devotes most of his energies to his work as a Sinn Féin elected representative on Buncrana Urban District Council and Donegal County Council.

Brought up in a republican family, he spent 23 years as an emigrant in Scotland and England before returning to Buncrana in 1975.

While in England he was the chairperson of Birmingham Sinn Féin comhairle centair for three consecutive years, having involved himself in republican activities in 1968.

Returning to Ireland in 1975, he began organising Sinn Féin in the North Donegal and particularly in the Inishowen area.

In 1979 Eddie stood in the local government elections and polled extremely well in both the Buncrana UDC and Donegal County Council contests.

Since then he has fought for the development of the Swilly as a deep sea port, for industrial development of the region, and for a general hospital which will cater both for Inishowen and the West Bank of Derry city.

Apart from a keen interest in football, Eddie Fullerton has more than a passing interest in boxing. While in Birmingham he helped form an amateur boxing club for local youngsters and even spent some time as a professional boxer himself.



CAOIMHGHIN O CAOLAIN (30) is a native of Monaghan town. He is a first cousin of Volunteer Fergal O'Hanlon who died in an IRA attack with Sean South on Brookborough RUC Barracks in 1957.

After joining the Republican Movement in 1974, Caoimhghin O Caolain came to national prominence as a member of the National H-Block/Armagh Committee for two terms at the height of the campaign for political status.

He was director of elections for the campaign which saw hunger-striker Kieran Doherty elected as TD for the Cavan/Monaghan constituency and in the next election he was also director of elections for Seamus McElwain, a republican POW in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh (and one of last September's 19 escapees).

In 1981-82, Caoimhghin O Caolain demonstrated his organisational ability as Sinn Féin organiser in County Monaghan and in November 1982 he gave up his job as a bank official to become general manager of *An Phoblacht/Republican News*.

Besides this job, he has represented Sinn Féin on two lecture tours in Britain and has continued his involvement in Sinn Féin in Monaghan.

Caoimhghin O Caolain has a deep interest in cultural affairs and is known as an organiser of Feile Oriel in County Monaghan. He was also a founder member of *Saoirse*, the Irish-language magazine produced by the Republican Movement.

MARY MCGING (26) is the Sinn Féin candidate in the South and West Connaught area of the Connaught/Ulster constituency in the EEC elections.

A native of Castlebar, County Mayo.



● Last Sunday's national EEC election conference

she was educated in Colaiste Mhuire and later at University College Galway, where she graduated with a degree in engineering in 1979.

Since 1979, she has worked as an engineer with Monaghan, Clare and now Mayo County Councils.

Mary joined the Republican Movement in 1980 and became organiser of the Mayo comhairle ceantair of Sinn Féin in 1982 and is a member of the ard chomhairle of Sinn Féin.

Besides being a fluent Irish speaker, she has an interest in sport and has been an active member of the County Mayo Camogie team since 1978. For the past two years she has been county secretary for camogie in Mayo.



Dublin



JOHN NOONAN (31), Sinn Féin's EEC candidate for the Dublin area, lives with his wife and four children in Tallaght, County Dublin.

He joined the Republican Movement in 1969 and in 1972 he was arrested in Belfast and spent almost five years in Long Kesh.

Following his release in 1976, John Noonan returned to Dublin where he was involved in forming a youth club in his native Finglas.

In 1981 he moved to Tallaght where

he has worked in many community organisations and has recently been involved in the setting up of a number of youth clubs in the area.

An ex-lorry driver, John Noonan now works on a voluntary full-time basis for Sinn Féin and has dealt with the social problems of Tallaght through the Sinn Féin advice centre which was opened in the area in 1983.

Leinster



JIM DWYER (40) is the Sinn Féin candidate for the South Leinster area in the EEC elections. He is a married man with four children and lives in New Ross, County Wexford, where he works as a lorry-driver.

He first became involved in the Republican Movement in the early 1960s when he was forced to move to England to find work between 1966 and 1976 and where he continued his involvement as a republican activist.

In New Ross, Jim Dwyer is a member of the Michael O'Hanrahan Sinn Féin cumann and has been involved in the local campaign against the introduction of water rates.



SEAN O'CEARBHAILL (32) is the Sinn Féin candidate for the Mid-Leinster area in the EEC elections. He is single and is a native of Birr, County Offaly.

He joined the Republican Movement

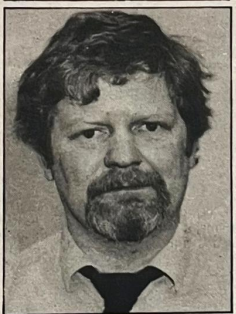
in 1971 and organised the Michael Lark in Sinn Féin cumann in Birr a year later.

Within County Offaly he played a prominent role in opposing Ireland's entry to the EEC. In 1974 he stood as a Sinn Féin candidate in the local government elections in the Birr electoral area.

Arrested in 1976 for republican activities, Sean O'Ceirbhail was sentenced to eight years in Portlaoise. Besides learning the Irish language while in prison, he spent 47 days on hunger-strike in 1977 in the campaign to improve conditions for the political prisoners.

Following his release, in 1982, he returned to Birr where, as a farmer and founder member of Macra na Feirme in the area, he continued his political activity.

Outside of politics, he is a member of the GAA and of the Crinkle hurling and handball clubs.



MARTIN SHARKEY (33) will represent Sinn Féin in the North Leinster area in the EEC elections. He is a married man with five children, and formerly worked as a carpenter. A native of Blackrock, County Louth, and now living in Dundalk, he is a full-time voluntary worker with Sinn Féin, which he joined in 1970.

Since the 1983 Sinn Féin ard-theis, he has worked as the party's organiser in the North Leinster/South Ulster region and is a member of Sinn Féin's ard chomhairle.

While living in Blackrock, he spent eight years as a member of the local community council and since moving to Dundalk he has been involved in organising Cumann Peile na nOg.

Munster

RICHARD BEHAL (46) is Sinn Féin's EEC candidate in the Munster constituency. A married man with three children, he lives with his family in Killarney, County Kerry.

He joined the Republican Movement in 1957, and was involved in the Border Campaign of that period and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in

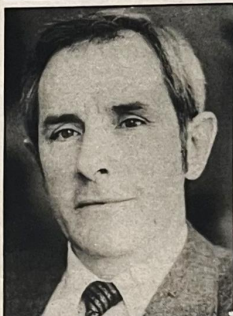
EEC election fund

national appeal

SINN FEIN is contesting the forthcoming EEC Elections on a thirty-two county basis. It will do so as a re-affirmation of our opposition to the EEC and as a demand for the restoration of a united and sovereign Irish republic.

We appeal to all republicans and nationally-minded people to contribute generously to the finances which are urgently needed to fight this election campaign.

All monies should be sent to:-
Sinn Féin Election Fund,
44 Parnell Square,
Dublin 1.



Mountjoy in 1959.

During further terms of imprisonment in 1963 and 1964, he took part in a hunger-strike for political status. Imprisoned again in 1965 for his part in opposing the visit to the Free State of the British royal family's Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, he was later charged with involvement in an attack on the Royal Navy torpedo boat *Brave Borderer* in Waterford Harbour - more than £1½ million worth of damage was caused in the attack.

While on remand in Limerick Jail on this charge, Richard Behal escaped, in February 1966, and while on the run he organised widespread protests to highlight partition and Free State collaboration with Stormont during the 1966 golden jubilee celebrations of the 1916 Rising. He developed a keen interest in promoting the republican cause on the international stage during this period as he spent time in Europe and in the United States.

Returning to Ireland in 1967, he was re-arrested while working in the local government elections campaign of that year.

When the North erupted in 1969 Richard Behal helped organise the Republican Movement in Counties Kerry and Waterford before being jailed again in 1972. He served this term of imprisonment in Mountjoy, Portlaoise and the Curragh. It was while O/C of prisoners in the Curragh that he was elected to the ard chomhairle of Sinn Féin - a position he retained until 1982, when he stood down.

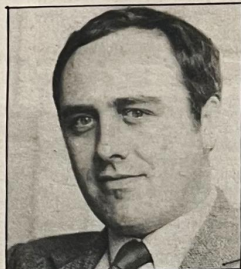
Following a period in the early 1970s, when he returned to the continent as a representative of Sinn Féin, he co-founded and became the head of the Foreign Affairs Bureau (FAB).

The highlight of his involvement in the FAB came during the H-Block hunger-strike of 1981 when he became the first non-governmental Irish man to address the general assembly of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, arguing the case of Irish POWs in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh.

Since 1982, Richard Behal has been chairperson of Munster and South Kerry Sinn Féin.

Although his involvement in political activity has left Richard Behal little time for recreation, he enjoys fishing and is interested in antique machinery, the conservation of monuments and historic buildings and environmental and natural energy projects. Besides this, he is interested in Irish traditional music and culture.

Six counties



DANNY MORRISON (31), a married man with two children, is a native of West Belfast where he became involved in republican politics after the loyalist pogroms of August 1969.

In 1972 he was interned and following his release he went on the run to avoid further arrest.

He joined the Republican Press Centre in 1975 and was editor of *Republican News* and *An Phoblacht/Republican News* from 1979 until 1982, when he was elected to Mid-Ulster in the Assembly elections.

In 1978 he was arrested and charged with IRA membership and conspiracy, but both charges were dropped in 1979. For the last four years he has been Sinn Féin's national director of publicity.

During the first H-Block hunger-strike, in 1980, he liaised with Bobby Sands, who was the republican prisoners' O/C and later, during the second hunger-strike, he was nominated by Sands as an external spokesperson for the prisoners.

Following his success in the Assembly elections of 1982, he was served with an exclusion order from Britain, as were a number of other Sinn Féin elected representatives.

Hard work at constituency level led to increased electoral support for Sinn Féin in the Westminster elections of June 1983. Again standing in the Mid-Ulster constituency, Danny Morrison missed election by only 79 votes, polling more than 16,000 votes.

In Mid-Ulster (as in Belfast and Fermanagh/South Tyrone) Sinn Féin completely reversed the lead of 4,000 votes which the SDLP had over republicans, an indication of the desire for major change by the nationalist community.

MAY DAY RALLIES

SEVERAL hundred people joined in the annual May Day celebration parade through Dublin on Tuesday evening last. Besides attacking the proposed Irish visit of US President Ronald Reagan, platform speakers told a rally at the GPO that with growing unemployment and Coalition wage-controls, Irish workers had little left to celebrate.

DERRY

Derry Sinn Fein have announced that the annual republican May Day rally will take place on Bank Holiday Monday, May 7th.

The demonstration, which leaves Westland Street at 2.30pm, will march to Guildhall Square, where it will be addressed by Sinn Fein's Danny Morrison and Denis O'Donnell, secretary of Letterkenny Trades Council.

APPEAL

Chairing the rally will be Joe Coyle, of Derry Sinn Fein's Trade Union Department and Derry Trades Council, who appealed "to workers and unemployed, the low-paid, who are mostly women, and young trainees on the YTP schemes to support this demonstration".



● Members of the Fianna and Sinn Fein on Dublin's May Day parade



POLEGLASS STREET-NAMES

THE CAMPAIGN to Gaelicise street-names in the six counties took a significant step forward at the weekend with the erection of Irish street-names in the Poleglass Estate on the outskirts of West Belfast.

Under a 1949 law introduced at Stormont by the late Brian Faulkner, it is illegal to erect name-plates in Irish. However, this law has been successfully challenged in Belfast by Sinn Fein and Conradh na Gaeilge.

Pádraig Ó Maoilcraoibhe, spokes-

person for Craobh Liam Uí Mhaoliosá, Conradh na Gaeilge, which spearheaded the Gaelicisation campaign in Poleglass, commented:

"By erecting Irish translations of the street names, without interfering with the English versions, we are giving

people back a pride in their national identity.

"Street names in Irish are a visible rejection of British rule and also help to create an atmosphere, especially among young people, conducive to learning an Ghaeilge."

Areas Gaelicised in recent years include Ballymurphy, St James's, Lower Falls and part of Turf Lodge while the campaign has also spread to Bellaghy, Derry city and Newry.

NEWRY BLACKMAIL FAILS

THE DAY after a court appearance when he was fined £400 for painting republican slogans on a wall, 17-year-old Sean Hughes, from Hilltown, in the Mourne area, was arrested and held in Gough Barracks for two days.

"During this time, I was constantly pressurised to gather information in and around the Hilltown area. They particularly wanted me to tell them the names of the treasurer and chairperson of Hilltown Sinn Fein, and also the names of any women members or sympathisers.

"They said that when I signed on in Rathfriland on Monday, April 16th, there would be an unmarked car waiting at the corner of the square. If I had the information they wanted, the fine would be forgotten and I would not be short of a pound or two. If I failed to co-operate, they said, I would be thrown to the Rathfriland UVF who would take me for a ride one dark night."

As soon as he was released, Hughes reported what had happened to Hilltown Sinn Fein, who arranged for him to sign on two hours earlier than usual that week. However, he had to sign at his usual time on the next occasion, April 30th.

FOLLOWED

When he came out of the dole office, a car with two men in it followed him along the street and pulled up on the pavement in front of him. The passenger jumped out and tried to grab him, shouting, "Get in, Sean. It's either



● SEAN HUGHES

us or the UVF."

Sean Hughes escaped by throwing himself over a wall and running through back gardens to a friend's house.

This young Mourne man was still shaken when interviewed by AP/RN later that day, and he dreaded having to go back to Rathfriland.

In a statement, Hilltown Sinn Fein said:

"When Margaret Thatcher's armed thugs, under the guise of security forces, have to sink to this level in a vain attempt to suppress the nationalist aspirations of the people of Mourne, then we know that victory is almost ours."

Paper-seller robbed

A 22-YEAR-OLD Trillick man had 30 copies of *An Phoblacht/Republican News* seized as he was selling them last Sunday, April 29th.

Brendan McKearney was outside Marrough Chapel in the small County Tyrone village of Trillick after 11am Mass on Sunday, preparing to sell the paper, when an RUC patrol car pulled up alongside him. An RUC sergeant from Dromore Barracks looked at the papers and then seized them stating "these are illegal".

No receipt was given and the incident has been condemned by the Sinn Fein

elected representative for Mid-Ulster, Danny Morrison, who said that it was an attack on free speech.

CARRICKMORE

Morrison also drew attention to the behaviour of the UDR in Carrickmore on the same morning when patrols delayed about 12 families in cars on the Whitebridge Road from going to Mass for up to half an hour.

He said that if the IRA had been responsible they would have been lambasted from every pulpit and in every editorial in the country.

Stagnant Sticks

BY KEVIN BURKE

THE SELF-STYLED Workers Party held its 'annual conference' in Dublin last weekend, and one word springs to mind to describe the Sticks in 1984 — stagnant.

Throughout the weekend, speaker after speaker delivered boring messages of half-baked socialism to an audience bored rigid by its own unimaginative pomposity.

Dissent or different viewpoints are something which are banned from their conferences, and anyone who would venture criticism would quickly find themselves outside the fold, if not on the receiving end of a visit from the party's enforcement and fund-raising branch.

The Sticks may not launch murderous attacks on political opponents at present, but the memory of what happened to Seamus Costello, and so many others, rests menacingly in the background.

The moribund nature of things was reflected in the ard comhairle elected for the year; just one change, Padraig Yeates having left to go undercover as an *Irish Times* journalist.

IMPERIALISM

The acid-test of any party

claiming to be socialist has to be its attitude to imperialism. For all their blowing on state industries, the Sticks still welcome the economic imperialists of the multinationals.

They are even more welcoming to the military imperialists.

"Politics in Northern Ireland are not about some bloody border", announced Proinsias de Rossa who changes his name to Frank Ross when he travels north of Dundalk.

And, proving why the Workers Party has been proclaimed by James Prior to be his favourite, Tomas Mac Giolla, in his leadership address, backed the RUC, the UDR and the Assembly, joining the Official Unionist Party in its suggestion for a 'bill of rights', for the protection of the nationalists by the British legal system.

Strangely, the visitor from El Salvador was not castigated for not taking part in the 'democratic process' there, nor for the violence used by his country's



● Workers Party leader Tomas Mac Giolla backs the RUC and the UDR freedom fighters.

HYPOCRISY

But when you look at the Sticks, hypocrisy is what they are all about.

After all, their president, Mac Giolla, earned his living at the ESP directing the cutting off of electricity from those who could not afford to pay their bills. His fellow Leinster House 'worker' de Rossa is a business-

man. The party's election candidates in Dublin include two of the highest paid solicitors in the Free State, Michael White and Pat MacCartan.

The chairperson of the Sticks in the North, Seamus Lynch, has taken elocution lessons to hide his Belfast working-class accent.

Their infiltrators into the trade unions, like Pat Rabbitte, are career men out of university politics, people who think

a spanner is something you take for a walk while the wife is preparing cocktails.

Their concern for the less well off is equally tempered, aiming as they do at the wage-earner and shunning from their political strategy the most underprivileged sections of society, judged by them to be the 'sub-proletariat' without economic or political muscle and therefore unimportant.

Their elections are funded by robberies by their 'non-existent' military wing; the same fund-raising branch operates building site tax swindles whilst their political front-men preach PAYE concern. The same bunch of thugs provide armed muscle to Dublin's drug-pushers and their media hacks attempt to smear those who fight against heroin.

Their concern on women's issues can be taken against the welcome home function they gave in one of their Belfast drinking-dens for a rapist party member released from jail recently.

As unpleasant a bunch of nasties as you might meet. So keep the kids and the dog, because they'll soon be round on your doorsteps looking for votes.

'The Way Forward' — back to Stormont

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

LESS than a week before the announced release date of the Forum report, the Official Unionist Party, on Thursday, April 26th, issued its own document, *The Way Forward* — apparently timed to precede and pre-empt the Dublin report.

Hailed as "encouraging", "significant" and "interesting", by observers already hyped up about the coming Forum report, *The Way Forward* is completely pro-integrationist in its outlook, proposing to downgrade the Stormont Assembly into some kind of regional council in charge of areas such as education, road traffic, water and sewerage. It also includes cosmetic concessions to nationalists, such as increased

funding for Irish cultural and sporting groups, and the promise of a bill of rights, enforced from London.

Pro-devolutionists in the OUP attacked the document for failing to plump for full devolution. The SDLP welcomed the "recognition of an Irish identity" contained in the document, while a former chairperson of the defunct Northern Ireland Labour Party accused the OUP of having stolen one of

their political platforms back in the 1950s.

SEATS

The SDLP's cautious attitude to the OUP blueprint indicates that the SDLP is presently trying to avoid closing any doors, in case the only option open to them when the Forum winds down is taking their seats in Stormont — after the June EEC election, of course.

As for the OUP, they are hoping that the document will receive enough approval from other parties to enable them to end their Assembly boycott without losing face and with the added glory,



● Stormont: will the SDLP return after June's EEC election?

perhaps, of having lured the SDLP into Stormont with them.

The document, however, with its hypocritical appeal to 'Catholicism', and pious statements about 'their rights and tradition', hardly indicates a change of heart for unionists. The words and deeds of unionist politicians speak louder

than their political documents, and *The Way Forward* is yet another 'internal settlement' proposal, coming from a party which not only consistently opposes the funding of Irish cultural and GAA groups, but also supports the rounding-up and jailing of nationalists.

INUENDO REJECTED

COMMENTING on a fire which destroyed an SDLP office in Derry last weekend, Mitchel McLaughlin, chairperson of Derry Sinn Féin, said:

"The fire at the SDLP offices in Derry at the weekend may have a political significance if it is established that the fire was indeed malicious.

"The Republican Movement is on record as being totally and implacably opposed to physical attacks on the persons or property of SDLP supporters.

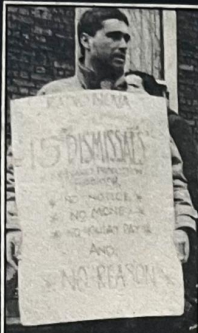
"Sinn Féin in Derry advises people to consider carefully the various possible

explanations for the fire which destroyed the office before coming to a conclusion. Will the fire, coming as it does less than seven weeks before the EEC elections, damage or enhance the SDLP's attempts to rally their supporters?

"This question is at least as valid as the attempts to couple last week's petty vandalism on SDLP member William O'Connell's car to the weekend fire. There is no substance to the innuendo that some form of protracted victimisation of the SDLP is going on or that Sinn Féin would countenance such activity by its supporters."



● MITCHEL McLAUGHLIN



Radio Nova

Dear Editor,

As the NUJ's official strike at Dublin's Radio Nova is now in its fourth month, we would appreciate the opportunity of bringing the public up to date on the facts relating to this strike and the reasons why it remains unresolved. We feel this is important because of the confusing fact that although the strike continues, Radio Nova is still on the air.

Throughout this dispute, which began following the summary dismissal of 15 people, including six journalists, the station's managing director, Mr. Chris Carey, has refused to negotiate settlement terms with union officials claiming that the station has insufficient funds to meet the strikers' claims for statutory entitlements.

This claim seems less than valid in view of the fact that he has been financing the building of new studios and a night-club at Nova Park, Stocking Lane, Rathfarnham, where we maintain our picket. His claim that he has no money is equally ludicrous considering the fact that advertising revenue has been steadily increasing over the past two months.

We feel that it is also worth pointing out that of the 15 staff originally dismissed, all but the six union members among them have since been re-employed. This fact, and Mr. Carey's about-turn in relation to those whom he himself had actively encouraged to become NUJ members, suggests to us a myopic view by him of the role of unions within broadcasting, and further suggests that it would be extremely dangerous and ill-advised to allow such an irresponsible employer to have any involvement or part in the future development of radio in this country if he does not acknowledge his responsibilities to those of us he has put out on the streets for the past three months.

Another fact we wish to highlight is that Michael Hogan, Nova's advertising manager, who 'resigned' some weeks ago because of what he claimed was his 'outrage' at how staff were being treated by Mr. Carey, has since returned to Mr. Carey's employment as manager of the night-club, due to open shortly. As second-in-command to Mr. Carey during most of this dispute, we feel that Mr. Hogan should have done more to convince Mr. Carey to behave responsibly, instead of using the situation for his own benefit. His empty gesture in resigning, only to return almost immediately to the same employer, is nothing short of cynical. Also, Radio Nova's Irish director, Mr. Eugene Brady, has been equally silent throughout this dispute. We would have expected that the Irish shareholder would have done more for the Irish employees whom Mr. Carey has treated so disgracefully.

mála poist

INHUMAN TREATMENT

A Chara,

In recent times, both the Coalition government and opposition deputies have been heard to utter a great many sanctimonious statements about the importance of the family unit in Irish life.

Garret FitzGerald told the recent Young Fine Gael conference that "uniquely in Europe, all Irish governments have stressed the importance of social justice."

I would like to point out to the readers of AP/RN the hypocrisy of these statements with regard to the families of political prisoners in Portlaoise.

In Portlaoise Prison, each visiting-box is divided down the centre by a table about three feet high with two fine-mesh wire screens, 18 inches apart, extending from table top to ceiling. On the inside of each screen there is a sheet of dirty perspex one foot high from the table top (children have to be held up to see their fathers). A wander sits in a wire cage facing down the centre of this barrier from where he can see and hear everything in the box.

These conditions obviously mean that any physical contact between a man and his wife and children, or any sort of intimate conversation, is completely impossible. A man cannot hold his wife's hand or hug his children, even in times of stress, or comfort them in any way regardless of what their problems might be. There are men in this prison who have not held their wives or children in more than seven years.

Some families have to travel over 200 miles to get here for a 30-minute visit and, despite the conditions of the actual visit, are subject to what is, for women especially, a very humiliating search. Children are also searched and their shoes taken off. No rattles, toys, or any other such items are allowed in on the visits.

Given the fact that the av-

Those on strike have had the support of all branches of the NUJ and the full backing of the ICTU. The Labour Court's attempt to intervene has also proved unsuccessful because Mr. Carey has steadfastly refused to attend in order to reach a fair settlement. We feel that this refusal in particular should give the general public some idea of Mr. Carey's regard for Irish industrial relations.

Those of us on strike are committed to continuing our legitimate action of protest and we are confident that now the public are aware of the facts surrounding this three-month-old dispute, they will feel equally outraged at the way some foreign employers, having made vast profits, subsequently treat their staff. In our view, Mr. Carey should be treated in the same disdainful manner by Irish advertisers as he has treated his Irish employees. We thank all those who have already done so.

Jenny McIvor, Linda Conway, Shane McGabhann, Ken Hammond, and Brian Johnston, National Union of Journalists.



erage sentence in here is over ten years and that there are many men doing life, 40 years and 15 years, the strain that this situation poses on marriages is enormous and the long-term effects on young children can be as yet only be guessed at. Surely these conditions must constitute "inhuman and degrading treatment" of our families who are totally innocent of any 'offence' whatsoever and who are being used in this most callous manner by the Department of Justice in their attempt to break the morale of the republican POWs in Portlaoise.

The prison governor has consistently refused to allow us a copy of the prison rules and regulations, but, as far as we can ascertain, political prisoners in the Free State have no 'rights', only privileges which can be withdrawn at any time and frequently are. In the absence of any written regulations, the rules are constantly changing and amount to no more than the day-to-day whims and fancies of Governor Reilly.

The atmosphere in here is one of constant tension caused by this man's paranoia with security, as evidenced by the

visiting conditions and the fact that all crafts and timber are at intervals sawn up into matchwood, and the practice of strip-searching men who have no contact whatsoever with anyone other than fellow prisoners and prison staff.

These searches include an obscene anal search which we refuse to comply with. This refusal means more warders are called in to forcibly up-end men, in the process of which we are often beaten, punched and kicked and invariably end up in solitary confinement for two months, with the loss of two weeks' remission and all privileges such as visits, letters, recreation etc.

In January and February there were 231 such searches. In November of last year over 80 men were injured when Governor Reilly ordered that every man in the prison was to be stripped and up-ended. This happened when two men were being beaten in a search during the dinner lock-up period and we began banging on our cell doors in protest.

The governor called in reinforcements and six or seven warders entered each cell in turn: the two men originally searched and beaten were ag-

ain searched and beaten for the second time within an hour.

These degrading searches also take place before and after all court appearances, legal visits, hospital visits etc, during which time we are never out of sight of not only prison staff but also armed Garda and Free State soldiers.

The O/C of the republican POWs in Portlaoise has made it clear to Governor Reilly on many occasions that it is not our wish to see confrontation in the jail, for ultimately it is we who are the ones who suffer in the event of any trouble. However, the conditions which exist at present in regard to strip-searching, the gratuitous use of solitary confinement, and particularly the visits which constitute an injustice to our wives and children, cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

We reiterate: we do not seek confrontation, we therefore call on all those interested in human dignity and justice to bring pressure to bear on the 'powers that be', on our behalf and on the behalf of our families.

PRO, Republican POWs, Portlaoise Prison.



People before profit!

Dear Editor,

We have watched with growing concern the increasing interference and obstruction by the Dublin City Centre Traders Association to the plans to build a two-acre industrial estate on Sean-cre

Dermott Street at Gloucester Diamond.

The need for local employment has been identified by the people living in the area as an urgent necessity and in order to achieve this the basic resources, such as suitable factory space, must be provided.

The city centre traders are insisting that a park be placed on this open space. The fact that there are two large parks within a few hundred yards of the site — at Mountjoy Square and Foley Street — would seem to indicate that their concern has more to do with their own vested interests rather than the need for recreation

facilities for the community living here.

It was agreed two years ago that a small industrial estate would be provided at this location as no other suitable site could be identified in the area. The continued failure by successive governments to get it started is a clear indictment of the impotence of the political process.

All the political parties, including Sinn Féin, have stated that this development is an urgent priority, yet two years have now been wasted as the IDA and Dublin Corporation, haggled over the price of this public land. This has recently been resolved and now we have the spectacle of Corporation officials attempting to further delay this development as they, in line with the traders' association, share the view that a park should be provided whether the local people want it or not.

Full credit must go to the local Youth Employment Action Group who have continued to highlight this national issue with great creativity despite the efforts of the state and private sector to frustrate them.

We see this development as a step in the direction to reverse the generations of discrimination experienced by the people living in the centre of Dublin where the value of land is given more consideration than the people living on it.

David Connolly, North Inner City Co-operative Ltd.

BBC's pathetic reply

A Chara,

The response of the BBC to criticisms of its failure to give a more equitable amount of time to the Irish language was so weak and pathetic that it was a sheer waste of time.

In what can only be viewed as a red herring, the BBC referred to its programmes which dealt with, or will deal with, such things as Irish history, geography, medieval Irish history and so forth.

The projection of such subjects on television or radio is not an issue, the issue is the paucity of time given to programmes in Irish or to the teaching of Irish. To claim that ten programmes of 20 minutes each on the radio (incidentally, not starting until the beginning of 1985) are a recognition of the rights of Irish speakers or learners, is utter nonsense.

What is needed is at least two visual programmes per week, one to instruct, the other to review or revise the first. We live in a television age and radio is now a background to be set against the daily routine of the home, office or restaurant.

The BBC claims that there are not the same numbers of Gaelic speakers in the North as there are in Scotland. Perhaps not, but I do know that there are more students of Gaelic in the North than in either Wales or Scotland. Could it be that the BBC intends to ensure that the number of Irish speakers in the North does not increase — at least not with its help?

L. Wilson, Belfast.

Motions against repression

A Chara,

I am pleased to inform your readers that at a recent open branch meeting of the ATGWU 11/64 branch of Waterford Crystal, two motions, one calling on the twenty-six county government to end its undemocratic ban on meeting Sinn Féin elected representatives and the other to abandon the proposed Criminal Justice Bill, were overwhelmingly passed with only one vote against each of them (by the same person).

The decision of the meeting will be sent to Garret FitzGerald, the Minister for Justice, and our four local Leinster House deputies.

I ask all your readers to have similar motions passed at their union meetings or residents' association meetings, or lobby their elected representatives. It is necessary that the Dublin government is told that the people will not accept this sort of behaviour from them.

Joe Kelly, Port Lairge Sinn Féin.

The defective

BURKE'S AT THE BACK

By Kevin Burke

STEP FORWARD Detective Garda John Callaghan of Clones, County Monaghan, the Free State's most incompetent law enforcer.

I recorded here last August how Callaghan had staked out the town's Hibernian Hotel, recording car numbers of wedding guests attending the reception of a person named Lynch who got married on the same day as a local republican of the same name and who was actually holding his wedding reception several miles away in a hotel in Belturbet.

Well he's done it again!
Having seen a welcome-home social for republican prisoners Pat Trainor and Josie Dowds advertised for the Hibernian Hotel last weekend, the diligent Callaghan enquired at the hotel in advance about the function.

Unable to find either name recorded on the list of functions, Callaghan, known locally as the 'defective detective', deduced that a 21st birthday party booked for Saturday night, April 28th, was really a cover for the republican event.

Come the fateful night, a garda raiding party arrived uninvited at the celebrations to try to discover that a local family and their friends were indeed engaged in birthday festivities.

The welcome-home function took place, as arranged, the following night, Sunday, April 29th.

And Drogheda garda Pius McSweeney ended up with a red face just before Easter.

Sinn Féin members in the town were selling Easter lilies outside the dole office and twice barely managed to empty the money from their tins before crime-fighting gardai swooped on them and seized lilies and collection boxes.

On the third occasion, uniformed and Special Branch men arrived to find a brazen Sinn Féin blatantly violating a very heavy tin with apparent unconcern.

Anxious to impress his colleagues, McSweeney swooped again and bore away the tin and its contents in triumph to the local barracks.

When opened it would have revealed a total of 84 metal washers.

Dublin-based Special Branch man Mick Lally should really try and behave in a manner befitting the dignity of his profession when he visits his home town of Drogheda.

Last week he rose, with difficulty, from his favourite seat in Dolan's pub in the town to berate one of our paper-sellers and followed him round the pub shouting "no one wants to buy that rag" (unforgivable).

Last time he was home he caused panic in the same hostelry when, during a 'misunderstanding' with two other customers, a revolver he happened to be carrying fell to the floor.

Special Branch man Patrick Sweeney has been in 'low spirits' recently following an unfortunate incident at Dublin's B&I ferry-port where he is permanently based.

Sweeney was apprehended by a Customs and Excise mobile patrol with a case-load (nine litres) of spirits in his car when leaving for home after a spell on 'duty', so to speak.

His car was impounded and he was fined almost £500, but the matter was kept



FOR the first time since the establishment of the six-county state, Newry's town hall welcomed through its hallowed portals an elected Sinn Féin representative. Standing under the Tricolour, Danny Morrison told 500 cheering supporters at a republican social function:

"This year we took over the town hall, next year we will take over the council."

Pictured with Morrison above are local republicans P.J. Blair, Maurice Healy, Gabriel Curran and Brendan Curran, all of whom, no doubt, were casting an expectant eye over the place.

It's changed times we're living in, my children.

cause of Irish freedom. They may establish themselves in the Free State hierarchy but they certainly will not establish the sovereign Irish republic.

"Both partition parliaments were born in treachery and deceit and reared on lies and hypocrisy, and anyone who takes part in them and still calls himself a republican is a traitor, a liar and a hypocrite."

The speaker that year was one Thomas Mac Giolla, who now so ably fulfills his own prophecy.

While visiting South Armagh on a cycling tour last weekend, Dubliner David Moran was given an insight into the 'improved' cross-border security measures we hear so much about.

Stopping in Crossmaglen to photograph the republican monument and write a few postcards, Moran was suddenly confronted by a nervous reception committee which included six British soldiers and two RUC men.

Having produced identification, as demanded, he was then asked to name his local garda barracks in Dublin.

Within minutes, two uniformed gardai from Clontarf barracks appeared at the door of the Moran family home in Fairview. Fortunately, somebody was at home and could confirm that David was indeed on a cycling tour in the six counties.

When he was allowed to go free after his half-hour detention, David Moran was left to wonder what might have happened had nobody been at home, and whether taxpayers in the Free State will have to foot the bill for the time which the gardai spent working on behalf of the British crown.

Each generation has produced such men and we probably have some with us now. If there are such, let them go their way, but let them not call themselves republicans.

"They may very well advance their own cause but they certainly do not advance the

Notes

©CORMAC

Hey, Jimmy! I've just had a sneak preview of the Forum Report! It's a fascinating document!

It appears that John Hume's overwhelming desire is to grovel to the loyalists but Fitzgerald also wants to cringe before Thatcher.

But...

Well, naturally! He made it quite clear that he would not kiss anyone's backside!

Unless, that is, they let him be Taoiseach!!

But surely Mr Haughey took a stand against such spineless and craven attitudes!

Imeachtaí

**BOBBY SANDS
COMMEMORATIVE EVENINGS**

Friday 4th May
Music by Shandy Folk
Carnegie Hotel
Malshide Road
DUBLIN
Taille £2
Buses 42 & 42c
8pm Friday 4th May
Featuring Paddy's Dream,
Gerry Crilly & Irish dancers
Brigid Burke's
Old Bawn
TALLAGHT
Taille £1.50
Saturday 5th May
Music by Gypsy Lacey
Wexford Inn
DUBLIN
Taille £2.50 (£2 unwaged)

BALLAD SESSION

Speaker: Jim Dwyer
Music by the Dublin Balladeers
8 to 12pm Friday 4th May
Sunnyside Inn
BRAY
County Wicklow
Taille £2

SINN FEIN STUDENTS SEMINAR

11am Saturday 5th May
University College
GALWAY
Details: phone 091-63134 (6 to 7pm)

MINI MAY FAIR

In aid of Prisoners Dependents Fund
Wheel of Fortune, Bookstall,
Groceries, Bric-a-Brac etc
12noon Saturday 5th May
Ballyfermot Community Centre
DUBLIN
Taille 10p (children 5p)

DUBLIN EDUCATION SEMINAR

Postponed from May 5th
till later in month

PUBLIC SPEAKING WORKSHOP

1pm Saturday 5th May
DERRY
Details: Phone Derry 268926

NO WELCOME FOR REAGAN

PICKET & RALLY
3pm Saturday 5th May
US Embassy
43 Elgin Road
Ballisbridge
DUBLIN

GRAND IRISH NIGHT

8.30pm Saturday 5th May
Gormley's Lounge
BALLYGALLY
County Tyrone

SINN FEIN EDUCATION SEMINAR

All members to attend
3pm Sunday 6th May
Killesher Hall
KILLESHER
County Fermanagh

BALLAD SESSION

Music by Fiddlers Green
Sunday 6th May
The Geraldine Inn
STRAFFAN
County Kildare
Taille £1.50

VARIETY CONCERT

Music by Patsy Farrell &
the Volunteers plus guests
9.30pm Sunday 6th May
Rainbow Centre
GLENFARNE
County Leitrim
Taille £2

ANNUAL REPUBLICAN

MAY DAY RALLY
2.30pm Monday 7th May
Westland Street
DERRY

MEETING FOR EEC

ELECTION WORKERS
Speaker: Danny Morrison
8.30pm Thursday 10th May
Killesher Hall
KILLESHER
County Fermanagh

REPUBLICAN REUNION

TESTIMONIAL DINNER
7.30pm Saturday 16th June
Spa Hotel
LUCAN
County Dublin
Taille £11
Tickets from 44 Parnell Square

REVIEW PAGE

TV

Believe it or not

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

A NEW SERIES started on Channel 4 on Sunday, April 29th, *A Seat Among the Stars — the Cinema and Ireland*. The first programme showed the impact 'moving pictures' had when they arrived in Ireland in 1897, and looked at the influence Irish actors and producers have had on cinema ever since.

This will be followed by a series of Irish films, mostly films made in Ireland by Hollywood, including *The Quiet Man* and *Odd Man Out*, as well as *Man of Aran* and *Mise Eire*.

American-made films encouraged the popular concepts of Ireland and the Irish: narrow-minded dreamers or drunk layabouts living in a country with beautiful scenery, constant rain, and always fighting about nothing.

The first film in the series was immediately after the introductory programme and was supposedly the life-story of Sean O'Casey. Called *Young Cassidy*, it starred Rod Taylor as O'Casey in 1911 Dublin, writing political pamphlets and, seemingly, getting involved with a great deal of women.

RTE1 showed *Ryan's Daughter* on Sunday evening, one of the films Channel 4 have advertised as part of their

Irish film series. Once again, there are few Irish actors in the main roles. Robert Mitchum is hard to imagine as a middle-aged country school-teacher who marries the teenage daughter of the local publican.

The 'political bits' that are always stuck in in these films culminate in her getting her hair cut off by the other villagers because she is having an affair with a British army officer.

Typically, there is no attempt to give any real background to why the British are there, and why the local people drive out a person they see as collaborating with them.

Even the documentary-type films to be shown, like *Man of Aran*, are marred by

sentimental whimsy. The producer of this film dressed all the men up in identical Aran sweaters and hats, specially bought for the film.

Gay Byrne had Dick Spring, leader of the Free State Labour Party, on the *Late Late Show*, for a long, long interview on Saturday. Asked about his feelings about meeting and greeting Ronald Reagan when he comes here in June, Spring said that he didn't approve of Soviet policy in Afghanistan, didn't approve of Reagan's policy in Central America and didn't approve of British policy "in a certain place much nearer home".

Where can he mean?

Jack Palance, who presents *Ripley's Believe It Or Not* on RTE2 on Sunday, intones the title of the programme after each unbelievable quirk of man or freak of nature shown on the screen. It would have



● Cassidy (Rod Taylor) turns on the charm for one of the many women he gets involved with

been a good line to use after that statement of Dick Spring's. Spring also told Gay during their cosy chat that if he hadn't been in a Mercedes, chauffeur-driven of course, the accident for which he was awarded £170,000 damages last week would have been fatal.

And that's why his socialist principles allow him to avail of all the 'Mercedes and perks' of an establishment politician. Believe it or not.

Acceptable viewing TV & FILM

BY MAIRE HENNESSY

ACCEPTABLE LEVELS, shown on Channel 4 on Monday night, April 30th, is a fictional narrative film made in Divis Flats by Front Room Productions and Belfast Film Workshop (some of whom were involved with Pat Murphy in making *Maeve* in 1980).

Made using local people for a number of the roles, *Acceptable Levels* tells the story of a 'liberal' film crew making a documentary on the effects of the 'Troubles' on children.

During the crew's visit to Belfast, Jacqueline, a friend of Roisin, the main subject of their documentary, is killed by a British army plastic bullet during an 'apparent riot'. The response of the community is recorded by the film crew who then go in search of a 'balanced' account by approaching a British army officer.

"There is nothing the IRA likes better than the death of a child, even if they have to kill one themselves."

Nowhere in the film is this view challenged.

CUTTING-ROOM

The story ends back in London in a BBC cutting-room and illustrates the editing process of the establishment media. Faced with the constraints of time and potentially controversial subject matter, the death of Jacqueline is edited out.

"You can't go through 45 minutes of well-researched documentary and then slap them in the face with sensationalism," claims the director.

He has already boasted that he wrote the script three weeks before even setting foot

in Belfast and there's no way that he is going to allow his preconceived ideas to be challenged.

Even the documentary's researcher, who in Belfast maintains the friendly interest of a social worker/anthropologist, is momentarily shocked at the glib editing of her superiors. However, rather than jeopardise her job by speaking out, she falls into line and does nothing.

As Philip Schlesinger says in his study on media reporting in the North:

"There are no laws in the BBC on censorship — there is no need for them."

The contrast between the life-styles of the hard-pressed families and the gluttonous journalists based in the Europa (now Forum) Hotel is contrasted by the scenes switching from one to the other, showing how the main interest of those who fashion opinions on the North is not honest, accurate reporting but expensive food, alcohol and women.

FAILINGS

Whilst *Acceptable Levels* gives an unpatronising view of the people of Divis, it fails to show how they are fighting to change their own conditions, through agitating for a re-building programme in their

area, or their resistance to British occupation.

When Jacqueline is killed by the British army there's no outcry except that of an impassioned plea by Mary Nolan (excellently played by Rose McAllister), a friend of Jacqueline's mother, that the incident be shown on British TV. And the response of the community to this death of a young child is portrayed as virtually non-existent, with Jacqueline's mother left on her own to organise a protest.

Throughout the film, the presence of republicanism is invisible. Even in the local club the only person reading *AP/RN* is the Appeal reporter.

APPEAL

Both the fictional TV documentary and the film itself end with Roisin, mourning the loss of her friend, issuing a tearful appeal to be left alone to get on with life, for a better life and for a small garden which she promises to look after.

How this child's dream is to become a reality is not explained.

Acceptable Levels isn't condescending in portraying the people of Divis and it does examine the role and attitudes of the British establishment media towards Ireland. However, despite being produced by Belfast filmmakers, *Acceptable Levels* falls into the same trap as some of its British counterparts by failing to de-mythify the process of their film and through its consistent refusal to depict



● Jacqueline's mother (Rosena Brown) grieves for her dead daughter



● The documentary's director, armed with his preconceived ideas, talks to local kids

republicanism as a force within the community.

It's worth seeing by groups interested in the media's approach to Ireland because its failings are exactly what makes *Acceptable Levels* acceptable viewing for British TV.

● *Acceptable Levels* is available for hire, on 16mm film and video, from Front Room Productions, 9 Bains Place, Belfast (phone 233260).

Níl contae in Éirinn...

LE ÁINE MHIC ANDREASA

TOSAÍM ar an leabhar seo ag tnúth le pléisirí a bhaint as, mar chaithe mé féin laethanta saoire sa chontae cúpla uair, agus ní dóigh liom go bhfuil áit níos láine in Éirinn mar sin de, ar an domhan! Níl radharc ar bith atá ar dóigh ar bith cosúil le sléibhte Acla ó bharr an chnoic agus tú ag dul go dtí an Fód Dubh.

Glacfaidh sibh leis go bhfuil mé claonta faoin leabhar, agus mé bheadh an ceart ag sibh; ach níor theip an t-dóir orm. Iarradh uirthi, is cosúil, an teolas faoi Mhuigh Eó a bhí bailithe aici cheana i gcomhar stialiscannán a cur ar fáil i mBéarla, mar dheis ag cuairteoirí don chontae. Rinne sí sin agus ba éifeachtach a cumas.

Bhí dhá rogha aici; stair Mhuigh Eó a inse ó thaobh dáta de — is é sin, tosú leis an eolas is sine atá againn (nó aici) faoin chontae, agus oibríú ar aghaidh go dtí an lá inniu. Bheadh sin tur ag an leitheoir is díograise. Ach ní mar sin atá an leabhar leagtha amach. Tá muid ar thuras trí Mhuigh Eó, ó mhéid go dtéar, ó deiseart,

LEABHAR

agus eolas le fáil againn ar gach baile, gach seaniarra, gach fíneál nó fórsaéal ar an bhealach.

STAIR

Ní raibh a fhios againn go raibh an méid sin staire ag baint le Contae Mhuigh Eó. Chualamar uilig faoi Chnoc Mhuire; téann na mílte ar oilithreach ansin gach bliain, ach dá gcuirfí ceist ar a mbunús contae ina bhfuil an áit naofa, an mbeadh a fhios acu? Cruach Phlódra — taobh amuigh de Loch Dearg, an áit

is mó clú an naomh in Éirinn — ach an bhfuil a fhios agat gur cuirsíne a ara ag bun an chnoic? Chualamar uilig gur ar Inisglóra a chuala Clann Lir clog an teampaill ó bhualladh, agus i ndiaidh a naoi gcéad bliain faoi mhallacht gur saoradh iad, ach cé mhéad duine a bhfuil a fhios acu gur in Iorras atá Inisglóra?

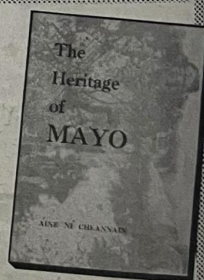
Ar ndóigh, is beag éit ar an domhan ar bith 'fhéidir a rá (úithi go bhfuil stair int a shneann ó Ghraíne Ní Mháille trí Boycott go John Wayne. Tá cur síos sa leabhar ar eachtraí agus imeachtaí a tharla i bhfad roimh Ghraíne, ar ndóigh, ach fáigfaidh mé sin ag an leitheoir. Dá dtosóinn ar na scéaltá fá sheanmhainistreacha, thobisceacha naofa, iarsmaí réan-Chéilleach, is arís, bheadh an leabhar láithi ag sibh gan a channach — agus ní fiú

sin!

FÓIRSTIN

Seo leabhar atá ag fóirstin do dhúine ar bith atá ag brath cuairt a thabhairt ar Mhuigh Eó. Tá sé leagtha amach, mar adúirt mé, mar a bheadh turas ann, le heolas faoi gach baile agus baile fearainn. Tá na caibidilí gearráid ach i gcónaí ábhartha; mar sin má mian leat dul go Cúil Chlainne Mhuiris, mar shampla, gheobhaidh tú eolas ar an bhaile, agus fosta scéal faoi Raitfeir.

Tá cur síos fosta faoi bhridiúilacht na dtiarnaí talaimh, faoin chuidiú a thug Ultaigh a tháinig go Mhuigh Eó leis an tionscail fíodóireachta, faoi throidseanna idir na Normánaigh a ghlac seilbh ar thalamh an chontae, agus a léile. Mura bhfuil fionn ort ag an bhomaite turas a thabhairt



go Mhuigh Eó, cuirfidh an leabhar seo faobhar ar do ghóile. ● *The Heritage of Mayo* le Áine Mhic Andreasa, FNT. Luch £2.50.

Death of Frank McCaughey

A LARGE crowd of mourners attended the funeral at Altmore, County Tyrone, on Easter Sunday, of veteran republican Frank McCaughey.

Frank, who joined the IRA in 1921, was 83 at the time of his death and the last survivor of the Galbally Company of the IRA formed during the Tan War.

Later a member of the National Graves Association, Frank McCaughey was instrumental in the construction of the Carrickmore Memorial to the IRA's fallen Volunteers. He also

worked with dedication on behalf of republican prisoners, devoting further energies to the cause of the Irish language and games.

At the funeral, over 100 mourners followed Frank McCaughey's Tricolour-draped coffin into the chapel and then to the graveside, where an oration was given by Plunkett O'Donnell.

REMEMBERING THE PAST

Belfast dock strike

BY PETER O'ROURKE

THE YEAR 1907, during which the unskilled labourers in Belfast asserted their right to belong to trade unions, is outstanding in Irish trade union history.

For years this right had been bitterly resisted by the Orange employers but in 1907 one of the first concerted efforts to organise trade unions amongst unskilled workers came when Larkin arrived in Belfast as organiser for the National Union of Dock Labourers. His mission was to create a trade union for dock labourers, carters and coal-filers of the city.

For a brief period, sectarian differences were set aside and the working-class people of Belfast united in an effective labour movement. This unity was met by the combined opposition of the employers, the civil authorities, the RIC and the British Army. The unionist press, politicians and employers did their utmost to undermine Larkin's influence by denouncing him as a 'socialist and a Catholic' and by warning Protestant workers not to join the labour agitation.

On May 6th 1907, there was a

lock-out of union men at Belfast Docks when they refused to work alongside non-union labour. This led to a strike which quickly spread to other workplaces when blackleg and scab labour was imported from Liverpool by the employers.

By the end of July the strike involved 2,500 dockers, carters and coal-filers and had even spread to the ranks of the RIC. The near-mutiny in the force compelled the government to improve pay and working conditions for RIC men.

CLASHES

In an attempt to discredit the labour agitation, the British army provoked clashes between strikers and the people of West Belfast which resulted in the deaths of two civilians. The British trade union leaders became alarmed and rushed to Belfast where they commenced talks with the employers without any consultation with Larkin. The British union leaders agreed on a pay in-



● 'BIG JIM' LARKIN

crease for labourers and on the right of the employers to employ non-union labour. The strike ended on August 28th.

Although the alliance of Protestant and Catholic workers only temporarily united these divided sections of the working people it showed very clearly what could be achieved if a permanent union could be forged.

IRELAND IN STRUGGLE

THE 20-SHEET portable exhibition portfolio issued by Sinn Féin at the end of last year, entitled *Ireland in Struggle*, is available again.

The exhibition traces Ireland's history through conquest, plantations, socio-economic and cultural milestones, and right up to the present phase of the national liberation struggle.

Although primarily aimed at Irish solidarity groups abroad, the poster style of the exhibition (each poster measures approximately 25 x 18 ins) is ideal for Sinn Féin cumann to display at public meetings etc.

Ireland in Struggle is available from the Sinn Féin Foreign Affairs Bureau, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, price £6, or £5 each for three sets or more. Please add postage when ordering.



● 'Ireland in Struggle' exhibition portfolio

Irish Lesson

Abair leis (lois leish) - tell him
Ná habair (naw hobair) - don't tell
É insint (ay eenshint) - to recount
É a mhair (ay uah voo) - to kill it
Abair leis é a rís - tell him to say it
Ná habair é a rís - don't tell her to kill it.

BEANNACHTAI

dancing days aren't over yet! Best wishes to you and all the republican prisoners in England. From Maureen Maguire, Dublin.
MULRYAN, Andrew, (Garrae). Get well soon, Andy. From Tony Ethel and family.
MULRYAN, Andrew, (Garrae). Hope the operation is a success. Your sympathy to the Coughlan family on the death of Jodie's mother.
COUGHLAN. Deepest sympathy to Jodie Coughlan and family. Tullamore, on the recent death of Jodie's mother. From Mick Sheehan, Phil Sheridan, Ray McCaughlin, Kevin Dunphy and Sean Campbell, ex-POWs (England).
MOORE. The staff of An Phoblacht/Republican News express their most heartfelt sympathy to the family

Abair leo gan é a bhrisadh - tell them not to break it.
Abair leis gan é a dhéanamh - tell her not to do it.
Abair leo gan a gairdín a loit - tell them not to spoil the garden.

PHRASES

1-Abair go deas é (obair guh dyass ay) - say it nicely
2-Ná loit é (naw loh-it ay) - don't spoil it.
3-Is maith an scéal é sin (iss mah uin shkayl ay shin) - that's good news.
4-Tá sé gan dóchas (tah say gane doe-chass) - He/they have hope.

Buiochas

O'SULLIVAN. The parents, brothers and sisters of the late Dan O'Sullivan wish to thank all the POWs in Portlaoise who sent Mass cards, letters of sympathy and wreaths on their recent sad loss. Mass has been offered for their intentions.

of Mrs Moore, Ardoyne, who died recently.
MORAN. The republican POWs in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh extend deepest sympathy to our comrades Chris (H5) and Thomas (H1) on the sudden death of their father. Go ndeana Dia trócaire ar a nam.
MORAN. The POWs in Armagh, Crumlin Road, Magilligan and England extend deepest sympathy to our comrades Chris and Thomas (Long Kesh) on the death of their father.

CAMPBELL, Teddy. (10th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Teddy Campbell, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died in Long Kesh on May 3rd 1974. I measc laochra leachra na nGael a nam. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Republican Movement.

CAMPBELL, Teddy. (10th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Teddy Campbell, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died in Long Kesh on May 3rd 1974. I measc laochra leachra na nGael a nam. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

CARSON, Billy. (5th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Billy Carson, Belfast Brigade, O'glagh na hÉireann, who was murdered by pro-British elements on April 25th 1979. I measc laochra na nGael a nam. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

LEONARD, Frederick. (10th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Frederick Leonard, Belfast Brigade, O'glagh na hÉireann, who was murdered by pro-British elements on May 7th 1964. I measc laochra na nGael a nam. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

O'CALLAGHAN, Brendan. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Brendan O'Callaghan, Belfast Brigade, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on active service on April 23rd 1977. Always remembered by the Riverdale and Ladybrook Sinn Féin cumann.

O'CALLAGHAN, Brendan. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Brendan O'Callaghan, 1st Battalion, Belfast Brigade, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on active service on April 23rd 1977. Not today, but every day, in silence, we remember. Always remembered by his friends and comrades, Seamus Finneucca (Ceis Fada) and brother Diarmuid.

O'CALLAGHAN, Brendan. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Brendan O'Callaghan, 1st Battalion, Belfast Brigade, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on active service on April 23rd 1977. Not today, but every day, in silence, we remember. Always remembered by his friends and comrades, Seamus Finneucca (Ceis Fada) and brother Diarmuid.

O'CALLAGHAN, Brendan. (7th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Brendan O'Callaghan, 1st Battalion, Belfast Brigade, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on active service on April 23rd 1977. He gave his all in freedom's cause and faced the tyrant's guns, Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for him. Always remembered by the Finneucca family.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). The Republican Movement remembers with pride Vol Bobby Sands MP, who died on the 66th day of hunger-strike in Long Kesh, in the H-Blocks and God-given right of the Irish nation to sovereign independence and the right of any Irish man or woman to assert this right in armed revolution" - Bobby Sands.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our dear son and brother Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who gave his young life while on hunger-strike on May 5th 1981. Always remembered by his brave comrades, RIP. Sweet Jesus, have mercy. Be proud of them - our martyred dead, and in their footsteps let us tread, they died for us, that we might see Ireland united, Gaelic and free, Alach na hÉireann by his loving parents, John and Roseanne Sands, his brothers and sisters and his son Gerard.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands who died on hunger-strike on May 5th 1981. Always remembered by his cousin Rita, husband Diarmuid and family.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who was murdered in the H-Blocks on May 5th 1981. Always remembered by the Twinbrook Martins Flute Band, Glasgow.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of our friend and comrade, Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on May 5th 1981 in the H-Blocks, after 66 days on hunger-strike. Always remembered by the staff of Republican Publications, Belfast and Dublin.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my dear friend and comrade, Bobby, who died on hunger-strike on May 5th 1981. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." Always remembered by Eileen McGuigan, A-Wing, Armagh Jail.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike in Long Kesh on May 5th 1981. RIP. "They tried to break your spirit, the phoenix they tried to quell, but all in vain for the more they tried, the harder you relied." Proudly remembered by Joe and Margaret Hughes and family, Ballyguy.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann. Greater love hath no man than this, to lay down his life for his country, his country's people and our Irish patriots. Bobby, we'll always remember you and your compatriots. From the Murtagh family, Staten Island, New York.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my friend and comrade, Bobby, who proudly refused to bow before his torturers and who, through his death and the sacrifices of his comrades, defeated 'criminalisation'. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Republican Movement.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on May 5th 1981, after 66 days on hunger-strike. Always remembered by his comrades in Long Kesh H-Block, Armagh Jail, the Crumlin Road, Portlaoise, and in English, American and French prisons. "I have the spirit of freedom which cannot be quenched by even the most horrendous treatment. Of course I can be murdered, but I remain what I am - a political prisoner of war." - Bobby Sands.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of a dear friend who died on hunger-strike in Long Kesh Concentration Camp, unselfishly sacrificing his life for his comrades and his people. Always remembered by his friends Marie and Mary.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on May 5th 1981, after 66 days on hunger-strike. Always remembered by the McDonnell family circle.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on May 5th 1981. Always remembered by the Connolly Sinn Féin cumann, Béal Feirste.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands, O'glagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 5th 1981. Always remembered by the Clonard/Colin Sinn Féin cumann, Béal Feirste.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands MP, O'glagh na hÉireann, and his nine brave comrades who died on hunger-strike in 1981 due to the intransigence of the Thatcher government and their Irish collaborators. "Ireland unshackled will attain just as much freedom as is convenient for England to give her; Ireland armed will attain ultimately just as much freedom as she wants." Go ndeana Dia trócaire ar a nam-nam. Always remembered by An-Ásín Mac Uaid agus a clann, Loch Garman.

SANDS, Bobby. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Bobby Sands MP, whose death on hunger-strike occurred on May 5th 1981. Always remembered by his friends and comrades because it is a casualty of a perennial war that is being fought between the oppressed Irish people and an alien oppressor. "Ireland unshackled will attain just as much freedom as is convenient for England to give her; Ireland armed will attain ultimately just as much freedom as she wants." Go ndeana Dia trócaire ar a nam-nam. Always remembered by An-Ásín Mac Uaid agus a clann, Loch Garman.

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EXTRADITION A Forum trade-off

"THE EXTRADITION of Irish people by the Dublin government is an attempt to win concessions for the Forum report from the British government," Sinn Féin president Gerry Adams told the first national anti-extradition rally in Dublin last Saturday.

Led by the Nevry Sinn Féin Flute Band, almost 700 people from throughout Dublin and the border counties of Monaghan, Cavan, Louth and Down paraded from Parnell Square to a rally at the GPO in O'Connell Street.

Opening the meeting, Deasun Breathnach, a journalist and member of Sinn Féin's cultural department, compared British demands for the extradition of Irish political activists to similar demands which the Spanish government had made on France for the extradition of Basque ETA suspects. He said:

"The French government refused on the grounds that people extradited might be tortured by the Spanish police. In Ireland, the very same thing is possible in handing people over to the RUC."

Receiving a tumultuous welcome from the crowd, Gerry Adams, who is still recovering from wounds he received in a recent loyalist gun-attack, gave the main address of the rally:

In 1916, this post office was the scene of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, and this post office was occupied by Irish men and women, who were fighting against the British presence. They did so without any mandate.

As those people were marched off up what was then Sackville Street, people spat upon them, jeered them, and shouted at them. But two years later, in 1918, the Irish people ratified that decision to proclaim the Republic.



● On the march in Dublin against extradition

We nationalists in the six counties are part of what is that unfinished business of the struggle for national independence. And extradition is also part of that unfinished business.

People who happen to be born north of Dundalk, who took part or were supportive of the same sort of struggle which took place here in Dublin 60-odd years before, were forced to move to this part of Ireland.

And the Dublin government, in an attempt to appease the British government and the loyalists, has started extraditing Irish people to the six counties.

They have started to extradite people to an RUC which is absolutely discredited, to non-jury courts which are controlled by an Orange judiciary.

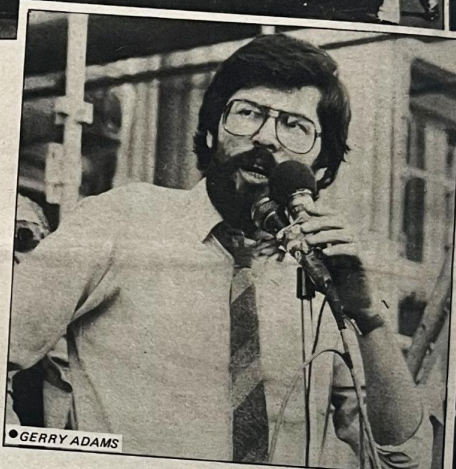
This sort of collaboration isn't and shouldn't be of concern only to republicans. Extradition goes much deeper than just affecting republicans. It is part of the whole shoneen attitude from Leinster House. It's part of the whole West Brit ethos in Leinster House.

It isn't merely a Fine Gael tool. Fianna Fáil only complain about extradition when they're in opposition or when they think it's to their electoral advantage.

Dominic McGlinchey was extradited with unholy haste and handed over to the RUC, without any evidence of there being any involvement by him in the incident of which he is accused. Under the extradition rules, he was not supposed to be questioned about anything else. He was questioned about everything else.

The Free State constitution states that people cannot be extradited for a political offence. The Free State courts, under political guidance from Leinster House, have changed the meaning of a political offence.

The same will happen after the Dublin Forum and the extradition of Irish people is part of an attempt by the Dublin government to try and win concessions for the Forum report from the British government. By showing a preparedness to extradite people



● GERRY ADAMS

they hope they will be given something back.

The only reason why the Dublin government dares to extradite Irish people to the British is because they believe they can get away with it. And

the reason they can get away with it lies absolutely with us. If they extradite any more Irish people it's our fault because we haven't mobilised or publicised sufficiently the issues involved.

McGlinchey evidence in Dublin

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Free State Extradition Act 1965 is being challenged in the Dublin High Court this week by Seamus Shannon, who is wanted by the RUC for alleged involvement in the killing of former Stormont speaker Sir Norman Stronge and his RUC son at Tynan Abbey, County Armagh, in January 1980.

Legal counsel for Shannon are arguing that Section 3 of the Extradition Act, which allows suspects to be handed over to the RUC on foot of a warrant and without any evidence of involvement in the alleged offence, is contrary to the rights which a suspect is guaranteed under the Free State constitution.

To reinforce this objection they are arguing that standards of justice in the

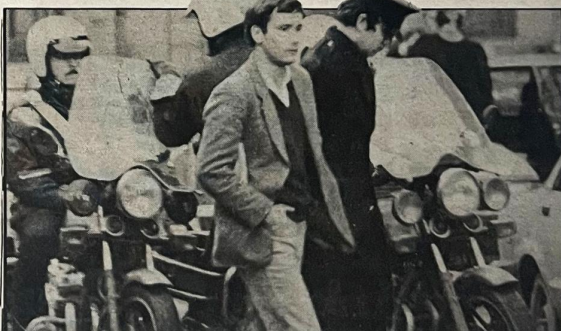
six counties fall short of the standards to which a suspect is entitled in the twenty-six counties, and therefore further infringe a suspect's constitutional rights.

ADJOURNED

Judge Finlay adjourned the case on Wednesday morning when counsel for the state objected to the production in court by the defence of a sworn affidavit from Dominic McGlinchey, which asserts that since his extradition he had been interrogated on a wide range of matters unrelated to the offence for which he was extradited.

Since such interrogation is disallowed under the terms of the Extradition Act, the affidavit strengthens Shannon's case, and the cases of others who are currently facing extradition.

The case continues today (Thursday).



● Seamus Shannon leaving the Four Courts after a hearing earlier this year