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• The SDLP launch their EEC manifesto

BRIT AGENTS IN GARDA



• EDMUND GARVEY

THE FREE STATE'S most senior garda officer between 1975 and 1978 was not only aware of the identity of British agents in the garda but co-operated with them, according to a former British army intelligence officer who took part in undercover operations North and South of the border.

The dramatic allegations about former Garda Commissioner Edmund Garvey were made on RTE television on Wednesday night of this week by Captain Fred Holroyd, whose previous revelations on Channel 4 and in the *New Statesman* have been verified in detail by British journalists Christopher Hird and Duncan Campbell.

Holroyd told of how he had met Garvey in his office in Dublin in 1974, when Garvey was assistant commissioner, and discussed joint operations.

'THE BADGER'

Holroyd referred, on RTE, to another senior garda officer acting as a British agent — code-named 'The Badger' — and was asked if Garvey knew of his existence.

"As far as we were concerned on the British side, the two were working together," said Holroyd, and he went on to say that he had talked openly with Garvey on the subject. He revealed that at least two other well-placed members of the garda were acting as British agents.

Holroyd also told of how he and other British Intelligence and SAS personnel regularly crossed the border into the South with garda co-operation — "obviously on higher authority".

Edmund Garvey was appointed garda commissioner in September 1975 and was sacked by Fianna Fail in January 1978.

A fortnight ago, Holroyd appeared on a Channel 4 programme, *Diverse Reports*, in which he described a number of British undercover operations which included the murder of republican John Francis Green in Castleblayney, County Monaghan, in 1974 by SAS Captain Robert Nairac.

COLLABORATION

Holroyd's allegations must open up again the whole area of collaboration between Free State and British forces, which has been increased continuously since the mid-70s under the political direction of both Coalition and Fianna Fail governments.

The standard response by Free State governments when embarrassed by specific incidents has been to seek an 'explanation' from the British, who usually respond with a denial, lame excuse or expression of 'regret'.

Republicans have always argued that such propaganda exercises are a mere cover-up of the real and very sinister level of direct British involvement in Dublin's political and security network.

Hume drops Forum and runs!

THE SDLP has dropped the Forum from its EEC election campaign and makes no mention in its manifesto of the final report of what John Hume, until this week, was calling "the greatest political initiative since 1920".

On the same day as the DUP's Ian Paisley announced that the main aim of his campaign would be to "smash Sinn Féin and save the Union", SDLP leader John Hume launched his election manifesto and declared that the election had nothing to do with Irish unity and that he would only be campaigning on European issues!

The collapse of the Forum into squabbling within the SDLP, and between Fianna Fail and the Coalition, over what its final report actually means, has deprived Hume of what was planned as a desperate last gamble to stop the electoral rise of Sinn Féin.

With the Dublin government now pursuing the 'joint authority' option, which would attempt to copper-fasten partition with increased repression and economic cost-sharing, Hume is running away from a confrontation with Sinn Féin — the only party confidently demanding an end to the loyalist veto and a British withdrawal.

OBSESSION

The SDLP's EEC manifesto at two points very briefly quotes economic statistics from reports prepared for the Forum, but does not mention the 'historic' Forum report itself — the SDLP obsession for the past year!

The evening after that report was published, Hume was confronted on television by Sinn Féin's Danny Morrison and, after years



• Danny Morrison with Gerry Adams, Sean Begley and Martin McGuinness after lodging Morrison's EEC nomination papers in Belfast

of jousting his soft nationalism against unionist opponents, found himself unable to deal with the hard logic of the republican position. He is now running away from the argument.

But on Wednesday night of this week, Morrison was promising that he would force Hume to debate Irish unity during the EEC election campaign.

Meanwhile, Hume's obviously uneasy and

dejected demeanour at his manifesto launch has fuelled recent speculation that he has lost the stomach for electoral politics and feels he is facing humiliation on June 14th. And rumour in Dublin has it that Hume — 'the European' — has made tentative moves to get the job of Free State EEC commissioner (following the present incumbent Richard Burke) from Garret Fitzgerald in the wake of an electoral defeat.



WAR NEWS

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OPINION

Ag labhairt amach

FULAINGÍONN pobal náisiúnach na sé chontae gach lá faoi riail Shasana. Táid a ionsaí chun go luífidh siad síos faoi riail Shasana. Ionsaítear iad in iomaí slí agus deintear ionsaí fíochmhar ar ghach gné dá náisiúnachas. Ceiltear a ndúchas orthu sna meáin cumarsáide.

Ach tá náisiúntóirí na sé chontae ag éirí muinínach astu féin. Thaispeán Óglaigh na hÉireann dóibh nach féidir pobal múscaile a chloí. Tá dul chun cinn Shinn Féin i ndiaidh an muinín sin a neartú agus tá fás dá réir i gneithe éagsúla an chultúir Ghaelaigh.

Tá na mílte daoine ag foghlaim na Gaeilge agus tá borradh úr le brath ar an bpobal. Ar ndóigh thug poblachtaigh na mBlocanna H dóchas do chách lena gcrógacht agus lena ndílseacht don Ghaeilge.

Ar shlipe, is féidir an athbheochaint seo a cur i gcomparáid leis an athbheochaint a tharla sa tír go léir ag deireadh an chéid seo caite. B'as an múscailt náisiúnta sin a d'eascair an dúil sa saoirse agus a chruthaigh na cuinsí don troid ar son na saoirse.

Thug rialtas Shasana riamh go mba rud baolach é cultúr láidir neamhspleách a bheith ag Gaeil. Dhein siad gach iarracht a bhí ar a gcumas chun í a chur faoi chois. Sin an fáth go raibh siad ag múineadh an manna "I am a happy English child" do pháistí Éireannacha i laethanta an Phiairsaigh.

Níl athrú ar bith tagtha ar a meon ó shin. Duine ar bith a thugann ainm i nGaeilge dóibh ar a shlí isteach i Sasana stophtar é, ceistítear é, cuirtear moill air. Ach, dá olcas sin, tá cúrsaí seacht n-uaire níos measa sna sé chontae.

Bhí an Ghaeilge sa nuacht arís an tseachtain seo de bharr ghabháil Bhreandáin Uí Fhiaic. Ní thugann fórsaí an choróin aitheantas an bith don Ghaeilge agus féachtar uirthi mar thoirmeasc. Dá bhrí sin is ionann d'ainm agus do sheoladh a thabhairt dóibh i nGaeilge agus coir i gcoinne an choróin. Taispeánann seo go soiléir nach bhfuil rud ar bith athraithe i ndearcadh na Sasanach.

Tá seasamh láidir glactha ag baill Ghluaiseacht na Poblachta ar son na Gaeilge. Táimid i bhfábhar athbheochaint na Gaeilge agus úsáideann baill na Gluaiseachta í a mhéid agus is féidir. Tá ranganna eagraithe againn agus tá ár míle dícheall a dhéanamh againn chun í a neartú agus a chur chun cinn.

D'iarr uachtarán Shinn Féin Gearóid Mac Adaimh ar náisiúntóirí ainm agus seoladh i nGaeilge a thabhairt d'fhórsaí an choróin as seo amach.

Rinne *The Irish Press* ionsaí ar Mac Adaimh dá bharr seo. Dúirt siad nach rud polaitiúil í an Ghaeilge. Ba chóir go dtuigfí gur rud polaitiúil é amach is amach an Ghaeilge a labhairt sna sé chontae.

Bhí eagla ar an *Irish Press* go mbheadh an Ghaeilge ceangailte i meon na ndaoine leis an bpoblachtas. Ach níl bac ar bith ar phairitithe eile tacaíocht a thabhairt don Ghaeilge. Níl bac ar bith ar John Hume, Ian Paisley agus James Molyneux labhairt amach ar son cearta Ghaeilgeoirí.

Seasann Gluaiseacht na Poblachta go daingean agus go bródúil ar son na Gaeilge. Níl an tarna rogha ag gluaiseacht ar bith atá i bhfábhar saoirse na hÉireann.

ÉIRE, NÍ HAMHÁIN SAOR ACH GAELACH CHOMH MAITH. ÉIRE, NÍ HAMHÁIN GAELACH ACH SAOR CHOMH MAITH.



● Gaelgeoirí picket Chichester Street Court in support of Breandan O'Faich

LANGUAGE IN COURT

BY CIAN Mac AOIDH

AN IRISH speaker made legal history in the North on Monday, May 14th, when a magistrate directed that a translator interpret the court proceedings in Irish to the defendant.

Andersonstown man Breandan O'Faich, a member of Conradh na Gaeilge, was appearing on trumped-up charges of withholding information and obstruction arising from his arrest on Friday, May 11th, when he was detained by the UDR.

AP/RN interviewed him in Irish and gained his permission to translate any direct quotes from him into English.

Breandan O'Faich was going through the security barriers at the junction of Castle Street and Queen Street when he was stopped and asked for his name. He recalled:

"I believe they knew people from West Belfast were going down to get their dole cashed and were deliberately stopping nationalists. I answered them in Irish, telling them I wanted to speak my own language."

He was searched and although the UDR found adequate identification on his person they sent for the RUC, who took him to Queen Street Barracks. He was taken into a room by two RUC men, one of whom shouted and screamed at him to answer in English.

"He started threatening me and put his fist into my face. He took out a baton and said he would split my skull if I did not answer."

This abuse continued, as well as taunts and jeers about the Irish language, but, Breandan says:

"I'd only spoken in my own language. What they wanted was for me to lie down and let them walk all over me, to lose my dignity by not speaking my own language."

ILL-TREATMENT

After an hour of threats and ill-treatment, he was taken to the cells and told that if he wanted to go to the toilet within the next 24 hours he would have to ask in English. They also said that if he urinated in the cell he would be charged with criminal damage.

Breandan O'Faich appeared in court the next morning and the charges were dismissed on the technicality that the RUC were not present when the alleged offence occurred.

However, he was re-arrested as soon as he left the court and

taken back to Townhall Street, where the RUC persisted in pressuring him to reply to their questions in English.

Twenty members of Gaelic Tuaiscirt picketed Chichester Street Court, where he appeared again on Monday morning, and leaflets, in Irish, were distributed in West Belfast demanding his release.

Breandan represented himself in court at his second appearance, telling the magistrate:

"Ba mhaith liom eisteacht i ma theanga féin." (I would like to be heard in my own language.)

An Irish-speaker in the court offered to act as interpreter and the proceedings were translated to Breandan in Irish.

SECTARIANISM

Breandan O'Faich's experience reflects the deep-rooted sectarianism of the RUC and crown forces generally to anything Irish and their contempt for the nationalist people.

Sinn Féin's president, Gerry Adams, said:

"All Sinn Féin elected representatives will now be giving their names in Irish when stopped by crown forces. I now appeal to all nationalists to follow suit when challenged by the RUC, British army or UDR."

Irish ban on former TD

CONSTRUCTING their own prison rules to justify an attack on Irish nationalism, the NIO last week denied H-Block prisoner and former TD, Paddy Agnew, from Dundalk the right to correspond in Irish.

Agnew made an official complaint to the NIO three months ago, pointing out that:

"Foreign prisoners in British jails, regardless of their nationality and as their right, are permitted to correspond in their native language. Furthermore, these same prisoners can receive magazines, papers and books straight from the publishers, again in their native language."

In their belated reply at the beginning of May, the NIO resorted to a clause in the *Prisoners Information Sheet 4*, which stipulates that if prisoners can speak English, they must correspond in English. They also informed him that "restrictions placed on material written other than in English".

meaning Irish, "are necessary on practical grounds."

Behind, this transparent bluff, the NIO continues to discriminate against republican prisoners by denying Irish books and educational materials, Irish games and correspondence through the medium of Irish.

HOSTILE

On Friday, May 11th, the prison authorities, who are visibly hostile when prisoners converse in Irish with each other or with their visitors, abruptly terminated a visit, Gearóid O'Cealláin, an NUJ member and editor of the Irish language weekly, *Press an Phobail*, was escorted from the visiting area when he tried to conduct a conversation in Irish with H-Block prisoner Gary Roberts.

Sinn Féin's Councillor Seán Mc-



● PADDY AGNEW

Knight strongly condemned the discriminatory attitude of the prison authorities in their extreme bias towards the Irish language and Máirtín Ó Muilleoir, Sinn Féin's Belfast spokesperson on cultural affairs, criticised the sectarian ban on Irish saying:

"This denial of basic national rights to H-Block prisoners must be opposed by all cultural and Irish-speaking groups."



● Dundalk's Councillor Fra Browne has a word with Malachy Foots as Francie Molloy and Leinster EEC candidate Martin Sharkey look on, last Sunday

EEC campaign underway

THE NINE candidates selected by Sinn Fein conventions in the five Euro constituencies to fight the forthcoming EEC elections, handed in their nomination papers on Monday last, May 14th.

Because of Free State legislation which demands that parties must be registered before they can be included on ballot papers at elections, the eight Sinn Fein candidates in the twenty-six county constituencies were forced to alter their names by deed poll to have Sinn Fein included as part of their proper names.

SIX COUNTIES

DANNY MORRISON, Sinn Fein's candidate in the six counties, handed in his nomination papers at 10.30am on Monday morning.

Morrison was accompanied by his election agent, Sean Begley, of Pomeroy, County Tyrone; his director of elections, Martin McGuinness, Sinn Fein elected representative for Derry; and Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams.

Among Danny Morrison's 28 sponsors are Owen Carron, and Jim McAllister, both Sinn Fein elected representatives. Others include Mrs Lynch from Dungiven, mother of H-Block hunger-striker Kevin Lynch; Sean Keenan, veteran Derry republican; Willie Gunning, independent councillor from East Antrim; Bernadette McAliskey, from County Tyrone; Mrs Jean Corrigan, from Armagh city, whose husband Peter was murdered by the UDR; and Mrs Eleanor McKerr, whose husband Gervase was murdered by the RUC.

Shortly after handing in his nomination papers, Danny Morrison told AP/RN:

"Sinn Fein's EEC election directorate for the North has been meeting consistently since January. In many areas, experienced constituency machines already exist and our workers and supporters are in excellent form. We believe we can win a seat and we are certain Sinn Fein can out-poll John Hume."

On Wednesday night, May 16th, at a meeting of election workers in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Morrison urged canvassers to concentrate their efforts on those who have, until now, voted SDLP and to present the Sinn Fein case in a reasoned and persuasive manner.

ner:

"Don't stereotype the SDLP voter as being an average middle-class Castle Catholic, but understand why he or she has voted that way in the past and then set down our view of things."

"For example, it must be crystal clear to any observer that when the Official Unionist Party tells its supporters to go easy on the SDLP, that when Alliance urges its supporters to vote tactically, that when the DUP declare Sinn Fein to be the main enemy and when James Prior says that he is worried about the SDLP losing this election, the unmistakable conclusion is that Sinn Fein presents a force for change and the SDLP is a loose organisation which can be accommodated by the loyalists and British alike."

CONNAUGHT/ULSTER

CONNAUGHT/ULSTER candidates Caoimhghin O Caolain, Eddie Fullerton and Mary McGing were in Cavan on Monday last to lodge their nomination papers with the county registrar.

Their sponsors, Brendan Mohan, County Monaghan (for O Caolain), Pat Ward, County Donegal (for Fullerton), and Caoimhghin Mac Cathmhaoil, County Galway (for McGing), were also present, as was Sean McManus, constituency election director.

As in other constituencies, much of the work of the candidates has centred on meeting election workers throughout the constituency and building an election machine.

Public meetings have, however, been held in a number of locations such as Kiltyclogher, County Leitrim, where Eddie Fullerton gave the oration at the annual Sean MacDiarmada commemoration. And on Wednesday, Mary McGing addressed an outdoor public meeting at Belmullet Fair, County Mayo.

Church-gate meetings were addressed by Caoimhghin O Caolain in the South Monaghan area last Sunday. Stressing the new alternative offered by Sinn Fein, he

urged voters to grasp the opportunity presented in this election to reject the Free State parties who have consistently neglected the border counties.

Similarly to Munster, Garda harassment has been directed against the Sinn Fein campaign, as at a supporters' meeting in Castlearea, County Roscommon, on Wednesday night, where a Garda Special Branch presence was used to intimidate supporters.

DUBLIN

DUBLIN constituency candidate John Noonan handed his nomination papers into the city sheriff's office in Fownes Street, watched by constituency director Sean Crowe and Christy Burke, his election agent.

Also present was Harry Fleming, one of those occupying the Ranks flour mills in Phibsboro and who is sponsoring Noonan's candidacy. In a statement explaining his sponsorship, Fleming said that because of EEC membership:

"The twenty-six county economy has been opened to outside forces and has not been able to compete with the multinational companies. This has resulted in native industries such as Ranks, Clondalkin etc having to close down, with dole queues growing daily."

"Since Sinn Fein is the only party contesting this election on an EEC withdrawal ticket, I will be urging support for John Noonan."

Factory closures are a major issue in the Dublin campaign. The re-emergence of the threat to Ranks workers and the occupation which has begun at Coolock Foods Ltd, following the announcement that the factory would close, have heightened awareness of the realities of EEC membership.

Both these workforces were directly affected by EEC policies which allow unrestricted imports of numerous foodstuffs.

LEINSTER

THE GARDA Special Branch were in Trim, County Meath, on Monday to observe Sinn Fein candidates Martin Sharkey, John Carroll and Jim Dwyer, arrive with their nomination papers at



● Dublin Euro candidate John Noonan signs his nomination papers, watched by the sheriff, Harry Fleming, Christy Burke and Sean Crowe

the office of the county registrar.

As the Sinn Fein candidates left the office, the Fianna Fail candidates arrived, to be greeted with full Garda co-operation in providing them with parking facilities.

At a meeting with the County Meath election directorate this week, Martin Sharkey discussed the growing unemployment in the county. Trim, for example, which had ten factories some years ago, now has only two.

And on Sunday last, the Louth EEC directorate held a very successful public meeting in Dundalk Town Hall.

Sinn Fein's Councillor Fra Browne chaired the meeting, while Martin Sharkey and Francie Molloy (a member of the EEC national directorate) answered questions on Sinn Fein's position in fighting the election. Following the meeting, 60 people volunteered to help in election campaign work.

Both Jim Dwyer and John Carroll have concentrated their energies in building the campaign in their areas of Wexford and Offaly respectively.

MUNSTER

MUNSTER candidate Richard Behal handed his nomination papers into Cork City Courthouse. His co-sponsors include Tom Kelleher, a veteran of the IRA's famous West Cork Flying Column, and another veteran republican, Dan Gleeson of Tipperary.

Sinn Fein's Councillor Gerry

Walsh, of Kerry, and Jimmy Mee, a Sinn Fein elected representative on Passage West Town Commission, were present at the courthouse. Also present were Ray Coady, director of elections in Munster, Deirdre Harrington, director of publicity in the Cork region and Des Long, election agent and proposer.

Election workers in the Munster constituency have already encountered Garda harassment in their campaign. Within the past month, three members of the Munster election directorate have had their election work disrupted by Garda.

The most serious incident occurred on Thursday, May 3rd, when Garda burst into the mobile home of constituency director of finance Mick Hegarty, in Clarecastle, County Clare, at 6am.

Arresting Hegarty under Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act, Garda confiscated an election address book, EEC literature which had been supplied by the EEC office in Dublin and 30 sheets of headed Sinn Fein notepaper.

None of this material has been returned to its owner, according to Richard Behal, who described as "dangerous and sinister" the confiscation of the headed notepaper.

Undaunted by this harassment, the election campaign work has continued with supporters' meetings in Killorglin, County Kerry, Shannon, County Clare, and Cappawhite, County Tipperary, taking place earlier this week.

Ranks workers face new jail threat

BY JACK MADDEN

THE OCCUPATION of Ranks flour mills in Phibsboro, Dublin, continued this week despite a High Court order that the premises be vacated. And in defiance of that order, the original 14 workers occupying the mills have been joined by their families, relatives and friends.

On Monday last, Ranks liquidator John Donnelly sought an injunction in the High Court against the occupation, naming Harry Fleming, Alan Trimble and Dermot O'Donnell, three of the leaders. Donnelly argued that he had secured a potential buyer for the mill and that this buyer wanted the premises vacated.

Three other prospective buyers who offered to re-open the mills and re-employ the workers, who have been in occupation since February 4th 1983, have apparently been overlooked by the liquidator. His preferred buyer has no plans to re-open the mills nor to re-employ anybody involved in the occupation.

When the High Court order was granted, ordering the occupation to end by 11am on Tuesday morning, a further hundred people entered the mills and many others offered their support if any of the occupiers were arrested.

When a garda sergeant approached the gates of the mills the next morning, he



was told by Harry Fleming that the occupation was continuing. Faced with a hundred men, women and children, the gardai then withdrew.

'JOB TO DO'

At 3pm on Tuesday, the liquidator arrived and asked if he could have access to the building. When access was granted,

however, he asked whether he could have the building vacated. When this was refused he said that he 'had a job to do' and that the occupiers would go to jail. Replying, Harry Fleming pointed out that he too had a job to do — to secure work and a livelihood for his family.

An action committee was set up late on Tuesday in support of the occupation

and with the level of support they have already secured, those threatened with imprisonment are confident that the occupation can be maintained indefinitely, even if they are arrested.

Because of their treatment by Ranks, the workers began legal action on Wednesday last, claiming compensation. A counter-claim of £1 million was lodged by Ranks last week, claiming damage to the Phibsboro mills and to the wheat which has been left in the building for 16 months.

This wheat has, however, been carefully preserved by the occupiers, who turn it regularly to prevent damage. The building itself has also been carefully maintained in the condition it was first found.

EEC POLICIES

Sinn Féin's Dublin EEC election candidate, John Noonan, is one of those on the Ranks Action Committee and, commenting on the occupation last Wednesday, he said:

"The closure of factories like Ranks shows the reality of EEC policies which allow multinational companies to export flour to Ireland causing the collapse of the Irish flour-milling industry. Sinn Féin condemns these policies and supports those occupying the Ranks mills for having the determination to resist job losses."

Coolock shock

ANOTHER factory occupation began in Dublin on Friday last, May 11th, when the latest in a long line of multinational companies decided to close down its Irish subsidiary in favour of introducing imports.

Coolock Foods, formerly known as Coolock Trading Company, was opened in December 1977 as part of the multinational Pungbourne Investment Company. The firm, which produces beefburgers for export, was then bought by Portion Foods, a joint multinational concern which includes Barclay Trust Ltd (Britain) and Border Foods Ltd (America).

At a meeting in the International

Hotel on Friday last, the 200 Coolock Foods staff were addressed by Michael Coles, a director of Barclay Trust, who informed them that they were losing their jobs and would be paid four weeks' holiday money. Coles, who flew in from Grimby in England, where the parent company is based, claimed that the closure was due to a fall-off in the beefburger export trade.

While Coles addressed this meeting, 16 workers who had anticipated the closure occupied the factory.



● Coolock Foods workers occupy their plant to prevent closure

Over the weekend, another hundred workers belonging to the MPGWU, NEETU and ASTMS joined the protest against closure. They have placed a

mass picket on the factory to prevent the assets being removed.

And on Tuesday last this picket was extended to a Tallaght, County Dublin, warehouse, when it was discovered that a consignment of imported beefburgers intended for Tesco shops were being stored there.

Larry Maguire, a shop steward at the factory, rejected the argument that they had been unprofitable, pointing out that, despite 25% staff lay-offs recently, they had increased production.

Like the other workers, Maguire is angry with the high-handed attitude which the company adopted towards them:

"Coles just got off a plane, told us our jobs were gone, got back on the plane and flew away. We were left in the dark and they're not telling us anything."

"Now they have transferred our work to English factories and they will probably get a knighthood for it."

NO PARKING

EIGHTEEN car parks in Dublin city centre are being picketed by car park attendants in a strike against threatened redundancies.

The car parks, which include two at the Ilac Centre, Parnell Street, one at the Setanta Centre, Nassau Street, and Essex and George's Quay car parks, are owned by Irish Car Parks, a subsidiary of the National Car Parks of England group.

The company is attempting to close some of the car parks and the strike committee representing the 54 attendants on strike is trying to keep the car parks open and thus save jobs.

Michael Trimble, spokesperson for the committee, says that the number of cars using the car parks has fallen off, due to the high charges for parking. He says that the attendants warned the company about exorbitant charges and indeed managed to persuade them to lower the target tariff for a day's parking from £13.50, when the parks first opened, to £8.

The car park attendants foresaw that charges which were too

high would lead eventually to an under-use of the car parks, and wanted more realistic charges introduced. This, they feel, will ensure that more people will use the facilities and prevent job losses for the attendants.

Joe Gavin, a member of the strike committee, called on motorists not to pass the pickets, pointing out that it is in their interest to support the strike and help lower parking tariffs. He also revealed that the management were helping to staff the car parks in an attempt to break the strike.



● Pickets outside the Ilac Centre's multi-storey car park



● Carpenters Harry Walsh and Joe Byrne with brickies Johnny Smith, Michael Fitzpatrick and Gerry Herd on the Ballyfermot site

Ballyfermot strike

THE SACKING of four bricklayers, on Friday, May 11th, has sparked off an unofficial strike at a Dublin Corporation housing scheme at Le Fanu Road in Ballyfermot.

The bricklayers, who have been working on the site for 13 weeks, were sacked without notice and are refusing to accept their cards. They are now picketing the site.

The builders, P.A. Fitzgerald & Sons from Blackrock, County Dublin, proposed bringing in their own crew of

bricklayers in the week preceding the strike, but the men on site refused to agree, claiming that there was not enough work to justify such a move.

TALKS

Kevin Duffy, of the Brick & Stonemasons Society, is engaged in talks with the building contractors in an

effort to resolve the dispute.

Also on the picket is carpenter Harry Walsh, who is involved in a separate dispute with the builders. He was sacked after three days, and told there was no work for him. Both he and another carpenter, Joe Byrne, who has come out in support of Walsh, say this is not true.

UCATT representative Sam Nolan is backing Harry Walsh and says that there is enough work on the site to last until October of this year.

WAR NEWS...WAR NEWS...WAR NEWS...WAR NEWS...WAR NE

Crown forces hit in IRA ambushes

IRA operations in the North over the last week have left one UDR soldier dead and five members of the RUC injured.

A UDR sergeant was killed on Saturday morning, May 12th, as he worked on his farm at Lismore between Augher and Aughnacloy, in County Tyrone. Shortly after 10am, as he approached an outhouse on his farm to feed cattle, two IRA Volunteers opened fire, killing him instantly.

LISNASKEA AMBUSH

On the same day, Saturday, May 12th, an unmarked armoured RUC car was ambushed as it drove along the main Lisnaskea to Donagh road.

In a statement, South Fermanagh IRA described how, the night before:

"Armed Volunteers took over a house and commandeered a van for use in the operation.

"Despite an unusually heavy crown forces presence in the area throughout Friday night, with vehicle checkpoints on all of the roads leading from the ambush position, twelve IRA Volunteers moved into position in the early hours of Saturday morning.

"At approximately 10.50am the first RUC vehicle arrived carrying three members of the

District Mobile Support Unit. Our Volunteers, using a variety of high-velocity weapons, blasted the car; the occupants were only saved by the vehicle's heavy armour.

"A second armoured car arrived and a ten-minute gun battle ensued. The RUC, however, wisely refused to leave the safety of their armoured cars and did not follow the Volunteers as they made good their escape."

ARMAGH LANDMINE

Three RUC men narrowly escaped death when an IRA landmine failed to fully detonate in an attack on an RUC mobile patrol in the early hours of Wednesday morning, May 16th, in Armagh.

Around 6am, as the heavily

armoured RUC Ford Cortina passed over a small bridge on the Cathedral Road, near the entrance to Duke's Grove Estate in Armagh. An IRA Volunteer at a vantage point detonated the huge landmine as the RUC vehicle passed over it.

In a statement, the IRA's North Armagh Brigade gave details of the operation:

"Two active service units cleared the area around the spot where the landmine was to be placed. When that was done and the area secured by armed Volunteers, 800 to 1,000lbs of explosives were placed under the bridge.

"The intended target was directly hit by the blast. However, we believe that only 500lbs actually exploded and it was this which saved the RUC men from certain death.

"We regret any inconvenience to the local civilian population and we remind them and others to always maintain a safe distance between themselves and members of the crown forces. Civilians should neither converse with them nor walk nor travel near them. This warning is made



● Only the partial detonation of a landmine on Wednesday morning prevented the RUC from suffering serious casualties at the hands of the IRA in order to avoid civilian injuries and we would therefore ask people to take careful note of it."

BERAGH BOMB

A few hours earlier, around 1.10am, the IRA's Tyrone Brigade destroyed a shop and garage in a bomb attack on Kyle's Garage at Beragh on the Ballygawley to Omagh road.

DENIALS

The IRA in Belfast has denied any involvement in a robbery in Dunmurray on Friday night last, May 11th, in which those

concerned claimed they were IRA Volunteers.

"The IRA will not tolerate this kind of behaviour," they warned.

And the IRA in Dundalk have also issued a statement about an incident in the town on Saturday, May 12th. They said:

"Two youths on a motor cycle, apparently armed, approached a man in an ice-cream van in Cox's Demesne and ordered him to move out of town. The IRA wish to point out that none of their Volunteers was involved in the incident and intend to take action against those responsible."

FORUM CONTRADICTIONS

BY HILDA MacTHOMAS

TWO WEEKS after the publication of the Forum report, the torrent of grandiose words and pompous declarations has nearly dried up, and the media and political commentators are desperately searching around for signs of 'initiatives', 'moves', or even just 'developments'.

James Prior has said remarkably little since last week, but several columns have been written, in British and Irish papers, speculating as to whether or not he is planning a move, whether or not he has Thatcher's approval. Sources, rumours, and pure speculation were the sole basis of such articles, since in effect the British government is not saying anything nor making any moves. Meanwhile, Prior has been meeting the leaders of the constitutional parties in Belfast, glad of the chance to stall issuing a detailed response to the Forum report.

LEAK

For the Free State Coalition, the Forum report is dead. Its only use now would be to try and give the SDLP a leg-up for the coming EEC elections — for instance, by leaking stories to the press that top negotiations on the Forum report are in the offing.

On Friday, May 11th, BBC political commentator Brian Walker authoritatively reported that the Free State government was prepared to offer joint authority to the Brits, including joint policing, all-Ireland courts, and, as a bonus, a permanent recognition of the British claim to the six counties, even in the absence of a unionist majority. This scheme, the BBC report continued, would involve the SDLP going back to a strengthened Stormont Assembly. Hours later, Free State



● O'Malley: prefers federal solution

government officials were flatly denying the report but not before it left the SDLP, understandably, cringingly embarrassed and the unionists, as usual, screaming of a 'sell-out'.

VOTE

An interesting example of biased reporting was given by the *Irish News* the next day. On Saturday, May 12th, there was no mention of the BBC report, of the mysterious Free State government proposal, or its later denial. But on the other hand, the statement promptly issued by SDLP deputy-leader Seamus Mallon in reaction to the report got the headlines: *Mallon refuses compromise on 'Irish unity' line.*

Obviously worried about the nationalist vote on June 14th, Mallon had tried to



● Mallon: obviously worried

distance the SDLP from this embarrassing Free State scheme. "No party has the right to lock the nationalist community into a permanent British context," Mallon protested, as if the SDLP's constant compromises had not contributed to maintaining Northern nationalists in that 'British context'. The Assembly should be wound up immediately, Mallon added. The SDLP leadership must really be worried about party morale in the aftermath of the Forum flop: their enforced Assembly boycott has left them without a platform.

CRACKS

While the cracks continue to appear between the Forum parties, they have also started showing within Fianna Fail. On Wednesday, May 9th, the Coalition

had declared that talks with the British should be based solely on the "realities" and "requirements" of the situation, referring to the report's Chapter Five. Fianna Fail reacted the next day by accusing them of "walking away" from the Forum report.

On Friday, Haughey gave the line: it was "dangerous" and "defeatist" to let the British choose the option they liked, instead of putting forward the report's "preferred option" of a unitary state. However, that night, Fianna Fail's Senator Eoin Ryan denounced the "unity or nothing attitude". "We may frighten people away," he said. And on Sunday, Fianna Fail deputy Des O'Malley declared in a radio interview that he preferred a federal solution.

Those contradictions, however, have always existed within Fianna Fail between those who openly compromise and those who verbalise and posture as republicans. Ryan and O'Malley were voicing nothing more than the true Fianna Fail line, were it in government, and such words will appeal to the urban middle-class Fianna Fail voters. Meanwhile, Haughey's verbalising was shrewdly directed towards the party rank and file and the rural voters. June 14th is only four weeks away.

NEWSPEAK

The facade of unity displayed by the Forum parties on the day of the report's publication has now completely crumbled. While Fianna Fail is busy electioneering and the SDLP is trying to salvage something from the disaster, the Coalition government seems intent on offering the Brits a 'joint repression' package next autumn. And the Forum report will remain as a monument to the hypocrisy of constitutional nationalists who are trying to sell to their voters an increase in repression, as the safest way towards Irish unity.

BY JANE PLUNKETT

"THE 1981 hunger-strike was another nail in the coffin of British imperialism in Ireland," Sinn Fein's Denis Donaldson told the large crowd who attended a local commemoration for IRA Volunteer Francis Hughes in his home village of Bellaghy on Sunday afternoon.

Several thousand people, from County Derry and beyond, thronged the narrow country lanes to pay tribute to Francis Hughes, who died on May 12th 1981 in Long Kesh after 59 days on hunger-strike.

As the parade set off from the Ballymacombs Road, led by a colour party and the Bellaghy-based Connolly/Hughes/McElwee Memorial Band, two British army helicopters began circling overhead, but failed to drown out the proceedings.

In the cemetery beside St Mary's Chapel, at the graves of Francis Hughes and his cousin, IRA Volunteer Thomas McElwee, the ninth of the ten H-Block hunger-strikers to die, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Hughes and McElwee families, Oglagh na hEireann, Sinn Fein and several local bands.

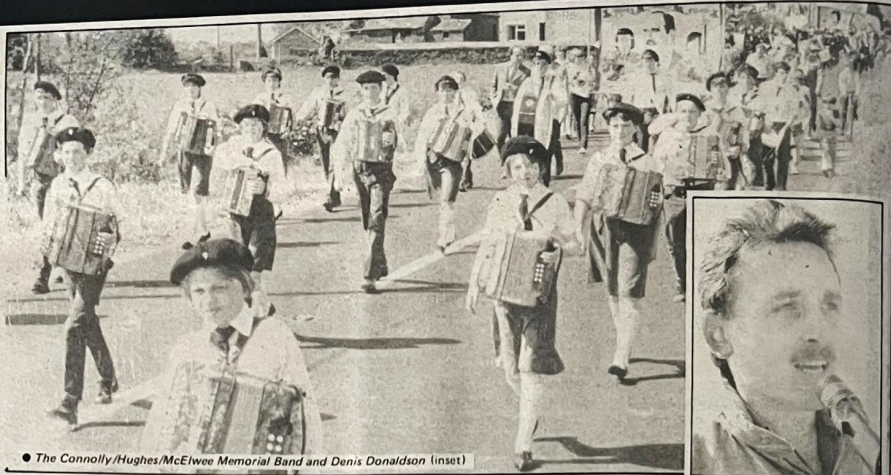
LESSONS

Benedict McElwee, who chaired the rally on behalf of Sinn Fein, then introduced the main speaker, Denis Donaldson, Sinn Fein's East Belfast spokesperson, who in the course of his oration said:

"The memory of the ten brave hunger-strike martyrs inspires us today and among our enemies it creates despair and panic. They are in a panic because, for the first time in Irish history, the lessons of our struggle have been learnt and learnt well. This time there can be no sell-out, this time we have spanned the generation gap, this time the Armalite and the ballot box go hand in hand."

Benedict McElwee then read out a letter from local Magilligan POW Paul McGlinchey, describing the recent brutal beatings inflicted on republican prisoners in the jail by prison officers acting in collusion

Bellaghy remembers Francis Hughes



● The Connolly/Hughes/McElwee Memorial Band and Denis Donaldson (inset)

with loyalist prisoners.

The crowd peacefully dispersed, but within minutes the RUC provocatively

attempted to seize a Tricolour. During the confrontation which followed, two youths were beaten into an RUC landrover and

detailed in the local barracks where, badly bruised, they were maliciously charged in relation to the incident.

Knockanure commemoration

THE ANNUAL commemoration at Ghort an Gheanna in North Kerry was held on Sunday, May 13th, in memory of three IRA Volunteers who were killed in action against the Black and Tans in May 1921, and who are immortalised in the popular republican ballad *The Valley of Knockanure*.

Over 150 people attended the ceremony at the monument which marks the spot where the Volunteers, Paddy Walsh, Jerry Lyons and Pat Dalton, died. The parade formed up in Knockanure village and marched to the monument, led by a colour party, and a pipe band from Cree, County Clare.

Paddy Campbell, of North Kerry Sinn Fein, chaired the meeting and wreaths were laid on behalf of Oglagh na hEireann, Sinn Fein and the republican prisoners.

The oration was given by Padraig Malone, of Limerick, who spoke of the necessity for Sinn Fein to move forward and build

a strong political organisation whilst keeping intact the principles of republicanism.

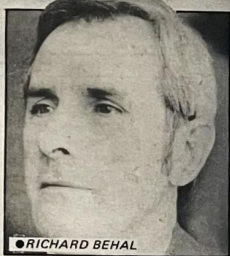
"In pursuing the struggle to its ultimate and inevitable victory, republicans have to take account of present realities and respond to challenges as they occur. We also have to initiate new strategies and tactics," he said.

CALL TO UNITE

A brief address was also given by Richard Behal, Sinn Fein's

EEC candidate for Munster. He called on all republicans to unite in support of the election effort, saying that Sinn Fein is seizing an opportunity to provide a real alternative for Irish people, North and South.

Sinn Fein, he continued, would use the European parliament as a forum to "pin Britain to the wall" about her unjust and repressive rule in Ireland and the brutal and inhuman treatment of Irish political prisoners in English jails.



● RICHARD BEHAL

Hundreds commemorate Leitrim 1916 leader

FIVE HUNDRED people, from counties Leitrim, Donegal, Sligo and Fermanagh, assembled in the border village of Kiltyclogher, County Leitrim last Sunday, May 13th, to commemorate the 1916 leader, Sean MacDiarmada, executed 68 years ago.

A parade from Straduff, MacDiarmada's birthplace, to Kiltyclogher was led by a six-strong colour party followed by the Kiltubrid Pipe Band.

Wreaths were laid at the MacDiarmada memorial in the village square by his niece Katie B. Keany, and on behalf of the National Graves Association, the Republican Movement and the Garrison Sinn Fein cumann.

Following a brief introduction by Michael Colreavy, who commented on the



● Eddie Fullerton addresses last weekend's Sean MacDiarmada commemoration

heavy garda presence at the commemoration (fourteen car-loads of plainclothes and uniformed gardai had been drafted into the tiny

village), a decade of the rosary was said and the Proclamation was read.

Addressing the meeting, Eddie Fullerton, Sinn Fein

Euro candidate in Connaught/ Ulster, condemned the Dublin Forum report as the culmination of 11 months of wasted time. The only way

to Irish freedom, he added, "is the continuation of the armed struggle in conjunction with the political struggle being waged by Sinn Fein".

People against petty crime

BY JANE PLUNKETT

CONCERNED RESIDENTS marched through West Belfast's Lenadoon estate on Sunday evening, May 13th, to protest against joy-riding, vandalism and other anti-social activity in their area.

According to media estimates, 800 residents took part in the demonstration, the first public local initiative on the issue. At a brief rally after the march, councillor for the area, Alex Maskey explained that, in Sinn Féin's view, the problem of petty crime in nationalist areas must be tackled by united community action.

Local organising on the issue began the previous Sunday, when about 500 residents attended a mass meeting in the Glen Community Centre, where there was general agreement to organise street by street to isolate those involved in anti-social petty crime. Later that week, the names of six joy-riders were published throughout the area.

INITIATIVE

Following Sunday's march, West Belfast MP Gerry Adams issued a statement congratulating the residents of the Lenadoon and Cavendish Street areas

for taking the initiative over the problem. Urging the formation of 'People Against Petty Crime' committees in West Belfast, Adams called for neighbourhood activity to protect vulnerable members of the community, particularly old people, and stressed that such activity should seek to encourage alienated young people to play a constructive role in their neighbourhoods.

Later in the week, Adams's lengthy and closely argued statement was the object of cynical and opportunistic attacks by Mary McMahon of the Workers Party and by the SDLP's Joe Hendron.

In a reply to the latter, Gerry Adams pointed out that Hendron is not a resident of West Belfast, adding:

"As MP for this area, I am quite willing to accompany Mr Hendron around this constituency to see for himself the effects and the victims of petty crime. He could then avail himself of the opportunity of explaining to the people how he hopes to resolve their problem."



● Sunday evening's Lenadoon protest against petty crime

ty crime. He could then avail himself of the opportunity of explaining to the people how he hopes to resolve their problem."

A damp disgrace

BY TONY MCKENNA

A BLACK FUNGUS growing on walls, ceilings, curtains and carpets, sodden wallpaper peeling from newly decorated walls and beds unusable from damp are the conditions facing families in the small Corblatt council estate at Scotstown, County Monaghan.

Built approximately seven years ago, the five single-storey houses have been the subject of numerous complaints from the long-suffering families who live there. Despite several visits by council engineers, an architect and health board officials, no effort has been made to remedy the problems.

The home of Frank and Roseanna McQuaid and their young family is typical of all the houses. Their furniture and furnishings have been destroyed several times

over and the children suffer from continual colds and chest complaints.

HANGING OFF

Last Christmas, the McQuaids redecorated one of the children's bedrooms. By January 5th, the paper was hanging off the walls and the water could be sponged from the plaster.

A council architect named McCann inspected the house on January 9th, after the McQuaids



● The wallpaper of Roseanna McQuaid's home is literally hanging off the walls

complained to the council. On February 14th, after more complaints to the North Eastern Health Board, a health inspector also looked at the house.

Although the health inspector expressed horror and alarm at the state of the house, he returned on March 14th to say that he had raised the matter with the council and it was no longer his concern but an issue between the McQuaids and Monaghan County Council.

Finally, on March 30th, Frank

McQuaid got a solicitor to write to the council, only to get a letter from them implying that their "negligence" in not providing "proper heating and ventilation" was causing the problem. Roseanna McQuaid angrily says:

"They must think we are as soft in the head as the walls in this house to suggest that condensation is the cause of the damp. All of these houses are affected to some degree and I regard the council's response to our complaints as an insult to the intelligence of the people in the area."

intelligence of the people in the area."

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS

The McQuaids pointed out that an engineer from Monaghan County Council, who inspected the house in March 1983, agreed with them that the damp was caused by structural defects, a claim which is backed up by the opinion of local builder James McElwain, a former Sinn Féin member of Monaghan County Council.

"The damp-proof course in the walls is above the level of the floor when it should be three or four inches below it. The level of the floors must be raised to correct this major fault. Also, there is no cantilever around the roof-edge and the roof is too flat. No builder worth his salt would have built these houses and no experienced architect would have drawn up such flawed plans either. The council must admit to these serious defects and correct them immediately," said McElwain.

The McQuaid home was visited during the week by Sinn Féin EEC candidate Caoimhghin O'Caolain. He was shocked by the conditions he found and commented:

"Monaghan County Council will have to act on this problem urgently or they will find themselves the subject of an investigation for their negligence."

A CRY FOR LEARNING

DURING a public meeting in Conway Street Mill in November 1983, a committee was elected to highlight the need for a college of adult and community education in West Belfast. Steve Irwin, of the Voluntary Research Group, was commissioned to undertake a survey to quantify this demand. *A Cry for Learning*, a survey of geographical West Belfast, is the result.

The book is divided into four parts. Part one gives the socio-economic profile of West Belfast. Part two deals with the aspects of the debate for a fourth college. Part three covers the methodology employed, the questionnaire and the list of classes proposed for the college, while the appendix reproduces an article from *Scope* magazine (October 1983) by Pauline Murphy, head of community education in St Louise's Comprehensive College, attacking the waste of human potential in West Belfast through

lack of educational provision, and a selection of letters from public and private individuals in response to the article.

Nine predominantly nationalist wards, with six loyalist wards in West Belfast, were covered, plus Collin ward in Lisburn, a nationalist area which has more social interaction with West Belfast than with loyalist Lisburn.

In the socio-economic profile, the worst-affected areas are nationalist Whiterock, Grosvenor and Falls. These areas have the highest

unemployment rate and are socially and economically devastated, requiring massive aid to reach a healthy socio-economic level. The most 'prosperous' wards are nationalist Andersonstown, Ladybrook, loyalist Ballygomartin, Woodvale, and North Howard. Yet even within these 'prosperous' areas there remain persistent and severe socio-economic problems.

WOMEN

It will come as no great surprise to women to find that, even as the numerically largest group, there is less opportunity for employment: they bear the double burden of their class and sex. Married women, under the rules of the DHSS, are classed as subservient, unable to claim in their own right. Their earnings (those who are lucky enough to obtain work) are less than men's.

Two of the barriers to the economic development of women are sexist attitudes and the failure of the economic system to provide more employment. The growth of women's education groups testify to their demand for change.

The report sought to highlight the demand for adult and community education in West Belfast.



● Steven Irwin, author of the report

The findings of the survey show beyond doubt that there is an overwhelming demand for the college. The most important point to stress is that this need is acute and urgent.

● *A Cry for Learning*, price Stg £2 (£1 unemployed), from St Louise's Comprehensive College, 468 Falls Road, Belfast BT12 6EN.

REAGAN IS NOT WELCOME

BY JACK MADDEN & SEAN HALPENNY

US PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan's visit to Ireland next month has angered wide sections of the Irish people.

This hostility, and the protests which Reagan will encounter during his visit, show the rejection by many Irish people of the foreign policies which the Reagan administration has pursued during its four-year term of office.

In this article, Jack Madden and Sean Halpenny examine these policies as they relate to Ireland and to the rest of the world.



● Ronald Reagan, wearing his token shamrock to woo the Irish-American vote

WHEN, in October 1980, just weeks before the US presidential election, the Democratic Party declared its support for a united Ireland, Irish newspaper correspondents immediately sought the views of the Republican Party candidate, Ronald Reagan, on the issue.

Although Reagan had never shown any interest in Irish affairs, his campaign headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, released a statement which was subsequently to form the basis of Reagan's policy on Ireland. Beginning with a pledge not to "interfere" in the six counties, the statement continued:

"Peace cannot come from the barrel of a terrorist gun. Americans should question closely any appeal for funds from groups involved in the conflict to make sure that contributions do not end up in the hands of gun-runners.

"Further, as terrorists of either side are apprehended and jailed, extradition procedures should not be relaxed on the grounds that these are 'political' prisoners."

Far from referring to the terrorist activities of British crown forces in the six counties, this statement was directed against the IRA and republican support groups in America.

Non-interference, translated

simply, means an acceptance by Reagan that the Thatcher government should have a free hand to do as it pleases in Ireland, while the persecution of Irish Northern Aid and attempts to extradite republican activists from the USA would be a sign of goodwill towards his strongest NATO ally — Margaret Thatcher.

PRO-BRITISH

Although Fr Sean McManus of the Irish National Caucus ridiculously stated in January 1981 that it was "a tremendous misconception" to think that the Ronald Reagan administration was going to take a pro-British stance, the reality was revealed less than a month

later with the release of a report from the US State Department which said:

"The British government strives to combat terrorist violence and maintain public safety against the background of a sharply divided society", while the legal tradition and 'respect for individual rights' shown by the British were "widely and justifiably admired".

One contentious issue which Reagan had inherited from the Carter administration was the refusal to sell 3,000 Magnum guns to the RUC. Early in 1981, Reagan met Thatcher and the issue was apparently resolved simply by re-classifying such weapons as military

surplus and sending them through NATO channels.

In any case, by May 1981, Irish newspapers were reporting that the RUC guns had, in fact, arrived and were stored at Sprucefield Barracks in Lisburn. And when RUC men were later apprehended by local people in Castleblayney, County Monaghan, they were reportedly carrying Magnum guns.

On May 1st 1981, a US Federal judge ruled that Irish Northern Aid (NORAD) had to register as agents of the IRA, as did Noraid's newspaper, the *Irish People*. This ruling grew out of a complaint lodged by the US Justice Department.

Since then, Noraid has suffered sustained harassment from the Reagan administration. Were they forced to register as agents for the IRA, Noraid members would be subjected to income tax scrutiny and would undoubtedly be affected in their employment. The *Irish People* would be subject to the same scrutiny.

Other forms of harassment have been outlined by Martin Galvin, Noraid spokesperson, who says that there has been a marked stepping up of visits by the FBI to the homes of Noraid members. Although such intimidation has happened before, it has increased in recent years.

And new legislation which has been proposed by the Reagan administration will set aside a fund to pay people who agree to act as informers willing to act against groups such as Noraid.

EXTRADITION

The US State Department has taken a number of cases before the courts in recent years to extradite republican activists and, if this fails, to deport them.

Both Dessie Macken and Desmond Ellis were deported following the failure to extradite them, but Michael O'Rourke is still fighting against deportation 4½ years after his arrest — he has the dubious distinction of being detained without trial longer than any person in American legal history.

Extradition cases are continuing against Joe Doherty (one of the 1981 Crumlin Road escapees) and Liam Quinn. Both of these cases are being pursued by the US State Department at the behest of the British government.

Censorship by veto has been another method employed by the Reagan administration to counter the possibility that US citizens might hear the Irish republican viewpoint. Both Danny Morrison and Owen Carron were victims of this censorship as was Phil Flynn,



● Violating the principles of international law is second nature to the Reagan administration

who was refused a visa even though he was invited to the USA in his capacity as a trade unionist.

Cases are pending against 15 people for alleged involvement in the export of arms to the IRA. Such cases arose before, but never in such numbers as under Ronald Reagan.

All of this surveillance and harassment of pro-republican support groups must be seen in the context of Reagan's paranoia which condemns those who do not follow his line. It is hardly surprising then that under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, special courts meet behind closed doors to approve the tapping of telephones. Again at the instigation of Britain, this Act is used regularly against Irish support groups in America.

FINANCING SECTARIANISM

As further evidence that it is not only prepared to tolerate British rule in the six counties, but will actually prop up that rule, the Reagan administration has worked closely with the Industrial Development Board in the six counties. By placing orders with sectarian companies such as Shorts, Reagan's government is tying American financial interests to continued British rule in Ireland.

Commenting on the forthcoming Reagan visit to Ireland, Martin Galvin said that it was simply a ploy to win Irish-American votes, a ploy made necessary by the strong pro-Irish unity statements from presidential hopefuls Jessie Jackson and Gary Hart and, to a lesser extent, by Walter Mondale. Galvin added:

"Reagan will hold a shill-elagh and walk through Ballyporeen. Then he will arrive back in America and say 'Look, I'm Irish'. But, unfortunately for him, Irish-Americans have become more sophisticated since the hunger-strikes. And the days when politicians could win votes as St Patrick's Day Irishmen has passed."

Reagan

IN ALL of his foreign policy, Reagan thinks in terms of 'enemies everywhere'. In defending "our third border", he is quite prepared 'stick' coupled with the 'c

With an absolute paranoia about 'stick' has been wielded in Grenada, Lebanon recently, riding roughshod over nations and violating the principles of

His contempt for human rights was demonstrated on April 8th last when he announced that he would not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in the Hague, in disputes with Central America. On Thursday of last week the courts made an interim ruling that the United States should stop the blockade and mining of the ports but has yet to decide on the issue of jurisdiction.

United States economic and military imperialism dominates all major decisions taken by the Reagan administration. Because of this, mass-murderer Henry Kissinger, architect of the Nixon-Ford "global equilibrium" era of international politics, was welcomed back to power by Reagan with the words:

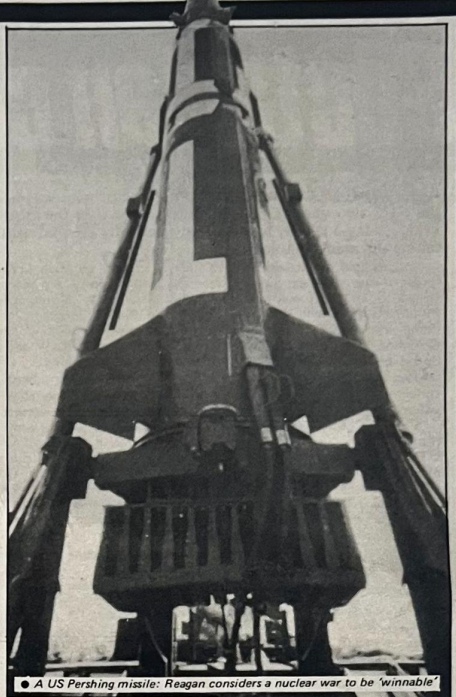
"Help us warn the American people that for the first time in memory we face real dangers on our borders."

Earlier this year, Reagan replaced his special envoy to Central America, Richard Stone, putting Henry Shauldsman in the job. Shauldsman has been a CIA operative for 28 years and was behind the farcical Bay of Pigs invasion. Add this to Reagan's total adherence to the 'Truman Doctrine' or domino theory, which holds that if one country is 'allowed to go communist' others will follow in a domino effect, and we find Reagan's justification for intervention in foreign countries.

In his approach to world affairs, Reagan projects himself as the leader of an anti-communist 'ideological' war. The invasion of Gre-



...to the Reagan administration — as the people of Grenada are well aware



● A US Pershing missile: Reagan considers a nuclear war to be 'winnable'

Reagan's world?

his foreign policies, Ronald Reagan in terms of 'them and us' seeing everywhere. When he speaks of 'our third border' or 'our fourth' is quite prepared to use the 'big red with the 'covert carrot', to get

absolute paranoia about communism, Reagan's wielded in Grenada, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guyana, riding roughshod over the aspirations of the principles of international law.

nada (population 110,000) was a case in point.

GRENADA

For twelve months prior to this invasion, Reagan had accused Grenada of "spreading the virus of Marxism" throughout the Caribbean and claimed that the tiny island was a Cuban/Soviet base. Shortly before the invasion, he said of these illusory military installations:

"Their goal was to tie down US armed forces in defending the southern border if the Soviets attacked Western Europe — the Caribbean is our fourth border."

Thus 'Operation Urgent Fury' swung into action, with wave after wave of helicopters flying into Grenada blaring Wagner's *Ride of the Valkyries* — as in the film *Apocalypse Now* — while Reagan informed the American public and a shocked world:

"The world has changed. Today, US national security can be threatened in faraway places."

This paranoia about "faraway places" had been started by Reagan as far back as 1964 when, in the famous *Island of Freedom* speech, he declared:

"We stand here on the only island of freedom that is left in the whole world. There is no place to flee to, no place to escape to. We defend freedom here or it is gone."

NICARAGUA

Since his inauguration as US President, Reagan's principal aim

has been to 'solve' what he terms 'Nicaragua's political problem'. His wife, Nancy, claims that he "doesn't understand the politics of all these problems".

The CIA, operating with other secret agencies, began to actively destabilise Nicaragua. Their plan outlined "a gradually escalating guerrilla campaign to turn the thinly populated eastern provinces of Nicaragua first into a war zone, then into a stronghold for counter-revolutionaries."

For this, the CIA had 19 million dollars available and clearance to operate in Honduras where Nicaraguans hostile to the Sandinista revolutionary government could receive training from US military 'advisors'. This plan is an exact duplicate of CIA activities in Vietnam prior to the Vietnam War when, in 1956, the CIA organised 'covert' groups, composed of North Vietnamese dissidents, who were sent across the 17th Parallel to carry out guerrilla activities.

In recent months, the CIA has carried this plan a step further, with the sanction of the Reagan administration, by mining Nicaraguan waters. This tactic, they hope, will isolate Nicaragua and weaken its economy.

EL SALVADOR

The recent success of 'moderate' right-winging Napoleon Duarte in El Salvador's presidential election became a personal victory for Reagan. Portraying Duarte as a liberal, Reagan pushed through Congress a five billion dollar package of 'aid' to suitable Central American governments.

This includes the 312 million dollars already requested by Reagan for El Salvador which had been held up for two years by Congress because of human rights violations in the country. The package also eliminates any restrictions on the type of US involvement in Central America, paving the way for unlimited interventions by US troops in the region.

All of this is in keeping with Reagan's stated policy. In February

1982 he proclaimed that Central America is "an absolutely capital commercial and strategic artery for the United States and... the vital interests of the USA depend on the safety of this zone".

His defence under-secretary Fred C. Ikle, put it more bluntly: "If we cannot prevent it, the stable Nicaragua then we must prepare for a partition of Central America."

But perhaps the most striking example of this defensive paranoia was in a statement by ex-Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, when he describes the war in El Salvador:

"This is a well-orchestrated international communist campaign designed to transform the Salvadorean crisis from an internal conflict to an increasingly international confrontation."

"With Cuban co-ordination, the Soviet bloc, Vietnam, Ethiopia and radical Arabs are furnishing... tons of military equipment to the Salvadorean leftists."

Countries outside Central and Latin America have also come under the unwelcome attention of the Reagan government — mostly through the activities of the CIA.

LEBANON

In 1982, the US actively assisted the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and then, using the pretence of a peace-keeping role, sent 2,000 US Marines to Beirut. The attention which followed a number of bombing attacks, leaving hundreds of marines dead, was too high a cost for Congress to bear and the 'peace-keeping' force was withdrawn, but not before the US navy, stationed off the Lebanese coast, unleashed a barrage of missiles on Lebanese and Syrian positions.

CHAD

Africa has also suffered the attentions of the CIA, since 1981. Early in that year, the CIA began covert operations in Chad, trying to overthrow President Goukouni Oueddei by aiding Hissene Habre,

Goukouni's dissident defence minister. Goukouni drove Habre out of Chad, with the help of Libya.

Alexander Haig, as Reagan's Secretary of State, decided the opportunity was too good to miss and used "Chad as an arena for bloodying the Libyan nose". Reagan gave ten million dollars of military aid to Habre, the Libyans withdrew from Chad under pressure from the Organisation of African Unity, and in June 1982 Habre overthrew the Goukouni government.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

A month later, in July 1982, the head of the CIA, William Casey, visited South Africa as part of Reagan's strategy to isolate the 'Front-line States' from the military activities of the African National Congress (ANC) and Namibia's South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO). In return, the USA would recognise Angola as a legitimate state.

Sending a message to the South African regime, to whom he promised substantial aid, Reagan said:

"We want to be seen as a reliable partner, a sympathetic and helpful friend who no longer looks askance at the very real security requirements of friends in need."

The Reagan administration has also initiated a programme of 'International Military Education' which gives a "unique opportunity to expose the future leaders of those establishments to American methods, values, equipment and society". Clearly Reagan and his advisers see the future world as a vast military camp.

NUCLEAR

When interviewed about his early political thinking, Reagan once described himself as a "haemophilic liberal". "I bled for causes", he quipped.

Now he seems determined that millions of people worldwide will also bleed for his cause.

This was brought sharply into

focus when a US Defence Department document, drawn up under orders from Reagan, was leaked in August 1982. In the document, the idea of a 'winnable' nuclear war was advanced.

The plan envisaged a long nuclear war with the Soviet Union, where the loss of 20 million American lives would be considered acceptable.

On the basis of this plan, the Reagan administration authorised the spending of 18 billion dollars on an underground communications system and appointed Colin Gray, the principal advocate of the 'winnable' nuclear war concept, as head of the misnamed 'Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'.

Reagan's belligerent attitude during various negotiations aimed at arms control was clearly seen during a United Nations debate on the issue in June 1982. Throughout his speech, Reagan denounced the USSR, accusing it of "trying to manipulate the peace movement in the West".

Refusing to come to any agreement on arms limitation, Reagan also declared:

"We refuse to become weaker while potential adversaries remain committed to their imperialist adventures."

This passage was received in stunned silence and Reagan, jovial as ever, quipped to his aides:

"That was a hard audience."

In Central America and the Caribbean, massive military manoeuvres involving 33,000 US troops and the US navy are presently in operation.

In South Korea, over a quarter of a million Korean and US troops are on joint manoeuvres, simulating an invasion of North Korea.

In Europe, the first of 400 Cruise and Pershing missiles are being installed and tested while NATO troops conduct manoeuvres along the East-West border.

The only people who see any good in Reagan's foreign policy are the despotic rulers such as President Marcos of the Philippines, who said:

"President Reagan has brought back world esteem and credibility to America. He has also communicated an American sense of friendliness to the rest of the world. He is an enlightened American."

Sectarian court ignores facts

A 43-YEAR-OLD County Derry nationalist who was badly assaulted by the RUC two years ago had his legal action over the incident dismissed on Friday, May 11th, by a judge who arrogantly ignored medical evidence detailing the man's injuries.

At midnight on November 26th 1981, father-of-four Bernard O'Neill was detained at an RUC roadblock in Ballymoney. O'Neill, who had been returning home from work to Aghadowey, near Coleraine, identified himself and produced his driving licence, but correctly refused to answer the RUC's questions concerning his date of birth and occupation.

The RUC then searched his car and, though it was raining at the time, threw O'Neill's tools onto the road and demanded that he remove his anorak. O'Neill refused and was then struck repeatedly by RUC man Fraser, while the RUC man in charge, a Sergeant O'Brien, looked on.

COMPLAINT

Shortly afterwards, Bernard O'Neill made a formal complaint to the RUC, but the DPP predictably refused to prosecute.

At the civil compensation hearing at Belfast's Crumlin Road Courthouse last

Friday, by then O'Neill's only possible opportunity for redress, an RUC physician, Dr Montgomery, testified that O'Neill's assailants had inflicted three bruises to his back and several more to his arm. O'Neill was also struck in the groin four times.

Despite this incontrovertible evidence, the trial judge showed no hesitation, delivering his verdict by constructing a blatant judicial whitewash of the RUC's sectarian bully-boy methods. Swiftly dismissing the case, the bigoted Judge McKee asserted that O'Neill had immediately impressed him as "sullen" and alleged that he had "exaggerated" the unprovoked assault, further suggesting that O'Neill's "unco-operative" attitude was to blame, not the RUC themselves.

MAGHERA ASSAULT

Meanwhile, in a similar incident in Maghera, County Derry, on Sunday night, an 18-year-old youth was assaulted by the UDR, suffering a face-wound which required four stitches.

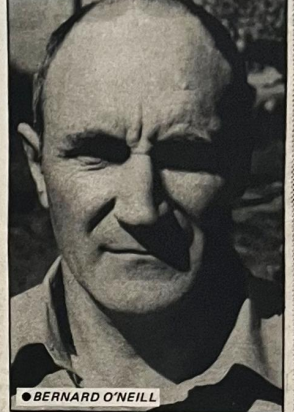
Shortly before midnight, local youth Patrick Averell was talking with several friends on Meetinghouse Avenue when two UDR landrovers pulled up and members of the patrol accosted the group.

In response to their aggressive demands, the youth stated his name and address. Averell, like many local youths, is a frequent target of crown forces' harassment, and when he refused to disclose his birth-date and occupation, since he was not legally obliged to, a UDR soldier spat in his face and head-butted him.

Several UDR men then forced Averell into a landrover and deliberately banged his head on the edge of a metal seat, inflicting a cut above his eye which later required four stitches.

Patrick Averell was taken to Maghera RUC Barracks, where he was detained for two hours.

Unusually, the RUC then freed the youth, apparently because of his embarrassing injuries, ordering him to return later that morning. When Averell came back, he lodged a formal complaint at the UDR's brutality. The RUC, having evidently used the time-interval to manufacture a cover-up for their fellow loy-



● BERNARD O'NEILL

alist thugs, then immediately imposed a trumped-up charge on Patrick Averell, relating to a confrontation several weeks earlier between local people and the crown forces.

Roslea recruitment fails

BY AINE MOORE

ROSLEA publican Brian McMahon has revealed a ploy by the Brits to force him to supply information.

In August of last year, Brian McMahon was applying for a licence to take over the Coranny Bar, which is in an isolated area almost four miles from Roslea, County Fermanagh.

He attributes the trouble he had in securing the licence to interference from the RUC. That same month, he was stopped at a British army checkpoint near the bar and a British soldier, who

introduced himself as 'Eric', tried to engage him in conversation about the bar, his customers and the volume of trade.

On his way back along the road, the same thing happened, and McMahon saw a soldier taking his photograph as he drove away. Later the same day, a Brit patrol went to McMahon's house and took photographs of it.

Later that month, McMahon

on got a phone-call from a man with an English accent, who told him to be at the Manor House Hotel in Killadea, outside Enniskillen, at 12 noon, and to be alone. Although worried, he went to the meeting and was met by the Brit he recognised as 'Eric'. There were several other people present, one of whom was introduced to McMahon as 'Eric's boss, Pat'.

They started to question him, asking him about specific people, most of whom were locals, and a few of them Sinn Fein activists. McMahon refused to talk to them and stood up to leave. As he did

so, a photograph was taken of him with the two Brit Intelligence officers.

Following this incident, the Coranny Bar was raided twice, on both occasions on days prior to Brit patrols 'accidentally' discovering landmines in the area. This was obviously an attempt to brand McMahon in the eyes of local people as an informer.

SINN FEIN

On Wednesday, May 9th, Brian McMahon contacted the local Sinn Fein PRO and arranged to meet him at 5pm that evening.

At 4.15pm, the Brits surrounded his house, but the meeting took place, as arranged, in the bar. As McMahon and the barman from the pub drove home, at around 2am the next morning, four or five Brits stopped them in the lane leading to McMahon's house.

They questioned him again, about alleged meetings in the bar and as he was driving off, 'Eric', who was one of the patrol, gave McMahon an Enniskillen phone number to ring. Brian McMahon again refused to have anything to do with them and another Brit 'dirty trick' failed to procure an informer.

BORDER PROTESTS TO BE STEPPED UP

Action against extradition

SINN FEIN members in Louth, who have recently formed an anti-extradition committee, held a one-hour demonstration at Courthouse Square, Dundalk, on Saturday, May 12th. Members used a public address-system during the picket.

The protest was part of a campaign to build up support for the mass border rally and blockade to be held on Saturday, May 26th, at Carrickarnon.

The three marches which will meet at Carrickarnon at 3.30pm assemble in Dundalk (Shopping Centre) at 1pm; Newry (Soho Car Park) at 2pm; and Jonesboro at 2.30pm.



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 its 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 Fein Election Fund, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Kirkpatrick in court—

RUC PERJURER Harry Kirkpatrick appeared in a Belfast court on Wednesday and formally implicated his 23-year-old sister, her husband and 29 other people in over 180 INLA-related charges.

The counts laid against the 31 defendants on Kirkpatrick's word relate to a total of seven killings, and include attempted killings, robberies and INLA membership.

Kirkpatrick himself is already serving life sentences for five of the killings, but at his one-day trial, the judge did not stipulate a minimum sentence, a fact suggesting that following his arrest Kirkpatrick had done a deal with the RUC to secure his freedom in an unusually short time. The RUC's powerful hold over their agent has led, over the months to a steady stream of IRSP-associated individuals being implicated on Kirkpatrick's word.

As he entered the court on Wednesday,

dressed smartly and flanked by two prison officers, 27-year-old Kirkpatrick coolly made a 'V' sign in the direction of his victims. Giving evidence, he occasionally laughed, and smiled as he identified some of the defendants.

BIZARRE

Kirkpatrick's sworn testimony, though only in its preliminary stages, has already exhibited more than a touch of the bizarre. In his evidence, he stated that he joined the junior wing of the 'Official' IRA at the age of 13, adding that later, while serving a nine-year sentence in Long Kesh, he joined the INLA.

Following his release in October 1980,

Kirkpatrick alleged that he reported back to the INLA and, he claimed, was offered the post of assistant Brigade operations officer in Belfast.

Describing one alleged planned operation, Kirkpatrick stated that the organisers decided to ask the IRA to supply them with guns, as the INLA at that time had only one weapon in Belfast.

Kirkpatrick is expected to continue in the stand for several days.

MISCONDUCT

The preliminary enquiry opened on Monday and, within hours, the RUC were twice accused of serious misconduct by defence lawyers.

First, the defence successfully applied for the defendants to be allowed to change places after several RUC men were observed sketching their positions, presumably to en-



● HARRY KIRKPATRICK

sure that Kirkpatrick would make no embarrassing mistakes when called on to identify formally his alleged associates.

On Monday afternoon, the resident magistrate ordered an inquiry into RUC conduct after a defence lawyer stated that, during the lunch-break, the RUC had unlawfully detained and searched his clients Michelle Dorrain (Kirkpatrick's sister) and her husband Bernard.

Both are on bail, and should have been free to move round the precincts of Crumlin Road Courthouse, he claimed.

'SPOTLIGHT' ON PERJURERS

BY JANE PLUNKETT

THE PLIGHT of the scores of people charged on the word of paid RUC perjurers, who face incarceration for two years or more before their case even comes to trial, was highlighted in a special edition of BBC Television's *Spotlight* programme, screened in the six counties last Friday night, May 11th.

Of the 370 remand prisoners in Crumlin Road Jail, the programme stated, about 200, or more than half, are detained on the word of alleged informers. Of the total 370, 36 have been incarcerated for over 18 months, some of them for more than two years. There are also several women in a similar situation in Armagh Prison, who face the added degradation of frequent strip-searches on their way to and from remand court hearings, though *Spotlight* made no mention of their plight.

Presenter Forbes McGuck presented by asking tentatively:

"Is there something drastically amiss with our legal system or is it simply administrative delays? Or could it be interment by remand?"

McGuck examined five individual case histories, though by this questioning tactic he managed to skilfully evade the inescapable conclusion.

But the bare facts speak volumes.

HUDDLESTON

North Belfast man John Huddleston was charged in mid-1982 on the word of RUC perjurer John Morgan and spent more than 17 months in Crumlin Road Jail. Huddleston, the programme pointed out, had not been identified by name by Morgan. The RUC perjurer had claimed that, while allegedly blindfolded under IRA interrogation, he had recognised the voice of one of the men present as that of a 'Big Mick', whom he described as being in his late 40s, with white hair and a white beard.

Huddleston was arrested in a local pub and told by the RUC that he had been identified as this 'Big Mick'.

In fact, the RUC subsequently repeatedly denied Huddleston the opportunity of a formal identification parade. Nor, apparently, according to *Spotlight*, was Morgan ever tested by any voice-identifi-

cation procedures. Morgan had one-to-one confrontations with all the other men he accused — except John Huddleston.

The identification method used by the RUC, the programme pointed out, was "unusual". Morgan picked out Huddleston from a photograph album containing pictures of about 30 'suspects', who included dead H-Block hunger-striker Kieran Doherty. Huddleston's photo, which was placed prominently next to that of Sinn Féin's Gerry Adams, was the only white-haired, white-bearded face in the album.

This bizarre procedure contravened official British Home Office guidelines governing police identification parades in Britain, *Spotlight* pointed out.

Because of such so-called identification evidence, Huddleston's bail application was refused.

After over 17 months' incarceration, Huddleston was at last released last December after Diplock Judge Murray dismissed Morgan as at times "a dishonest witness — a most unreliable one". Huddleston, whose wife gave birth to a son soon after his arrest, told the interviewer:

"I'm very, very bitter about that. He was well over a year old before I was able to hold him in freedom. I don't think anybody could understand my feelings... deep feelings, bitterness at not being able to hold my own child. It's a mark that I'll always be on me."

DAVISON

Another Belfast man interviewed, Brendan Davison, was arrested in September 1981 and held for eight months before the trumped-up killing charge against him was dropped. Davison was then re-charged on "weak evidence". *Spotlight* observed, with possession of a gun. He was also accused on the hearsay evidence of RUC perjurer Morgan.

After two years on remand, Brendan Davison was acquitted of both charges, in separate trials.



● JOHN MORGAN

He had already spent seven years imprisoned in Long Kesh, and had been detained again within months of his release. Davison's conclusion?

"I think I was singled out to be interned without trial under the remand system. I believed the whole time I was on remand that I would walk out at the end of the day, but it was a case of how long I would wait."

Iris Wilson, whose husband has spent one year on remand on the word of loyalist alleged informer William 'Budgie' Allen, said she felt "degraded and sort of humiliated" at having to visit her husband in Crumlin Road Jail.

Most loyalist prisoners get bail, Forbes McGuck pointed out, adding:

"There are many, many more republicans than loyalist prisoners doing long remands in jail."

One of these, John O'Reilly, has been held in Crumlin Road Jail for over two years by a succession of what the RUC term "converted terrorists". O'Neill was first charged, in February 1982, on the word of two alleged informers (Robert McAllister and John McConkey) but both men soon retracted their statements and the charges were dropped. O'Reilly was immediately re-



● PATRICK MCGUCK

arrested in court and charged on the word of two other men.

One, John Goodman, retracted. The charges laid against him on the word of the other, John Grimley, were thrown out last November by trial judge Gibson, who described the RUC's star witness as "a man with little or no propensity for the truth".

O'Reilly was acquitted after 20 months in jail but was still not released. Instead, he was re-charged on the word of a fifth RUC perjurer, Harry Kirkpatrick.

O'Reilly has been refused bail seven times, and with no date yet fixed for his next trial will probably have served the equivalent of a seven-year jail-term before the case gets underway.

KELLY

The final case examined was that of Dungannon man Patrick Kelly, "an extraordinary episode" in the North's legal history.

Kelly was held for over 20 months, allegedly on the word of local man Patrick McGuck, despite the vague charges against him.

Over seven months after his arrest, the preliminary inquiry took place, but despite earlier DPP promises, McGuck did not appear, the virtually obsolete Bill of Indictment procedure having been used at the last minute to,

● October 25th 1983: Patrick Kelly (fourth from left) at a Dungannon press conference following McGuck's retraction

in McCall's words, "keep McGuck out of court".

"I thought we were never going to get out of jail, we just didn't know what was going on or did he exist or was he dead... Barristers asked why wasn't he here. The DPP refused to answer."

In the hope of some redress, Kelly made two further bail applications, both of which were rejected after the crown promised a speedy trial, though on each occasion putting back its date.

Finally, following a fourth bail hearing, Judge O'Donnell personally arranged the trial for October, thus disproving, as Kelly pointed out, the crown's claims that the trial had been delayed because neither a trial judge nor a courtroom were available. Their other excuse, the unavailability of barristers, was irrelevant as the defendants had months previously said that they did not want senior counsel.

After further delay, the trial finally opened.

It lasted 15 minutes. Kelly was acquitted after more than 20 months in jail. On two occasions the crown's vital 'witness' had failed to appear.

A few days later, McGuck, now out of RUC 'protective custody', met Kelly's solicitor. According to the lawyer, during their hour-long meeting McGuck revealed that shortly before his non-appearance at the preliminary enquiry, he had told the DPP that he would not testify.

That was more than 12 months before Kelly was acquitted — pointing to the inescapable conclusion that a succession of legal subterfuges and delaying tactics were used to detain Patrick Kelly without trial and effectively, without charge.

LABOUR IN IRELAND

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

AN official delegation of 30 London Labour councillors arrived in Dublin on Friday night to begin a weekend fact-finding trip ending with a day in Belfast on Sunday, May 13th. The delegation was commissioned to supply a report of their meetings, comprising all shades of political opinion in Ireland, to the British Labour Party.

In the Free State on Saturday, they met Fianna Fail, members of the Coalition, the CPI, Sinn Fein, the IIP and trade unionists. In the North, they were scheduled to meet the Official Unionists, PD, Workers Party (who declined in the South), IRSP, Sinn Fein, Alliance and the SDLP.

The delegation were rather bemused when they met SDLP man Alistair McDonnell, who claimed, without substantiation, that tenants' associations had been taken over at gunpoint by republicans. The councillors, intrigued at the prospect of meeting any member of such an association, asked McDonnell to arrange an



● London Labour Party councillors outside the Falls Road Sinn Féin centre

interview but, in typical SDLP hedging, met Sinn Féin personnel in the Falls Road centre, having lengthy discussions on the republican analysis of the political situation in Ireland. They were then taken on a walkabout tour of the Clonard/Kashmir area and Divis Flats, where they met members of the Divis Residents Association who outlined the deplorable living standards for nationalists in the North.

At lunch-time on Sunday, the delegation met Sinn Féin personnel in the Falls Road centre, having lengthy discussions on the republican analysis of the political situation in Ireland. They were then taken on a walkabout tour of the Clonard/Kashmir area and Divis Flats, where they met members of the Divis Residents Association who outlined the deplorable living standards for nationalists in the North.

Women councillors on the delegation also met workers from the Falls Road Women's Centre and Sinn Féin's Women's Department.

On Sunday night, a number of the delegation who were staying with nationalist families attended a function in the Andersonstown Social Club where they were officially welcomed by Sinn Féin's Councillor Sean McKnight. A member of the delegation gave a short address, referring to the infamous track-records of former Labour government politicians Roy Mason, Merlyn Rees and Don Concanon whom, he said, had, "shamed the honourable name of the labour movement."

The councillor then spoke of the historic ties in England with the cause of Irish republicanism and pledged support in campaigning to break the loyalist veto and to secure British withdrawal.

Northern focus at women's conference



● Sheila Healy (POEU), Sara Roeloffs (LCI) and Chris McAuley (Sinn Féin) at last weekend's women's conference

CHRIS MCAULEY of the Sinn Féin Women's Department attended the 59th National Conference of British Labour Women in Swansea, South Wales, last weekend, where she addressed a fringe meeting organised by the Labour Committee on Ireland.

She outlined the repressive nature of British imperialism in the North, the erosion of civil liberties by the show-trials and paid-perjurer tactics, the corrupt judicial system, the failure of the Dublin Forum report and the implications for women living under enforced partition.

She stressed the need for the

Labour Party to reappraise its policy on Ireland, particularly in view of the progressive stand taken at the conference by Labour women, and called for an end to the loyalist veto and for British withdrawal from the six counties.

Sheila Healy, of the Post Office Engineers Union, called for support from the trade union movement for those demands and Sarah Roeloffs, women's officer on the LCI, chaired the constructive and well-attended meeting.

Chris McAuley also gave several interviews, including one with Swansea Sound radio, and spoke at a function on Saturday night organised by *Labour Briefing*. Many miners' wives were present and Chris McAuley pointed out the parallels in the way the media is treating the miners and the way it distorts the truth about the North.

"The miners' cause is being criminalised by the media in the same way as it attempts to criminalise the Irish people's struggle for a united Ireland," she said.

CONFERENCE

At the main conference, 650 delegates from England, Scotland and Wales rejected a motion from the Militant Tendency calling for the Labour Party to extend its organisation to the North under the misguided and naive banner of "uniting the working-class".

Instead, 75% of the delegates supported a composite motion which combined six resolutions from women's sections and councils condemning the suspension of justice in the six counties, the Diplock courts, paid perjurers and the denial of civil liberties, and called upon the Labour Party to "repudiate its past collusion with those practices and commit the next Labour government to repeal all such inequitable and repressive measures".

Conference also passed a number of resolutions condemning the treatment of women prisoners in Armagh Jail and called on the British Labour Party to campaign against every aspect of repression of the Irish people.

Among the resolutions on Armagh were demands for an immediate end to the "deplorable practice" of strip-searching, and for an independent inquiry into the treatment and conditions of the women prisoners.

They urged public denunciation of strip-searching in parliament and the media, and also called for a campaign within the labour and trade union movement for an end to all such strip-searching, sexual harassment and abuse.

Belfast Exposed on tour

A PHOTOGRAPHIC exhibition, *Belfast Exposed*, is on a year-long tour of London sponsored by the Greater London Council.

It opened on Saturday, April 21st, in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, as part of a major Irish event which included a concert performance by Christy Moore. The exhibition then went on show in the GLC's County Hall for two weeks and will be shown at various venues throughout the year.

The photographs, which are all taken by amateur photographers, give a broader view of life in Belfast than the normal media coverage and cover aspects such as unemployment, deprivation, and, of course, the struggle for liberation.

Dublin County Council has

also invited the *Belfast Exposed* photographic group to bring an exhibition to Dublin for a week-long tour.

Called *Belfast '84*, the exhibition includes new work by a group of teenagers from the Short Strand and the Shankill Road, and opens in Portmarnock Sports & Leisure Centre, County Dublin, on Friday, May 18th.

The exhibition will be at Portmarnock until Monday, May 21st, in St Bridget's Hall, Blanchardstown on Tuesday, May 22nd, and in Clondalkin Community Centre from Wednesday, May 23rd, until Friday, May 25th.



Shock-horror

BURKE'S AT THE BACK

By Kevin Burke

THE British Labour Party's Shadow Home Secretary, Gerald Kaufman, was in great form at Westminster on Tuesday of this week, denouncing the Tories' Police Bill.

"A person could disappear into police custody for 36 hours in the same way as happens in a totalitarian state," he announced.

Kaufman was a junior minister in 1974 when the Labour government introduced the PTA which still allows people to "disappear into police custody" for 168 hours. But then they are Irish people, of course.

★★★

The last time Ronald Reagan visited Dublin was on July 18th 1972. He came as the governor of California, representing Richard Nixon, and after talks with Jack Lynch he was asked about the importance of the Irish vote in US presidential elections. Reagan replied:

"There have been attempts, mainly on the part of the Democratic Party, to campaign on a basis of reminding people of their ethnic background and treating them as separate voting blocs.

"The Republican Party has never set out to appeal to voting blocs of that kind."

The O Riagáin blocs had not been dug up at that time.

★★★

Attempts to dampen Danny Morrison's enthusiasm for the Brussels scene continued with a piece in the *Irish Times' European Diary* last Saturday.

Column Boland wrote:

"The only question I have ever been asked in Brussels about the campaign in Ireland is whether I thought the Sinn Féin candidate would beat John Hume and did I think the Forum report would save Hume. And was it really true that Danny Morrison would actually take his seat if elected in Strasbourg.

"The questioner, an embassy official, wanted to know if Sinn Féin didn't realise that when you are in Strasbourg you had to carry paper — tonnes of it — in both hands."

But still room for a few surprises up his sleeve, my friend.

★★★

Gerry Small, the former republican prisoner in England who has given a whole new

meaning to being 'on the run', ran in the Belfast City Marathon on Monday, May 7th, and raised large sums of money for the Armagh women prisoners in the process.

Friends of the fleet-footed fellow have angrily asked me why I did not mention this latest in a long line of fund-raising marathons, in last week's issue of the paper.

Well, I had to wait for him to cross the finishing-line didn't I?

★★★

A 'Release Nicky Kelly' petition which was circulated amongst leading trade union officials at the May Day rally in Dublin was the cause of a brief conference between various leading lights of the Building Workers Party.

When he was approached with the petition, Des Geraghty, ITGWU official and Euro candidate for the Sticks in Dublin, rushed off to consult with Mac Giolla, de Rossa & Co for guidance.

After the briefing, Geraghty refused to sign the petition, but told the Nicky Kelly supporters to call and see him later in Liberty Hall where they could talk the matter over.

★★★

I have in front of me a letter on note-paper headed 'Irish Republican Movement' with an address at the Workers Party headquarters, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

It is signed by Sean O Cionnaith a current member of that party's ad comhairle and is dated March 21st 1975.

It is addressed to the West German-Ireland



● I received the above post card from one American who assures me that she would not feel at all insulted if there were massive protests during Reagan's visit to the Free State. The post card is printed in New York, incidentally, not Moscow or Havana. Solidarity Committee and violently castigates them for inviting members of the IRSP and the 'Provos' to tour Germany.

"The Costello-led IRSP murdered Sean Fox, a member of the Command Staff of the IRA in Belfast," writes the Sticky scribe amongst a lengthy list of complaints. And O Cionnaith concludes:

"We must inform you that you are no longer authorised to use the name of Sinn Féin or the IRA in any publications or activities you may engage in. Any abuse of the name of Sinn Féin or the IRA would be viewed very seriously."

I await RTE's *Today Tonight* investigation into this spokesperson for a 'non-existent' paramilitary organisation.



REMEMBERING THE PAST

Eva of The Nation

MARY EVA KELLY, a native of Headford, County Galway, was little more than a child when she began to write verse.

Coming under the influence of the newspaper *The Nation*, she became an enthusiastic supporter of the Young Irelanders. She first wrote for *The Nation* under the pseudonym 'Romula' but shortly afterwards adopted the pen-name 'Eva', by which she became widely known among the readers of the paper.

Her first poems appeared in *The Nation* in December 1845, and from that time she continued to contribute regularly to the paper for some years. Actively involved in the Young Ireland movement, she became acquainted with a young medical student, Kevin Izod O'Doherty.

Following the arrest of John Mitchell in March 1848 and the suppression of his paper, *The United Irishman*, O'Doherty and other Young Irelanders started the *Irish Tribune*, to continue the teachings of Mitchell. This paper was also suppressed and O'Doherty was indicted on a charge of 'treason-felony'.

Tried twice and acquitted, he was told by the Dublin Castle authorities, before his third trial, that if he pleaded guilty only a light sentence would be imposed. Eva, uncompromising in her principles, told O'Doherty to face the worst and the following day a carefully picked jury found him

guilty. He was sentenced to ten years' transportation in Van Dieman's Land.

He was, however, set free in 1854 but was not allowed to return to Ireland. Shortly afterwards, he married Eva and went to live in Queensland, Australia. Here, O'Doherty died in 1905. His wife survived him by five years.

"Eva threw her whole soul into the national movement," wrote a contemporary. "She contributed to *The Nation* prose-essays as well as ballads and other poems... No native of Ireland ever devoted a life more constantly and consistently to the service of the country than did Eva of The Nation."

Aged 85, 'Eva' of *The Nation* died on May 19th 1910.



● MARY EVA KELLY

Imeachtaí

EEC ELECTION FUND-RAISING SOCIAL
Speaker: Eddie Fullerton
Music by Hugo Duncan & The Ranchers
Friday 18th May
Melvin Hotel
KINLOUGH
County Leitrim
Taillie E3
Bar extension

MARCH & RALLY AGAINST THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL
2.30pm Saturday 19th May
Parnell Square
DUBLIN

VOL FRANCIS RICE COMMEMORATION
Prominent speaker:
10.15am Sunday 20th May
Bryanford Church
BRYANSFORD
County Down

UNVEILING OF HUNGER-STRIKE MEMORIAL
3pm Sunday 20th May
Glasnevin Cemetery
DUBLIN

DUN LAOGHAIRE SINN FEIN SUPPORTERS MEETING
Everyone welcome
Speakers: John Noonan
8pm Monday 21st May
Victor Hotel
DUN LAOGHAIRE
County Dublin

EEC ELECTION FUND-RAISING CONCERT
Speaker: Caoimhín Ó Caoláin
Music by Patsy Farrell & the Volunteers plus guests
Wednesday 23rd May
Castlecourt Hotel

MOHILL
County Leitrim
Taillie E3
Bar extension

IRISH NIGHT
7pm Wednesday 23rd May
Murphy Flood's Hotel
ENNISCORTHY
County Wexford
Taillie E1

MASS RALLY & BORDER BLOCKADE AGAINST EXTRADITION
3.30pm Saturday 26th May
CARRICKARNON
(See page 10 for details)

LOUTH SINN FEIN EDUCATION SEMINAR
(All Louth members to attend)
1.30pm Sunday 27th May
Republican Centre
Clanbrassil Street
DUNDALK

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TO CAPT MICHAEL AHEARNE
(Killed in the Civil War)
Speaker: Richard Behal
3pm Sunday 27th May
Killoglin Cemetery
KILLORGLIN
County Kerry

REPUBLICAN REUNION TESTIMONIAL DINNER
7.30pm Saturday 16th June

See Hotel
LUCAN
County Dublin
Taillie E11
Tickets from 44 Parnell Square

WOLFE TONE COMMEMORATION
Speaker: Jim McAllister
2.30pm Sunday 17th June
Sallins Field
BODENSTOWN
County Kildare

DRAW RESULTS
THE 'winners' of the much-publicised Danny Morrison EEC fund-raising draw are: 1st (one taped Ian Paisley sermon): Lily Doonan, c/o New Lodge Sinn Féin centre, Belfast; 2nd (two LPs by William McCrea): Damien Doherty, c/o Annie's Bar, Waterside, Derry; and 3rd (two sermons by Paisley and two LPs by McCrea): Anthony Leonard, Newtownbutler. You lucky people!

TV

Mind control

BY SIOBHAN O'MALLEY

THE *That's Life* series, which started a new run on BBC1 on Sunday, is full of performing dogs, pet ducks and children doing imitations. It is usually pretty silly stuff, but, occasionally, they do come up with an expose of bureaucratic bungling or shady 'businessmen' swindling people.

Last Sunday, May 13th, they presented a disturbing report on a survey carried out by the programme-makers, on the prescribing of tranquillisers.

They revealed that a staggering 14% of the adult population of Britain take some sort of tranquilliser, with Valium Librium and Ativan the most common. Ninety-two per cent of people interviewed had been on these pills for more than four months, 62% for more than five years and 40% for more than ten years. Yet, as the *That's Life* team pointed out, medical experts recommend that tranquillisers should not be used for longer than four months.

Even more disturbing than the numbers taking these drugs was the fact that half of the people did not know what had been prescribed for them, and two-thirds did not want to be

put on tranquillisers in the first place.

Very few patients had been warned about side-effects and 81% of them said that the side-effects were worse than the original problem for which the drugs had been prescribed!

This over-prescribing of unnecessary drugs instead of attempting to find out the real cause of depression or anxiety in patients is the target of a campaign by MIND, the organisation which campaigns for the rights of people receiving treatment for mental illness. MIND have issued a pamphlet warning people about the side-effects of tranquillising drugs and urge stricter controls over them.

The milkmen from Premier-Hughes Dairies, in the twenty-six counties, make a collection



Third World children are the victims of the slick advertising methods of Western baby-food companies

every year for UNICEF, a end, May 18th, 19th and 20th. children's charity operating in All the money collected goes to the Third World. The sixth straight to UNICEF, whose annual collection is next week.

to the minimum.

Bray Local Broadcasting (BLB) interviewed a voluntary worker from UNICEF on Monday morning, May 14th. She gave a figure of 40,000 deaths of children per day in the countries UNICEF worked in. The vast majority of these deaths could be prevented.

One of the biggest causes of infant mortality is the increasing use of powdered baby milk by women influenced by advertising and promotions by the multinational baby-food firms. UNICEF have launched a campaign encouraging Third World women to feed their babies themselves as in many cases there is no safe source of water to mix the powder with and no facilities to keep bottles clean.

UNICEF say that £1 buys 14 rehydration packs, which could save the lives of babies dying from dehydration after dysentery, or seven immunisation packs which prevented death from diseases like measles. Measles in the West causes little more than discomfort to most children but in countries like the Sudan it means death.

The Bray radio interviewer was obviously shocked and concerned by the revelations of conditions in the Third World, a reflection of the community base and sincerity of this truly 'local station'.

On Saturday night, the *Late*

Show featured a discussion on the forthcoming visit of Ronald Reagan. Journalist Eamonn McCann did a good job of dispelling the argument that every multinational was going to pull out of the Free State, lock, stock and barrel, if anybody dared object to the visit. Nevertheless, the same vacuous argument was trotted out again and again by Padraig Flynn, Flanna Fall Leinster House deputy, who thought it just and proper that the Free State was a dependent colony of the US empire.

An emotional John Healey, an *Irish Times* journalist, blustered that Irish people were famous for their warm welcomes and good manners and then proceeded to rudely interrupt and heckle anybody who had the nerve to suggest that American foreign policy might be less than beneficial to the people of Central America. "Get down on your knees every night and thank God you have a choice," he told students' union president Joe Duffy.

The discussion showed a very clear divide in the audience between those who objected to Reagan on the grounds of his murderous foreign policy and nuclear brinkmanship and those who, begorrah, can't wait to get hold of those lovely dollars and shure, any extra bit of investment you'd be able to send our way - begin'n' your honour's pardon sorr.

Citizen Ken

BY GERRY ADAMS

JOHN CARVEL, the *Guardian's* local government correspondent, has written an interesting and intriguing book. He certainly had an interesting and intriguing subject and one whom he obviously admires but, this one side, in *Citizen Ken* Mr Carvel has succeeded in giving us not only a detailed account of the political career of Ken Livingstone but a revealing insight also into the workings, party-political and otherwise, of the Greater London Council and of the events which led to the Thatcher government's decision to abolish the GLC and six other metropolitan authorities.

As importantly, he gives us an insight into the mind of Ken Livingstone, a London councillor who has excited more public interest than most other politicians in senior positions. When I refer above to Ken Livingstone's political career, I mean, of course, his career so far, but then the author, unintentionally perhaps, sums this up by describing *Citizen Ken* as *The First Full Report*. I can't help thinking that an equally interesting and intriguing second and fuller, report will be required some time towards the end of this decade.

Ken Livingstone's politics, his undoubted popularity and the hate campaigns conducted against him by sections of the British press guarantee him a place in the centre-stage of British political life for some considerable time yet.

And because of what he represents within the British labour movement on British domestic

issues, as well as on the question of Ireland, I find that a very pleasing and satisfying prospect.

With the American presidential elections of 1960, Livingstone's interest in politics became acute though uncommitted. Socialist workmates at the Chester Beatty cancer research unit changed all that so that by the time Harold Wilson came to government in 1964 Livingstone was a Labour Party supporter.

COMMITMENT

A six-month hitch-hiking tour of West Africa, during a period of political ferment there, helped him overcome his justifiable disillusionment with Wilson and firmed up his political commitment. On his return he helped American draft-dodgers, was strongly opposed to Tory demands for the repatriation of immigrants, helped organise a branch of the white-collar union ASTMS to oppose redundancies at the Chester Beatty research unit until eventually, at the age of 23, he became a member of the Norwood branch of the Labour Party.

Since then he has remained convinced that the Labour Party, despite its many shortcomings at leadership level, is the only party capable of defeating capitalism and introducing socialism to Britain and he has availed himself of many of the groupings within or around the labour movement though his political strength and successes



Gerry Adams with Ken Livingstone during a visit by the GLC leader to Belfast in March of last year

are based to a large extent in his ability to bring together disparate tendencies in the Labour left in pursuance of agreed short-term objectives or in specific campaigns.

How this was done, from the time he was elected to Lambeth Council up to the Labour takeover of the GLC and Livingstone's accession of the GLC leadership, is fascinating reading. Equally fascinating is the account of the Labour GLC's efforts to deliver on their radical manifesto promises and the methods used to obstruct them leading to, when all else has failed, Thatcher's present plan

to abolish the GLC itself.

OPPOSITION

Again and again the question of Ireland comes up and Livingstone meets not only with vicious opposition from the British media and Tory elements in the Labour and Conservative parties but criticism from some of his GLC colleagues as well. They, after all, were concerned to show that the Labour left could hold power and administer it. They felt that they had enough on their plates implementing radical politics of cheap fares for London Transport, a major housing programme, including a freeze on

council rents, plus job-creation and grants without incurring further wrath because of their leader's strong views on feminism, gays, blacks, British royalty and Ireland.

On this question, Livingstone, a tried and proven champion of local government, makes his position clear on page 165: "There wouldn't be one per cent of doubt in my mind about sacrificing the whole of British local government if it meant we got out of Ireland. The two principles cannot be equated, the organisation of local services within the state cannot be weighed against the right of the Irish to be free."

SOCIALISM

If the Labour Party had any chance of introducing socialism to Britain - and that includes restoring the right of national self-determination to Ireland - that chance lies in the amount of influence Ken Livingstone and those who share his views can exert on that party in the years ahead.

If I was a Londoner he would certainly be assured of my vote, not only because of his attitude on Ireland but for the many reasons explained so well in *Citizen Ken*. Having said that, given the state of British politics and the colonial attitude of the Labour Party leadership, I don't know whether I'm doing him a favour or not. *An Phoblacht* is read in some strange places.

● *Citizen Ken*, by John Carvel, published by Hogarth Press. Price £3.95 hardback and £2.95 paperback.

BOOK

HUNGER-STRIKE

Livingstone is the man who hit the news here when, as GLC leader, he met Mrs. McElwee, mother of Long Kesh hunger-striker Thomas McElwee, and declared his support for the hunger-strike and for the decolonisation of this country. Since then, his views on Ireland, the principled way he has stood by them and the initiatives taken by himself and GLC colleagues have gone some way towards redeeming the name of the British labour movement in the eyes of Irish people.

The first of two children born of working-class Conservative Party supporters, young Livingstone's interest in poli-

Irish Lesson Revision

78

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

1. TRANSLATE

- 1-Doireann tú é sin i gcónaí.
- 2-Nach doireann tú do phaidreacha gach oíche?
- 3-Ní dheireann siad é sin riamh anois.
- 4-Dúirt sé liom a bheith clúin.
- 5-Dúirt mé leat gan é a dhéanamh.

2. TRANSLATE

- 1-Does she say her lesson every day?
- 2-We say a prayer in the chapel.
- 3-He didn't say a word.

- 4-Patrick told them to go to sleep.
- 5-I told the children to be quiet.
- 7-Tell them to say it.
- 7-Tell them not to break it.
- 8-I believe he is sick.
- 9-I think she is dead.
- 10-I understand that person is dumb.

3. TRANSLATE

- 1-Cuir paidir lena anam.
- 2-Cad dúirt tú?
- 3-Tá sé gan dócha.
- 4-Tá an ríséitor gortaítha.

4. TRANSLATE

- 1-It taught him a lesson.
- 2-I never said the like.
- 3-That's good news.
- 4-I'm killed with the pains.

1. ANSWERS

- 1-You always say that.
- 2-Don't you say your prayers every night?
- 3-They never say that here.
- 4-He told me to be quiet.
- 5-I told you not to do it.
- 6-Don't tell her to kill it.
- 7-Tell him to tell the story.
- 8-Tell them not to spoil the garden.
- 9-I understand he is deaf.
- 10-I think that team is losing.

2. ANSWERS

- 1-An ndéireann sí a ceacht gach la?
- 2-Deirimid paidir sa síleáil.
- 3-Ní dúirt sé focal.
- 4-Dúirt Padraig lio dul a chodladh.
- 5-Dúirt mé leis na páistí a bheith

- clúin.
- 6-Abair leis é a rá.
- 7-Abair leo gan é a bhrisadh.
- 8-Creidim go bhfuil sé tinn.
- 9-Sílím go bhfuil sí marbh.
- 10-Tuigim go bhfuil an duine sin balbh.

3. ANSWERS

- 1-Say a prayer for his soul.
- 2-What did you say?
- 3-He is without hope.
- 4-The referee is injured.

4. ANSWERS

- 1-Mhúin sé ceacht dó.
- 2-Ní dúirt sé mé a bheith clúin.
- 3-Is maith an scéal é sin.
- 4-Tá mé marbh le pianta.

Death of Felix Jordan

THE DEATH has occurred in Glasgow of Belfast-born Felix Jordan. Emigrating to Glasgow as a young man, Felix joined the Republican Movement in the '30s and remained a steadfast republican for his remaining days.

Felix will be especially remembered for the part he played in the 1966 campaign when he was chief organiser of the sales of the then republican newspaper, *The United Irishman*.

Head of the National Graves Association in Glasgow, Felix was one of

the fund-raisers for the Rank and File 1916 Memorial in Glasnevin Cemetery, where Dublin republicans pay their annual Easter tribute.

Deepest sympathy is extended to his widow Betty, family and friends. As she is D6 go raibh a nam dí.

Death of Dessie Hughes

THE DEATH took place suddenly of Dessie Hughes of Cavan on Tuesday, May 8th. A native of Ballinagh, County Cavan, Dessie worked in McCarren's bacon factory in Cavan town and collapsed and died as he made his way to work that Tuesday morning. Only 38 years of age, his passing is a tragic blow to his young wife Bernadette and five children.

A member of the newly-formed Kieran Doherty Sinn Féin Cavan town, he was a tireless worker during the hunger-strike campaign of 1980/81 and in the recent election interventions of Kieran Doherty and Seamus McElwain he was always to the fore.

The large turnout at his funeral mass in Cavan Cathedral and afterwards at the graveside in Ballinagh Cemetery illustrated his regard within the community.

The oration was given by Coimhigín Ó Caoilín of Monaghan Sinn Féin and a Euro candidate for Connaught/Ulster, who in his brief address referred to Dessie's enthusiasm for the forthcoming election effort by Sinn Féin and that Dessie was a member of the Cavan EEC election district.

The sympathy of the Republican Movement is extended to his wife, children, father, brothers and sisters.

Go ndána Dia tócaire ar a nam.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT remembers with pride Vol Raymond McCreesh, Óglagh na hÉireann, and INLA Vol Patsy O'Hara, who died on May 17th 1981. "Unlike their laughs and jokes, our laughs will be the joy of the people. Our revenge will be the liberation of all and the final defeat of the oppressors of our age nation" — Bobby Sands.

DEERY, Manus. (12th Anniversary). In loving memory of my dear brother, Manus, who was killed by British troops on May 19th 1972. "Ireland unfree shall never be at peace." Proudly remembered by his brother Seamus, Rose and family.

HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of my nephew, Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. Sweet Jesus have mercy on his soul. He died as he had lived, true to God and to the land whose cause he loved. Always remembered by Uncle Jim and Auntie Patsy.

HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In loving memory of my nephew, Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who gave his young life on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. "No saint nor hero could be so proud, as one whose flag becomes his shroud." Proudly remembered and always remembered by his brothers Kathleen and cousins, Maureen, Caroline and Dominic.

HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. RIP. He died and lonely years have passed since we were called away. You answered mother's prayers and lived with you IRA. The cause was good, you stood your ground, no braver man know. Our thoughts are always with you, Francis, no matter where we go. Always remembered by John and Seamus Sands and family.

HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of a courageous guerrilla fighter and an excellent Irishman, Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. A splendidly amazing the enemy. We salute brave Francis Hughes. Always remembered by his brothers and family. HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. Your struggle and sacrifice will never be forgotten. Always remembered by his brothers and family. HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. Always remembered by his brothers and family. HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. Always remembered by his brothers and family.

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"Wherever death surprises us it is welcome, provided that our battle cry reaches some receptive ear, that other arms reach out to take up our weapons, that others step forward to continue the struggle with the staccato chant of machine guns and new battle cries of victory."

MC CREESH, Raymond. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Raymond McCreesh, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 21st 1981. Always remembered by the Seamus Steele Sinn Féin cumann, Camlough, Mullaghbaun, and family.

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sary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Tom O'Donnell, GHQ Staff, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on May 17th 1981. "Ireland unfree shall never be at peace." Always remembered by his friends and comrades in Óglagh na hÉireann.

O'HARA, Patsy. (3rd Anniversary). In loving memory of my dear friend, Patsy O'Hara, who died on hunger-strike on May 21st 1981. "Our revenge will be the liberation of all and the final defeat of the oppressors of our age nation" — Bobby Sands. Always remembered by his friends Seamus Steele Sinn Féin cumann, Camlough, Mullaghbaun, and family.

O'HARA, Patsy. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Patsy O'Hara, who died on hunger-strike on May 21st 1981. "My heart like yours is breaking, together we'll prove strong, the road we'll take will show the world we've suffered far too long." Always remembered by John and Roseanne Sands and family.

REID, Billy. (13th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Billy Reid, Belfast Brigade, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on the British forces of occupation on May 15th 1971. Thus he a raibh aise ar son saoire mhuintir na hÉireann. Always remembered by his friends and comrades in the Belfast Brigade.

REID, Billy. (13th Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Billy Reid, a brave republican soldier who was cruelly murdered by paid agents of the British crown on May 15th 1971. "Lay him away on the hillside, along with the brave and the bold, the men who died for the cause of fame in letters of the purest gold." Always remembered by the Billy Reid Republican Flute Band, Glasgow.

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COMHBHRON

BELL, Deepest sympathy is extended to Pat Bell and family on the recent death of his father, from the Sinn Féin POW Department, Dublin and Belfast.

BELL, Deepest sympathy is extended to Pat Bell on the recent death of his father, from Paddy Dundon.

HUGHES, The Kieran Doherty Sinn Féin cumann, Cavan town, extends sincere sympathy to Bernadette and the children on the death of Dessie sister, Tuesday, May 8th. Go ndána Dia tócaire ar a nam.

HUGHES, The County Cavan EEC district extends sincere sympathy to the wife and children, father, brothers and sisters of the late Dessie Hughes of Cavan town and Cavan town. As she is D6 go raibh a nam.

HUGHES, Monaghan Sinn Féin cumann extends sincere sympathy to the family and friends of Dessie who died on May 8th, especially his wife and children. Go ndána Dia tócaire ar a nam.

MC KENNA, The James Connolly Flute Band (Glasgow) deeply regrets

the death of Margaret McKenna, wife of our friend, Ben, and tender to him our heartfelt sympathy. Mary, Queen of the Gael, pray for us.

MCVEIGH, The republican POWs from the Short Strand in Jails in Ireland and England extend deepest sympathy to the family of the late HUGHES, Francis. (3rd Anniversary). In proud and loving memory of Vol Francis Hughes, Óglagh na hÉireann, who died on hunger-strike on May 12th 1981. Your struggle and sacrifice will never be forgotten. Always remembered by his brothers and family.

MCVEIGH, The Martin/Tracy Sinn Féin cumann, Short Strand, sends deepest sympathy to Sean McVeigh (H-Block) and his family on the death of their father. Go ndána Dia tócaire ar a nam.

MCVEIGH, Most heartfelt condolences are extended to Seamus McVeigh (H-Block) and all the McVeigh family. Always remembered by the Landoon Martyrs Sinn Féin cumann, Belfast.

SUGRUE, Deepest sympathy is extended to the Sugrue family. Listowel and especially to our comrade Peter in Portlaoise, on the death of his father, Jim. As she is D6 go raibh a nam. From the Carmody/O'Halloran Sinn Féin cumann, Bailly Longford.

and Lynda, Longford.

BEANNACHTAI

BELL, John 'Dinger'. (Portlaoise). Birthday wishes, son, and a happy birthday. God bless. From your loving mother, brothers, sisters and nephew, John, Dungannon, UT.

BELL, John 'Dinger'. (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings to you, Dinger. We have been missing waiting (hai hai). Love from Mick and Angela. UT.

BELL, John 'Dinger'. (Portlaoise). Happy birthday. From your loving sister Patricia, and nephew Christopher, Dungannon, UT.

BELL, John 'Dinger'. (Portlaoise). Best wishes, John, on this your birthday. May 17th. From your loving sister Kathleen and nephew John, Dungannon, UT.

BYRNE, Eddie. (Long Lartin). All the very best on your birthday. Regards to all there. From your friends Raymond, Mary and Patrick, Buncrana, County Donegal.

CAMPBELL, Kevin. (Portlaoise). Birthday greetings, Kevin. All our love from Bernadette, Anthony, John, Brid and Kevin.

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Hogan family attacked

BY MAEVE ARMSTRONG

THE FAMILY of IRA Volunteer Henry Hogan, who was killed in action in Dunloy, County Antrim, on February 21st of this year, have been the target of harassment by the RUC and UDR, with his sister Margaret in particular being singled out for repeated attack.

Twenty-year-old Margaret Hogan and her friend were arrested and physically and verbally abused for two hours on April 21st. AP/RN carried a report of this incident in its April 26th edition, and on the day of publication, Margaret Hogan was again arrested and held by the RUC.

That morning, Margaret was driving towards Garvagh, County Antrim, with her cousin, 14-year-old Martin O'Neill.

They were stopped at a UDR checkpoint, where the car was

searched. Martin O'Neill was asked for his name and address, but refused to give it, telling them he was under-age.

Three RUC men then arrived in an unmarked car and took Martin forcibly to Garvagh Barracks. Margaret Hogan followed them to the barracks to secure Martin's release, but was then arrested herself, for 'withholding information' about Martin, held until midnight and subjected to verbal abuse.

In the latest instance of har-

assment of the family, Margaret, her father, Paddy and her cousin Margaret O'Neill were stopped at a permanent roadcheck in Derry on Sunday May 13th, on their way home from another sister's house at Letterkenny.

All three were ordered out of the car and forced to stand at the roadside for 40 minutes while the car was searched. They were then taken to Fort George Barracks, Derry, where Margaret was subjected to vicious taunts from the RUC about her brother Henry. The three were not released until 1.20am the next morning and had to make their way home to Dun-

LOUGHGUILE ARREST

Meanwhile, Aquinas McMahon,



● AQUINAS McMAHON
brother of Sinn Féin spokesperson Pearse McMahon, was arrested at his home in Loughguile, County Antrim, on Tuesday morning,



● MARGARET HOGAN

May 15th, by members of the RUC's Divisional Mobile Support Unit.

This 19-year-old has been detained at roadchecks for a total of 20 times within the past three months. He is involved in EEC election work in the North Antrim area and his arrest appears to be yet another attempt at disrupting Sinn Féin activity in the area.

PENSIONER TERRORISED

BY JACK MADDEN

A 77-YEAR-OLD Fermanagh man was a victim of the intensive crown forces harassment which followed an attack by IRA Volunteers on an RUC patrol at Donagh in which two RUC men were injured on Saturday, May 12th.

Returning to his home at Carramaculla, Lisnaskea, on Saturday afternoon, Frank McRoe was confronted by the UDR, who were conducting widespread searches in the area.

Discovering a van in one of McRoe's outhouses and believing that it had been used by the IRA unit in the Donagh attack, the UDR placed him under house-arrest — even though he had been away all day and couldn't have known the van was there.

McRoe's niece, Mary Treacy, who visits her uncle daily to do housework, was turned away as she approached the house.

British army and RUC personnel swamped the area around McRoe's home and at 8pm RUC detectives arrived to interrogate him. Telling McRoe that he was "a rebel like the rest around here" one detective pulled out a knife and threatened to cut the old man's throat.

MASS

On Sunday morning, McRoe was still under house-arrest but after an argument and a long delay he was allowed to leave for Mass, but told not to come back to his home.



● Frank McRoe, with his grand-nephew Philip Treacy, outside his hay barn

Each time he returned to his home after this he was ordered away, until he was accompanied by Sinn Féin elected representative Owen Carron, at 6pm on Mon-

day.

Describing the scene at the house, Carron compared it to Vietnam with helicopters and troops saturating the area. UDR men

had even towed a 'crock' car from an outhouse and blown it up. One wall of the hay barn had been pulled away, cutting off the power supply to the house in the process.

Sunday harassment

ARMAGH Prison chaplain Fr Raymond Murray has strongly criticised the activities of British soldiers in the grounds of St Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday morning, May 13th.

The Brits took up positions at what is colloquially known as 'Granny's Path' shortly before 10.30am Mass and began to stop, search and question young people going into the service.

And in typical disrespect for both the privacy and the religious beliefs of others, mourn-

ers attending a funeral Mass for an elderly woman were filmed by the Brits as they paid their last respects.

The Brits carried out the same intimidatory methods of delay and search on parishioners going into the mid-day Mass services and caused outrage among the congregation.

Fr Murray criticised the "secarian fashion" of the Scottish regiment involved and has lodged an official complaint with their commanding officer who, presumably, gave the orders in the first place.

WATERSIDE GUN ATTACK

A GROUP of young Catholic men returning home early last Sunday morning to the Clooney Estate, in Derry's Waterside, were shot at by a sectarian attacker. As they passed 13 Curley Way at about 12.30am, a man stepped out of the house, pointed a gun at them and fired a shot.

When the RUC appeared on the scene, they laughed when one of the youths recounted the incident and told him to go home or he would be taken to Strand Road RUC station. They told him the man was in the UDR. No action has been taken against him, although the RUC say they are investigating the incident.

This is not the first instance of sectarian intimidation in this estate. Catholic families have received several threats, including bullets through the post, and one house was burned down after it had been allocated to a Catholic family.

Sinn Féin elected representative, Martin McGuinness said: "Loyalists in the Clooney



● MARTIN MCGUINNESS

estate are engaged in a deliberate operation to drive Catholic families from the estate. This incident is but the latest in a series of ever-escalating attacks on Catholics, that has obviously been prompted by recent blood-curdling speeches by local Unionist politicians."